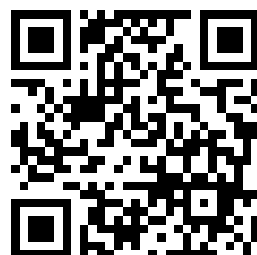


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# THE DESERET WEEKLY.

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## TRUE ECONOMY.

*Discourse Delivered at the Sixty-fourth Semi-Annual Conference of the Church, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday Morning, October 8, 1893, by*

PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. SMITH.

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

It is with a feeling of great dependence and weakness that I arise before the congregation this morning to speak. I took a severe cold a couple of weeks ago and have not recovered from it yet; therefore, unless I am blessed of the Lord I shall possibly not be able to make myself heard, or to occupy much time.

I have felt blessed in listening to the instructions which have been given by the brethren who have spoken during this Conference, and I can bear my testimony to the counsels which they have given and the instructions which have proceeded from them by the inspiration of the Almighty. I hope that the same good Spirit which has attended our meetings so far will continue throughout today, that all who hear may rejoice in the manifestations of the mercy, kindness and love of our Heavenly Father toward His children. We have been greatly blessed of our Father in our spiritual labors as well as in our temporal affairs. We have heard a little during Conference about the hard times that are being felt throughout the land; but if all the truth were told, I believe it would be found that the people of Utah have felt the effects of the hard times about as little as, if not less than any other portion of our country, or of the world.

Not long ago one of the brethren, who lived out in the country, came to the President's office and said to President Woodruff, in substance: "I have made up my mind to go back to the old country and visit my relatives. It is a long time since I was there, and I have come to the conclusion that I will go back once more and look at them, and see what I can do before I get too old." The President remarked, "Well, if you can afford to do this in these hard times, I don't see that there can be any objection to it." "Why," he said, "President Woodruff, I live out in the country and I don't know anything about hard times." He then went on to say that the people out in the country did not feel the hard times like those in the city. They lived from the products of their

farms; they had their little flocks and herds; they reaped what they had sown, and gathered what they had strewn, and they were about as comfortable now as they had ever been. It did not appear to him, he said, so long as the Lord blessed the soil and the flocks and the herds, that hard times would come very near to them. These were about the sentiments expressed by this good brother. He said he had plenty of means to go and visit his relatives. Then, said President Woodruff, go and be blessed. He has been, and I think he has returned. This expresses, I believe, pretty nearly the condition of a great many of the Latter-day Saints throughout Utah and elsewhere. We heard yesterday some statistics, given by Brother Abraham H. Cannon, concerning the people in the country who had been prudent and taken care of that which the Lord had given to them. He said that eighty-six per cent of the people living in the country were possessing their homes and their farms unencumbered, while only a portion of the remaining fourteen per cent had their places so much encumbered that they were in danger. This speaks very well for the condition of the Latter-day Saints outside of the more populous centers. I would that we could say the same, in every particular, with regard to the Latter-day Saints who live nearer the business centers of the Territory. Yet I do not think that the statistics show the precise condition of the Latter-day Saints in this regard. In Salt Lake City and county, or in Weber and other counties, where it is shown that a larger percentage of the people are living in mortgaged homes and in rented houses, we must bear in mind that within the last few years a large number of strangers have come amongst us to live, and I think likely a large percentage of this class of people are living in rented houses, and a large percentage also of those who have speculated in lands have been under the necessity of mortgaging them in order to pay their obligations. I think if the real facts were known it would be found that there is no class of people, in the business centers, that are so well provided for, or so free from debt, as are the Latter-day Saints. If this is not so, it is very plain to me that they have not very carefully observed the good and wise counsels which have been given to them from time to time by their Presidents and Bishops; for the counsel to our people from the beginning has been to live within their means, to be economical, and as far as possible self-sustaining. If we have not followed this counsel and are suffering from the consequences of disobedience to it, I trust that we will now profit by the lesson, and in the future seek more

faithfully to carry out this wise counsel than we have done in the past.

We heard from Brother Merrill his opinion with regard to going into debt. He believes it to be an unwise thing for individuals to run in debt, having to pay large sums of interest, which must come out of their labor, or the product of their soil, or from their flocks or herds, or from their business; for the money which they receive is not that which in itself produces the interest which they have to pay, but it is from the proceeds of their business or toil that they must get the means with which to pay interest on the borrowed money; unless, perchance, they can borrow money at a low rate of interest and then loan it to a less fortunate brother for a higher percentage. Then he has to earn it somewhere. It has to be produced from some source. Money itself will not produce its increase; it will always remain the same. It does not sprout and grow; it does not produce seed or fruit; but remains the same. If they cannot convert it into some other property that will be productive, it is a dangerous thing for them to borrow and obligate themselves to pay interest. In my younger days I followed the example of President Woodruff. I have heard him say that in former years he had never borrowed a dollar—he had studiously avoided signing notes, and had never run in debt; but of late years he has had to sign a great many pieces of paper. He commenced a few years ago, when the Government of the United States seized our property, and it became necessary for us to pay over money in lieu of real estate and other property which had been disposed of, the proceeds of which had been used in the regular business of the Church. Either we had to borrow money to pay for that or the courts would commence proceedings to disturb the titles of property that had been sold and passed into the hands of so-called "innocent parties." We had to raise several hundred thousand dollars at that time, and then it was that President Woodruff began to sign notes. And from that day to this we have had to keep borrowing more or less, in order that we might meet our obligations, pay interest, help to complete the Temple, and do what other things were needful. The Presidency of the Church have had to do this. Of course, the Church has been behind them, because it is the Church that gives to them the influence they have. We do not ignore this; we cannot ignore it. The influence they may have among the people is due to your faith in them and to the position they occupy in the Church. Therefore, they receive what of credit, influence and honor they may have from God and from this people.

We started the sugar works here a few years ago. Why? Because when we came to reflect about it we saw that we had reached a point in our history where there was not a single enterprise of a public character that was calculated to give employment to our people. The railroads had gone into the hands of outsiders, as we term them, and instead of their pursuing a wise policy, they abandoned the course that had been pursued by their predecessors, and discharged the Mormon people from their service, brought strangers from the east and west, and gave them employment. I will relate here a remark that I heard Superintendent John Sharp make about one year after the change in the policy of the railroads. He said to me and to others that within a year there had been more railroad wrecks and more destruction of railroad property on the Utah Central than there had been before from the time the last rail was laid in this city on that line from Ogden. Why? Because of the recklessness on the part of those who had been employed; while those who had been faithful to the interests of the road had been discharged. If you will take the pains to look up the question in the newspapers of that period, you will see that this statement of Superintendent Sharp will be verified by the accounts of wrecks and destruction of property in them. The government of the city has also been turned over. Every man that was suspected of having the least color of Mormonism about him was discharged from the service of the city, and strangers were imported and given work. There was not a thing being done of a public character calculated to give employment to the Latter-day Saints in any direction; and we began to feel that there was a responsibility resting upon us which required something to be done, in a small way at least, in the direction of giving employment to our people. So we started the sugar works, although few people had confidence in the success of the undertaking. Some of our best men lacked confidence in it. Men of means were very chary about it, and did not feel to take any very active part in attempting to start it. There appeared to be a feeling of mistrust on the part of the people generally. It seemed as though all the people lacked confidence in the enterprise, fearing it would be a failure, and if they put their money in it, it would be lost. On the back of all this, "hard times" came on; scarcity of money began, and it became a very difficult matter indeed to continue the enterprise to success. Therefore, some of the leading brethren felt obligated to raise means in some way to carry it on and save that which had already been expended upon it. The result was, we had to borrow very large sums of money, for which, until the present, we have had to pay interest. What for? For any benefit to us? No. Who for? For the Territory and for the inhabitants of these valleys; for every dollar that is saved here helps to build up the country and benefit the people. Now there is a prospect of this enterprise becoming a success. They are manufacturing over fifty thousand pounds of sugar daily out of beets that are produced in these valleys by the Latter-day Saints, giving not only employment to farmers, but to the children or widows and to many of the poor among the people. The farmer today who successfully raises the sugar

beet is getting from \$60 to \$90 an acre from his farm that heretofore only yielded from \$10 to \$25 an acre. This is a benefit to the people and to the country. Yet we have had to bear this burden, and we will have to do it, I presume, unless the people will rally to our help for a year or two, until these works are able to carry themselves, pay the principal and interest, and by and by begin to pay dividends on the means invested. And it is bound to do it, because it is a home industry that the people will learn by and by to appreciate as a blessing, as well as a necessity. When this proves to be a success and a blessing to the Latter-day Saints, the people of Cache Valley probably may begin to consider the propriety of doing something of the kind, and perhaps also those of Weber and this county, until we can supply all the sugar that the people of the Territory can consume, and perchance have a little surplus to ship abroad.

We were told yesterday by one of the speakers that just so long as we consume more than we produce, as individuals or as a people, just so long we would continue to grow poorer, until by and by we would come to the bottom. This is true. We must produce as well as consume. It follows upon natural principle, and it is as plain as anything can be, if you do not earn as much as you consume, there will be a time—and it will depend upon just how much more you consume than you produce as to how long that time will be put off—when you will possess nothing in the world, will be in debt to your neighbors, and dependent upon charity. But the moment you begin to produce a little more than you consume, that moment you are able to lay up something and begin to get rich. This country has been named Deseret—the honey bee; and we all well understand the character of this little insect. It usually gathers more than it consumes, and lays aside a little. So should it be with the bees of the hive of Deseret. If we only earn fifty cents a day, we should try our utmost to live upon forty-five, and lay five cents away for "the rainy day." That is true economy, and was the counsel of President Brigham Young from my early recollection till the day he passed away. It has also been the counsel of his successors, and of all the leading members of this Church. Save something; and when you have a surplus, use that portion of it that is needful for the building up of the Kingdom of God, for the spread of the truth, for the gathering of the poor, for the building of temples, and for the accomplishment of the purposes of the Almighty. In this way the promises that the Almighty has made to us will be fulfilled; for it is His promise to make us the "richest of all people," provided we will seek *first* those riches which it is the will of the Father to give unto us, and only in this way is it possible for this promise to be fulfilled. While we spend more than we gain we never can become the "richest of all people," neither in spiritual nor in temporal things, but we will be the "tail, and not the head;" we will be the poor of the earth, not the rich; we will be the borrower and not the lender, and they who control wealth will be our masters and we their servants. Now, let every man, woman and child among the people try to be producers in some way.

I am going to tell something about

my own family. You will pardon me perhaps for bringing family affairs before this vast congregation, but it may illustrate the condition of some of the rest of you, and it may be a lesson to some of us—a lesson perhaps that does not need to be taught to many; but I am fearful that there are far too many of us that need to be taught it. I said to some of my folks some time ago, when money seemed to be plentiful in the country and goods were cheap, and it was so easy to run to Z. C. M. I. to buy everything that was needed, that there was scarcely anything that we ate or wore that we did not have to buy. How is this? I asked. "I can remember," I said, "when you used to knit my stockings and stockings for the children and yourselves; but now every stocking has to be bought and the money paid for it. And these stockings are not made in Utah. Our people are not employed in the manufacture of them. We are building up somebody else away over in the east, and we are wearing their shoddy, giving them employment, and letting our own people go without. I do not like this. I will get some yarn from some of our factories here, if you will go to knitting again." Well they have gone to knitting stockings, and I hope the little ones will be taught to knit their own. When I was a little boy, in Nauvoo, my mother used to have some difficulty in keeping track of me. I used to like to go off and play with the boys. So my mother conceived the idea that it would be a very nice thing to set me to knitting; and she set me a pattern of a suspender and showed me how to do it, and I knitted myself a pair of suspenders. I then learned how to knit, and being a little handy at it perhaps, although I always drew the thread pretty tight (the suspenders did not stretch much after I knit them), she started me on stockings. So I learned how to knit stockings. The Bishop the other day was complaining about our boys playing from morning till night. They climb trees, play marbles, tear their clothes and wear out the knees of their pants, destroying everything and saving nothing. They ought to be taught how to work, to be economical, and to save something, that when they get old they will not depart from the right way. It is bad policy to let children run around all the time with nothing to do but play, from morning till night. Let the boys be taught habits of industry, and teach the girls how to make their own dresses and keep house, and thus learn to do what is needful for themselves, without having to hire somebody to do it for them. I believe in this policy. It is true economy. It is necessary to do this in order that our children may not grow up in idleness and in unbelief of the Gospel, for an idle brain, it is said, is the devil's workshop; and if there is any better workshop for his satanic majesty than the idle brain of a little boy, I would like to know what it is. Neither boys nor girls ought to be left idle, but should be taught to do something useful as well as ornamental. What if their parents are wealthy and can well afford to feed and clothe them without labor? If you have millions of wealth, so much that you do not know what to do with it, you could not do a more foolish thing than to rear your sons and daughters in idleness; for as sure as you do this, they will grow up to squander the wealth you leave them, and curse you, perhaps, because you did not leave them more. Teach



them how to work, and to be industrious, though you may be rolling in wealth, and they will grow up to respect you, and your name will go down from generation to generation, through your posterity, in honorable remembrance. The secret by which Joseph the Prophet governed the Saints, as he once said, was that he taught them correct principles and they governed themselves. It is only the sick that need a physician; it is only the criminal that needs the penalties of the law. Honest and honorable men need no officers of the law, no policemen, no justices of the peace, no courts, no lawyers. They live above crime, beyond the reach of the law. The law is not made for them, except to protect them from the criminally disposed. If every man was taught to do right, and did right, there would be no use for courts and for laws such as we have today. It is only because people will not do right that these things are needful, and that we have expensive forms of government and expensive officers to administer and execute the law. Latter-day Saints ought not to be so. They ought to know how to do right, and then do it; and they ought not to have to be prompted or urged to do it, either by the chastisement of God or by the counsels of His servants. Well, says one, if we all do right, then what? Will we all prosper? Yes, we will all prosper. In temporal things? Yes, in temporal things, and in spiritual things. But we may not be without our trials even then. For it is said in the scriptures "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth." There are several examples of this in the scriptures. One of them was the eleventh son of Jacob—Joseph. He was a rather remarkable little boy, and his father loved him, and was a little partial towards him, perhaps because he was the firstborn of his beloved Rachel, and Rachel was dead. Jacob erred perhaps a little in the partiality that he showed to Joseph on this account. He may have made a mistake there like some other parents do when they make a favorite of one of their sons. This is a mistake, no matter who the mother of the boy is. Whenever a father begins to discriminate in favor of one son as against another, it begets jealousy in the hearts of the brothers, and possibly hatred toward their fathers. It is a dangerous thing to do. Because Jacob erred somewhat in this matter, the Lord gave to Israel a law on the subject. (Deuter. 21: 15-17.) The Lord endeavored to correct the evil that grew out of what Jacob did in his favoritism, by giving a law on this subject to govern the people thereafter. But Joseph was not only favored of Jacob; he seemed to be favored of the Lord also. He might have been a little better than the rest. We cannot help being a bit favorable towards those that are better than others. Of course, merit should be rewarded everywhere, but we should be just. The Lord favored him, for He had a work for him to do. Like some others that have been reserved to come forth in other dispensations to do a special work, Joseph, no doubt, was reserved to come in his generation to accomplish the mission that he had to perform. But though he was chosen for this work and especially favored of the Lord, he might have felt for a long time as though the Lord had turned His back upon him and did not love him. For

the Lord suffered his brethren to persecute him. They became jealous of him and sought to destroy him; but one of his brothers repented of the cruel thought of killing him and persuaded the others to sell him to strangers, that they might not be guilty of his blood. So they sold him, and he was carried to Egypt, and there the Lord fulfilled His purposes concerning him. At first Joseph had great hardships to go through. He was wrongfully and wickedly accused by Potiphar's wife, because of which he was thrust into prison. If he had been like some of us, he would have said, "If the Lord is going to treat me this way, there is not much reward for virtue." That is the way some of us feel when we are pinched a little with poverty, or sickness, or other misfortune. We begin to murmur against the Lord, and feel that He has forsaken us and is not as good to us as we merit. And we withdraw our affection from the Lord. Joseph might have done this, because he had many occasions of trial. He might have felt in his heart that the Lord was not just, not merciful, and not mindful of His servants; for he seemed to have had some reason for feeling that way. But the Lord saw the end from the beginning. Joseph did not; but he had faith in God, and put his trust in Him; and by and by the Lord brought out what He intended, and made Joseph the savior of his father's house as well as of all Egypt.

"God moves in a mysterious way,  
His wonders to perform;  
He plants His footsteps on the sea,  
And rides upon the storm.

Deep in unfathomable mines  
Of never-falling skill,  
He treasures up His bright designs,  
And works His sovereign will."

This is the way in which the Lord often deals with the children of men, and it is not for us to judge Him. We should not complain or murmur when we have afflictions and trials to pass through, or when He chastises us. We should think all the more that we are the loved of God, and that He is feeling after us for our good; to humble us perchance, and to keep us in the right way.

Job was another example. Job was a righteous man, perfect in all his ways. There were none like him in all the earth. Satan observed this, and he appeared before the Lord, and the Lord said, "Whence comest thou?" Satan replied, "From going to and fro in the earth, and from walking up and down in it." And the Lord said unto Satan, "Hast thou considered my servant Job, that there is none like him in the earth, a perfect and an upright man, one that feareth God and escheweth evil." Ah! says Satan, but "hast not thou made an hedge about him, and about his house, and about all that he hath on every side? Thou hast blessed the work of his hands, and his substance is increased in the land. But put forth thine hand now, and touch all that he hath, and he will curse thee to thy face." The Lord said, "Behold, all that he hath is in thy power; only upon himself put not forth thine hand." So a short time after this a messenger came unto Job, and said:

"The oxen were plowing, and the asses feeding beside them:

And the Sabeans fell upon them, and took them away; yea, they have slain the servants with the edge of the sword;

and I only am escaped alone to tell thee.

While he was yet speaking, there came also another, and said, The fire of God is fallen from heaven, and hath burned up the sheep, and the servants, and consumed them; and I only am escaped alone to tell thee.

While he was yet speaking, there came also another, and said, The Chaldeans made out three bands, and fell upon the camels, and have carried them away, yea, and slain the servants with the edge of the sword; and I only am escaped alone to tell thee.

While he was yet speaking, there came also another, and said, Thy sons and thy daughters were eating and drinking wine in their eldest brother's house:

And behold, there came a great wind from the wilderness, and smote the four corners of the house, and it fell upon the young men, and they are dead; and I only am escaped alone to tell thee.

Then Job arose, and rent his mantle, and shaved his head, and fell down upon the ground, and worshipped,

And said, Naked came I out of my mother's womb, and naked shall I return thither; the Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

With all this, Job was not shaken in his integrity. He "sinned not, nor charged God foolishly." And Satan appeared again before the Lord and said unto him again:

"Hast thou considered my servant Job, that there is none like him in the earth, a perfect and an upright man, one that feareth God and escheweth evil? and still he holdeth fast his integrity, although thou movedst me against him, to destroy him without cause.

And Satan answered the Lord and said, Skin for skin, yea, all that a man hath will he give for his life.

But put forth thine hand now and touch his bone and his flesh, and he will curse thee to thy face.

And the Lord said unto Satan, Behold, he is in thine hand; but save his life.

So went Satan forth from the presence of the Lord, and smote Job with sore boils from the sole of his feet unto his crown.

And he took him a potsherd to scrape himself withal; and he sat down among the ashes."

Then his friends came to comfort him, and they began to upbraid him because of something he had done, which had brought upon him the destruction that had befallen him. But Job knew that his heart was right, that he had not sinned, and that he had not denied God in his heart. Therefore, he bore the upbraiding of his friends with all patience; and when his wife came to him and upbraided him for his patience and for his humiliation, and called upon him to curse God and die, he said unto her,

"Thou speaketh as one of the foolish women speaketh. What? shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil?"

This shows the integrity of Job. Here is an example for you and for me. He did not curse the Sabeans for carrying off his cattle, nor the fires of heaven for consuming his flocks, nor the winds of heaven for destroying his habitation and children. He did not swear and blaspheme and deny the Lord because of this. But he said, "The Lord gave, and

the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." "Naked came I out of my mother's womb, and naked shall I return thither." And further he said, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him."

As I understand, here is exemplified the principle that should underlie all the faith, the hope, the charity, the love, the labor, the desire of all mankind—that they will serve God, no matter what may befall them. Though they suffer imprisonment, though they suffer persecution, though they suffer poverty, though God should try them to the very core, and put them to the utmost test to prove their integrity, they should say like Job, "Naked came I out of my mother's womb, and naked shall I return thither; the Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." Thus magnify God, love Him with all thy heart, might, mind and strength; then love our neighbor as ourselves; that when trials come we may endure them and not complain, but wait until God shall develop His purposes. Then we will see that there is no love like that of God for His suffering children; there is no mercy so broad, no purpose so grand, and great and noble as the purpose of God concerning His children. If we will do this, we will learn this eventually and we will bless God with all our hearts; which may God grant, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

*Written for this Paper.*

## A MODERN MOSES

[CONTINUED.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 1st, 1893.

The Pioneers camped the first night in the valley on a small grass plat by the side of City Creek, near or on the ground where the Templeton hotel stands. From there they moved to what is now known as the Old Fort block or Pioneer Square. Here they built their houses, joining each other with the backs out, so as to form the fort. As completed, this fort was made some of logs, others of adobes. The roof was covered with earth. The floors were earth as well. Into these the people moved with all they had. It was said that the bed bug moved in also.

How would you young people like to live in one of those houses? Well, you do not need to. It was enough for your parents to have to. As these Pioneers lived and built, so did most of the people live and build in making most of their settlements. As the people arrived in Utah they were distributed into the different settlements. Those that had kindred already here the incoming ones would go to; others that had none would go where the forts were weakest. All the settlements seemed to be built almost simultaneously, not one at the expense of the other.

To give President Young's travels among his people would fill a large book. We can only give a few. He would set a day, invite those that he wanted with him, and start on that day, rain or shine. A trusty few would go with him as guards. The settlements would be advised by mail that he would be there at a certain time—and he was there. The people would turn out en masse to greet him; if there was music, the band at the head of a cavalry column would

meet him. The people would greet him with songs when he entered the town or fort. There would be people ready to take him and his company to their houses where man and horse were provided with the best in the land.

After the meal, the meeting house was sought to hear him, Heber C. Kimball, George A. Smith, Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, with many others, discourse on what should be done in this life to be saved in the other. These talks to the people were mostly practical—how to build, how to sow, and how to reap. The people always felt well paid—and such a hand-shaking, when those old Pioneers met, was a great sight, with remarks, "I am so glad to see you, Brother Brigham! Haven't seen you since I met you at Winter Quarters," etc. Joy would be in every face.

After meeting, hitch up, go to the next place—to witness the same scene, and to hear the blessings that acquaintances showered on each other was refreshing to behold. Indeed it was a pleasure trip to be with him. He would travel forty to fifty miles and preach from two to three sermons a day.

These trips he made up to his death. In the evening, if there was no meeting, there was nothing that pleased him so well as to have some old tried friends come to see him and remind him of some hard times they had had together, or refer to some funny occurrence in their travels. On one of his trips he invited an old friend, a doctor. When asked what he brought him along for, the President laughed and said the doctor was a good hand to make soup. When they arrived at Chicken Creek it was a little high to ford. Ephraim Hanks stripped some of his clothing off and proceeded to carry the people across. When he got in the middle of the stream with the doctor, both went down under the water. The doctor waded out, looking like a drowned rat. All laughed, but none so hearty as President Young. When the doctor ran up to him, saying, "Brother Brigham, he did that on purpose;" the latter said, "Why of course he did; don't you know Eph Hanks said that he had stepped on a rock?" There never was a rock in the creek at that place.

President Young was foremost in everything. To him is to be given credit for the many shade trees that we now enjoy in Salt Lake City. He brought the locust seed from the states, and planted that forest in the park. From there they were transplanted to the sidewalks. Everywhere you look you see his works. Roads had to be built throughout the valley, also to the timber in the canyons. Lumber had to be sawed, by hand first, then by the saw mills that had to be hauled from the states. It cost money and labor to do all this. He built the grist mill which now stands in the park, a monument to his industry.

While speaking of him as a leader, we do not forget that there were a host of wheel-horses that pulled with him. What a grand, brave people all these old timers were! There was nothing impossible with them. While these settlements had to be made, and forts built, there were others out preaching, still others going back each succeeding year to bring those up that wanted to come. The Temple was started, the rock had to be hauled on wagons twenty miles;

the labor of this was immense. One, two or three rocks was a load for an ox team, of from two to four yoke of cattle, each taking from three to five days to make the trip—the men camping out all the time, rain or shine. These rocks had to be cut on all sides. The labor of cutting can be glanced at only. It took a good cutter to dress one square foot a day. When you look at that structure it seems nothing short of a miracle that it was ever built, under all the adverse circumstances that the people had to encounter. Yet it stands there a monument to Brigham Young and his people. There are three other temples, namely, the Logan, the St. George and the Manti, that were built the same way.

While all this labor was going on there would come from California reports of rich gold strikes in the mines, accounts of the wonderful climate—how easy it was to get rich there; but, nothing daunted, the masses of the people went on toiling and building as though there was no gold wanted. Some of course went and formed some of California's best citizens and some got wealthy. This is not to be wondered at with the training of industry and economy of Brigham Young that they had. Many of those that remained here grew rich as well, besides helping to do all that was done.

I have traveled some among the human family, have read history, sacred and profane, but nowhere have I seen, or read of, so good a people as these. When you take all their labors, with their good works into account, there has never existed the like on earth!

President Young's Indian policy was the same as William Penn's—always kind and positive with them. There were some Indian wars, but they were of short duration. We were with President Young when he and Col. Irish, the superintendent of Indian affairs, went to make a treaty with the Indians at Spanish Fork. It was just after Black Hawk had been on the warpath in Sanpete. The Indians were all gathered together. Col. Irish made them a speech, told them that he wanted them to move on the Uintah reservation and told them what he would do for them.

Kanosh got up and made a great speech. He said, in part: "If we do go to this reservation how long will we be there before we are wanted to move on? And how do we know whether all these promises will be fulfilled? There sits a man (pointing to Brigham Young) that we will believe. He has never lied to us. Let him say whether all these fine promises will be fulfilled, then I and my people will be ready to go."

President Young vouched for Col. Irish. Black Hawk was so mad that he took to bleeding at the nose—so much so that it was feared by some that he would die. By others it was hoped that he would; but he lived and went to Uintah reservation. That was the last war that he engaged in. Utah has had less Indian troubles than any other territory, just on account of the kind treatment of the reds by the people.

The great exodus of 1857 showed the power and determination of Brigham Young. This was the time that Johnston's army was sent to Utah on the strength of a lot of misrepresentations made by some of the government officials then here that the Mormons were in rebellion. He called his leading men together. They soon decided to move

on south, where, no one asked or seemed to care, so that they got away from another mob that was coming against them. Orders were sent to the settlements to prepare to move. Almost simultaneously everybody prepared to do so. This time they had more wagons to move with and they had more to move. We came from Lower California with the mail. It seemed to me there was one string of teams, droves of cattle, horses, and sheep between Parowan in the south to Salt Lake City. After all the wagon covers had been exhausted, cattle hides and thin boards were used to cover the wagons. All the lumber that could be got hold of was made into boxes to cache the wheat in. After the houses were emptied, kindling was placed therein so that they could be fired quick and easy.

When Salt Lake was thus prepared, President Young sent for John Kimball, who was not a Mormon, but owned a house and store and asked him what the property was worth. Kimball asked him what he wanted it for. Brigham told him that when the city would be burned his house would also be burned and he did not want him to lose. Kimball said, "if that is all, let them burn; if you can afford to lose yours, all right; mine can go the same." Brigham said, "we found this a bleak, barren place and by the help of the Lord, if we have to leave, we will leave it as we found it."

A commission was sent here who found the reports false. All returned to their homes. The army was quartered at Camp Floyd for a few years until the Southern war came on, when they were sent there.

That Brigham Young was a thorough American there never was a doubt. On his arrival in the valley he caused the American flag to be floated on Ensign Peak. This country then belonged to Mexico. The people soon after organized and asked for admission into the Union. When Abraham Lincoln was assassinated the news came by night, and as Brigham's rule was not to be disturbed after he retired, he did not get the news until 9 o'clock next morning. I repaired to his office just before that time so as to be there when he came in. George Reynolds, his secretary, had all the correspondence ready with the paper containing the unwelcome news. The President came in and asked the news. Mr. Reynolds said it was bad news, at the same time picking up the paper and reading the dispatches. A feeling—a deep feeling, overspread President Young's countenance. He clasped his hands behind him and when the reading had ended, he exclaimed: "My God, what is our country coming to!" He walked the floor for some time and when he did stop he gave orders for his flag to be half-masted; the theater performance for that night was ordered postponed, the Tabernacle was draped and those that were then here will remember a meeting in the Tabernacle was held, to which all classes were invited, to condole with Lincoln's family and the nation.

With all my acquaintance with him, public or private, I never heard from his lips anything but praise of the Constitution and institutions of America; but he had a thorough contempt for politicians.

You that have lately eaten a good Thanksgiving dinner, and will have another of Christmas, should be really

thankful. Just contrast your chicken or turkey dinner with that of the Pioneers made out of the first wheat grown in Utah. Bishop Leonard Hardy told me it was a great feast prepared by the ladies of the Fort. The wheat was ground in coffee mills. Mrs. Hardy had some white cotton cloth which they washed the starch out of and then bolted the ground wheat through that. The Bishop said it was a feast of rejoicing—a feast of love.

Build a monument to the great man, with the names of the first company cut in a marble slab, so those that run may read! Provide slabs for each of the great good men that so ably assisted him, so the world may know—the generations yet unborn may know, whom to thank for the settlement of these peaceful vales! Set the monument on the hill at the head of Main Street so all can see! This is the duty of his children. This is the duty of the people of Utah!

H. J. FAUST.

### ABOUT A TITLE.

The case of Patrick Phelan et al vs Jane W. Romney et al having been submitted to Chief Justice Zane on Wednesday afternoon, his Honor took the matter under advisement, and this morning rendered his decision, which is an interesting one as affecting the question of surveys and boundaries.

The plaintiffs alleged that on June 4, 1892, they were the owners of a portion of lot 8, block 58, plat A, Salt Lake City survey, and that the defendants entered upon the same and ousted them, and have since wrongfully withheld the same to plaintiff's damage in the sum of \$5000. Hence plaintiffs prayed for the restitution of the property, with the damages.

The Judge said that this was an action to recover the title to a piece of ground described in the complaint as being 1 27-100 feet, fronting on Second South street and extending back 46 and a fraction feet. The plaintiffs owned the corner on which the White House hotel stands and their lot extended west on East Temple street 115 and a fraction feet. The defendants' lot was immediately west, and both parties claimed this piece of ground in dispute. The difficulty was to ascertain the boundary of the White House lot on the east. If the line indicated by the front of the White House building was taken as the true line of the lot, then the plaintiffs substantially got their 115 and a fraction feet without the piece of ground in controversy. On the contrary, if the line were ascertained as claimed by the city engineer some two or three years ago, in a survey and from the monuments established by him at that time, and those were true monuments and true lines from which to ascertain the eastern boundary of this lot 8—then the plaintiffs' lot extended back sufficiently to include the piece in dispute.

The engineer made a survey, it seemed, some three or four years ago, and the court was not advised as to precisely the basis of that survey. It appeared that its initial point was the United States corner, established at the corner of the Temple square, and with reference to that and other objects the city engineer placed a monument

in the street, and others at the street corners. It did not appear that, in that survey, he ascertained or found the original corners. Several years before the government established a base line with respect to the monument at the Temple square referred to. The city, or this portion of it, had been surveyed and platted and stakes placed at the corner of the squares and blocks. These corners and lines must, of course, govern unless the lines had been changed by parties occupying the ground, or rights had been acquired under the statute of limitations. It seemed that the square immediately north of the one in which the lot in dispute was located was surveyed about the same time—that this lot in block 58 was surveyed, and there, it would appear, the engineer ascertained what was supposed to be the original survey. This survey placed the southeast corner of that square north of the disputed line and the northwest corner about on the line with the front of the White house. The line was indicated by the White house and other buildings south as substantially on the same line as the buildings, and as the true line of the block, as recognized by the city engineer. It seemed the White house was erected some fifteen or more years ago, and his honor thought it sufficiently established by the evidence of the Messrs. Romney that the intention was to locate on the line of the business street. As a general rule, it was the intention to build on the line of the street; and some ten years or more before that there was another building that had been erected, which occupied the same line as to this east side as the White House; and the other buildings south were on the same line. If the boundary so fixed by the city engineer should govern, then there would be a "jog" or a niche. This block 58 would be west of the east line of the block next north of it. Jesse W. Fox, Sr., had testified that he made a survey of the block next north and the corners were placed according to the original survey of the city. Jesse W. Fox Jr. had also made some surveys on this block, and his survey located the White House corner about where the White House building now placed it.

His honor was disposed to believe, from all the testimony, that these buildings on Main street were built substantially on the true line, and that the original survey of these blocks did not conform to the surveys made by the present city engineer three or four years ago. The city engineer had no power, of course, to change boundaries of lots; he could ascertain them as nearly as possible from data and surveys, and it was his duty to ascertain as near as might be the original corners—the original survey. He thought, the testimony was pretty clear in this case that the city engineer did not succeed in doing that on this particular square. It must give way to the original survey; and therefore his Honor found for the defendants.

A SAND BOX is as necessary a part of a man's make-up these slippery times, as it is to a locomotive on an up-grade or a street car on a muddy crossing.

## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

## SO FAR, SO GOOD!

All honor to the men, in and out of Congress, whose attitude, influence and vote have made possible the passage in the House of Representatives, by an almost unanimous vote, of the bill to confer statehood upon Utah!

All honor, too, to the patient, progressive, patriotic people of this fair commonwealth who have waited long years for the boon of self-government, so dear to every heart having the instincts of true Americanism, and who year after year have gone on piling up evidences of their sturdiness, their sobriety and their fitness for full sovereignty!

All honor, too, to those of our fellow-citizens who only lately have believed the rest of us competent and worthy to undertake the burdens and responsibilities of statehood; in so far as they were unselfish and sincere in asking delay, we honor them, and when in unanimity and considerable strength they resisted the striking off of our territorial shackles, we recognized their right, tried to appreciate their motives, and were willing to wait until their last lingering doubts should be removed. That the bill should have passed the House with hardly an opposing vote does but confirm the gratifying reflection that only through the desire for statehood of all the people of Utah, were the representatives of all the people of the nation brought to grant it.

All honor, then, to this influential class—now brethren, friends and fellow-citizens; to the original and the later settlers, who laid a broad, deep foundation for future stability and greatness, and have builded well and bravely upon it; to the honorable congressmen and their prominent constituents, whose voices have been made effective in our deliverance; and above everything else, all thanks and honor to Him who rules on high, who neglecteth not the least of His children, and who moves upon and tempers the hearts of men to the fulfillment, in His own time and manner, of His great purpose!

The News does not apprehend the proverbial slip 'twixt the cup and the lip in this matter of statehood. Of course only one step has been taken by the passage of the bill in the House. There remain the Senate, the President, and last of all the people of the proposed state who are to vote on the constitution that shall be prepared. We imagine there will be no likelihood of disappointment on this latter account. Neither do we think the President will withhold his approval of the measure when it reaches him. It would perhaps be too much to expect that the same celerity and unanimity will characterize the Senate's action on the bill as have been displayed by the House. Still, Utah's friends in that body are many and active. They will probably give ample time for its consideration, but they may be depended upon to oppose unnecessary delay and to fight defeat with all their might.

But should the unexpected happen,

and pretracted postponement or actual defeat ensue, the people of Utah can give still another example of patience, and as cheerfully as may be they will endure a little longer. They have not waited more than forty years without having acquired some lessons in that crowning virtue. They are used to disappointments of this kind, and can stand them with much equanimity. In the highly improbable contingency that such may be their portion again, we have taken occasion to express for them the prevailing feeling of gratitude for such measure of favor as has already been shown. There remains but the pleasant duty of congratulating Delegate Rawlins for the gallant part he has taken and the success that has attended him. Following the bright example of (we believe) each one of his predecessors, he has asked for his constituents that which was their right as American citizens. The others asked in vain; to him has a favorable answer been given. In promoting and securing this he has worked consistently and industriously, and spoken eloquently and well. Able support has been given him by members of both, indeed all, the political parties, both here and in Washington; so that a patriotic Utah Democrat can include among the objects of his gratitude the Republicans; a patriotic Utah Republican cannot omit thanks to the Democrats; and both can unite in friendly recognition of favor from the Populists. With brimming charity and hearty forgiveness we pity, merely for historical purposes, that the few opponents of the bill in the House hid their diminished heads on both sides of the chamber.

## LEO AND THE BIBLE.

The pope declares that the Bible is inspired in whole and in detail; also that where it seems to be contrary to science, there is either bad interpretation or a mistake of science.

To the latter proposition but little exception can be taken. Theologians have made many mistakes in their exegesis. And quite naturally, too. To understand the Bible correctly in all its details a vast amount of knowledge is necessary, embracing astronomy, languages, geography, history, geology, archaeology and many other branches of learning. All are related to the revelations of the Almighty, and they all aid in shedding light on the books that contain a history of these revelations. But all true science is progressive. New truths are discovered almost daily, excluding theories formerly adopted. A consequence of this is that much of that which was at one time given out as Bible doctrine has been abandoned in the rays of the new light furnished by the advancing sciences. Theology, too, is progressive, in full harmony, as the pope holds, with the other sciences.

But when his holiness maintains that the Bible is inspired in whole and in detail, further information would have been welcome. What Bible is

thus endowed? The Hebrew text, the Septuagint or the Vulgate? All can not be inspired in detail, since they do not entirely agree with each other. The Hebrew text, it must be remembered, in its present shape, is quite different from the manuscripts left by the inspired men or their amanuenses. Every vowel has been inserted by uninspired men, and learned scholars maintain that in some instances wrong vowels have been used, making the present text certainly not inspired in detail. The Septuagint, which is but a translation of the Hebrew, was not to our knowledge written by men who claimed inspiration. It is one of the most valuable versions of the Scriptures, but it is certainly not inspired in every detail. The Vulgate, by the Tridentine council declared to be the authorized version of the Roman church, is also a valuable version, but the original, the work of Jerome, is known to have been so corrupted during the lapse of time that revisions of it became necessary. That Jerome's translation and the numerous alterations afterwards made are inspired in every detail is a claim that no modern theologian can make in earnest.

The question therefore remains, which version of the Bible is inspired in every detail? If Leo XIII commits the church to the theory of verbal inspiration, he only proves himself less progressive in theological questions than in the solution of social and political problems.

## LAW IS A COSTLY GAME.

Everybody who has given the subject a moment's thought must view with some consternation the threat, if it is made in earnest, that the favorable outcome of a recent suit in Provo against Salt Lake City over the Jordan dam controversy, is but the precursor of numerous other suits of a similar character. The well-balanced community, like the well-balanced individual, dreads the resort to litigation if any other reasonable and satisfactory mode of settlement can be had. It is not only the expense of the thing, but the ill-feeling engendered and the suspicion remaining in the mind of the unsuccessful litigant that not right but shrewdness has prevailed—these are the incentives with most people to keep out of law as long as possible.

In the matter in question these deterrent influences ought to be the stronger for the reason that so many people and such enormous interests are involved. We presume that among all who have made themselves familiar with this old-time dispute, nearly every citizen of Utah county thinks Salt Lake City and county have acted imperiously and unjustly in forcing back, by the dam at the Narrows, the waters of Utah Lake upon the lowlands along its shores; and on the other side, that nearly every citizen of this county regards the Utah county objectors as unreasonable and extravagant in their contention. The whole question was not long ago the subject of a noted and most thorough arbitration hearing, and it was settled and confirmed, as everyone hoped, to the satisfaction of all.

We do not understand that the recent case referred to is an attempt to go behind that arbitration, but rather to enforce a compliance with its terms. It is too intricate to be of interest to the average reader, and yet it is so important that no property owner in either county can ignore it. In the interest of all, the NEWS hopes that before either side plunges into a wholesale system of lawsuits, there will be an attempt to get together and counsel and advise and compromise—the aggressors being first required to recede from any unwarranted position, and the aggrieved being then willing to listen to reason as between man and man and make concessions calculated to promote the public good.

### THE CARLIN SIDE OF IT.

General W. P. Carlin is getting considerable unfavorable notoriety over the unfortunate circumstances connected with his son's recent experiences amid the heavy snows of the Bitterroot mountains in Montana, and is doing his best to get his side of the story before the public. The dispatches gave the account of events connected with the journey of the hunting party as it was said to have been obtained from members who were rescued. These told how that George Colgate, cook for the party, was abandoned in the deep snow when he was taken sick, without even an effort to save his life by giving him aid. Colgate left a wife and nine children, and when they were given \$25 in the way of compensation, this, with the alleged facts of the desertion of Colgate to die, caused the people of his town to get together in a mass meeting and pass resolutions severely condemning young Carlin and Himelwright, who were said to be responsible for the abandonment.

The general is now anxious to let the public know that this was all wrong; that his son did not deserve such severe censure. The veteran officer says he has visited the distracted family of the unfortunate cook and explained the circumstances to them, and that they are now content that all that could be was done for their husband and father. He says that shortly after the party started Colgate was taken sick and advised to return, but did not do so, as he believed he could stand the trip.

Of the closing scenes the general says: "When the party were all lost, Colgate grew so much worse that he was unable to cook. At last things got to such a pass that the men could not endure being near him. He swelled up, and the water could be heard rattling in his lungs. The men built a rude chair, in which he sat. Finally, when making another attempt to get out, they put him on a horse, but the snow got so deep that the horse could not travel. Then, when they constructed rafts, they put the sufferer on one and conveyed him as far on the Clearwater as a deep canyon, eight miles long, full of cataracts. They had to stop then and had no alternative but to leave him. The only hope for any one to live at all was to climb along the tops of the perpendicular sides of the canyon and endeavor to get through. The cook could not do

this, and my son and the others could not wait. If they did they would all surely die. All the six had to eat was one little loaf of bread cut in six pieces—not enough for one man." This may be the true version of the sad affair. At any rate young Carlin has the right to give his story. If poor Colgate saw things differently his account is beyond the reach of mortal ears. But we think they are many others who, even with this showing, will also look at the thing differently. It is hardly conceivable that there could be circumstances to justify the deliberate abandonment of a fellow-traveler—leaving him sitting there alone, living, helpless and without food, with the snow whirling around, and the long night of frost and death advancing relentlessly upon him. Still less excusable is the evasion that has since marked all the survivors' stories, and the indifference as to the poor fellow's fate. Men with but a single drop of heroic blood in their veins would never have rested until his fate had been definitely determined and his remains recovered. True men risk their lives to recover even the corpse of a comrade.

### A CATHOLIC TRIUMPH.

The repeal of the law of 1872, which expelled the Jesuits from Germany, is sufficient evidence of the desire of the present government of that country to follow a policy of conciliation toward the Catholic church, thus steering an opposite course to that of previous rulers. Bismarck's opinion was that the clergy should be subordinate to the state. He evidently saw dangers to the commonwealth in the influence of the priests, whose aim it was to control the education of the young, and he did not hesitate to resort to drastic measures in order to avert the supposed or real dangers. But the head of the Catholic church was the "iron chancellor's" equal both in energy and diplomatic resources, and thus it was that the remarkable conflict arose which is known as the *Kulturkampf* or the "struggle of civilization." It was a contest between Bismarck and the Catholic clergy. It was an attempt on the part of the most far-seeing statesman Germany has ever had, to free forever the newly founded empire from the interference of an organization that in every country confessedly has its own interests nearest at heart.

A brief review of the events that led to the conflict may not be inopportune at this time. It was taken for granted by the German Protestant population that the head of the Catholic church viewed with disapproval the rise and growth of a German empire, at the cost of Catholic neighboring countries. The proclamation of the doctrine that the pope is infallible was understood to mean that the Roman pontiff was about to revive the claim of sovereignty over the whole earth, as the vicergerent of the Almighty. The Catholics in general and particularly the Jesuits were from this moment objects of suspicion in Germany. They were thought to plot in secret for the restoration of papacy. No sooner had Germany recovered itself from the sanguinary conflict with France than the energy of Bismarck was directed

toward Rome. In 1872 the law was enacted for the expulsion of the Jesuits as political conspirators against the state. Other enactments followed this. The right to supervise the training and appointment of clergymen, as well as the surveillance of all schools, seminaries and monastic colleges were delegated to the state. The Catholics were placed under constant guard, as it were. Their every move was watched by a civic officer. The pope protested and declared these laws void, virtually releasing the members of the church from obedience to them. A sharp conflict was the result, until the vigor of the execution of the laws gradually relaxed and a more conciliatory policy was inaugurated by the present head of the Catholic church.

The anti-Catholic laws still remain on the statute books in Germany, although for years they have been a dead letter. Probably the recall of the Jesuits, of which the dispatches have told us, is but the first step toward the repeal of the other laws. Germany certainly needs the friendship of some of her Catholic neighbors. To be at peace with the church may therefore be the best policy. Even Bismarck himself is credited with having admitted that his war on the church was in part a mistake. Be this as it may, the retreat of the present government cannot but be looked upon as a complete victory of the Catholic church in Germany.

### UNWISE STRIKES.

It may be that on some occasions workmen are justified in going out on strikes. When they are imposed upon and can better their condition by leaving an employer's service and escaping the imposition, there may be wisdom in pursuing that course. But there certainly are some strikes in which great lack of judgment is displayed on the part of the workmen.

The strike of the stonecutters who were engaged on the city and county building appears to be of this unwise class. It is unfortunate that the course of the city officials in dealing with the men has been so vacillating as to exasperate them; but in quitting work they really place the whole deprivation on themselves. The municipality has not the money to meet its bills at present, but the pay for stonecutters was sure, as the men admit, though it was delayed beyond the time they thought it should be. The stonecutters were not, however, required to work entirely without immediate payment. The county's portion was forthcoming regularly, and was sufficient to enable the workmen to get along until such time as the city could meet its bills. If the stonecutters had remained at work they would have been drawing sufficient to live on, and in a comparatively short time would have received the balance of a snug little sum in back wages from the city. As it is, they shut off entirely their source of supply. The fact that the city did not come to time seems hardly a sufficient justification in this instance for workmen "biting off their own noses to spite their neighbor's face."

The threatened strike at the Provo



mills appears to have been even more ill-advised than the other. The employees at the mills were fully aware of the situation. They knew that the factory was enabled to run only through the employees taking cloth and produce for their pay. That was understood when the mills came near closing last summer. The factory management kept its agreement. The demand of the strikers that cash be paid for wages was one that the factory management say, could not be complied with, and it insisted on work must have stopped. A portion of the employees did a wise and commendable thing when they refrained from joining in the demands. Fortunately for the strikers themselves they receded from their position upon sober second thought.

The present is no time for strikes except on the most grievous provocation. Employees should exhibit a kindly feeling toward employers in a business depression like this, by having a fair degree of patience with business managers who are doing their best to keep things even. A little forbearance may enable a business man, by hard work, to make both ends meet, when if he were sharply pressed, he would have to go to the wall.

### THE LOST TRIBES.

Where are the lost tribes of Israel? is a question that has often been asked since the attention of Bible readers was called to the promises made by the ancient prophets that Israel shall again be gathered and the identity of the nation restored. Lately a New York paper commented favorably on the theory advocated by Lieutenant Totten, Professor Piazza Smyth and others, that the lost tribes are to be found in the Anglo-Saxon race. The paper referred to justly remarks, that it is a subject "replete with international interest and should be accorded a dignified discussion and candid consideration."

History accounts satisfactorily for a large part of the ten tribes, as will appear on consideration of the following facts:

When Israel formed an alliance with Syria against Judah, King Ahaz applied to the Assyrian ruler for assistance. He came and made the whole kingdom of Israel tributary and carried away to Media a great number of the two and a half tribes, whose inheritances had been given them east of Jordan. Ten years later Israel revolted from Assyria, relying upon Egypt for support. This brought down upon the kingdom the Assyrian king, Shalmaneser, with a large host. Samaria, the capital, fell. The country was annexed to Assyria. The rich and influential families were carried away captives and Israel was no more an independent country. This happened about the year 720 B. C.

The country thus almost depopulated was soon retitled by immigrants from various parts of the Assyrian empire. These intermarried with the remaining Israelites and adopted much of their habits and customs, and even their religion. This mixed population became known as Samaritans, a few of whom still remain as an organized religious body in the Holy Land, watch-

ing carefully their old traditions and their very ancient version of the Pentateuch. Here then is some of the blood of Israel to be found.

About the time the kingdom of the ten tribes was threatened with destruction, through the policy of apostasy followed by the rulers, many devout Israelites fled to Jerusalem and other cities of Judah. They became citizens of this kingdom and shared its fate. The name of one of these, Lehi, a descendant of the tribe of Manasseh, has been preserved in the Book of Mormon. Shortly before the great national calamity known as the Babylonian captivity occurred, inspired men left Jerusalem. Jeremiah, the Prophet, was one of them, but he was captured and imprisoned, accused of treachery to his own people. Lehi also left Jerusalem, with his family, having received a command to that effect from the Lord. After one of the most wonderful journeys on record, Lehi with his family reached this continent, where they were blessed by the Almighty and multiplied. Their descendants peopled not only this continent but also some of the islands of the Pacific. In the aborigines of these countries, then, we find another part of the ten tribes, chiefly of Ephraim and Manasseh.

The captives were taken to the interior of the Assyrian empire. Hoshea, the king, lived in the capital, Nineveh, and the rest became located mostly in Media. That they mixed with the population freely and partly lost their identity as a separate people was but a natural consequence of their previous neglect of their religion.

Assyria and Babylonia were but two great divisions of the same empire, both struggling for the supremacy. Finally the Babylonians and Medes revolted and burned Nineveh and the seat of the vast empire was transferred to Babylon. Nebuchadnezzar, the greatest of the Babylonian kings, carried a large part of Judah into captivity. Israel and Judah, who had separated in their own country, now met as captives in a strange land. But the deliverer came in the person of Cyrus, the Persian conqueror, who attacked Babylon and ended Nebuchadnezzar's empire.

This monarch issued a proclamation, addressed to "all the people of God" in his dominions, whether of Israel or Judah, that whosoever felt a desire to go to Jerusalem should do so, and those who remained should assist those who would go with the necessary means for traveling expenses and for the building of the temple. As a result of this proclamation the chiefs of Judah and Benjamin formed companies to go back to Palestine. Among the returning captives were some of the ten tribes, for we read in Ezra that among the first company were over six hundred souls who claimed to belong to Israel, but as they had lost their genealogical records, they were barred from receiving the Priesthood, until a prophet should arise, who through the aid of the Urim and Thummim should confirm their claim to membership among the chosen people. These, and perhaps other Israelites, returned with the Jews to Canaan, and their return and assimilation with their brethren account for another part of the ten tribes.

After the dispersion of the people by the Romans, some still remained in Palestine. They mingled with the Samaritans and others and are certainly still found among the Christianized so-called Arabs, many of whom, if features are any indication of origin, have more of the blood of Israel than of Ishmael in their veins.

So far the fate of parts of the lost tribes is discernible on a clear, historical background. But the most considerable number of those who remained in the strange country is still not accounted for. Indeed, the eastern nations, themselves, are almost lost sight of in history for a long period. The country was overrun and conquered by stronger nations. The cities were ruined and a whole civilization buried in oblivion. Migrations took place under these circumstances, especially northward. And those families who descended from Israel and took part in the migrations scattered the seed of the chosen race abroad. Much of it is found among the Anglo-Saxon and the Teutonic nations. This we know by revelation. For in these latter days the Lord has been pleased to raise up a Prophet, a descendant of Israel, Joseph Smith. He had the Urim and Thummim, and through his seer gift this great truth was discovered. But to point out the events by which these nations became sprinkled by the blood of Israel has not yet been given to any man. Let it, however, be remembered that history knows the names of several great nations, Goths, Vandals, and others, the origin of which remains a mystery. Perhaps in the migrations of these the key is to be found to the scattering of Israel in the north countries.

In the second book of Esdras, an apocryphal book of high antiquity, we are told that a number of the ten tribes in the captivity resolved to emigrate to an uninhabited place in order to serve the Lord. They crossed the Euphrates and journeyed for one year and a half to a region which the author calls Arsareth, to dwell there until the latter time. This account, apocryphal though it be, is more than probable. But where this part of Israel now is, is not known with absolute certainty, except that they are in the "north countries." Doc. and Cov. 133: 26. It has not been revealed. Conjectures and hypotheses are numerous, but proofs in support of these are missing.

However, all Israel shall be gathered. This is the promise of the Lord through both ancient and modern prophets. And the work of gathering has commenced, in the formation by the command of the Lord of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The complete restoration is thus described in the Doctrine and Covenants, Sec. 133: 26-33:

And they who are in the north countries shall come in remembrance before the Lord, and their prophets shall hear His voice and shall no longer stay themselves, and they shall smite the rocks, and the ice shall flow down at their presence.

And an highway shall be cast up in the midst of the great deep.

Their enemies shall become a prey unto them,

And in the barren deserts there shall come forth pools of living water; and the

parched ground shall no longer be a thirsty land.

And they shall bring forth their rich treasures unto the children of Ephraim, my servants.

And the boundaries of the everlasting hills shall tremble at their presence.

And there shall they fall down and be crowned with glory, even in Zion, by the hands of the servants of the Lord, even the children of Ephraim;

And they shall be filled with songs of everlasting joy.

The time for these glorious events is approaching.

### PROCEED LEGALLY.

There is no dispute as to the fact that Utah would be greatly benefited by placing a thoroughly representative exhibit at the Midwinter Fair in California. The gentlemen who have the arrangements in charge here fully realize that whatever is done, the display must not be of a niggardly character, and they are putting forth their best efforts to secure a creditable representation. They are generally contributing much thought, time and labor to the cause, and are deserving of praise for their unselfish and public spirited course.

One fact is patent to all: The Territory cannot make a display of its products without going to considerable expense. With the advantages offered in the way of kindnesses from railways, the Fair managers, and others, this expense may be small in comparison with what is accomplished, but even then it will reach a large sum. To raise this amount committees are soliciting aid from private subscriptions, the work not having proceeded far enough yet to say what reception it will meet with on the part of the public.

Applications have been made to the various county courts for appropriations to the Fair fund, and petitions are being circulated among leading business men, urging the probate judges and selectmen to grant the application. At this point there is a suggestion which the *News* feels impelled to offer, and in doing so it especially wishes to avoid anything that would bear the semblance of antagonizing the Fair movement. This suggestion is that the county courts look carefully into the question of their lawful power to make such appropriations as that asked. Private parties may do as they please with their private funds; but public officers must handle the money of the public in the manner defined by statute or come under a penalty. The law is not elastic for all purposes and, on the face of the thing, it looks to us doubtful whether it can be stretched to make legal any diversion of public funds to aid in the exhibition as proposed.

The county courts may use funds for county purposes; they are specially authorized to contribute of the county cash to various works of charity and improvement. But beyond the statutory provisions they cannot morally or legally go, no matter what may be the sentiment. The *News* has no desire to be arbitrary in this matter, or to crowd its advice upon anyone, but under the circumstances it is someone's duty—a duty, too

which cannot honorably be avoided—to warn the various county courts to ascertain whether or not they are empowered to make the contribution requested. Being assured as to how far they may proceed legally, we shall make no objection to such generosity on their part as judgment, sentiment and enterprise may dictate.

### THE VAN OF THE EXODUS.

The *News* is sure that no class of information is received with more pleasure by the majority of its readers than previously unpublished reminiscences or perhaps half-forgotten incidents of Pioneer history and the weary steps attendant upon and prior to the great exodus to these valleys. The veteran participants in these exciting scenes one by one are passing away; and it is not only a public duty but a sincere pleasure to obtain from their own lips and preserve for the perusal of coming generations all the little happenings and events that, trivial though they may be in themselves and may have seemed at the time, are still necessary to a complete history and understanding of the great theme. This may therefore be deemed an invitation to all our aged and tried friends to call from the chambers of their memory such incidents as have been alluded to. If they have no children or grandchildren or great-grandchildren handy to write their recitals from dictation, there are doubtless plenty of willing friends who will do so; and on its part the *News* will be overjoyed to preserve them in widely read and imperishable print.

With this much of introduction, we present the following:

SHUMWAY, Apache Co., Arizona,  
 December 12, 1893.

Editor *Deseret News*:

Seeing a number of "First Things of Pioneers" noted in your paper, I thought I would mention that when we were preparing to leave Nauvoo, President Young called the captains together and said: "Brethren, we must be off! Who will be ready to start in three days?" On the third day after, at 11 o'clock a. m., I reported myself and company, with eleven wagons, ready. We crossed the river that day, the first to leave Nauvoo for the West. Our instructions were to stay at Sugar creek until we were more fully organized. There we remained several weeks, exposed to rain and snow. I returned to Nauvoo once during the time, accompanying President Young.

CHARLES SHUMWAY.

### DELEGATE RAWLINS'S SPEECH.

In social, political and commercial interest to the people of Utah at the present time no subject is so prominent as the statehood question. All classes, parties, vocations and sects watch eagerly for the news from Washington and wait anxiously the report of the various proceedings upon the bill for Utah's admission into the Union, now pending in the Senate after having passed the House of Representatives almost unanimously. The daily dispatches have given a necessarily brief but not altogether unsatisfactory synopsis of the debates, and to have these now in full as they

have come by mail would not only be stale but probably tedious reading. One effort, however, deserves a place in local history as journalistically made from day to day, and that is the great speech of Hon. Joseph L. Rawlins, Utah's Delegate in Congress. We present it today, and ask for it a careful perusal from every reader.

Words of commendation need not be multiplied at this time—they have already been bestowed in these columns heartily and deservedly. As one of the incidents, however, we will be pardoned for mentioning—perhaps unnecessarily, too—that no reader can fail to notice the warmth of the reception accorded to Utah, the encouragement given her champion, the glee with which the discomfiture of her antagonists was received, and the cheers that greeted every sally in her favor. Time was—and not so long since, either—when congressional feeling was the exact antipodes of this; when friendly words fell upon cold and unsympathetic ears, and when an outburst and interruptions like those of Mr. Morse and others would have made the very ceiling ring with approval and applause. We note the change with supreme gratitude, and congratulate all the participants—the speakers, the objects of their remarks, Utah, the Nation and the spectators' galleries—upon the improvement. *Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.*

### WILLIAM B. SMITH.

In the December 9th issue of the *Saints' Herald*, published at Lamoni, Iowa, appears the following editorial note, in which the Latter-day Saints in Utah will also be interested: "We learn by letter from his wife, Sister Rosanna B. Smith, that Uncle William B. Smith, long the surviving brother of the Martyrs, had passed over to the great beyond, his departure occurring November 18th from his home at Oosterdock, Iowa. He had attained to ripe years and went to his rest as veterans do, ready for the roll call on the other side. His life was a varied one, his experiences many, and of him it may be said: 'He sleeps well after life's fitful fever.'"

Uncle William B. Smith was the fifth son of Joseph Smith Sr., and Lucy Smith. He was born in Royalton, Windsor county, Vermont, March 18, 1811. He joined the Church at an early date and was appointed a member of the first Quorum of the Twelve at the organization of that quorum. He was married to Caroline Grant, daughter of Joshua and Thalia Grant, February 14, 1833, by whom he had two daughters, Mary Jane and Caroline. In the spring of 1838 he removed to Far West, and after the mob commenced to drive the Saints away he went to Illinois and settled in Plymouth, Hancock county. In 1842 he was a member of the house of representatives of the legislature of Illinois and did good service. In 1844 he came to Nauvoo in company with several Saints from New Jersey. Here he had his last interview with his brother Joseph before he left for the East.

In later years he has held the office of Patriarch in the Josephite church,



residing in the state of Iowa. He was the last surviving brother of the martyred Prophets, Joseph and Hyrum.

#### A PROPER THING.

The City Council of Ogden performed a graceful act at last evening's session in rescinding the ordinance laying claim to the Tabernacle square in that city. Of course the claim was unjust and illegal, as was thoroughly understood by the public when the ordinance passed, and the attempt to deprive the Church organization in Weber Stake of its grounds in Ogden for Church buildings did no credit to either the heads or the hearts of the municipal administration which attempted the seizure.

The act of the Junction city alone last evening was one of simple justice, both to the municipality and to the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Weber Stake. It concedes to the latter their lawful property rights to the square in question, and replaces the city of Ogden in an attitude of fairness toward the religious organizations in the county. The affair is now closed up by the repeal of the ordinance. It will occupy its place among the by-gones and be succeeded by the better feeling which accompanies an equitable status between the parties.

#### A WOMAN SUFFRAGE PETITION.

The Northampton *Mercury* for August 11, 1882, contains an account of the proceedings in the house of commons on the 3rd of that month, which shows that the demand for the rights of women dates somewhat further back than is generally supposed, and also that it is not entirely an outgrowth of the peculiarities of American civilization. The paper mentioned says:

Mr. Hunt presented a petition from a lady of fortune and family, who is also a single lady, praying that she might be admitted to a share of the representation. Her name was Mary Smith, of Stanmore in York. She said that females were only kept in thralldom among barbarians and heathen nations, but in this country, which had risen to so high a pitch of civilization, such restrictions should be abolished. She complained that females were amenable to the laws and liable to be punished for their crimes, while they were tried by judges and juries of the opposite sex; they should, therefore, be allowed to sit upon juries. In short, she prayed that unmarried females of mature age should be put on a footing of equality with the male sex.

Mr. Hunt read the petition amid shouts of laughter from all sides of the House.

#### SWEATING COIN.

Among the numerous crimes under which modern society suffers is one known as "the sweating of coin," which is said to be very profitable and perhaps practiced by more than one on whom no suspicion has ever fallen.

A San Francisco paper tells of the arrest of one Goodrich in that city. Recently he rented a cellar, telling the owner of the house that he was a jeweler and needed a quiet place in

which to conduct some experiments. After some time the neighbors were treated to the rather strong perfumes of certain acids used by the pretended jeweler, and their curiosity was aroused. By some means they got an opportunity to peep into the cellar and were astonished to see Goodrich at work with an abundance of gold coin on his table. The circumstance was reported to the police and the arrest followed.

A bottle was found with a mixture of acids, the only solution known that will dissolve gold. When the sweater is at work he pours a quantity of these acids into a glass and keeps the coin in it until a small portion has dropped away. From \$1 to \$1.50 is thus obtained from every \$20 piece. The "sweated" coins are polished and then sent out in the market. Even experts may easily be deceived by such a piece of money as only the weight of it reveals its having passed through the hands of criminals.

#### A BRIGHT IDEA.

True philanthropy is always awake to the exigencies of the times, and charity seizes upon new methods of contribution and application. One, of the most unique and thoughtful character, is presented in our columns of today; one which commends itself as being eminently reasonable, praiseworthy, practical and beneficial.

Our allusion is to the agreement entered into by several firms of this city to dispense for this season with a custom which has been for years pretty general, if not universal. "It has been usual for those in the grocery business to tender to their patrons at Christmas time, by way of compliment, a package of candy, or nuts, or both. This has not been looked upon as of great importance or value, but as an expression of good will and friendly feeling at the close of a year of business association and patronage." The monetary consideration was lost sight of from this point of view, and while to the recipient the spirit of it was understood, to the store itself it amounted to considerable.

It was a kind heart which suggested that in consideration of the circumstances, most of those recipients would willingly forego this almost "vested right" in favor of the poor of this city, who, at the present time, are unusually numerous and unusually needy. The reasons for this are not far to seek. It may only be said that neither the laborer nor his family is in any way to blame for this condition; work could not be had, money seemed exceedingly scarce; everyone has been stretched to the utmost to meet taxes and other obligations honorably; building and manufactures have been partially suspended; and while flour is not high and modified weather has lightened the demand for coal in a home, there is yet considerable deprivation and possibly some suffering as well.

It is not presumed that in a community like this any one can perish of want. Even in the direst time of famine for bread there was no loss of life by starvation. Those who had, divided and subdivided, until a beneficent Providence said it was enough. And if we now divide, if we forego

duties to confer substantial for a little season, we shall in no wise lose our reward.

Some of the dealers may feel as if their customers would receive offense if their portion of candy is not received; that as a consequence they would lose their trade, or that it would be a great disappointment to the children if the "sweets" were not forthcoming. Surely none would frame an excuse so paltry as the former, and there is more soul among our children than to murmur if there be explained to them the reason for a sacrifice which is momentary at best.

The suggestion and promise is this, that the amount usually bestowed in candy-gifts by the stores indicated, (as we understand it, about \$500 from Z. C. M. I., and others in proportion) shall, on behalf of their customers, be placed in the hands of the officers of the several charitable organizations for this special purpose, and necessarily this will be in staple and useful goods, such as is needed in winter, and in places where that help is most important for the present emergency.

Much is being done now by different organizations. Call upon the people are almost continuous, and if a long winter comes these will in all probability increase for a time. Yet if we "bear each others' burthens, we fulfil the law of Christ," and it is said "he that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord, who will repay him again." The reverend but eccentric Dean Swift once took this text as the foundation for a "charity sermon," and in urging it he said: "Brethren, we have the poor, you have heard the conditions; if you like the security, down with the dust!"

#### MEDICAL CONGRESSES.

A dental congress for the West is to be convened in June next, and the arrangements therefor are being perfected. It is expected that the congress will extend over four days and that not less than six hundred tooth experts will be in attendance. The program outlined includes addresses by some of the leading lights of the profession throughout the country; and as the range of subjects takes a wide scope, the high standing and character of those who are to furnish papers warrant the anticipation that the information to be gained will be in line with the best knowledge of the profession. Incidental to the proceedings at the congress, which is to be held at San Francisco, there is to be at the Midwinter Fair a large exhibit of the dental appliances which were at the World's Fair.

A feature that will add interest to the dentists' meeting is the fact that it will be in session about the same time and in the same city as the congress of the American Medical association. The sessions of this latter organization are to embrace an extended program of oral discussion. Its meetings have never been held in the West before.

This bringing into New America congresses of the kind referred to is an innovation portentous of great changes and development. At present they are attracted hither largely out of curiosity to behold the wonderful progress that has marked the Great

West since the Mormon Pioneers made their way across the trackless prairies as the harbingers of a mightier and brighter civilization than the world has ever seen. The work is but just commencing to make itself felt and observed. The fact that in less than half a century there has been a progress that excites the curiosity and absorbs the attention of men high in the professions and sciences augurs that close upon the heels of these congresses will come the establishment of technical and scientific institutions of the highest order, when the youth of the Occident will no longer have to pay tribute to eastern educational institutions for the information to qualify them in the higher branches of learning.

Already there are established in the West colleges and universities whose work is far in the lead of the people and whose facilities are not yet understood and appreciated. But the constituency is steadily and surely being brought up to a comprehension of the situation, and the aims and efforts to this end will be stimulated and aided by the holding of congresses of eminent professional men in any line of scientific training.

#### GRATITUDE IN ADVERSITY.

Among our readers are doubtless many who think they know far better how to run a newspaper than those now at the helm of this or any other journal—at least the criticisms and suggestions which we, in common with brother-editors, receive from time to time leads to this suspicion. Of these there are perhaps some who have aspirations in journalistic lines, and are waiting and working for the day when they shall be expert and masterful controllers of the press that molds public thought. There are others who have tried this press business to their heart's and pocket's content—lost the bright hope of the former and the contents of the latter. To all these classes, and to all others, indeed, in whom the experiences of mankind awaken interest, and in whom the milk of human kindness is not entirely dried up, we submit, with solemn yet responsive soul, the following touching requiem from the late editor of the *Bitter Root* (Montana) *Times*:

For fourteen months past we have been making an effort at endeavoring to attempt to try a bluff on running a newspaper. A special collapse some six months ago prevented an exposure of mental disability later on.

We have been taught three great and important truths, the very quintessence of wisdom, viz: First—It takes something other than indigestion and an overweening ambition to successfully operate a Washington hand-press. Second—It is convenient to have a head on each end of your hobby-horse—if you must ride one. Third—That the author of that trite aphorism, "Man proposes, God disposes," had his eye-teeth out.

We desist with no ill-will towards the paper or its patrons, neither a great amount of collectable notes. We could have eked out an existence with some pleasure had health permitted, but that is neither here nor there. Now, since we 'uns and you'uns must part, 'tis sad that you'uns have stole we'uns' heart, but it will be sadder if you'uns don't bring in your bill before we'uns depart.

And to our debtors; Expect the vengeance of a just Bohemian's wrath to overtake you for every penny escaped.

We trusted in God and we have not been forsaken—for we found as great a bump as ourselves to continue this desperate struggle. With tears and prayers we bid him Goodspeed.

#### APPRECIATIVE.

An Indiana gentleman, educated and refined, who paid a visit to Salt Lake City about a year ago, has written a letter to the editor of the *NEWS*, not for publication but full of such kindly expressions that we are tempted to make extracts from it, with a view to showing the change in sentiment that has so wonderfully swept through the land within the past few years, and the readiness with which intelligent people can be made to see the desirable features in Utah and among even the Mormons if they will only look at the situation through unprejudiced eyes. Our correspondent says:

I was much interested in what I saw and learned while in your city and came away with very different impressions in regard to the Mormon people than I had before visiting them. I discovered that they neither had hoofs nor horns, but large and generous hearts, intelligent minds, industrious hands and devout spirits. My visit to Salt Lake City was one of the most delightful experiences of my eventful trip across the continent; and I have said many times since, both in public and private, that I regard Salt Lake City the most beautiful city between Chicago and San Francisco and withal the most desirable both as a residence and as a place of business. Ever since my visit there I have had a most urgent longing to return and spend more time in studying the country, the people and the various social and religious institutions of the place.

The Temple was not yet completed when I was there. I was struck with the massiveness, solidity and symmetry of that wonderful structure. There is nothing like it in the east, nothing that is comparable with it. It is *sui generis*. How I would like to stand in its shadow now and look upon its stately towers! What a grand monumental pile it is! What a pity that he whose genius conceived and projected it could not have lived to see it dedicated to the service for which it was built! "He buildeth better than he knew," and this will be his monument for all coming time. As long as its massive walls shall stand and its towers point heavenward, so long will the name of Brigham Young be perpetuated and held in grateful remembrance.

I was not more pleased than surprised at the simplicity of your faith and worship, and I may add, so far as the fundamental principles of the Gospel are concerned, at its evident scriptural soundness. I heard nothing but what accorded perfectly with my conceptions of what the scriptures teach touching faith, repentance, baptism and weekly communion. When I come again, as I hope to do ere long, I shall make a more extended investigation into the question of your Church government and other doctrinal questions, as well as into your limitless and splendid resources; and I expect to write up the city, the Saints, and the country generally for eastern papers.

THE ONLY reputable exchange thus far to band that seems to approve of the tirade of Congressman Morse of Massa-

chusetts against the Mormons, is the *Boston Traveler*. At least it does not editorially condemn his folly, while it gives a lengthy special of his remarks without a word of the speeches of those who so completely demolished him. Mr. Morse has seemed a little lonesome in his attitude, but he is evidently not altogether friendless.

THE NEW YORK *World* has been taking a poll of the House of Representatives to ascertain how the members stood with reference to the proposed income tax. A majority has registered itself as in favor, and some who may be favorably inclined to it refuse at present to be committed. The answer of Delegate Rawlins, of Utah, to the *World's* question was: "I prefer not to discuss the question."

THE SEARCH for jurors to try Prendergast, the murderer of Mayor Harrison of Chicago, resulted in the discovery of one who declared that he didn't know whether Mayor Harrison was really dead or not, as he didn't take much stock in newspaper stories. This would seem to have made him an ideal jurymen, yet he was rejected.

ONE OF the most legitimate and most profitable expenditures made by the American people is the two hundred millions of dollars in advertising during each year. The man who doesn't contribute some portion of that sum oughtn't to be in business.

THE ASSURANCE that the international prize fight will be permitted to come off in Florida on the 25th of January suggests the query as to whether it is Mr. Corbett or Mr. Mitchell that is going south for his health.

PRENDERGAST, THE slayer of Mayor Harrison of Chicago, insists that the court officials and attorneys shall call him "Mr." Prendergast. Why not? "Mr." is as good an abbreviation for Murderer as it is for Mister.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS show an immense falling off, as compared with last year. It is some consolation to poor and humble people to know that they are not the only ones to be affected by hard times.

A STATISTICIAN has figured out that fifteen million bushels of onions annually are employed in scenting the American breath. A much smaller quantity would do the business quite as effectually.

THE MOST popular statesman and diplomatist this week is Santa Claus. He is everybody's candidate, and will be elected triumphantly, though perhaps by a reduced majority.

THE ATROCIOUS charge against Governor Botes of Iowa, that he eats pie with a knife, is chiefly significant by reason of the main fact that he has pie to eat at all.

IT IS hardly probable that Utah will find statehood in her stocking this Christmas.

LOOK CAREFULLY at your change-god people! Hundred-dollar counter,feit bills are in circulation.

THE CONSOLATION that "the good die young" has especial application to spring chickens.

SMALL STOCKINGS will be fashionable this Christmas.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*Written for this Paper.*

## IT WENT SMOOTHLY.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1893.

The Utah admission bill, an enabling act providing for the incorporation of Utah into the Union as a sovereign state, having passed the House this afternoon, it is important that the people of Utah should have correct notions; first, as to the attitude of parties and persons in relation to the passage of the bill thus far in Congress; second, in relation to the provisions of the bill and the things necessary to be accomplished in order to consummate statehood.

It is only the first proposition that we shall consider at present—the attitude of persons and parties in relation to the passage of the bill through the House; as the second proposition will require several articles, and the bill may be further amended in the Senate and by joint committee from both houses before its final passage. The probabilities are that it will not be materially changed.

As it stands, it is a liberal and generous bill, and highly creditable to the people of Utah, and it does much to obliterate the friction of past years. It is expressive of the nation's confidence in Utah. It bids out the past and extends the hand of fellowship for an everlasting brotherhood and co-operation.

As to the attitude of parties and persons, the only feature to be discussed in this article, it might be summed up by saying that Utah was treated generously and considerably all round. The final vote was responded to on both sides of the House with equal volume and emphasis. There was only one distinct voice that uttered "No" when the negative was called. That was on the right, the Democratic, side. I did not know who it was, and it was immaterial, for there was a full house on both sides. I judge that there were 200 on both sides that responded "Aye." Some one told me that there was one "No" on the Republican side, but I did not hear it, although I reported two negatives in the dispatches. A correspondent that sat on the Republican side at the time tells me that there was no voice on that side when the negative was called. It is utterly immaterial at all events. The Populists to a man, so far as I have learned or could judge, were in favor of Utah statehood. Jerry Simpson and Baker of Kansas spoke for them. There were only two decided opponents to the bill in the speaking that was done. These were Harter of Ohio, a Democrat, and Morse of Massachusetts, a Republican. The former opposed it on the general grounds that there were too many small western states now, and that no more should be admitted for some years to come. This objection will be the most potent one in the Senate when the bill comes before that body. It is really the expressed fear of the gold bugs and money monopolists that they will finally be outvoted in the Senate on money questions.

The objections raised by Morse were of a personal character applicable to

the trustworthiness of the Mormon people. He was extremely bitter and virulent in his criticisms and denunciations, brought up the Mountain Meadow massacre, and imputed the darkest and most sinister motives to the Mormon people in their application for statehood. But he was soon called down by half a dozen Republicans who sat near him. They gayer him and annoyed him until he slumped completely, although he had his speech type-written, and I think had not nearly completed it. The House was in no mood to hear anything about Mormon atrocities; neither would they hear any argument from any member aiming to show that polygamy was not or would not be abandoned. They were willing to incorporate some legislation looking to the framing and execution of law in that direction; but no member had any encouragement to get up and say that the Mormons were not sincere, that they were not trustworthy, that they would not be good citizens. No member was allowed to launch into a tirade against the Mormon people, or to expatiate in some disrespectful way upon their past history.

In all this it must be perceived that the tone of the House was extremely friendly and considerate. When the matter was first brought up last Friday during the morning hour, the Republicans commenced to filibuster, as they had not been consulted so as to take action as a party. On the following Monday they had determined on a course of action, and consented that the Utah bill should come up in regular order and have two days set apart to it, so as to have full consideration and discussion. It was evident on Tuesday that the party had come to an agreement to put Utah through, for Tom Reed took charge of the Republican procedure and contributed to the passage of the bill at every stage; and when Dolliver of Iowa got up and stated that he felt authorized to voice the will of the Republican party that Utah should be admitted to statehood, it settled the question of the action of the Republicans in the House, and doubts in the Senate.

Too much praise can not be given to Mr. Rawlins for his able, manly and discreet management of the bill from the start. He did not make any mistakes or blunders. He was modest yet firm and persistent. His speech was excellent, and his overhauling of Morse of Massachusetts for his bitter tirade was admirable, and it brought down the House in long-continued and oft-repeated applause, and the galleries resounded with cheers and acclamations. The fact is, everybody about the House was in favor of Utah. The members all gathered about Rawlins. At least fifty Republicans went over and clustered around the speaker. They wanted him to do well, and gave their encouragement at every step, and took pains to applaud every point he would make. Tom Reed took his seat a good part of the time among the Democrats, and from that position arose several times and asked for an extension of their time to conclude their speeches; so that everything moved in one cur-

rent to the accomplishment of the general purpose of the passage of the bill. The correspondents all knew from the time that proceedings opened on Tuesday, when the party leaders showed signs of working together, that the bill would pass without other incidents than possibly a few amendments, and all the amendments that were made were by common consent all round. These amendments and the bill itself will be the subjects of some further consideration. C. R.

## CHURCH THEOLOGY CLASS.

One thousand and fifty students had assembled at the usual time and place, when Dr. J. E. Talmage called the class to order. Prayer was offered by Elder A. W. Davis.

After answering some written questions, which had been submitted, Instructor Talmage took a review on the subject-matter considered at the last session. Leaflet No. 8, copies of which had been distributed at the door, was then taken up for study. Continuing with the Fourth Article of Faith the manner of administering baptism received first attention. The derivation of the word "baptize" gives a proper understanding of its meaning. To fully establish this fact, however, it should be known how the word was used at or about the time of Christ.

Quotations from Roman authors and historians of that time showed conclusively that by baptism was meant immersion, in whatever way the word was used. And this is as Christ used it and surely he could only have meant that. As birth is the beginning of another life, so baptism is compared to the commencement of a new life. Had Christ used this comparison with sprinkling or pouring it would certainly have been an incomplete metaphor. Such would be at variance to all the other so perfect parables and metaphors, which have established his acknowledged ability as a teacher of teachers. Christ himself was baptized by immersion, for at the ceremony he came "out of the water." The language seems so plain that even a wayfaring man may understand. John baptized in the river Jordan; the Apostles at a place "where there was much water." Alma, among the Nephites, preached the same doctrine, and the most explicit instructions were given by the Savior to the people of this continent. In eastern Christian churches immersion was the only mode known for many centuries after Christ, other methods not becoming general till near the close of the Thirteenth century. Quoting Mosheim and other historians many of the foolish practices connected with the departure of the true method and spirit of this ceremony were referred to. The manner in which baptism must be administered in this our day has been revealed through the Prophet Joseph Smith to be as follows: "The person who is called of God, and has authority from Jesus Christ to baptize, shall go down into the water with the person who has presented him or herself for baptism, and shall say, calling him or her by name—Having been commissioned of Jesus Christ, I baptize you in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. Then shall he immerse him

or her in the water, and come forth again out of the water."

The repetition of the baptismal ordinance was next spoken of (1), as a means of re-admission to the Church, (2) when administered for the health of the candidate. The instructor dwelt with much earnestness upon the order and restrictions governing such cases, stating that no such ordinance as re-baptism as a distinct and separate ordinance was authorized in the Church of Christ.

Benediction was pronounced by Elder T. C. Griggs.

### TO BRIDGE THE CRISIS,

THE DESERET NEWS BUREAU,  
49 B Street, S. E.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18, 1893.—

There are two classes of political philosophers, each of which is propounding a theory of the causes of the current unrest and destitution among the masses of the people, a widespread social condition that has now become alarming, an economic paralysis that has no heavenly rainbow of promise for better times in the future. One class may be designated the Republican, the other Democratic; and while each has some truth in his theory it is evident upon a fuller view that both solutions are inadequate to cover the ground.

The regulation Republican who guides his theories and his actions by the behests of the congressional caucus will tell us that the sole cause of hard times is the threatened subversion of the protective system, that all over the country the captains of industry are hedging against the coming invasion of cheap goods from abroad, that stocks are run low and that no large supplies of material are laid up for future consumption, that as a consequence many men are thrown out of employment, that many houses are rendered destitute of both luxuries and necessities, that this general shrinkage affects the merchant and the banker, the professional man and the artisan, the farmer and the laborer, the capitalist and the investor, that all are involved and that as a consequence the great social organism is turning out tramps on the one hand and abandoned women on the other. The regulation gold bug Republican has but one string to his harp, but one panacea for all the ills of society, and that is protection—a control of the American market in the interest of the American producer. It is undeniable that the banks and moneyed classes created the recent panic in the interest of gold monometallism. They wanted the purchase clause of the Sherman act repealed in the interest of the single standard, and they were willing to foment any kind of financial embarrassment in order to achieve their purpose. In a similar way the ultra protectionist is willing to exaggerate all the inconveniences and losses resulting from the reduction or abrogation of protection. The ultra protection manufacturer is frequently willing to furnish an "object lesson" in behalf of protection by shutting down his works, putting his men on half time, discharging a portion of them, or by eliminating those of them who vote against protective legislation. All such cases are forced and adventi-

tious illustrations of the evils of free trade.

There is doubtless a great truth in the Republican contention. A change in the fundamental conditions of industry could not be effected without friction and hardship; and if labor in this country is to be put upon an absolute equality with the labor of the world anywhere and everywhere, it must come to an equilibrium with respect to remuneration, so long as laboring men work at stipulated wages. But the laborer feels that the rewards of industry are unequally divided. One class is able always to utilize and enjoy the multiform advantages of wealth. Recreation and travel, arts and amusements, books and culture, elegant food and rich attire, these are the innings of the capitalists and controllers of industry; while the actual producer that applies his brain and muscle must be content with bare necessities, and but seldom the luxuries of life. Many a laborer knows that he will not benefit himself immediately by striking down protection; but he is sick and sore of the great disparities of wealth; and with a feeling of desperation he is willing, even though he does not benefit himself, to reduce all to a common level.

There is no doubt that human selfishness and greed get in their work in connection with the protective system, just as man's inhumanity throughout all ages has perverted and misdirected the material blessings of the all-miserifol Giver. But in free-trade England it is worse rather than better. It is still worse in all those countries where popular liberty is less highly developed. In the benighted lands of semi-civilization and their barbarism, the selfish traits of human nature are brought out into boldest relief; the masses are serfs and slaves, and the lords of industry are their taskmasters. Hence it may be said truly that the American industrial system exhibits a more equitable division of the profits of labor than that of any other community on earth. It might be much better, and it should be improved; but there is no other system that is so little subject to just animadversion. But the ultra Republican, say like Congressman Tom or Senator John Sherman, is wide of the mark when he resolves all our economic troubles into the one great chasm of anti-protection. It accounts for a few facts, but it does not solve the multiform phases of the problem. For instance, why is cotton selling at six cents a pound instead of fifteen? Why does wheat sell at fifty cents instead of a dollar? Why has farm land fallen one half all over the country? Why are farms more and more covered with mortgages? Why does untold wealth seek investment in government bonds at two per cent rather than in business and industrial channels at eight per cent? Why are cities growing so much faster than the rural districts? Why do rents and interest increase so rapidly upon the net profits of the industry of the world? Why does the wealth of the country fall each year into the hands of a proportionately smaller number of hands? These queries point to actual conditions; and the question of protection has little to do in the way of solving most of them. They are troubles

that protection has no way of solving, neither could it be more than partially responsible for creating them, even though the ultra-Democratic contention is true, that protection is an evil without qualification.

But the Democrats as a whole do not believe that protection is an unmixed and absolute evil. That free trade plank in their platform was a spur of genius which required a good long time for its verification. It will be true when the time comes that we don't need any protection. Every intelligent protectionist knows, or ought to know, that the principle is one of temporary application and expediency. The time ought to come as the world grows brighter and truer when all protective barriers should be thrown down, when all nations that God made of one blood shall be brethren in all things temporal and spiritual. Christ said to give unto him that asks; that the man that had two coats should impart to him that had none; that being struck on one cheek we should turn the other; that we should sell all that we have and give to the poor; that we should love our neighbors as ourselves. He here utters truths that the world must finally verify. If we don't perform the truth today, so much the worse for us rather than for the truth. So it is with the free trade idea. It is an ideal conception, and we will reach it in the course of human progress. But there must be a degree of enlightenment and amelioration the world over. The nations of the world must grow in the exercise of liberty and free government. Education must be disseminated; men must become self-governing; selfishness must yield to principle; philanthropy must triumph over inhumanity. The time will come when we will give to him that asks, but it will be when no man will ask unjustly. The time will come when we shall turn the other cheek, but it will be when nobody will be cruel and mean enough to strike us. The time will come when we shall sell what we have and give to the poor, but that time will be when we have no poor as we have them now, and when the baubles of wealth have ceased to claim the soul and seduce it into an idolatrous and illicit love. The time will come when we shall love our neighbor as ourselves, but it will be when our neighbor is truly lovable, and when sincere loving will be our supreme joy.

It is putting a very small part for a very great whole when the Democrats tell us tariff taxes cause the great irregularities of wealth; that the exactions of the government impoverish the masses. Neither do the majority of the Democrats believe this proposition, for they will pass the Wilson bill which retains an average protection quite in harmony with the schedules provided in the Republican tariff bill of 1883 which preceded the more decided protective measure of McKinley. The Wilson bill is not far from being in accord with the ideas of Jackson, Jefferson and Madison. It is unfortunate that the industries of the west are left to the tender mercies of unrestricted competition, but the more complex forms of manufacture are fairly well provided for. Republicans like Reed, Burrows, Dingley and Sherman will raise a terrible outcry

but it must be remembered that these men live by the industry of politics, and it becomes their duty to make the welkin ring with the clamor of Republican discontent.

But as a philosophy of the present economic condition of society, does either protection or free trade come anywhere near solving the great problem? No more than the old theory of bloodletting was a cure for all diseases. It might be beneficial in some cases, but in a majority of cases it would be a mistaken remedy based on a mistaken diagnosis.

If one were to generalize broadly enough to reach a comprehensive cause or set of causes they might seem unreal and shadowy. When we assign gravitation as the primal cause for an infinite variety of effects we are dealing with purely material and formal phenomena. But when we are dealing with the general conditions of society the forces are largely intellectual, emotional and spiritual. It is the inhumanity of man to man, it is the existence of immature and inadequate institutions and laws, it is the selfishness of mankind, it is all of these united in one that puts man where he is today and raises these barriers and inequalities in society. Take the condition of society in the time of the Pharaohs in Egypt; or take the social condition revealed in early English history; how easy it is to perceive that the masses of men were but pliant tools in the hands of their rulers! Selfish domination was under no restriction. There were no adequate laws. All men were blindly ignorant. The only reason that the masses are in a better condition today is that there is more knowledge, better laws, and selfishness is compelled to take a more attenuated form. One of the principal forms in which selfishness manifests itself nowadays is in the shrinking, controlling and manipulating the money of the world. Money is now the most potent agent in society for bane or blessing. Our plutocrats have all the selfishness of the Pharaohs or the early English nobility, and they mold the laws to facilitate their selfish purposes. With respect to these higher, more ethereal and attenuated forms of selfishness, the people generally are densely ignorant; but they are getting a little insight; they begin to see men as trees walking. In the course of years they will be able to understand and handle these more intricate financial questions so as to dictate right laws; and when they reach this point, the power of the plutocrats will be broken, and the people will reap a vast benefit and make another advance toward final emancipation. But human selfishness will find new and more refined devices for self-aggrandizement until, it is to be hoped, the fulness of knowledge will find that in the fulness of love and humanity there is the highest prosperity and happiness for one and all, and that true economy and true politics and true religion are all one and the same, and that the Kingdom of God is the truth of all, everywhere and throughout the ages.

It is true that good times, so called, may be bad times, and bad times may be good with respect to the purposes of the great Architect; but whether good or

bad, all times are necessary to weave the mighty pattern that is growing in the roaring loom of time. There are laws of life and reproduction; and these seem to pulsate most vividly with divine purpose; and these we are constantly and miserably and everywhere violating throughout the world. There are political laws and institutions, and these are wrested into hideous forms of selfish aggrandizement. There are religious laws and instincts, but men are dull and hard of hearing, and the very brightness of the sun makes clouds out of the dampness and grossness of their lives. And progress is saltatory, it moves zigzag by leaps and bounds, forward and backward, but still making headway. Life, Government, Religion, these three. No great advance will be made in one to the neglect of the other. The laws of life must soon come into prominence if an aim to make any substantial progress in the century now about to dawn upon us.

As to the question of the hour, protection or free trade as the cause of the hard times, both Democrats and Republicans that are intelligently know that the great money power is doing more to pinch the people and make them groan under their burdens than all other agencies in sight. C. R.

#### MUSIC IN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

I write this in the hope that it may serve of some little use in keeping alive the interest and progress of music among the little folk of our Sabbath schools. For some time past I have tried in what seemed to me the best way to advance them in this branch, and now my chief desire is that the individual schools will make the best of what little I and my co-laborers have accomplished, by keeping them at the work. I beg of you to remember that today myself and my assistant, Horace Ensign Jr., who has for the past year done much of the labor of training them (and quite successfully, for the amount of experience he has had)—I ask you to remember that we have all the way from twenty-five to one hundred and twenty-five precious little singers from each school in this city doing creditable work in the classroom. Are they used in your schools? Or are they set in the shade while a few older ones are doing your singing as if these smaller ones were of no use? What sort of a choir leader have you? Does he try to improve the singing of the school? Or does he merely hash over old things learnt at some time ago, when some one did take interest in actually teaching the schools some songs? If the latter is the case, can not the cause be found and removed, whether it be in the lack of encouragement or lack of ability?

Now these contests are instituted especially to stir each individual school up to action, if there is any stir possible. One-third of them roused up to the first one. Two-thirds permitted their talented little folks to merely look on as if they had no ability to compete. That one-third is bravely starting out for the next. To my certain knowledge, numbers of the little folks in the other schools are pleading to have like privileges. The labor is not great, for we help them all to master the pieces at the classes. And

the thorough organization of a choir of these little people in each school is I'll venture to say, of just as much importance as any other one or more branch of your school; then why, when we labor so hard to render you assistance, do you not take advantage of it? Your choirs are all ready waiting to have the harness put on them. Why not let them work? There is no personal interest in all this, more than helping others also helps us. The eight or ten schools now taking the full benefit of these contests are quite sufficient to make them interesting and successful from that standpoint. The children attend whether you use them or not, because they love it. But we want to see our labors result in twenty-three Sunday school choirs, alive and progressing in this city, with twenty-three wide-awake conductors improving themselves with the practice, experience, interest and love for conducting that the actual labor of training and conducting a choir alone can accomplish.

It did my heart good to see the conductors at our last contest; each of them, especially the young and inexperienced ones, gained more than a prize in the labor performed. To them I felt like crying, "Go ahead, boys! Let nothing daunt you. The future reputation of our community depends on you." It lies now (I mean practically) with so few, one can count them on his fingers, and some of those (myself among the number) sorely need a breathing spell, and some must soon take it. Then it must fall on the shoulders of the young and strong, and they must have their hearts and souls drawn to it by actual toil, experience and study. The Lord will not choose the indifferent and listless to his labor.

Superintendents, this responsibility rests on you! By taking no interest, you will smother the ambition of both children and leader so far as doing work in your school goes. By spending a little time in encouraging conversation with your leader on the matter, and by publicly encouraging the idea of your school having a creditable representation in this honorable struggle for progress, if not for supremacy, you will gather around you a bright little body of singers that will be the light and life of your Sabbath school.

If you have not already taken pains to find the particulars relative to the next contest I beg of you to do so. They are to be found in last Saturday's DESERET EVENING NEWS. Then next Sunday put the matter to your leader and the children, asking the little folks who have good voices and who would like to take part to attend, the juvenile choir at once before we are through studying the contest piece; that your school may have the benefit of the training, thus making lighter and more effective the labors of your own choir leader. The meetings of the juvenile choir are held every Saturday at the Assembly Hall, at one o'clock, and we are now making special efforts to prepare the contest pieces for all alike. Then it remains for each school to train in separate bodies. Of course, where there are special classes conducted for the benefit of words, we have no desire to interfere.

Your brother,  
EVAN STEPHENS.



## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

**PAYSON, Utah, Dec. 16.** Special to the NEWS.—Robert Winmer died last night, aged 88, worn out with old age. He was one of Utah's old settlers and resided here about thirty years.

J. H. STARK.

The latest word from the bedside of Prest. W. R. Smith of Davis stake, received late this afternoon is to the effect that his condition is much worse, and there seems scarcely any human chance for his recovery.

Miss Sophia Hartvigsen, of Hyrum, who was so badly injured by being thrown and dragged by a horse on Monday last, died on Tuesday afternoon and was buried on Thursday. The majority of the population of Hyrum was in attendance.

The land office in this city is about to be moved to more convenient and commodious buildings. The change will be made about January 1st. The location selected is the B. Y. Trust Company's building, on First South street west. The rooms to be occupied are on the third floor.

On Monday a fire broke out in the law office of Attorney Hunsaker, at Brigham City, and before the firemen got the blaze under control that gentleman's extensive library was destroyed. The loss, altogether, is estimated at about \$2,500; insurance \$1,500. It is not known how the fire originated.

**BEAVER, Utah, Dec. 14.**—The jury in the case of Emerson for embezzlement, came into court shortly after 11 p.m. last night, and returned a verdict of "not guilty." It meets with approval in a majority of instances, but is strongly denounced in others. Kenyon, the prosecuting witness and loser of \$1000 and expenses, left for Salt Lake today.

Word has reached here that a young man named Harmon Smith was caught out in a heavy rain and snow storm between Woolley's ranch at the head of Blackfoot river and Auburn in Star valley, and had to camp out two nights, without bedding, food or fire, during the continuance of the storm, and for several days after it ceased. His hands and feet will probably have to be amputated.

John Gilman, of Worcester, Mass., is in town. He is running a big exhibition of domestic animals and farm produce all over the United States, circus like, and wants to gain possession of the Utah Midwinter Fair exhibit. He promises to carry it not less than 25,000 miles and show it in all the cities and towns en route, if at the end of six months the display be turned over to him permanently.

**Rexburg Silver Hammer:** Frank, the little son of Bishop T. J. Winters, had the misfortune of getting his finger in the wringer of his mother's washing machine last week. The result was that Dr. Rivers was called in to fix up the badly broken finger. He is doing well, and says in the future the family can attend to their own washing. He won't be "in it" any more.

**Brigham City Bugler:** William Riggs got shot at Collinston Saturday. He was handling a 44-caliber revolver, when one of the cartridges was accidentally exploded. The bullet passed clean through the upper large muscles of the arm, fracturing the bone and terribly lacerating the flesh. The patient is now under treatment in Brigham City. It is thought the arm will be saved.

Harry Hammond was brought down from the penitentiary December 15, to sign his depositions, which were taken last week, to be used on the trial of George Gaylor at the February term of the Third district court. On Sunday morning next Harry will start on his journey for the Columbia Reform school, whence he will be accompanied by Mr. Bailey, U. S. Marshal Brigham's corresponding clerk and secretary.

The West Side fire department was called out at 10:20 Wednesday, Dec. 14 to extinguish a blaze in the residence of John Barker, an employe of Walker Bros., at the corner of Ninth West and Sixth South streets. Their services, however, were not needed, as the neighbors had put the fire out with a few buckets of water. The blaze originated from burning soot falling on the floor from a defective flue. The loss is very small. The department made a good run.

Information has been received in this city from Alta by H. C. Wallace to the effect that John Destiffain, a miner, has likely met death in that vicinity, probably in some old abandoned shaft into which it is believed he accidentally fell during a violent snow storm a couple of weeks ago while on the way to the Prince of Wales mine to work. A searching party was organized and worked diligently in the hope of finding the missing man, but were obliged to desist.

A young woman residing with Mrs. Slawson, the spiritualistic medium, on Washington avenue, Ogden, attempted suicide Wednesday night, December 14th, by swallowing seven grains of morphine. The cause is said to be that her husband some weeks ago deserted her, taking all their money, several thousand dollars, with him. He is understood to be a former resident of Logan who met and married the young woman in Chicago. Through the prompt treatment of physicians the woman will recover.

Will Dyer, a young man employed as clerk by the Godbe-Pitts Drug company was the victim of a serious accident Dec. 15, and one that will result in him being disabled for a considerable time. While closing a heavy iron door over one of the openings leading from the sidewalk to the basement under the store, he had the misfortune to drop it on his right foot mashing and badly bruising three toes.

Dr. McAchran and Cantwell attended to the young man's injuries, after which he was removed home.

The S. S. Walker estate has commenced suit in the Third district court against the city of Bountiful et al de-

manding to be decreed the owner of a primary right to the waters of Mill Creek in Davis county, to the extent of one-fourth of the the stream for fifty-one hours from April 1st to October 1st in each year. The plaintiff also asks that the defendants be enjoined from interfering with its use of the water or from in any way obstructing the flow. The plaintiff owns 105 acres of land near Bountiful and has used the waters in dispute for the past fifteen years.

A meeting of the Ogden school board was held Friday night, December 15. From the superintendent's report it appears that during the past month there were 1506 boys and 1418 girls enrolled, a total of 2924, which is the largest monthly enrollment ever recorded in this city. In 1891 the enrollment for November was 2,763; in 1892, 2,511; in 1893, 2,924. The percentage of attendance is lower this year, which appears from comparison: In 1891, 98 per cent; in 1892, 98 per cent; in 1893, 91.2. The reduction is due to sickness at present prevailing.

On Saturday evening Union Pacific coal mine No. 7, seven miles from Evanston, Wyoming, was discovered to be on fire, and there is danger that the mine will have to be closed for a considerable time and perhaps permanently. Efforts to put out the fire with water failed, so all vent holes are to be closed up in the hope of extinguishing the flames. A large force of men will be thrown out of work by the disaster. There are fears that the fire cannot be put out, and that No. 7 will become like No. 4, which has been on fire for ten years. The flames broke out on the fifth level, 900 feet below the level of the ground.

A large number of the younger employes of the Provo Woolen Mills walked into the office Dec. 14 and demanded a part of their pay in cash, they having recently received their pay in cloth and produce. In the event of a refusal to comply with their demands, they threatened to strike. Mr. Reed Smoot addressed the employes, representing that the institution was running at a loss, and could not pay cash. If the employes could better their circumstances by leaving their looms and spindles, they were invited to do so. After considering the matter, they concluded the better plan would be to continue at work.

The good people of Hinckley will celebrate the anniversary of the Prophet Joseph Smith at the meeting house on Saturday, December 23rd, says the Millard county Blade. The exercises of the reunion will commence at 10:30 in the morning with music by the Hinckley brass band. Robert W. Reese will be master of ceremonies. Elaborate programs have been arranged for both morning and afternoon exercises, and there will be an intermission of half an hour, interspersed with music by the band, and a picnic. The citizens of Deseret, Oasis and vicinity are cordially invited to attend and participate.

The question of removing the county seat of Sanpete from Manti is again being agitated. The proposition to change it to Mt. Pleasant was defeated by a vote of the people some time since,

but the agitators for removal have not given up. The proposition of the county court to erect a new courthouse at Mantle has brought the question up for discussion again. The advocates of a change to Mt. Pleasant oppose the construction of a new building until after the matter of removal is again submitted to the people. The residents of Ephraim are also putting forth their claims to have the county seat located in that city.

It is the intention of the officers of the Latter-day Saints' college to establish immediately after the Christmas holidays, an art department in connection with that institution. It will be under the supervision and instruction of Mr. Herman H. Haag, whose reputation as an artist of ability is being firmly established. A commodious room in the Church University building on the college grounds will be fitted up for the use of the department, where instruction will be given in all branches of drawing and painting. Terms of tuition and time of instruction can be learned by communicating with Mr. Haag or Professor Done, principal of the college.

On Monday afternoon a fearful accident occurred at Hyrum, Miss Sophia Hartvigsen being the victim. The young lady was riding an unsafe horse. The animal became frightened, it is supposed, and the young lady was unable to control it. After riding for some distance at a rapid rate she was thrown, but her foot was caught in the stirrup, and she was dragged head downward for several hundred yards over the rough ground before her foot became disengaged. The attendant physician found that her spine was fractured, there had been concussion of the brain, and she was internally injured. Her chance of recovery is very small indeed.

The further hearing of the damage suit brought by Mrs. Jose Friske against the Rio Grande Western Railroad Co. was resumed before Chief Justice Zane and a jury December 15. The action was brought to recover \$15,000 for the death of the plaintiff's husband, John Friske, who was killed on the defendant's line of railway near Castilla Springs. The facts were given in these columns upon the opening of the case. The arguments concluded at noon and after the judge's charge the matter went to the jury.

Friday, Dec. 15 they came into court with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$10,000.

Judge Powers, in the course of general conversation with a News reporter Thursday said that during his recent journeyings in the East he was surprised to find such a changed feeling for the better in regard to Utah. The Mormon people were fast growing in favor, and the achievements of the Tabernacle choir in the singing contest at the World's Fair had done much towards helping forward the popularity of this Territory. As far back as New York he had heard the choir and its conductor highly praised, while not a few went so far as to say it fairly deserved the first prize. The judge added that the general prediction back east is that Utah has a bright future before her.

Owing to a broken wheel, the freight train due in Ogden on Sunday morning last was wrecked in Echo canyon while descending Castle hill just above Echo. Seventeen freight cars, laden with Midwinter Fair exhibits, oil, whiskey and general merchandise, were ditched, and the intermingled mass afterward caught fire and burned until the greater part was completely destroyed. A temporary track was constructed around the wreck by a force of men sent out for the purpose, and the passenger and freight traffic from this city east was on Monday transferred over the Oregon Short Line. Fortunately no person was injured in the wreck. This morning the trains pass over the Union Pacific as usual.

Central Trust Company of New York vs the Utah Central Railway company. In this case J. J. Duckworth and a number of other judgment creditors of the defendant company have obtained an order of the Third district court directing the receivers to permit a representation of the judgment creditors to inspect the minute and stock books of the Utah Central Railway company, and make copies of them. The other judgment creditors, whose attorneys' claims aggregate about \$5000, and other creditors to the amount of about \$1000, whose claims have not yet been reduced to judgment, are making an investigation which has for its object the discovery of a defense either to the whole or to a part of the debt secured by the mortgage given to the Utah Central Trust company.

The Liberal party in convention assembled at the Salt Lake Theater Monday, took up the question of "postponement of all political functions" and discussed the same for hours, after a subscription of \$2,005 had been taken to be used in liquidating the party's indebtedness.

The speakers were Judge Powers leader of the party and chairman of the meeting, Judge C. C. Goodwin, C. E. Stanton, Morris Sommer, J. H. Harris, C. E. Allen, J. M. Denney, Frank Hoffman, Colonel M. M. Kaighn, Sheriff McQueen, E. B. Jones, City Attorney Hoge, J. L. Franks and Joseph Lippman. All of these gentlemen except Frank Hoffman were not only in favor of the party "postponing all political functions" outspoke for its "permanent dissolution."

Joseph Lippman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Liberal party absolve the members of the Legislative assembly elected by them from any special allegiance.

The motion for permanent dissolution then carried. There were but two dissenting votes and one of them came from Frank Hoffman.

Resolutions were also adopted favoring immediate statehood for Utah and asking Congress to take speedy and favorable action on the bill providing for the opening for settlement of the Utah and Uncompaghe reservations.

Secretary Richards late Thursday, December 15, notified by letter Anders P. Eliason and William Watterson, of Logan, both Democratic

candidates for councilmen to appear at his office on Tuesday next at 10 o'clock a. m., to cast lots for the office of city councillor for the next two years, they having received the votes at the last election.

N. S. Whitney and John Eyre of Parowan, who also received the votes for the office of city councillor of that place have been notified to appear in person or by proxy at Mr. Richards's office on Wednesday, the 27th, to ascertain in a similar manner which of them shall be entitled to the office.

On the same date the candidates for superintendent of schools for Iron county, M. H. Dalley and Henry Leigh, are expected to present themselves for the same test.

The right to the city collectorship for Morgan must be determined in the same way on the same date. The contestants are William W. Wilson and J. C. Brown.

The most difficult matter connected with the deluge of the votes at the last election comes from Mendon, Cache county, where a quadruple contest is on. Robert Sweeter, Mormon Bird, Geo. Goodwin and John A. Walker, all receiving the same number of votes for councilman. Secretary Richards finds nothing in the statutes that warrants him to allow the different candidates to draw lots. He says as neither of them have received a majority of the votes the people have elected no one. In that event it will be a case of hold over for the present officials.

BEAVER, U. T., Dec. 19.—In the Second district court here this morning several old cases were dismissed. A number of bills were approved by the court, and at 11:30 a. m. the grand jury with its foreman and clerk came into court and presented four or six more indictments, judging from the size of the bundle. On the court asking if that body had got through with all their business, the foreman answered "Yes," and presented their final report, showing that they had had before them thirteen witnesses, twenty-two local cases and seven United States; found fourteen indictments under the laws of the Territory, and ignored nine cases under the laws of the Territory. They had found five indictments under the laws of the United States and ignored two. They had examined the records of the court, which are now in first class condition, through the commendable labors of the present clerk, Mr. Cook, and the able assistance of R. Maeser, as the predecessor, Norris, had left them in frightful shape. They had examined the county jail and made suggestions of improvement in keeping the prisoners, etc., finishing their report by condemning the action of the United States Marshal in not paying witnesses and jurors per diem and mileage in United States cases, subjecting persons to the inconvenience of being compelled to sell United States scrip here at a big sacrifice in order to get home.

Judge Barch greatly commended the grand jury for their earnest and careful services. He left here at 1 p. m. today, as also Thurman and McGarry, with six prisoners and three aids. One of the most eventful terms for many years adjourned till the March or May term.

## INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND MINES.

A carload of Utah hogs came in from Cache county today. They were sent by the Wellsville Co-operative store, and were for the Utah Slaughtering company, whose business is carried on at the corner of First South and Third West streets.

The slaughtering company is doing extensive and commendable work just now in the hog business, and is giving material aid to a Utah industry that should grow to mammoth proportions. The company has been making a test in the matter of feeding and fattening the porkers, and the result is such that it should awake every farmer in Utah to a good deal of thinking on the subject. A few weeks ago the company bought up all the live hogs in good condition that it could secure, and placed about a thousand of the porkers at the stock yards to be fed up and fattened.

J. L. Heywood, manager of the company, being asked today as to the results shown said: "We have put two pounds a day on every hog fed. The trial has been most profitable to us, and so it would be to the farmers if they would go at it. Some folks imagine that because this is not a 'corn country' we can't raise hogs profitably. But we can feed them barley and make money on it, as we have proven. They could be fed on peas and get good returns. The fact is, this is the country in which to raise hogs profitably. We have none of the damp and foggy atmosphere of sections whose altitude is less than ours, and Utah hogs are free from disease. Our product is better than that which can be produced anywhere else, for the reason that we have superior natural conditions."

The value of hog products used in Utah alone is \$2,500,000 annually, and much the greater portion is paid for the imported article. Every dollar of this could and should be kept at home, and Utah should have pork, hams and lard for export. The amount of money that goes out for this product would, if kept at home, make a vast difference to the hard times.

The slaughtering company's premises are a picture just now. The large cold storage room, which has a capacity of 75 dressed hogs, 100 beeves and 100 sheep, was full this morning, and is emptied during the day in supplying the various butcher shops. Everything is neat, clean and convenient. In the factory building new machinery has been just added to increase the capacity for turning out Utah hams and lard. Of course it is well known that the Utah lard is far superior to the imported, and people who are acquainted with such matters take the home made article every time. It is clean and fresh. The company now put it up in neat tin buckets with the home label prominently marked. The Utah ham is of equally high quality and gets the preference in the market as far as it can be supplied. The trouble is that there are not sufficient hogs raised here to meet the demand, but the providing of a central market by the company may have the effect, as it certainly should, of stimulating an industry which has "millions in it"

annually in cash saved to the Territory.

There is no longer any complaint of scarcity of money for loans, and at reasonable rates of interest. The fact is that there is a tendency the other way. In the East it is the plethora condition of the money market that is now cause of uneasiness. The recent action of Chicago banks in reducing the rate of interest on deposits indicates this strongly. In New York there is an agitation among bankers to reduce interest on deposits from 2 to 1½ per cent, because of the losses they are sustaining on general interest accounts. The supply of money pressing upon the New York loan market is reported as the largest ever known, while the demand for accommodation, backed by good security, is comparatively small. The occasion for this is the small amount of business being transacted and the gloomy outlook in industrial circles.

The "plethora condition" of the money market has not reached the West yet, though cash is as available as it was in the opening of the summer, before the financial crash came. Said a prominent Salt Lake banker today, "There is more money to loan today than is wanted by men having good collateral. Loans can be made to responsible parties for 10 and 12 per cent without difficulty, and enough borrowers cannot be found at that rate. The trouble is that there seems to be nothing in which a man dare embark at the present time. The mercantile business is at a low ebb; in fact, there is nothing made in it now. There are few manufacturing institutions doing anything, and the people are not producing that which will command the cash. The fact is there is now no opportunity for the money to get out to the masses. For the winter we shall have to be economical and hope for better conditions next season. It isn't scarcity of money that is troubling us now, but scarcity of business."

S. T. Godbe, son of W. S. Godbe, formerly of Salt Lake, is now in the East. Mr. Godbe carries in his pocket a \$450,000 gold proposition that will astonish New York capitalists, says the *Denver News* of the 17th. He has succeeded in effecting a temporary lull in hostilities between two big mining companies at Keystone, both of which have located on a forty-foot vein of mineralized quartzite. The companies have agreed to part with the bonanza if \$450,000 is offered. Mr. Godbe confidently expects to place the property.

"The vein has been developed," said he Saturday night, "to a depth of 200 feet, and at a moderate estimate \$1,000,000 of clear profit is now in sight. More than \$50,000 has been received for ore shipped from the two properties, although this shipment required a wagon haul of 150 miles to the nearest railroad."

In coming to Denver, the visitor made a trip of thirty miles over the completed portion of the Nevada Southern road. He says the region for 200 miles is awaiting the advent of the

railroad to spring into prominence as one of the most remarkable mining regions the world has ever known. Every week new discoveries are reported, and as the ore is free milling and labor is plentiful, the prospects of rapid development are exceedingly bright. At Pioche, in the northern part of the district, the Mormons opened lead mines thirty-five and forty years ago, which are still good producers.

J. P. Jacobson, recent editor and publisher of the *Millard County Blade*, was in Salt Lake Dec. 14. To a News representative he stated that there was a grand revival in business in that part of southern Utah from which he hailed.

The citizens of Fillmore, he said, would next week organize a chamber of commerce, its purpose being to develop the resources of Millard county. The chamber would be incorporated as a large business concern with a capital stock sufficient to carry out the projects of those who were promoting it. The first stroke will be to build a branch railroad from Fillmore to Neel's station, on the Union Pacific, a distance of between thirty and thirty-five miles. The estimated cost, apart from the work of construction, is about \$30,000. All labor is to be performed by citizens and turned in as stock, making it a great co-operative enterprise.

To further assist in this great work of contemplated development, a new weekly paper is to be started at Fillmore immediately. It will be called the *Southern Utah Times*, and will be non-partisan in politics.

Mr. Jacobson's business in the capital is to purchase a complete printing plant which he will take back with him at once. He will be the editor of the new newspaper venture and he says, as the whole county is back of it, success is sure to follow.

Owners of sheep are feeling anxious regarding the outlook for the winter. Some of the weatherwise say the season is going to be a severe one, and that it will not be long before heavy snows set in, to be followed by severe cold. Others insist that the winter will be a fairly open one. In the latter case the sheep owners will be all right; but should extremely severe weather come, there is danger of great loss. In Utah the winter ranges are fairly good, and an ordinarily hard season could be withstood if it did not continue too long. But in western Wyoming, where a considerable number of Utah men keep their flocks, the winter ranges are poor this season. The sheep have come from the fall range in good condition and if the winter is open they will be all right. If there are very heavy snows and cold spells the loss must be severe.

The condition of the wool market East is that of extreme dullness. Aside from any considerations of the effect which the proposed free trade measure will have, there is a feeling that in no event will manufacturers operate beyond most urgent wants while so much uncertainty clouds the outlook for manufactured goods.

Work has started at Park City in the Crescent mine, and quite a large number of miners will be put to work getting out first class ore. Teams will haul



the ore from the mine to the railroad, and will haul coal up to the mine. It looks now as if all the large properties in the camp will have a full force of men on all winter.

The Crescent concentrator is working day and night, and a large amount of concentrates is being shipped to the smelters at Leadville.

The Anchor had two lots of 350 tons each to ship to Pueblo during the week, and the Silver King one lot to Mingo at Sandy.

Ontario and Daly with their usual shipments of ore and bullion keep up their end in fineshape.

The Utah Central has been taxed to its utmost during the week in supplying the various mines with Castle Gate coal. The coal miners' strike at Coalville was the main cause of the Castle Gate coal being shipped in here.

There has been speculation as to the probability of the Ontario leacher being completed, but nothing definite could be found out in regard to it. Material for this plant is constantly arriving, and no doubt in a short time active work will be commenced there.

**Millard County Blade:** A fine body of carbonate ore has been struck by Messrs. Frail and Lawson in their claim in Detroit. On Friday Joshua Bennett unloaded four and a half tons of high grade Grizzly ore from the Taylor range near the head of Silver canyon. The ore runs away up into the thousands, sulphurets and chlorides. S. F. Mount was seen on our streets yesterday and went out to Detroit. Mr. Mount says that it is the intention of himself and co-owners to recommence work on the Ilex mine in the near future. The Emma mine has resumed operations again, a full force of men being employed at present. We understand that Mr. Kalkuski is working the property under lease. Fine ore has been struck at the 320-foot level. John Barrett and Harry Thompson recently returned from the Deep Creek range with some fine specimens of gold-bearing quartz—a new discovery. Assays run from \$15 to \$20 in gold and \$18 in silver, with a small percentage of copper.

The Central Utah Wool company, with headquarters at Manti, has forwarded to Washington a strong protest against the removal of the tariff on wool. The protest is signed by the officers of the company, Ezra Shumaker, president; James Metcalf, vice president; Albert Tuttle, treasurer; Lewis Anderson, secretary; L. R. Anderson, assistant secretary; and Luther Tuttle, W. G. Crawford and Niels Thompson, directors. The company claims to represent over three hundred wool growers.

The Colorado wool growers are reported by the newspapers of that state to be signing petitions to Congress against putting wool on the free list. The growers' associations already have forwarded strong protests to members of Congress against a change in the tariff provision regarding wool.

**Manti Messenger:** L. F. Becker shipped a carload of oats to Moab a few days ago. He intends making a trip to the city by the Grand in a short time, and when he returns will no doubt tell about the land of luscious fruits, big pumpkins and enormous melons. Joel Shumaker shipped a

sack of alfalfa seed to Alabama this week. The cotton planters down south are beginning to find out that alfalfa is a valuable crop, and they want to make a trial. If the experiment proves a success the same parties will want a car load of seed next fall. The county court at its last session passed a resolution making the court a committee of the whole for taking steps for erecting a court house. The matter should be pushed to an early completion. The county owns the land for a building site and is able to erect a better house.

**Red Lodge, Wyoming, Picket:** About twenty families of Mormons have settled on the Indian reservation on Red Lodge creek, about ten miles from this city. This land was reserved to the Crows at the time the treaty was made, so that they could select their allotments there. If the Mormons can purchase the allotments from the Indians they might hold the land, otherwise they will be compelled to move off, as the laws are very strict in this matter. The Mormons are good settlers, and we trust they will buy the land.

An alum mine has been discovered in Palmyra and Indian Springs district, Lyon county, Nevada. The *Times* says samples which have been analysed contain 72 per cent of alum of the following composition: Alumina, 22.19; soda, 17.80; sulphur acid, 18.83; water, 80. The claim has not been prospected to any great extent, but the indications are that there is a big deposit of the material. It lies within six miles of the U. & C. railroad and can be put on the market at reasonable rates. It has been decided to obtain a quantity of the alum for an exhibit at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco.

The Denver branch mint for the first ten days of the present month shows the largest gain in the history of the institution, at a time when placer mining is largely suspended by reason of the weather, says the *Denver News*. For the first ten days of December, 1892, the gold receipts reached \$32,471.13. The figure for the first ten days of the present month is \$81,321.09, showing a gain over last year equal to \$48,849.96, or 148 per cent. This is exclusive of the product of many of the large mills and of all the smelters, as mint receipts are limited to gold bars, which exceed 500 in fineness.

Charles W. Osborne and J. C. Petty, California miners, the former the discoverer of the rich Gladstone gold mine, are to leave tomorrow for the famous gold mines of Johannesburg, South Africa. The success of numerous California miners in Africa has induced the gentlemen named to go to that country. They are of the opinion that South Africa at the present time offers great inducements to experienced men. They will go west, instead of east, to get to their new field, first sailing to Australia. From there they proceed to Cape Town.

**Beaver Utonian:** There is some talk among those who know whereof they speak, of starting the woolen mills next spring. This news will be hailed with delight by many. The interests of this institution will soon be talked over with the people and then the stockholders will act. Jesse Tye, with others, has discovered a fine ledge of

excellent lithographing stone in Iron county. Slabs of this stone of almost any dimensions can be obtained. This is a valuable find and one meaning thousands of dollars if worked right.

A mining contest was filed in the local land office today by Mary McGrath, against the Silver King Mining company. On the 12th of October last the Silver King applied for a patent to the Fractions, Custer and King Extension consolidated mining claims in Uintah mining district, Summit county. Mrs. McGrath claims that this application is an infringement, upon her claim, known as the Dream lode. Rawlins & Critchelow are attorneys for the contestant.

**Saratoga (Wyoming) Sun:** J. A. Walden, who has been sickening a well at Col. Bob Pilson's store residence, on the east side, struck hot water yesterday morning at a depth of eighty-six feet, and the colonel feels very jubilant over the result. This strike is a flowing well and as it now flows from the surface is still quite warm after passing through two veins of cold water. The hot water vein will be cased and the cold water shut out.

Oscar Vandercook reports work as steadily progressing on his mining properties at Marysvale. The tunnel is now in 250 feet, and will be pushed till the body of ore is reduced. When the railway gets to the vicinity of Marysvale it is expected there will be a mining boom in that region, but not before.

**BUFFALO, Wyo., Dec. 16.**—A deal of considerable magnitude has been made in Bald mountain mining property. The Thunderer Mining company, backed by English capital, have paid \$500,000 to the Bald Mountain Consolidated Mining company for 300 acres of mining ground, water and mill buildings.

**LANDER, Wyo., Dec. 12.**—J. D. Woodruff, one of the principal stockholders in the Burr mine has received \$2000 in retorted gold, the result of a clean-up of thirty-five tons of ore. Active development work will continue all winter.

At the recent meeting of hotel men held at Colorado Springs it is said efforts were made successfully to get all the railroads entering Colorado to reduce their rates beginning next spring. Besides this \$150,000 was raised to advertise the state among tourists.

George Prouse, a prominent mining man well known in Colorado and Utah, and one of the lessees of the Pony Express mine near Ouray, Col., had his leg broken and received other injuries by a falling rock in that mine Wednesday.

W. T. Ballard, a wealthy miner of Deer Lodge, Mont., died in San Francisco on Monday. He was a bachelor, and his wealth, about \$500,000, goes to his sister, Mrs. W. H. Kirley, of Omaha.

Fifty thousand carcasses of frozen mutton were brought from Australia on the steamer Arawa, and landed in Victoria, B. C., on Wednesday.

Rollins & Sons, of Denver, have purchased the canal and irrigation pumping plant of the Colorado River Irrigation company of Arizona.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Written for this Paper.*

## SENATE ISHMAELITES.

U. S. SENATE PRESS GALLERY.

WASHINGTON, December 15, 1893.

Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall,  
 Humpty Dumpty had a great fall,  
 And all the king's horses  
 And all the king's men  
 Can't set Humpty Dumpty up again.

Humpty Dumpty is senatorial courtesy. It has set on the wall of congressional legislation for years and bossed the Capitol. It has made new Senators tremble in their boots, and has not allowed them to speak until they have sat at least two years in the chamber. It has made them get down and lick the feet of the graybeards of our house of lords, and it has turned the United States Senate into a gentlemen's club. It was the silver debate that knocked Humpty Dumpty down, and the United States Senate of today is a new Senate, modeled upon new lines and filled with new, wide-awake men. That debate has set the blood to jumping in the sluggish veins of the old stagers and has made the babies of the Senate a set of iconoclastic Ishmaelites. The new Senate will call a spade a spade. The varnish and veneering which Edmunds, Conkling, Don Cameron, Arthur P. Gorman, Thomas A. Bayard and others put on to the etiquette of legislation has been torn off, and we are coming back to a healthy state of nature. The fights of this session are to be with naked fists. There will be more eye-gouging than kissing, and the young men from the west have already sharpened their teeth and oiled their tongues with vinegar for the fray.

I sit in the press gallery and look down upon them. There sits Carey of Wyoming, whom Senator Wolcott charged with wearing dirty linen, and concerning whom he quoted the Spanish proverb—  
 "It's a waste of lather to shave an ass."

Wolcott may find that Carey has the kicking powers of an ass before he gets through, for he is a fighter from the wilds of the Rockies. He stands over six feet in his stockings. His fist is like a piece of beef, and his broad shoulders are topped off with a half-bald head, which looks for all the world like that of James A. Garfield. His eyes are a sharp blue. His manner is positive, and his muscles and feelings have been toughened by his having been the chief cow-boy of the state of Wyoming for a decade and more. He is a man of brains and common sense. Wolcott overdrew it when he said that he did not wear clean linen, for he is in fact as well dressed as any business man in the Senate. He is an eastern man and his native state is Delaware. He is well educated and well read, and he was in Congress six years before he came to the Senate. He has a good memory, and he will never forget Wolcott, and I doubt whether Wolcott ever forgets him.

I would like to see the two Senators fight it out in the ring. Wolcott is shorter than Carey, but he has the frame of a prize fighter, and he could knock down

an ox with his fist. He weighs two hundred pounds, and as he walks about the Senate he seems to be carrying an invisible chip on his shoulder. He is an iconoclast as to the Senate, and he feels himself the equal of any man in the chamber. He is a good-looking man. His big round head is set well down upon a pair of broad shoulders. His strong jaw is well shaven. His mustache bristles with courage, and his blue eyes look fiercely out from under white brows. He has more nerve than any other man in the chamber, and he delights in high stakes, whether his game be politics or poker. You have heard how he lost \$18,000 at Phil Daley's club house at Long Branch about five years ago. He staked this amount on one turn at faro, and when he had lost it his face did not change, and he left the room as though he had been playing for coppers. Wolcott is known in the west as a plunger. He has never cared for money, and his genius is such that he has been able to make and spend fortunes. He is not a man of coarse instincts. The blue blood which flows in his veins has come down from the most famous families of our colonial history, and he is one of the best bred men in the United States Senate. One of his ancestors signed the Declaration of Independence and another succeeded Alexander Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury. Wolcott went to school at Yale. He has always been a great reader, and he has more rare books in his library than George Frisbie Hoar of Massachusetts. He is one of the best types of well-educated New Englanders who have gone out to the Rockies and fought their way up to fame and fortune.

The same may be said of Dubois, the Ishmaelite Senator from Idaho. He sits near Wolcott. He is a straight, tall, broad-shouldered giant, with hair as black as Wolcott's well-polished boots, and with eyes which fairly jump in their brightness and life. He has a straight, belligerent nose, and he keeps his mouth shut as he sits in his seat in the Senate. He is a graduate of Yale and his nerve is known from the fact that he was once United States marshal of Idaho, and had to keep all the roughs of the territory in check. He has no respect for traditions and he will probably be heard from before this session is over.

The queerest gamecock in the senatorial pit, however, is David B. Hill. He has hopped to the front during the first few weeks of his term, and he jumps up and crows fiercely at his own brother Democrats and at the fighting cocks on the other side of the chamber. He wears gaffs of steel and he cuts to kill. He bloodied the combs of those old roosters, Morgan and Gray, during the last silver fight and they now poke their heads under their wings when he opens his bill. Senator Hill is a typical fighter. His eyes are so deep set that his forehead cuts them in half as they peep out from under his brows. He is as ambitious as Lucifer, and, while he is not speaking hesitates in his seat and plots, now and then gripping his chair with his hand as a bright thought strikes him, and now figuring away on long slips of paper. He reads the newspapers and

spends a great deal of time doing nothing.

Senator Hill has some ways which make me think of that other Ishmaelite who sits beside him as I write. I mean Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, whom Senator Proctor says he likes; but it is an acquired taste.

Chandler reminds you of a snappy Scotch terrier, while Hill has the aspect of a bull-dog. Chandler annoys you, but Hill bites to kill and hangs on to the death. Senator Chandler is the most nervous man in the Senate. He is as straight as a walking stick, and not much bigger. His head does not weigh more than Grover Cleveland's fist, and it is covered with peppery-gray hair, which covers the crown in the back and comes out into a full beard on the face. He has a dark complexion, nervous, snapping eyes, and vitriolic tongue. He does not weigh over 125 pounds, and had Senator Blackburn tried to break his neck instead of pulling his ear when he had that fuss with him not long ago, he could, I venture, have snapped it in two with a jerk. Senator Chandler has had a wide acquaintance with public men and measures, but he is no respecter of traditions nor of persons. He is not bad looking and he makes me think of one of those ripe red peppers. They are pretty enough, but when you bite into them you wish you hadn't.

Speaking of Chandler, just in front of him sits Eugene Hale, whose father-in-law was Zach Chandler. I don't think these two Chandlers were related, and Zach Chandler had more of the bulldog about his nature than the terrier. He was more of an Ishmaelite than Eugene Hale, who is a stickler for senatorial reverence, and who has evidently forgotten the days when he came to Congress and was nicknamed by his enemies "Jim Blaine's Little Bub." He has made a name for himself since then and his wife has brought him a fortune. She inherited one-half of her father's estate, and Hale is probably a rich man today, because Zach Chandler thought a thousand dollars was a bigger thing than a college education. His father had sent him to the common schools, and one day told him that he would give him \$1,000 cash to start him in business, or, if he preferred, he could have instead of this a collegiate education. Young Zach chose the money, and he invested it in dry goods, and this formed the foundation of the millions he left. His daughter has now one of the finest houses in Washington, which was built with a part of the money, and Senator Hale lives there with her and her mother.

As to the rich men in Congress, the indications are that there will be less money spent during the coming social season than at any similar time for years. The gold bugs of the Senate are having their hard times and the investments of many of them are turning out badly. Congressional wealth is always overestimated, and some of the men on that floor below me who are supposed to be worth millions have, in fact, but little more than their salaries. Who would have thought that Charley Foster, when he was Secretary of the Treasury and was living within a stone's throw of the White House, was, in fact, on the verge of bankruptcy. He supposed he was worth a fortune and he had overdrawn his own bank account many times.

thousands. He had a way of giving bank checks to members of his family and they filled these out to suit themselves. This, of course, made no difference in his aggregate losses, but it showed a loose way of doing business which no one but a millionaire could stand. Secretary Rusk, who died the other day, was supposed here to be worth several hundred thousand dollars, but his estate footed up about fifty thousand dollars, and you can't tell anything what a man is worth here in Washington. In the rear of the Senate chamber, as I write, I see the son of Alexander T. Mitchell, the Milwaukee railroad king, who died worth, it was said, something like, \$50,000,000. When his son first came to Washington he was unknown to the real estate men and when he wanted to rent a house costing several thousand dollars a year, one of them called upon Rusk and asked him if "this man Mitchell was good." Uncle Jerry replied, "If John L. Mitchell makes a deal with you to the extent of one million dollars and you bring the check here I will endorse it, but my indorsement won't make the check any better, for Mitchell is worth many times that amount." Since then Mitchell has had suits concerning his property in Milwaukee, and though he is probably still rich, one would have to go to Bradstreet to find out just how much or how little he is worth. Take the case of Cal Brice. He lives in one of the finest houses of Washington and he gives single dinners which cost \$12,000 apiece. He may be worth a million. He may be a very rich man, and he probably is. But in talking with one of his old friends, General Gibson of Ohio, a short time ago he said to me: "No one on earth can tell what Cal Brice is worth. He has the nerve of a great speculator, but he is always as cool as the center seed of a cucumber. He can lose a million and not bat his eye. His face is like an iron mask. It never changes. His life has been filled with ups and downs. Today he may be worth millions and tomorrow he may be feeling around in all his pockets for coppers, but from his actions you would not know the difference. He is one of the biggest plungers in the country and has enough shrewd business ability to generally come out on top."

Rich men, in fact, are dropping out of the Senate. You can now count the millionaires on your fingers and the great majority of the body will not run over \$100,000 mark. Most of the Southerners have nothing to speak of, though Vance has a big estate through his wife. Senator Morgan owns a plantation. Pugh has a big farm, which he work with negroes in Alabama, and as Senator Walthall was making \$10,000 a year at the time he was elected he was probably saving something. George Vest is not a rich man. Roger Q. Mills cannot afford to keep a carriage; and Senator Joe Blackburn lives at a hotel. I don't know what Isham G. Harris is worth and I never looked upon him as having the money making instinct, but I learned the other day that he lost \$150,000 by the war and that he had made all the money himself. His father was a poor farmer of Tennessee. He had a piece of clay land and ten negroes to work it and young Isham had to fight his own way. He began as a clerk and soon had a store

of his own. When he was quite a young man he had amassed \$7,000, when the bank failed and he lost it all. He took a rich partner and in two years had regained all that he had lost, and he went on from this point until he had made the fortune which he had at the time of the war. He is probably well to do today, but he lives very simply in an unfashionable quarter of the city near the Capitol.

The Senate grows smaller the closer you get to it. It has shown its humanity to the people and its divinity is fast going to the dogs. Look at the careers of these men below me and exclaim:

"Now in the name of all the Gods at once,  
Upon what meat have these our Cæsars fed  
That they have grown so great?"

They are fat and famous now, but they had to hustle in the days gone by and they may yet have to hustle in the days to come. Senator Perkins of California had to shin up the masts of sailing vessels in all kinds of weather, and he scrubbed the decks with the fear of a rope's end in his eye. Senator Peffer grubbed stumps out of the soil before he got a chance to stand upon the stumps and farm with his mouth. He had to hustle for the victuals which made the lean meat which covers his bones, and he was making \$25 a week as editor of a farmers' paper when he got from the legislature of Kansas this Senate job, which pays him \$5,000 a year. Hansborough lives at the Cochran hotel now, but he was half starved when he cleaned type and turnek the press as a printer's devil, and his colleague, Senator Roach, was a quarter-master's clerk. John Sherman carried a surveyor's chain for daily wages. Cal Brice had to count the coppers while he was teaching school, and the first year of his law practice hardly paid for his salt. Pettigrew worked as a common laborer when he first went to Dakota, and when Kyle was preaching, up to the time of his election, a silver dollar was ten times as big as it is now. Don Cameron, though his father was rich, began his life as a bank clerk and he soon became a bank president. John Mitchell of Oregon asked a carpenter to trust him for a pine table which he wanted to use for his office when he first hung out his shingle in Portland and was refused on account of his poverty. Palmer of Illinois worked his way through college, and Wilson of Iowa made his first money by working at harness making and studying between the stitches. Men who graduate from such schools are usually humble, but the Senate would corrupt an angel.

These old Senators like to put on airs now, but they had to get down and root for their living in the days of their youth. Nearly every one of them has had to trot about and ask for votes at some time in their life, and not a few have risen stage by stage from being justices of the peace and prosecuting attorneys up to the Senate. They have been just as tricky in their ways as other men, and their boyhood has been as full of queer pranks. I was in Mount Vernon, Ohio, last month and they pointed out to me there an old building in which John Sherman lived with his uncle when he was a boy. It was at Mount Vernon that Sherman got a part of his education, and one of the

stagers of the town told me a story concerning him. He said: "John was a tall, bony, black-haired youth, who was full of fun and was always ready to play a trick upon his teacher. He had a set of schoolmates who were as bad as himself, and some of their doings created decided sensations. One I remember was out of the ordinary. The teacher was named Lord, and one day the boys went out in the country and picked up a sheep that had been killed by the dogs and brought it in town with them. They did this after dark. Taking the sheep to the school room they put it through the window and crawled in after it. They then tied it in the teacher's chair so that its front feet just rested on the desk and its face looked soberly out over the school room. Upon its nose they fastened the teacher's spectacles which he had forgotten and upon a blackboard over its head John wrote in Latin a phrase which translated read:

"A sacrifice to the Lord."

"The schoolmaster, Professor Lord, was very angry when he found it, but they boys were good students and he forgave them."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

*Written for this Paper.*

### WAKEMAN'S WANDERINGS.

LONDON, Nov. 30, 1893.—There is much about Norwegian scenery, scenes and incidents worth relating discursively which is likely to prove helpful to succeeding travelers in their experiences, or entertaining to readers who can only travel in this stern and mighty land of the North by the not unpleasant journeyings of fancy with kindly tempered writers for their willing guides.

There are no roadside shrines, save of nature's exclusive handiwork, in all Norway. Indeed one traveling along the grand stone roadways almost feels a longing for those mute connecting links of human and spiritual interest. Groups of peasants kneeling before cross or effigy, or beside consecrated fountain, are here never seen. The only objects by the wayside to possibly pique curiosity or interest are upright stone posts on which are cut or painted enigmatic figures. Not even an antiquarian sentiment can be conjured by these. Their significance is very great however to the landed proprietors, for they relate with nice exactitude the number of metres each is compelled to keep in perfect repair in summer and wholly clear of drift snow and other obstructions in winter. All law is enforced with absolute impartiality in Norway, and that is why the country has the finest roads in the world and has also been transformed, in scarcely more than a generation of time, from a nation of drinkers and almost sodden drunkards, with all accompanying evils, to a land of sobriety, cleanliness, amplitude and content.

Jordbært or strawberries almost constitute a national dish in Norway. Indeed I have often thought that these matchless berries,

"A" the sweeter they are wee," are a providential compensation and provision to the folk of the high latitudes. I have found them in my wanderings growing wild in greatest luxuriance in high latitudes, in Norway, the Highlands of Scotland and the Shetland



and Orkney islands, even in dreary Labrador, and in Manitoba where, in the early days, I saw miles of the then trackless prairies crimson in hue from the ripening fruit. They are so universal and plentiful in their wild state that there is no necessity for their cultivation. The markets of Bergen, Stavanger and Thronthjem are fairly odorous with this delicious fruit. At every station, at every home and in every hotel in Norway they are securable morning, noon and night, and at all places rich cream is served with them. Wherever travelers may go, upon busy or unfrequented highways, or even along lone mountain paths, they are everywhere for the picking; and if one is too lazy to help himself to nature's largess, blue eyed, flaxen-haired children are everywhere at hand with tempting baskets which are yours for the most trifling return in coin you are willing to bestow. Indeed so universal is this custom of strawberry giving and selling that a perfect typification of Norwegian childhood in summer would be formed, in painting or sculpture, by the figure of a ragged, smiling-faced, yellow-headed urchin standing at the roadside with upheld basket of jorbært in tiny, horny hands and hopeful, expectant look in kindly eyes of blue.

The tiny Norwegian grave-yards beside the mountain churches will have a peculiar interest to every traveler in out of the way districts. They have a certain primness, desolation and yet wild and uncouth seeming of nature's kindly prodigality of every living thing in green about them that give them a strange and impressive character. The churches themselves are curious little boxes, and possess a peculiar air of austerity and solemnity, as if built with the sole purpose of contrasting the infantile effort of man with the majestic evidences of the Creator's power everywhere surrounding them. The churchyard, which is also the graveyard, usually surrounds the entire church, and is often filled or richly bordered with mournful firs and evergreens. The numberless high, rounded and prettily-sodded mounds can scarcely be seen for the wild maze of evergreens, plants and flowers. Beside nearly all the graves, or family burial-plots—a peculiarity I have not noticed in any other country—are benches or rustic wooden settles, to which the mourners come and muse among the memories of the loved ones at rest beneath. There are few headstones. Instead there are crosses of blackened wood, intensifying the solemn suggestiveness of the place. The Norse are not given to effusive inscriptions, and the transverse beam of each black cross usually has but two lines. The first begins with *fodt* (born), and the second with *dode* (died). There is only occasionally added a verse of Scripture, upon the pediment, expressing the universal Christian faith in immortality.

In leisurely traveling through Norway, where one from vagarous impulse or necessity is likely to often come to house of bonder, cabin of peasant or hut of mountain sæter, there are certain formalities of etiquette well to be borne in mind. The civil stranger is almost joyously welcomed in any home. After the wonderful hand-shaking of the first greeting is over, the housewife immediately prepares refreshment of coffee and smørbrød, or buttered bread. You are supposed to wholly ignore these agreeable proceedings. When they are

about ready for your entertainment, you must rise and profess to be in readiness to depart. Then the housewife is voluble in entreaties for you to remain. Reluctance and entreaty must now have full play until you are overpowered by hospitable entreaty and consent, after renewing handshakings to remain. At the peasants' cabins and the sæters a similar formality must be observed. The peasant women or the sæter girl will run forward to meet you, always bearing a vessel of fresh milk in her hand. You must at first refuse with some expression or gesture conveying the idea that you are unworthy of the attention. The women volubly insist that you must accept her kindly offering. Then you take the vessel, but only the slightest sip of milk, and return it with further manifestations of unworthiness. This enables her to further urge and insist, whereupon you accept the civility heartily and take a long draught. You will be a fortunate traveler, then, if you are not forced, by the woman's fears that you are not quite sure of your welcome, to drink not a pint but a gallon!

Scenically considered Norway presents such limitless varieties and countless numbers of tremendous spectacles that it is difficult to select even a few which may be regarded as pre eminent for grandeur and sublimity. Perhaps the great gorge of Romsdal furnishes the most amazing number of water falls to be seen from any one point in all the world. The spectacle of from a score to half a hundred, each from 500 to 3000 feet in height; a mighty torrent, the river Rauma, thundering along beside you, itself in places a series of tremendous cascades, solid walls of stone rising precipitously at either side from 3000 to 4000 feet; wherever a break in the gorge occurs, either some weird horn of stone piercing the sky line above, or endless mountain chains showing caps of glittering white; and this not for a little distance, but for nearly fifty miles—is all so different from any other scene in any other land, so bewildering in its very superabundance of grandeur, and almost so appalling either in sight or memory, that the successive scenes are impossible of fitting description by writer or painter, and almost incomprehensible to one who looks in awe upon them.

Another scene possessing similar features and yet with some added elements of majestic grandeur is found in the Nærodal, where that shorter but still more intensely gloomy gorge opens out, above Gudvangen, upon the sombre, mountain-walled Naerofjord. The Nærodal is but eight miles in length; but its walls are so close; its two famous waterfalls, the Stalheim fos and the Sivil fos are such mighty and lo'ty exhibitions of force and power, as though the upper ice fields were all pouring over the cliffs their combined pulverized masses; the river—a mad river always roars through the wondrous Norwegian dals—is so foaming and thunderous; while the mighty mountains rise to such awful heights there above your head, the kingly Jordalsnot with its oval crown towering precipitously above all; that the whole scene is one of surpassing solemnity and unparalleled savage grandeur. It is said that there is but one other scene in all the Old World equaling this Naerodal, and that is the Pass of the Taurus in Asia Minor.

Norway is, above all else, a land of

mighty waterfalls. None is so wide or discharges such a vast volume of water as Niagara, but there are perhaps five hundred or one thousand that the most hurried traveler cannot fail of seeing, which are several times higher; scores are ten times as high; and the waters of several have a perpendicular descent of twenty times the fall of those of our American "thunder of water!" I have no doubt that there are still in unexplored districts of this wondrous Northland far more majestic waterfalls from glacier-melting heights than have yet met the tourist's wondering or impassive gaze; for the whole face of Norway is simply an ice mountain rent and torn into almost measureless fissures and gorges between which creep arms of these a, and into which everlastingly descend torrents, and waterfalls from the melting ice-plateaus and mountains above.

The Lougen and Glommen rivers, the largest two in Norway, discharge their united waters in the Sarpen-fos, a more noble waterfall than that of Schaffhausen on the Rhine. In the upper Telemarken district is the Riukad-fos, literally the reeking or steaming waterfall, which drops straight from its source over 800 feet into a gulf or wall-surrounded cauldron, so clogged with fleece-like folds of vapor that its bottom cannot be seen. In sailing along the fiords you can count hundreds of falls from 1,500 to 2,000 feet high; so high that the water is often pounded by the resistance of the air into spray, from spray into mist, and this into such ghostly wreaths of vapor that they disappear into nothingness before the fiord or valley level is gained. I have myself clambered along the edges of the Romsdal cliffs with my post boy guide, Peter Larsen, and discovered scores of falls, entirely unknown to the guide-books, or travelers of the valley road below, which fall into churn-like cavities from 1,500 to 2,000 feet in depth, reappearing at the Rauma river-edge in out-shooting cascades, or perhaps pounding through cavernous tunnels of their own making to show to the beholder upon the high-way like a mass of white coral set hundreds of feet up against the side of the black and onyx-like precipitous valley walls.

The most impressive waterfalls of Norway so far known are the Voering-fos and the Skjeggedal-fos. Both of these are in the Hardanger district, noted also for its sublime fiord and mountain scenery, the latter comprising the vast Folge-fjord or glacier field, and its handsome, hospitable, picturesque and thoroughly characteristic peasantry. The Voering-fos is reached, from Vik, on the Eid fiord, a branch of the noble Hardanger. The going and coming, leisurely done, require a day. You ride in the saddle to the little Oisford; are rowed upon this to the Maabo Farm, and here other ponies are secured for a long and dangerous scramble up and down a wild and broken mountain into the exquisite valley of Maabo. It is like a giant bowl carved out of ebony with an emerald bottom. The sides rise thousands of feet to fields never free of snow and ice. The Bjoreia river brawls and foams through the valley. At one side is a wild ravine 3,000 feet deep. Into this pours the Voering-fos from the altitude of 2,225 feet. The upper masses are split and broken for 1,200 feet, where they accumulate in a gigantic rock basin, and, then with added tremendous force, make their final awful plunge for be-

tween 700 and 800 feet. Aside from the appallingly savage surroundings and horrible roaring of the almost rock surrounded cauldron, the Voering-fos possesses a weird fascination from the mighty volume of water rebounding from the rocky, narrow-pent bottom of the gorge in a dense column of dazzling foam and vapor, nearly as high as the waterfall itself.

Something like the journey to the Voering-fos, that to the Skjaeggedal-fos is made by land and water, but ponies cannot be utilized. One must walk. The scenery all the way from the hamlet of Odde is surpassingly grand, comprising many other important waterfalls, lordly mountain peaks, somber gorges, and rearward, the vast spectral expanse of the Folgefond ice-fields. The last part of the journey is by row boat across a magnificent mountain lake, 1,500 feet above the sea, the Rigidalsvnd, into which the Skjaeggedal-fos really pours its waters. The total height of this lion of Norwegian waterfalls does not exceed that of the Voering fos, but its surroundings are more weirdly savage and grand. The water descends at first in a score of veil-like streamers, dazzling white against ebony black. From the vast and terribly thunderous abyss where these leap and rebound with frantic fury one mighty fall descends. From the second great whirlpool the entire volume is discharged, something like the Niagara rapids, though in steeper cascades, into the Ringedalsvand still a thousand feet below the bottom of the great fall. From the foot of the latter the entire spectacle is like tremendous streamers of white dropped from glittering glaciers, which crown the mountains behind and above, at last gathered into one mountain-high fleecy fold, which in turn is whipped and torn into vagrant billowy masses to the steely blue lake far below.

Not having traversed the glacier fields of Norway, I can have no knowledge of the vast and overpowering scenes that may be gained from frozen heights. But all things considered, and admitting the human element into scenic effects with its always warmth of influence, I believe the two finest views to be had in Norway are at Molde, and the "King's View" from above Sundvalden. From an easily accessible great elevation behind Molde one can gaze not only upon human habitations beneath the sea sweeping in through the tremendous walls of the fiord, curious and quaint craft which ply along the coast, hundreds of picturesque islands, but a vast amphitheatre of mountains rising tier upon tier, until lost in glittering heights which blend with the sky and clouds. Among these weird, far heights are the fantastic Romsdalshorn, the Matterhorn of Norway; Snaehatten with its white and dazzling hamlet; the weird and mighty horn of Perpuatind; the serrated glittering pikes of the Langfjeld, and those mighty still unknown and untracked heights at the head of that watery way of black shadows, the lone and sombre Sor Fiord. A no more bewildering array of Alpine peaks can be found in Switzerland; while all Swiss scenery lacks the wondrous magic of the sea.

From the inn at Sundvolden one may ascend on foot the huge mountain which gives access to King's View. The latter portion of the ascent is exceedingly difficult. When near the top, but not expecting the sudden surprise in story,

on turning a sharp angle of the rock, the whole mighty picture is instantly spread before you. First is a tremendous fertile plain, studded with lakes, the lakes with islands, the land between with hamlets, farms, churches and all the splendid evidences of human thrift and home provision; and this vast plain is encircled by lines of forest, then tiers of eternal stone ribboned with waterfalls, then mountains of rock, mountains of snow, mountains of ice—the whole melting into pictures as filmy, fantastic and ethereal as the substance of half-dreamed dreams. I know of no other such extensive view in all the world; no other at once so exquisitely beautiful, so incomprehensively vast, and so surpassingly sublime. From Aetna alone is there scene for even comparison. That one the sea cramps and confines and compresses into a narrow strip of land in which live brigands and serfs. Here are a free, happy and prosperous people, on whom it almost seems that the God is actually smiling through the ineffable glow of dazzling mountain tops.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

### ST. JOHNS STAKE CONFERENCE.

Conference was held in St. Johns on the 3rd and 4th of December, 1893, presided over by Elder David K. Udall, president of the Stake. Meetings were held in the assembly room at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., and a Stake Priesthood meeting at 7 p.m. on Sunday.

On Monday meetings were held at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. There were a few brethren present from the Snowflake Stake, of whom Elders John Hunt, John R. Hulet and L. M. Savage addressed the congregation. All the Bishops of the Stake were present and reported the condition of their wards.

The people generally are feeling well and trying to live their religion. The crops in some of the settlements were quite poor this season, while in others they were fair.

The names of the general authorities were presented to the conference, and also the Stake authorities, all of whom were unanimously sustained. The statistical report of the Stake for the quarter ending November 30th was also read.

The instructions given by Elder David K. Udall, E. N. Freeman, and all the brethren who addressed the conference was very timely and encouraging to the Saints.

CHAS. JARVIS,  
Stake Recorder.

### ST. GEORGE STAKE CONFERENCE.

A very satisfactory quarterly conference of this Stake, under the presidency of Daniel D. McArthur and counselors, closed shortly after 4 p.m. on the 11th.

Preliminary meetings of the High Priests and Stake Priesthood, with the Stake meeting of the Relief Society, convened in St. George on Saturday, the 9th inst.

We were blessed with the presence and free ministry of Elders Heber J. Grant and Rufus S. Wells at the High Priests' and Stake Priesthood gathering.

On Sunday and Monday sessions of the conference were held each morning

and afternoon; also on Sunday evening the Stake conference of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Improvement associations and Sabbath schools was held.

At every one of these Sunday and Monday meetings, either Brother Grant or Brother Wells, and at some both of them, spoke to the people. In addition to their ministry of the Word we had the testimony and the synopses of the experience of two recently returned missionaries—Elder James B. Bracken, Jr., from the Irish mission, and Elder Orrin H. Snow, from the Southern States mission.

Those of our own home brethren who addressed the Saints were in no way behind the usual spirit and power of their holy callings in ministering the good word.

No changes were made in any of our Stake or ward officers. The general authorities of the Church and the Stake authorities were sustained by the unanimous vote of the assemblage.

JAMES G. BLEAK,  
Clerk of Conference.

### LADIES' CONFERENCE AT OGDEN.

Friday morning at 10 o'clock the conjoint quarterly conference of the Relief Societies and the Y. L. M. I. A. of the Weber Stake was held in the Tabernacle, this city. There were representatives from nearly all the country settlements. President Jane S. Richards called the large assembly to order and spoke for a short time.

At 11 a.m. Presidents Wilford Woodruff and Joseph F. Smith, with Elder F. D. Richards, of the quorum of the Twelve Apostles, arrived from Salt Lake. Emily S. Richards was also present. The stand was also occupied by the Presidency of the Stake, leading Bishops and members of the High Council, also by society presidents and visitors.

President Shurtliff welcomed the visitors in a short speech.

Sisters Higbee, Bingham and Richards made some remarks, whereupon President Woodruff addressed the congregation, dwelling principally upon the past history of the Church and the fulfillment of the predictions of the Prophets. He was followed by President Joseph F. Smith, who spoke of the mixture of truth with error in the religions of the world. One truth is not enough to bring salvation. Belief alone in Christ is not enough, neither is a faith not manifested by good works sufficient unto salvation. These points were strikingly illustrated. The candidate for salvation must keep all the commandments of God.

Recess was taken at 12 o'clock. Before 1 o'clock p.m. the house was packed with people. Many remained in the building during the recess, and lunch was served by the ladies to all who desired.

The first speaker in the afternoon meeting was President Woodruff, who delivered a very interesting discourse on a variety of practical points. He was followed by Sister Emily Richards, who gave a report of her labors at the World's Fair. Other speakers were Bishop McQuarrie, F. A. Brown, Ruthinda E. Monch, and F. D. Richards. President Woodruff pronounced the benediction.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—[Special].—Utah's statehood bill was taken up in committee of the whole at half past one. The reading of the bill occupied twenty minutes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—[Special].—The House resumed the consideration of the Utah bill at 1:30 o'clock.

At 2:30 Rawlins obtained unanimous consent for the reading of the bill by sections.

At quarter before four o'clock the committee arose and reported the bill for passage with amendments.

Wheeler, of Alabama, moved the passage of the bill and demanded the previous question.

The House voted *viva voce*. There was a full vote of both sides and only two votes in the negative, one from each side.

The Utah statehood bill was declared passed. C. K.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—A Bremen, Tex., special to the *Republican*: Seven miles south of here yesterday Mose Miller beat his wife because she refused to live with him. She reported the matter to Anthony Harvey and Tom Harvey, her father and brother. They called on him to remonstrate, and Miller shot both with buckshot, killing the father instantly and fatally wounding the brother.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Penrhyn district, North Wales, is in a state of anarchy which has attracted little attention in London, and so far has passed practically unnoticed in parliament. The trouble is due to renewed attempts to force the payment of the state church parsons' tithes, which the non-conformist farmers steadily refuse to pay. Similar efforts two or three years ago caused serious riots and bloodshed, and it looks as though these events would be repeated.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—About 500 anarchists, including many women, met here yesterday evening. The police took great precautions to prevent disorder. It was noticed that the anarchists who attended were despondent, as they fear the Paris outrage will lead to international measures against them.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The *World* will say tomorrow: It is asserted there is a project in New York to equip a war vessel for Venezuela and capture the important seaports and towns and gain possession of the custom houses. The revolution movement in Venezuela against Crespo is in the hands of groups of exiles in New York, Paris and the West Indies, which are abundantly supplied with money. In the event of success of the revolution it is believed General Peraza, now living in Brooklyn, will be made President of the Republic.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—Nathan Mathews (Dem.) was re-elected mayor of Boston by a plurality of about 7000. The city voted for liquor license.

The elections throughout the state today for municipal officers and on the license question resulted generally in Republican victories and the adoption of license.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Cashier A. J. Robinson of the wholesale stamp de-

partment of the Chicago postoffice was the victim of a daring and skillful robbery at 7:30 o'clock tonight. The exact sum of money stolen is not made known, but it is believed to be several thousand dollars.

Robinson was alone in the office when a signal rap on the door, such as is only given by employees, was heard. Opening the door, Robinson was confronted by a stranger, who said: "Does your cash balance?"

"No," said Robinson, "it doesn't." The stranger then said: "I sent my boy over today for stamps, and he was given too many. I've brought them back. This will probably balance your cash."

Robinson extended his hand for the stamps and received a blow on the head with a club, which knocked him senseless. He was unconscious when found three hours later. The thief left no clue.

As the robber escaped through a window he dropped money packages containing \$680.

HONOLULU, Dec. 4, via Victoria B. C., Dec. 12.—[Copyright by the Associated Press.] Since the arrival of the steamer Warrimoo, on the 24th ult., political events have followed each other with startling rapidity. When the Warrimoo arrived, with Cleveland's ultimatum, the royalists were jubilant and the annexationists at once began to carry out their previous plans of forcible resistance in case the China, which arrived three days later, brought instructions to Minister Willis for restoration of the monarchy with the aid of United States troops.

Within twenty-four hours 600 annexationists assembled at the drill shed behind the executive building. The meeting was short but enthusiastic.

After the undecided character of the news received by the China, the opinion prevailed, until the arrival of the Australia, that instructions would be received by a later vessel for immediate restoration.

Pending the Australia's coming, several important cabinet council meetings were held and it was determined to meet the proposed restoration of monarchy by the combined forces of the government. Orders were at once given to those governments having, or to have hereafter, warships in the Honolulu harbor, that no nation would be allowed to land troops without the written consent of the provisional government. This notice was served upon the foreign diplomatic corps in writing on the 28th of November. It is intended to be final from this date. Two hundred and fifty men were put to work fortifying the executive building. The verandas were fortified with three tiers of sand bags. The roof will be similarly treated. Companies of sharpshooters, all trained men, will occupy the four corner towers from the basement to the roof. The preparation thus far made will allow the government to handle with great resistance a force of from 750 to 800 troops in the executive building, and ammunition and stores have been provided to withstand a

continuous attack for one month or more, should hostilities break out. The water supply cannot be cut off, as the executive building is supplied by the artesian well on the grounds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—The steamer, Leander, with sixty patients from the Stockton insane asylum on board, collided in the San Joaquin river near Pittsburg with the steamer J. D. Peters. The Leander sank, but all on board saved themselves by climbing on board the Peters.

ROME, Dec. 12.—The pope's encyclical on Bible studies holds that the Bible is inspired in whole and in detail and that if it seems in certain points to be out of accord with science, this is either due to bad interpretation, or the science is mistaken.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A hurricane is reported in the south of England. The Channel mail boat was unable to enter Folkestone harbor and was obliged to proceed to Dover. A boat in Plymouth harbor capsized and four men-of-war were drowned. The gale is very severely felt in London.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 13.—A Missoula, Mont., special says Ben Keeley, the trapper who assisted the Carlin party to escape from the Clearwater county, claims that the abandonment of Colgate was a cowardly desertion, young Carlin having even refused to let Colgate have any food although he was at the time able to walk slowly. Keeley's whole story is very derogatory to young Carlin, Himmelwright and Pierce. He is suing General Carlin for the reward.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 13.—State Veterinarian Holcomb says that in round numbers there were 233,000 cattle received in Wyoming in 1892, while the number this year is but 128,000. This is a decrease of nearly 100 per cent.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—As a result of the publication of the fact that Chicago is preparing to take care of the unemployed for the winter, tramps are flocking to the city by every train from all directions. The police authorities are taking measures to meet them as they come and face them about.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The House committee on public lands has reported favorably a bill allowing Montana to select the lands she was granted under the enabling act before they are surveyed, the title not to pass until the survey is made.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 13.—A Deming special to the *Times*: A courier brings a report of a battle between the troops and revolutionists near Colonia Jauavece, last Friday. The soldiers encountered a hundred rebels under Stanta Ana Perez. The latter had the advantage of position and fought from ambush. The rebels lost twenty-five and the soldiers one hundred. Both sides had many wounded.

DENVER, Dec. 13.—A dispatch was received from New York today announcing that D. H. Moffatt and Eben Smith had sold the Victor mine, one of the best at Cripple creek, to an English syndicate. The price was not stated, but it is supposed to be \$1,000,000. Moffatt and Smith paid \$80,000 for the mine and it has yielded a profit of about \$50,000.

The Mary Davin mine at Cripple creek was sold today to George Mechen of Chicago for \$50,000.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 18.—Advices from Buluwayo say Major Forbes, with a small detachment, arrived at Shanghai river without incident. Captain Wilson was deputed to pursue Lobengula with an advance party. He left camp late in the evening and overtook the king's wagons at midnight. The natives were ambushed in expectation of the British advance, and opened a hot fire from the ambush on both sides of Captain Wilson's party, which, in the face of superior numbers, was forced to retire, fighting steadily. Captain Wilson dispatched a messenger to the camp of Captain Forbes for reinforcements, but meantime the Shanghai river had suddenly risen and cut off the advance party from the main body of Major Forbes's command. It is feared the force of Wilson is in a perilous position, and Forbes is trying to make a crossing higher up the river and go to his relief.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Lisbon says: "The steamship Nile, which left Rio de Janeiro on December 5th, has arrived at Pernambuco, bringing news of the arrest of the crew of the French steamer Parahyba.

The advices say the crew were ordered shot without trial, although there was no proof that they intended to join the insurgents under Admiral Mello. Incensed at the injustice of the sentence, the condemned soldiers at the moment of execution cried in one voice, "Long live Mello." This produced such an impression that the government troops in the firing party tried not to hit the prisoners, and only five were killed. The soldiers were ordered to fire again, but refused. The remainder of the crew were, therefore, imprisoned.

OMAHA, Dec. 18.—General Cowen, general counsel for the government in the Union Pacific receivership, says the application for \$18,000 salary each for the receivers will never come up again. The court will see how much actual labor falls to each of the five receivers and will in time fix their respective pay.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—It is announced that out of 190 salted American hams examined in central market in this city, one was found on December 9 full of trichinæ in a chrysalis state. It is thought probable that some trichinæ might be alive, and experiments tending to demonstrate whether or not such trichinæ might spread an infection will be made by Herr Hertwig, director of meat inspection. The ham has been handed to the police.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 14.—Billings, Mont., *Pioneer Press* special: The Crows are out again. Nearly all the young men of the tribe, belonging to the Brior mountain branch, the one who made trouble last spring on the newly ceded strip, are massed at the head of Stillwater creek, of the reservation, and killing cattle wantonly. Agent Wyman has refused to make an effort to drive them in and refers the sheriff to the governor for aid.

The stockmen have a detachment in the field, and have declared their intention to take the law into their own hands and protect the stock, even if they are obliged to kill off half the Crow tribe.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 14.—A diamond as large as a pea was found by a

farmer near Oregon. The genuineness is verified by geologists at the state university.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 15.—The large span of the Jeffersonville and Louisville bridge across the Ohio river fell at half-past 10 o'clock this morning. The bridge would have been completed in a few days. Fifty men were thrown into the river and a number were drowned. It is estimated that all the way from twenty-five to seventy-five bridge timbers, the false work of iron, and the mangle of humanity is lying in a heap in the river. Several thousand people line the shore on either side and the boats near the spot are crowded. Heroic efforts are being made at rescue. The number killed will not exceed twenty. The bridge has been under construction a number of years, several times interrupted by lack of funds. Three years ago, during the construction of the pier, an accident happened in the caisson by which twelve lives were lost. Accidents have been frequent, and it is said that fifty persons in all have lost their lives by them. The bodies of Ed. Simmons and ten unidentified have been recovered.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The bill for the admission of Utah will probably be opposed in the Senate by its old antagonist, the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, which is seeking an opportunity to be heard by the Senate committee on territories. The members of this society take exception to the statements which have been made very freely by the advocates of the bill that polygamy is dead in Utah, and say they have positive information that the contrary is the case. They have obtained this information from the missionaries scattered through that Territory. The information is to the effect that the practice is not carried on as openly as formerly, but in places remote from the towns and centers of habitation there is little or no abatement in the custom. They also say that in the towns and cities there is a covert observation of the old doctrine, and that ever, where among the Mormon people there is a feeling in favor of polygamy, just as strong as in the palmiest days of Mormonism, and that where this feeling is suppressed at all it is only done because of fear of the federal authorities. The ladies argue that if the Territory should be admitted as a state and its authority removed, the Mormons would control the state organization and it would be a short time only before polygamy would again be openly taught and practiced as one of the tenets of the Mormon people.

The society embraces large membership in the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist churches.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—A small negro was arrested here today with \$8,000 worth of watches and diamonds in his possession. He said a crook in San Francisco compelled him at the point of a revolver to enter a millionaire's house on Sutter street, in that city, and steal the property. He succeeded in eluding the crook, and came directly here. He refused to give his name and is being held to await advices from San Francisco.

CHEYENNE, Dec. 16.—Trouble is expected on the Shoshone reservation

from the efforts made by Captain Ray, military agent, to suppress immorality and polygamy among the Indians. A few weeks ago he had a number of Indian maidens, who insisted on visiting the post on pay day arrested and sent back to their lodges with their heads shaved. This is considered a great indignity among the Shoshones and Arapahoes, and they were in a bad humor when last week the captain called a number of chiefs before him and ordered them to dispense with all their wives but one.

Plenty Bear, one of the Arapahoes, who has two squaws, with whom he has lived for many years, said he was too old to change his habits, and would die before he would obey such an order. Raising his Winchester, he said: "We will both die together."

Ray ordered him arrested, but the Indian police refused to obey, and Plenty Bear left the meeting very angry.

Washakie, chief of the Shoshones, is also a polygamist, and his arrest has also been ordered. He is guarded by a number of Shoshones, who say they will not allow his arrest. It attempted an outbreak of the Indians is certain.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—After a warm struggle Samuel Gompers was tonight re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor, receiving 1,334 votes, against 1,222 for John McBride.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 17.—At the annual banquet Monday last of soldiers decorated with the cross of St. Andrew and St. George, forty guests are said to have partaken of meat pie in a putrid state. The result is that fifteen have since died of cholera, and others were very sick several days.

SIOUX CITY, Dec. 16.—The bodies of George R. Myers and Joe Brown, confidence men, were found this morning in the rear of a saloon. Both were shot through the abdomen. One theory is that they were shot by a man whom they were attempting to hold up; another is that they were killed by their pals.

Myers and Brown were running a flim flam tailor shop.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 16.—In harmony with Governor Llewelling's recent tramp circular, the Topeka metropolitan police board orders the chief of police to give the unemployed entire freedom in going and coming. The board also abolishes the rock pile and bull pens.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The *Standard* commenting on the admittance of Utah to statehood says it is inclined to the belief that polygamy is again practiced with impunity. It adds that it is even believed that Mormons will capture Nevada and exercise considerable influence over American politics.

DENVER, Dec. 13.—Thomas B. Owen, alias Bert C. Frane, and W. H. Gibson, arrested today at San Francisco, are wanted here to answer to a charge of obtaining \$30,000 from Mrs. J. E. Soell, formerly Mrs. Helen C. Woods, by blackmail. Mrs. Woods gave Owen money to frustrate an alleged plot to kidnap her daughter, and he told her that he had killed the two plotters and made her believe she was an accomplice in the murder. Owen was arrested last summer at Centerville, Ohio, but got free on habeas corpus and escaped before extradition papers arrived.



Written for this Paper.

## TAR AND FEATHERS.

Many of your readers will be interested to peruse an exact copy of a paper in a suit planted in the circuit court at Independence, Jackson county, Missouri, in the February term, 1834, by Bishop Edward Partridge, plaintiff, against fifty-five mobbers who without color of law seized and dragged him to the public square in Independence, and after abusing him tarred and feathered him, after which they turned him loose. The reason for this outrage was because of Bishop Partridge's religious belief in Apostles, Prophets and the organization, gifts, blessings and ordinances of the Church of Christ.

I personally knew the plaintiff, our esteemed and worthy Bishop Edward Partridge, as a true friend of the poor, of liberty and of freedom of thought. In regard to his character at the time of inflicting the cruelties mentioned upon him, as stated in his complaint, I will give General Wilson's testimony. Bishop Partridge, besides being tarred and feathered, was expelled from his home and state. The fifty-five mobbers, in their answer now on file in the Independence court, each acknowledged that they assisted in the dastardly act. Each one of the fifty-five put in the same answer, that they did it "in self-defense."

General Wilson was one of the chief mobbers who helped to drive out of the county, and finally out of the state, one who was asking the courts for redress, so that he was barred from bringing to justice his persecutors. General Wilson said to P. P. Pratt and others: "We Jackson county boys know how it is, and therefore have not the extreme hatred and prejudice which characterize the rest of the troops. We know perfectly well from the beginning that the Mormons have not been the aggressors at all. As it began in 1833 in Jackson county, Missouri, so it has been ever since. \* \* \* We mob you without law; the authorities refuse to protect you according to law. You, then, are compelled to protect yourselves, and we act upon the prejudice of the public, we join forces and the whole is legalized for your destruction. When we drive you from Jackson county we burned 203 of your houses, plundered your goods, destroyed your press, type and paper, books, office and all; tarred and feathered old Bishop Partridge, as exemplary an old man as you can find anywhere. \* \* \* Let a set of men serve me as your community have been served and I'll be damned if I would not fight till I died."

General Wilson was engaged with, as he has already stated, a legalized mob, at Far West, on November 1st, 1838, and just before making the above statement, he held a conversation with the Prophet Joseph Smith at the time when he was condemned by the mob to be shot on the public square at Far West, Caldwell county, Mo. Joseph asked General Wilson what he had done that he should be treated with such indignity, stating that he had always been a supporter of the Constitution and of good government. Wilson's reply was, "I know it, and that is the reason I want to kill you, or have you killed."

I was in Far West and saw General Wilson and Captain Bogart, a Methodist preacher, and his son-in-law, Mr. Cook. It was a time of general excitement. A great many of the rabble were led on by false rumors and fanaticism. This feeling died out with that generation and a new generation now appears. Only a very few remain who took part in driving the Mormons from their lands and homes fifty-five years ago. During my recent trip, I only found two, and they are old men, however then boys. One of them, a Mr. Mason, at Independence, Missouri, said, "I helped to drive the Mormons away, but I was only in my teens. I have nothing against the Mormons. They never harmed me. I now can see if we had let the Mormons alone they would have built up the country as they have done in Utah." Mr. Mason is now about 70 years of age. I visited him at his home, and he and his family treated me with kindness.

Having had the opportunity of copying the amended complaint, in the matter first referred to in this communication, and also the 55 answers now on file in the circuit court at Independence, Mo., I availed myself of the opportunity of presenting those copies for the perusal of our young folks, that they may read of some of the difficulties encountered by the fathers in establishing so good a cause as we are now enjoying.

The foregoing documents afford food for serious reflections as to the conditions of that time:

## AMENDED DECLARATION.

In the Circuit court, February term, eighteen hundred and thirty-four (1834):

Jackson county court.

Edward Partridge complains of Samuel D. Lucas, Russell Hicks, Lewis Franklin, Richard Simpson, George M. Simpson, Lendas Aldcham, Thomas M. Wilson, James M. Hunter, Henry Chiles, Nathaniel K. Almstead, Zachariah Miller, Samuel Weston, William L. Irwin, Samuel D. Owens, Dan Overton, John Harris, Harmon Gregg, James H. Flourna, Morris G. Wilson, Robert Johnson, James Campbell, Joel T. Child, Richard Fustin, Abram T. Staples, William Cannon, John Smith, John Davis, Joseph C. Davis, Thomas Pitcher, Guss Johnson, James Reynolds, James Cockrel, Jonathan Sheppard, John W. Dame, Revd. Tarton Eldredge, David A. Staton, John Carnot, John Cook, Daniel King, Edwin F. Hicks, William Martin, Richard W. Clemius, James P. Hickman, William Brown, Samuel Johnson, William Pugh, John Lewis, James H. McGee, Ruland Flournoy, John M. Walker and Benjamin Major, of a plea of trespass. For that the said defendants heretofore named, on the twenty-fifth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-three (1833), with force and arms at the county of Jackson aforesaid, assaulted the said Edward Partridge and then and there took and carried the said Edward into a public place (the old court house square) in the town of Independence, in the county of Jackson aforesaid, and then and there in the presence of a large concourse of people indignantly and abusively treated the said Edward, and the said defendants then and there, with great force and violence struck and pulled about the said Edward, and cast and threw him down to and upon the ground, and then and there violently kicked the said Edward, and gave and struck him a great many other blows and shakes; and then and there with

great force and violence put on the body of the said Edward a large quantity of pitch and tar, and completely covered his body therewith, and then and there rolled him in feathers so as completely to cover his body with feathers, and then and there in that situation turn him the said Edward loose among the said large concourse of people; and then and there, with great force and violence, rent, tear and damage the clothes and wearing apparel, to-wit: One coat, one hat, one waistcoat, one pair of breeches, one cravat, one shirt and one pair of stockings of the said Edward, of great value, to wit, of the value of (\$50) fifty dollars, which he the said Edward was then and there greatly hurt, bruised and wounded, and then and there, from the indignity and public insult offered him, was greatly insulted and suffered in his reputation and standing in society to wit at the county of Jackson aforesaid, and other wrongs to the said Edward, then and there, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, did assault the peace and dignity of the state, and to the damage of the said Edward, of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), and therefore he brings this suit.

Wood, Atchison, Wells, Donaphan and Reese,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

This Declaration was endorsed on the back with Samuel D. Lucas, with orders to file in the court.

Filed away Feb. 15th, 1834.

SAMUEL C. OWEN, Clerk.

## THE ANSWER.

Robert Johnson, impleaded with others, ads. Edward Partridge. Trespass. And the said Rob. Johnson comes and defends the force and injury, when &c., and says: as to the assaulting and taking and carrying the said Edward Partridge into a public place, in the town of Independence, and before a large concourse of people, indignantly and abusively treating him the said plaintiff, and as to the shaking, pulling about and throwing him upon the ground, and as to the kicking and striking the said plaintiff a great many violent blows, & as to the putting on the body of the said plaintiff a large quantity of pitch & tar, rolling in & covering his body with feathers, then turning him loose among a large concourse of people, and as to the rending, tearing, and damaging the clothes of the said plaintiff, as is stated and set forth in the declaration, the said plaintiff ought not to have or maintain his aforesaid action thereof against him, because he says: that the said plaintiff just before the said time, when &c. in the said declaration mentioned, at the county of Jackson aforesaid, with force and arms &c. made an assault upon him the said defendant, and would then and there have beat, bruised, and ill treated him the said defendant, if he had not immediately defended himself against the said plaintiff, wherefore, he the said defendant did then and there defend himself against the said plaintiff, as he lawfully might, for the cause aforesaid, and in so doing did necessarily and unavoidably, a little, pull and haul about before a large concourse of people, and thereby, then and there in self defense, did indignantly treat the said plaintiff, by shaking, kicking, striking, throwing him upon the ground and did then and there for the cause aforesaid, a little, rend, tear and damage the clothes of the said plaintiff, and there being then and there upon the ground, where the said defendant was so compelled, in self defense as aforesaid, to throw down the body of the defendant as aforesaid, a large quantity of tar, pitch and feathers, by means whereof, the said plaintiff became a little covered and besmeared with tar, pitch and feathers, as stated in the said declaration mentioned, doing no unnecessary

damage to the said plaintiff on the occasion as aforesaid, and so the said defendant says, that if any hurt or damage then and there happened to the said plaintiff, or his wearing apparel, the same was occasioned by the assault so made by the said plaintiff upon the said defendant, in the necessary defence of him the said defendant, against the said plaintiff, which are the said supposed trespasses in the introductory part of this plea mentioned, and whereof, the said plaintiff hath complained against him the said defendant, and this he is ready to verify; therefore, he prays judgment, if the said plaintiff ought to have or maintain his aforesaid action thereof against him, &c.

*Reynolds, Birch, Burden, Young, Hicks, Chiles and Wilson,*  
Attorneys for defendant.

Robt Johnson, impleaded with others, vs. Edward Partridge. Trespass. And the said Robert Johnson comes and defends the force and injury, when &c., and says he is not guilty of said supposed trespasses above laid to his charge, or any part thereof, in manner and form, as the said plaintiff has complained against him, and of this he puts himself upon the country &c.

*Reynolds, Birch, Burden, Young, Hicks, Chiles and Wilson,*  
Attorneys for defendant.

And the said plaintiff does the like.

*Wells & Wood,*  
Attorneys for plaintiff.

EDWARD STEVENSON.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 12, 1893.

*Written for this Paper.*

## "WATER, WATER, EVERY WHERE"

With the increase of population in these limited valleys, the land and water questions assume an ever-varying aspect. For lack of understanding many of the early settlers took up land which was of less value than some they rejected, and there are thousands of acres now owned, fenced, and farmed in this valley, that no man would have had as a gift in years gone by. Men and families migrated because all the good land was taken up; and so from mistaken ideas a movement took place which created county after county, town after town, and then farms and homes almost beyond number inside, and finally outside, the Territory. This movement has been less ostentatious of late years, for quite a proportion of it in early days went out in a missionary spirit, and after a call. There is little of this now, but the movement continues to new locations, and there is scarcely a settlement where land is not being broken by men who were born in these valleys. The public prints record daily the fact of flings for title on land hitherto scorned as valueless; even the alkaline flats on the other side of Jordan have not escaped. They are owned, and some day "wisdom may be justified of her children."

Water as an essential becomes more and more important. The first users of City Creek, the Cottonwoods and other streams have been materially encroached upon. Provo river, once considered as private property almost, has been diverted above that city, nearly to its source; and almost without suspicion, as it were, until from scarcity a few years ago the factory owners had to look to its power, and found that much had been quietly appropriated, far above where the first

claimants upon its rushing waters made their home. Bear river and its tributaries have been depleted in their upper regions by increasing settlement, and Weber river has forgotten its aggressive moods of flood and fury, since it has been robbed almost up to the home of its headwaters among the towering pines.

Yet there is water. Utah Lake is still the treasure house for this growing city; and the Great Salt Lake, though receding quietly, is still the grandest sanitarium—save the ocean—on the earth. Although scores of miles of broad canals and thousands of miles of ditches now run the precious fluid upon the soil in all directions; while this is filched from the tributaries of this wonderful Lake, it is doubtful whether its present diminished area is not greater than when, unobstructed, all the waters of this region sped themselves unmolested to its sparkling yet almost silent bosom.

Fabulous labor has been spent in Utah upon these essential appliances for irrigation, until the original price of the land seems insignificant by comparison. Farms we know of, which cost sixty dollars per acre ere water supply was considered reliable, and since that annually the call on ownership labor for cleaning and repairs, including bridges, flumes, etc., has been a tax approaching this government price of land. So onerous is this becoming for those desiring land now, that agitation suggests the propriety of governmental aid in the construction of vast reservoirs and dams, so as to confine those waters which in the spring and early summer are abundant and usually go to waste. Private enterprise has done something in this direction in Utah. A few reservoirs have been created, where the natural facilities were favorable and moderate as to cost, and great satisfaction and benefit have been received by new colonies or old ones, where increasing strength made this practicable. But it only seems fair after all that those who have done this, and so created taxable property, should be given a remission of taxes for a series of years, or some local appropriation should aid in reimbursing that enterprise which never hesitated or hardly counted the cost.

In all this labor in regard to irrigation there has been very little speculation. No individual or company has built these reservoirs, canals or ditches save as all interested wanted the water for use. It was not company effort expending means and claiming mortgage or cash taxation. But the demand on each land owner was of a pro rata character, and he could mainly pay in labor on that which he partly owned.

The construction and methods of the great Bear River Canal company were the antipodes of this. They bought the land, then to give it value had to get the water, which was a gigantic undertaking. But after so much expenditure and nominal failure, then reorganization, even the new company, no more than the old, wants to go farming on a princely style. They will have to dispose of the land and water for it on such a basis that both profit and convenience may be assured to an intending buyer, or he will prefer a locality where in connection with his neighbors or friends he can get both

for simple work, without much cash expenditure, or risk and possible loss of his toil and possessions. It is said that the company intend to sell in twenty-five acre farms, with five acres of orchard already put out, ten acres of lucern already sown, the whole (several thousand acres) being fenced and planted with shade trees in systematic order. This may be feasible, may have the advantages named, and for all farm products may be close to market. But being a new thing, it will have to endure criticism, and after all to give the project soundness and finish, some assistance may have to be extended for home or house building ere the great conception would materialize as "a city of magnificent distances."

It is quite likely that an exodus of unemployed ability is desirable for this and other cities; quite likely that it will take place, for there is an undercurrent in this direction. But where it will locate, or how far it may be diffused throughout the Territory cannot now be told. Valleys in the north, localities southeast, and further south-by-west, are extolling their advantages. Arizona, Mexico, Canada have each their advocates and friends. Wherever Mormon emigration moves, it means organization, order and ultimate prosperity. Hard knocks and unity have given this people all the advantages they now enjoy. This valley was a desert. All the adjoining valleys were desert. All these locations bidding for population are more or less desert. But the desert never blossoms as the rose with the Mormon people, only as the genius of faith-directed industry and the blessing of the heavens give to all effort their own "exceeding great reward."

It was at one time anticipated that Corinne would be the capital of Box Elder county, and some thought of the entire Territory. Heaven and earth were being moved apparently to this end. It was to be the point. All that it needed was the background of population, and the land within "big" distances was to be the Mecca of ancient Utah's opponents. The railroads were in for it, and the city grew almost like Jonah's gourd. Funds in good amount were promised for the bringing out of "The Grand Canal" from the gates of Bear River. The writer, in the midst of this fervor of expected change, asked a prominent citizen of Corinne "where they expected to get the labor for building the canal?" He hardly knew. "Well, you will have to get Mormon labor. Then when the canal is completed, lands put into market and sold, who will be your farmers? Do you think that men who have farms or have been farmers in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, northern Missouri—countries where it rains, and close by a market—will come here to Utah, irrigate even for needed grass, far from a market, to meet your schemes? No, sir; the Mormons will build your canals, will colonize your lands, and make these farms and homes, and you will be further from rule than you are today!" The gentleman saw it. The canal was not built; Corinne fell from its proud condition, until it is today almost unknown, and Brigham City is still the county town.

Once upon a time Balaam was

brought out to curse Israel, but all his effort was nugatory. The spirit of blessing fell upon him; Israel triumphed; and so the great Ruler has ever made the wrath of man to praise Him, and every tongue has been silenced which was called to condemn. Today, as the Saints are being multiplied, facilities for living will be increased, as water has already been increased. When from further increase, resources for storage are needed, these will be assuredly built, just as coal came when wood was scarce, and coal oil and gas when our tallow was insufficient. So will Israel live and fill these mountains, for they are heirs to the promise that "their bread shall be given them and their water shall be sure."

Yes, as the Hon. Schuyler Colfax said, "It is water that makes this country." But he knew nothing of the infinitude of labor, of effort made abortive by uncontrollable element, of wasted experiment, of weary limbs, of broken constitutions and premature deaths that were needed for the reclamation of the arid desert and that created this "Garden of the Gods," this glorious Utah Territory, now looked upon as so beautiful and desirable by envious eyes—by many who execrate the self-sacrificing Pioneers and have even essayed to rob their posterity of their little all, by lying tongues, imprisonment and confiscation!

#### NEW FROM COLONIA JUAREZ.

COLONIA JUAREZ, Mexico, Dec. 8, 1898.—Since my last writing our colony has been very prosperous. The rain fall during the months of July, August and September were of a very profitable nature in this locality. Our dairy men have smiling faces on them after their year's labor. Their products are rich and tasty. It is estimated that here in this locality \$8000 worth of cheese has been produced for export.

Farmers have put up large stacks of hay for their work horses and milch cows. Barns are full and stacks are plentiful on the outside. The singularity of our haying is that it comes after our wheat crop has been gathered in. Various articles are now being produced here in the colonies for export, and in order to be successful a board of trade has been organized with the view of procuring better prices and open up new localities for our Mormon products. The first step for this organization was taken August 28th, 1898, and officers nominated for three months. Brother J. C. Bentley was chosen business manager and George W. Levey president of the board, with Heleman Pratt as vice president. Each colony had its representative in the board. The organization has been made permanent and much good is expected through its efforts.

In your issue of November 22nd inst. I notice a statement concerning some revolutionists who have been around our locality for a few days, passing from the border of the United States and coming into the interior. They were twenty-eight in number and created some little excitement in Las Palumas, taking that place by surprise on November 8th. They were there at daybreak and took possession of the custom house, placing all males under guard. They secured booty and

robbed the government of \$200 in cash. They carried off everything in the shape of arms and ammunition. No one was hurt though threats were made against some, principally against Jose Manuel, chief of the guards, for refusing to give up his gun. Leaving Palumas they started for the interior. It is claimed that they numbered fifty men at the raid made in Las Palumas. Coming south they visited Diaz and stole two horses from David Johnson on November 15th. Word was received here of their raid in Las Palumas and immediately steps were taken for our safety. Particulars of the event which followed and of a battle in which seven of our men were engaged and were unhurt have been given in the NEWS.

The two horses that were stolen at Colonia Diaz were recovered. When word came here that the revolutionists were in the vicinity a company of Mexican infantry was camping in the colony, but on receiving the news of the revolutionists' presence the soldiers left immediately for a more peaceable locality.

Peace and quiet are perfectly restored and the Saints attend to their various avocations as if nothing had happened, and trusting in their Heavenly Father for protection.

The Mexican settlement (Galiana) some forty miles southeast of here, has sent a written request to our Bishop to send them ten Mormon families to teach them our ways. Steps have been taken by some of our brethren to fulfil this request and also to aid this colony by securing a place to raise wheat and corn. The municipality of Galiana has sold our brethren 8000 acres of tillable land on three years' payment, the consideration being one-fourth cash and three-fourths buildings for school purposes, such as can be easily paid for in labor. The land is of a good quality for farming and fruit raising, and is only a short distance from here, so we expect it to be of a material benefit to this place as well as a means of learning the natives how to live and take advantage of the elements within reach. Many springs of water are above the land. It is estimated by some of our brethren that enough water is in sight to irrigate 2000 acres. The land is equal to land in Sugar House and Farmers wards in Salt Lake county.

Those of our brethren in the North who wish to come to this republic can secure a home here on reasonable terms. On the low land wheat, corn, cane, sweet potatoes, peanuts and two reaps of early-rose potatoes can be grown, but the Irish potatoes require a higher altitude. In fruit, grapes of various kinds, peaches, apricots, apples, pears, piums, strawberries, blackberries, dewberries, etc., can be produced, but all must be planted before fruit can be gathered.

We have a beautiful climate. It is never warmer than in Salt Lake Valley and a long season. Green leaves can now be seen on our trees at this writing, with a temperature like May in Utah. Our brethren who have stepped to the front in the land enterprise and used their means for their accomplishment of this move are Bishop George W. Sevy, D. E. Harris, B. L. Croft, J. C. Peterson and Joseph Cordon. They have also se-

cured a concession of exemption from all state and municipal taxes for fifteen years, free importation of household goods and farming implements, also horses and other stock, provisions when necessary, and raw materials for manufacturing purposes. So we hope to see our colonies grow and increase and be united in their efforts in the accomplishment of God's purposes in this land.

The colonies here are making good progress and the elements are tempered in their behalf. This is a repetition of pioneering in Utah. We need men of faith and integrity, and who are willing to labor. Then the Almighty will help those who are willing to help themselves. Information concerning this place will be cheerfully given to inquirers by either George W. Sevy, B. L. Croft, J. C. Peterson or Joseph Cordon.

SIERRA MADRES.

#### KANAB STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Kanab Stake of Zion was held in the Orderville ward, on the 2nd and 3rd of December, 1898. There were present on this occasion, the Kanab Stake presidency, a majority of the members of the High Council and the Bishops of the various wards.

The speakers during conference were President E. D. Woolley, Counselors Thomas Chamberlain and Daniel Seegmiller, Elders John Rider, Henry E. Bowman, H. F. Stout, of Rockville, James L. Bunting, Fredrick G. Carroll, Warren Harris, M. D. Harris, J. Jorgensen, Bishops R. J. Cutler, H. W. Esplin, Haskel S. Jolley, G. D. Macdonald, and Counselor Alfred D. Young, of Kanab.

The subjects mostly treated upon were tithing, liquor drinking, faith in the principles of the Gospel and obedience unto the same. President Woolley made mention of a resolution passed by the High Council that they would not sustain or hold in fellowship any member of the High Council, Bishop, Counselor or Teacher of any ward in this Stake of Zion, one who will dispose of or become intoxicated with liquors.

The reports of the Bishops showed that of existing evils, liquor-drinking had been of late on the increase. The Spirit of the Lord rested upon the speakers to that extent that many expressed themselves that it was the best conference we had ever had.

We had a very enjoyable time on Saturday evening in the social party and entertainment gotten up in behalf of Elder Jorgensen, who is called on a mission to Scandinavia.

F. L. PORTER,  
Stake Clerk.

The project to build leaching works near Lehi, which was fully described in the NEWS some weeks ago, is still being agitated. The Lehi Banner says two meetings of the citizens have been held and a committee named, consisting of Mayor A. J. Evans, and Hons. Ira D. Wines and Israel Evans Sr. There, with Judge T. J. Anderson, have been examining the proposed site on the Jordan river, below Lehi. Mr. Wm. Sutherland, who is the prime mover in the affair, is to draw up plans of a mill.

## WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

Saratoga, Wyo., is agitating a movement for waterworks.

Phoenix, Ariz., is having an orange boom this winter.

Ralston valley, Nye county, Nevada, has 40,000 sheep grazing within its boundary.

Raton, N. M., disposed of the lots donated to aid the sanitarium at that place by drawing lots last week.

Cripple Creek, Colo., expects to have its new telephone line from Colorado Springs completed by Christmas.

In the Pecos valley, N. M., St. Louis parties have purchased large tracts of land for grape and prune growing.

Cattle stealing in the San Luis valley is being suppressed by the arrest and conviction of the thieves in the vicinity of Saguache.

Telegrams have been sent out from Lake City, Colo., inquiring after J. J. Pride, a butcher from that place, who passed through Ouray Monday with a herd of cattle.

Phoenix, Ariz., has a Missouri club 180 strong. The motto of the club is, "No politics, no religion, no debts." The members eat "possum" and sweet potatoes for dinner next Christmas.

The Santa Fe traffic has increased its freight business to such an extent in the Arkansas valley that nine additional locomotives have recently been put on the La Junta, Colo., division.

Natrona county, Wyoming, is on the eve of a big oil boom. Oil has been found on Casper creek. Hundreds of claims have been filed and a pipe line from Salt creek oil wells to Casper seems a certainty of 1894.

Buena Vista, Colo., people complain of a scarcity of ranch products and the *Democrat* urges the ranchmen to diversify their crops. Potatoes have to be imported for the local market in Upper Arkansas valley.

At Durango last week, parties from Phoenix, Ariz., were hiring men for the Harrin ton canal and paying for rock men \$3 and for shovelers \$2.50 a day. Labor has been scarce and high in Arizona all fall and winter.

Grand Junction, Colo., papers speak of farmers in that locality who are "land poor." A man with forty acres under irrigation is better off than one who attempts to cultivate eighty or one hundred and sixty acres.

During a heavy rain Mrs. Wilson and her two children were driven from their shanty home at Portland, Or., and were compelled to seek shelter at the police station. She was behind with her rent and the landlord's agent ejected her.

Marshal Anderson is after the Chinamen this week to work poll tax, says the *Eastern Utah Telegraph*. The Mongolians have refused to work and the town authorities will now compel them to work or show cause why they should not.

Nevada has a natural soap mine. It is on the Central Pacific railroad and resembles castile soap in everything

except smell. An exchange says there is enough of it if dug out and melted into cakes to supply soap for the United States.

Maricopa county, Arizona, has become enthusiastic over fruit culture. At a meeting of the Tempe Horticultural association a few days ago, a leading citizen reported the production of 2,000,000 pounds of apricots from an orchard of sixteen acres.

Five hoodlums attacked a Chinese cook in San Francisco Monday evening. The gang pounced upon the inoffensive Mongolian, and while several almost choked him his pockets were rifled. They succeeded in securing \$10 and then fled.

I. J. Stewart, Esq., is now employed in procuring a divorce for Fred Neilson, of Richfield, says the *Advocate*, from his wife, Lizzie, who has been to the penitentiary a short time in Salt Lake for adultery with one Logan, lately of Richfield.

La Veta, Colo., although it has no natural lakes, supplies the surrounding towns with ice. A man named J. B. Petrie creates ice by flooding shallow streams layer on layer during cold weather, creating ice of any thickness desired.—*Enterprise*.

Otero county, Colorado, has decided to organize a live, progressive horticultural society. The meeting to perfect the organization will be held in Rocky Ford next Saturday, December 16. The Arkansas valley is vitally interested in this movement.

La Veta, Colo., millers complain that they are unable to keep their mills going and supply the demand for flour because of the difficulty of obtaining wheat. The land around La Veta has been converted into alfalfa meadows.

Mr. Orrock, the Richfield merchant, says he lost money in his last poultry shipment to Salt Lake, having realized only 8½ cents a pound for what he paid 6 cents for here, besides the expense of shipping, etc. Salt Lake is over stocked, he says.—*Richfield Advocate*.

The Sanpete Valley railway depot grounds present a very lively business appearance, says the *Manti Messenger*. Workmen are engaged on the depot, water tank, switches and other improvements. Everything is moving as fast as men and materials can work together.

Dr. Tupper, preaching at Denver on Sunday night, on the subject of "Divorce," declared that marriage was the most holy and indissoluble tie on earth. He denounced the divorce lawyer "who worked for a fee," and "the unjust judge making decision without conscience or truth."

A man at French, on the headwaters of the North Platte, near the Wyoming and Colorado line, raised 15,000 pounds of potatoes as an experiment this year, but has no market for them. A railroad branch from Rawlins or Carbon would open an immense potato country, says an exchange.

The Vernon brothers, James and

Joseph while hunting in Weber canyon came in contact with a cougar. The wild animal showed its teeth but the boys were brave and conquered. When they returned home they brought the animal with them.—*Summit county Chronicle*.

Miss Lillie Porter, of Central, died suddenly on Monday, says the *Richfield Advocate*. The family were having a little entertainment on Sunday evening and seemed comparatively well, though she had been suffering for some time. The young lady was about eighteen years old.

The Park City Ice company is making vigorous preparations for a large harvest of ice during the present winter, says the *Record*. Its pond has been placed in thorough repair and the company is now erecting a new storage building 24x140 feet, which will make a handsome addition to the company's already famous storage capacity.

Maude Downey, one of the most notorious of the colored denizens of Denver, and an important witness in the Richards murder case, died very suddenly and mysteriously on Monday from the effects of a powerful dose of morphine and belladonna. Its effect was instant and deadly, and the opinion is prevalent in police circles that it is a case of foul play.

The scoundrel who entered the rooms back of the Cottingham & Griffith hall last Thursday night and carried away the provisions which the ladies had prepared for distribution among the poor people of the town, deserves a coat of tar and feathers, and will receive it if apprehended. This is the opinion of the Nampa, Idaho, *Leader*.

There is little doubt in the minds of the state officials says an Idaho exchange, that a powerful Michigan syndicate is laying plans to secure, by questionable methods, possession of a large portion of the valuable timber land in Shoshone county recently surveyed. The survey which includes over 70,000 acres, was made by the government at the request of the state land department.

The Challis (Idaho) *Messenger* says: William Dugdale, well known in this county, has been sent from Hailey to the insane asylum at Blackfoot. His is a sad life, when we review his early days in Custer county. When he first came he was a bright and active young man, but he at last became a morphine and cocaine fiend, and finally was landed in the asylum.

Winnemucca, Idaho, was treated to a mild sensation last Saturday afternoon by the finding of the body of a Chinaman hanging to a rafter of a barn in the rear of Chinatown. It was a clear case of suicide, says an exchange, and a good job at that. At the dead Chinaman's feet was a box on which it is probable that he stood, tied a slip noose in a baling rope and placed it around his neck, tied the other end to a rafter and kicked the box from under him.

Marshal Miles and Clifford Johnson, colored hostlers employed at the race track at San Francisco has been arrested on charges of assault to commit murder and robbery. Last Saturday night, as alleged, the two negroes at-



tacked Wm. Ryan, a special police officer, knocked him down and stole his club, star and revolver. Ryan was beaten into insensibility. Two other negroes are said to have participated in the attack on Ryan.

The flood along the North Palouse river, Washington, has rapidly subsided and the waters which submerged the northern part of Colfax have nearly all receded. The district which suffered is all covered with the wreckage of broken bridges and demolished fences. Log jams crushed the sidewalks and swept the fences away for blocks. The stone foundation of the Colfax creamery building was badly dilapidated. No fatalities attended the flood, though many narrow escapes are reported. Since the flood went down estimates of the loss are reduced.

The North Palouse river broke the big dam at Palouse City, Wash., on Monday night, and the stream, swollen by the melting mountain snow and the recent rains, tore down to Colfax, carrying away the bridges on its course and finally bursting its bounds emptied itself on that part of Colfax near the forks of the North and South Palouse. Sixty houses and as many more sheds and barns were submerged and many acres of land were overflowed. The flood struck the city at 3 o'clock that morning and the tradesmen in the northern part of town awoke to find themselves hemmed in by the roaring waters. Skiffs and rafts were used to bear the people from the houses. Two highway bridges across the river to town were swept away.

Mrs. Truman L. Hill, the wife of a letter carrier of San Francisco, attempted to commit suicide Monday afternoon by suffocating herself with gas. She was found lying in a bedroom unconscious by a neighbor who had been called to the home. The patrol wagon was summoned and the woman was taken post haste to the receiving hospital. Mrs. Hill had made all preparations to die. She closed the windows in the room and carefully plugged all the keyholes to prevent any escape of the deadly gas. The attempt, however, was a failure. Soon after being placed under treatment Mrs. Hill revived. She was asked as to the cause of her suicidal attempt, but refused to say anything more than that she had been ill treated and wanted to die. She has two or three young children.

Details of the horrible burning of an aged Mexican near Warner's ranch, Cal., have been received. A Mexican named Santa Ana, who has a government claim near Warner's ranch, had been keeping an aged man known only as "Pancho," reputed to be 113 years old, and who was totally blind. Santa Ana and his wife left the place to obtain work and an Indian boy of 17 agreed to look after old Pancho. He did not do so, however, and left the place. Afterward an Indian named Jesus Maria went to the place and it is supposed furnished the old man with cigarettes and matches. The house caught fire and the blind man was roasted to death. The inside of the house being partly of adobe, was not entirely consumed and the bones of old Pancho were found inside. No suspicion is attached to the Indian visitor, as it is believed that

old Pancho, through his blindness, set fire to the place while smoking.

### "COMPROMISE POINT."

Provo, December 14th, the jury in the suit of George T. Peay against the canal companies in Salt Lake county which take water out of the Jordan river rendered a verdict awarding Mr. Peay \$8,750 for damages alleged to have been done to his property on the shore of Utah Lake through the waters going above what is known as "compromise point."

For a number of years prior to 1883 considerable difference existed between some of the people of Utah county and the Salt Lake county canals. The landowners along Utah Lake claimed that they were being damaged through the canal companies putting in a dam in the Jordan river to get water out for irrigation. The canal companies denied that they were the cause of damage, and asserted that the people took up land close to the lake which was flooded by natural high water; they also claimed that they had the right to dam the river and hold the water up to a certain level.

The dispute led, in 1883, to the filing of a suit by a great number of Utah county people. In order to check costly litigation the late President John Taylor arranged for a board of arbitration, on which were placed a number of the most capable and experienced men in Utah on the questions involved. This board of arbitration sat in 1884, and after a patient hearing of all phases of the controversy rendered a decision. This gave to the Utah county people \$8000 in cash, besides other compensation. In consideration of this payment, the canal companies were granted permission to raise the waters of the river to a level of three feet three and a half inches above low water mark—the latter point being mutually agreed upon. Within that scope the canal companies were to be held free from any liability for damage.

This decision of the board of arbitration was consummated as an agreement by the canal companies and the landowners along the lake shore affixing their signatures thereto. One of the provisions of the agreement was that there should be a commission appointed to regulate the operation of the dam in the Jordan.

Among those who signed the agreement was Mr. Peay, who received by the decision about \$1600 damages. In his present suit he claims that the waters of the lake have been raised three and a half inches above compromise point by the canal companies putting a board in the dam, and that therefore he is entitled to damages.

The canal companies deny that the water reached compromise point. They had City Surveyor Doremus make a survey, which shows that of Mr. Peay's 1600 or 1700 acres of land, if the lake was up to compromise point, all but about 150 acres would have been submerged, and as this was not done, therefore the water could not have passed beyond the limit. They further assert that their dam was not responsible for the water being as high as it was, as they say the boards in their dam were never put in up to the level where they were authorized to go.

In the trial, the jury found for Mr. Peay for \$8,700, out of the \$30,000 he asked. The canal companies will move for a new trial on the ground that the verdict is contrary to the evidence. If this should be overruled an appeal will be taken, in which event the case will be settled by the higher courts.

In the meantime there are quite a number of other land owners who propose to bring suit in case Mr. Peay wins.

### CELESTIA F. BACON.

The following has been sent the News for publication:

On Sunday last, at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. Chas. Hoff, Georgetown, Idaho, Sister Celestia F. Bacon died at the ripe age of 70 years. The funeral was held at the residence of Mr. Charles Hoff on Tuesday and was largely attended. Consoling remarks were made by Bishop H. A. Lewis and Counselor Alma Hayes, Bishop Skinner, of Nounan offering the benediction. At the graveyard, the dedicatory prayer was offered by Elder Alma Hayes.

Deceased was born at Vasilanti, Michigan, February 9, 1828. She was married at La Harpe, Hancock county, Ill., in 1848. She joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints a short time before her marriage. In 1852 she emigrated to Utah, arriving in Salt Lake City, July 23 of that year. In 1881 she came to Georgetown, Idaho, where she has resided to the day of her death. She was the mother of fifteen children, of which eleven are living; she has fifty-three grandchildren living and twenty great grandchildren.

### THE EUROPEAN MISSION.

[*Millennial Star*, Dec. 4.]

Elder J. H. Richards has been honorably released from his labors as president of the Scottish conference, to return home December 6, 1893.

Elder Joseph M. Kerr has been honorably released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Leeds conference, to return home December 6, 1893.

Elder H. A. White has been honorably released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Norwich conference, to return home December 6, 1893.

Elder H. H. Pitchforth has been released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Sheffield conference, and has been appointed to labor in the Nottingham conference.

Elder Wm. G. McAllister has been appointed to preside over the Scottish conference.

THE NEWS is asked what the provisions of the law are, prohibiting a President of the United States from holding office for a third term. There is no law at all on the subject; but since George Washington declined the third nomination when he could have had it, and since U. S. Grant couldn't get it when his friends tried to secure it for him, public sentiment has rather crystallized the notion that two terms are enough for even a good President, and certainly as much as any good President ought to ask for.

## THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

## SWEDEN.

Typhoid fever is raging epidemically in Upsala.

The last "weeks of denial" of the Salvation army yielded 60,000 kroner.

F. W. Ringvall, the well-known musical director of the Helsing regiment, died at the age of 68 years.

Ex-Senator S. Anderson, of Svenneby, died at the age of 67. He leaves a wife and three children.

Canned Norrland herring is a gastro-nomic novelty, which is at present being introduced into the Swedish market.

Prince Gustavus Adolphus, the oldest son of the Swedish Crown Prince, was eleven years old the other day.

The Theosophical Society of Stockholm is in a very flourishing condition, and the number of members increases every week.

The Gustavus Adolphus societies in Sweden and Germany are preparing for a grand celebration next year, when 300 years will have passed since the birth of the great Swedish king.

Mme. Melba, the famous singer, who is at present charming the people of New York City and soon expected to Chicago, has received the medal *Literis et Artibus* by King Oscar. She appreciates the gift very highly, and wears it at her public appearances, except in opera, of course.

The career of Count Asel von Fersen, the Swedish nobleman and friend of the ill-fated Marie Antoinette is soon to appear in detail in "A Friend of the Queen." The work will be published in English, French and Swedish. D. Appleton & Co., are the American publishers of the book the details of which are said to have been obtained from family archives. Few life histories are so varied as this or so likely to make a story of warm interest.

The so-called "Swedish mitrailleuse" was invented in 1872 by the Swedish engineer Palmcrantz, and has generally, where it has been subjected to experiments been considered as the best of its kind. It has all the barrels (commonly 10 in number) lying parallel with each other in the same horizontal plane. This weapon is best known abroad under the name of the "Nordenfelt Guns," after the name of Mr. Thos. Nordenfelt, who introduced many improvements. These guns are manufactured both in London and in Sweden.

The Royal Academy of Science, established in 1739 by Linnæus and other scientific men, has for its object the promotion of physical sciences and mathematics. The members number one hundred Swedes and seventy-five foreigners. Under their supervision is the State Museum of Natural History with six superintendents; there are moreover natural philosophers and other officials for the Observatory of the academy (the Stockholm Observatory.) The academy has the exclusive right of publishing almanachs in Sweden, and also the official State Calendar. Dating

from 1872 the Meteorological Central Office is also under the Academy of Sciences.

## NORWAY.

Scarlet fever is raging epidemically in Christiania.

A new so-called centre society has been organized in Hamar.

A moderate conservative society has been organized in Hammerfest.

Olaf Jakobsen, a well-known engineer of Gilhus, was arrested the other day accused of arson.

Five fishermen were drowned off Thronthiem, while on their way home to Sandvikberget.

Four hundred telephone apparatus were sent to Russia the other day from Christiania.

A building was burned down near Rakkestad station, and Johannes Arnesen, an old insane man perished in the flames.

The first Norwegian lady physician is Miss Maria Mathilda Spangberg who recently graduated from the university of Christiania.

Dr. Jens Devold of Christiania died the other day. He had a diphtheria patient under treatment and was inflicted by the contagious disease.

Their golden wedding was celebrated by Jorden Gulbrandsen, of Christiania, and his wife. Gulbrandsen has been connected with the Christiania firm Jensen & Dahl for over forty years.

In Norway chiefly spruce; but also fir and aspen, is used in the manufacture of wood pulp. Scandinavian wood pulp has a decided advantage over, for example the German, since in Germany pine is used, which is richer in resinous matters resulting in a more rapid darkening of the papers.

## DENMARK.

Chr. Hyltoft has celebrated his 35th anniversary as an actor.

The Copenhagen Tivoli Company has declared a dividend of 8½ per cent for 1893.

The marble church of Copenhagen will probably not be opened to the public before next spring.

Conversation per telephone is now carried on between Copenhagen and the city of Sundsvall in northern Sweden.

During the month of October only 685 persons emigrated to America by way of Copenhagen.

The combine of the wholesale paper dealers has been dissolved after an existence of four years.

The king instructed the secretary of his cabinet to forward his congratulations to Mr. Nicolaisen and wife, of Frouup, upon their crown diamond wedding.

Major F. R. J. Schack, of Næstved, died at the age of 81 years. Major Schack, who had been postmaster of Næstved was a Knight of the Dannebrog order.

The Copenhagen workingmen's build-

ing association has just erected its one thousandth house. The event was celebrated by an entertainment, and most of the 1000 little yellow houses raised their flags.

Consul A. P. Hansen, of Copenhagen, died at Berlin. Hansen was one of the largest wholesale merchants of Copenhagen and very wealthy. In his younger years he visited America. He was then known as a very able engineer and built several railroads in Canada.

## FINLAND.

The Viborg-Sordavala railroad has been dedicated.

*Tiden* (The Times) will be the name of a new paper which is to be published in Helsingfors.

General Lindfors has donated a new hot-house, the cost of which has been 12,000 mark, to the Finnish Horticultural Society.

## DRAWING IN SCHOOLS.

The following address was delivered before the county teachers, meeting on Saturday, December 9th, by Miss A. E. Brotherhood, instructor of drawing in the University of Utah:

The best that may be said of the utility of drawing in the common school can have no significance unless there is first a perception of the place of drawing in a right system of education.

What can be called a right system of education? It is that system which studies the nature of the child, which sees that his physical, his mental, and his moral growth up to the time when he enters school have been in harmony with laws that are innate in the child and in the universe about him. It is a system which seeks his highest development by the continual recognition of those laws in the choice of subjects to be taught, and in the methods of teaching them.

If this be granted, two great questions of every true teacher: What should I present to the child for study?—a question involving principles of education, and, How should I present it?—a question involving methods of applying the principles, must find their answer in the living child. What he has done under natural impulses, from within, or from without, or both, must govern our treatment of him in his farther education. What has he done? He has become acquainted in a general way with every department of nature. The child is, unconsciously to himself, an inquirer into Nature's secrets. This spirit of investigation, together with his natural disposition to do things for himself, occupies his restless energies.

When there is access to outdoor life, the child makes himself a house of clay, or rocks, or wood, fashions the tools and implements for the mechanical work he delights in doing. He thus learns something of the nature of soil and minerals—a beginning in mineralogy. He comes to know the colors and forms and nature of plants and flowers and fruit, which is botany. He observes the phases of the sun and moon, of the seasons, forms of water, clouds, snow, etc., and thus laying a foundation for astronomy and meteorology. He has noticed the habits of many animals, birds, insects, etc., and all are interesting and beautiful to him until told of certain species that they are ugly

and dangerous. No study can be made more delightful to the child than zoology. On his mother's knee, he is a keen and accurate observer of those about him, and so the nature and actions of men under anthropology and history must be presented for his complete mental development. In short he has made general observations in every department of natural science and in geography and history. So he has a considerable fund of knowledge, not systematized, it is true, but of the utmost value, for it is acquired in the right way, and therefore is working surely for his best growth. What has been the process? The child has not consciously set to work to investigate the world about him, but natural objects have acted upon him through the senses, which, not yet drilled by school-room drill, were in a condition of attention to receive impressions, and interest has been aroused for further attention.

The word attention in this application may need definition. It is that attitude of mind and body which allows external objects to act through the senses so as to stimulate educative thought. Whenever the child, in this attitude of attention, has had glimpses of the uses of what he has observed, the parts of animals and of plants, the action of water in clouds and rain and frost, or has seen a relation of cause and effect, his interest, or in other words his mental action has been intensified. We are to continue this beautiful freedom, this unconscious acquiring of knowledge by presenting objects that are adapted to his powers, by guiding his observation upon them in such a manner as to stimulate educative thought and lead to a knowledge of function, which is a knowledge of law, which is a knowledge of life. If attention has been secured, and observation rightly directed, the result will be to produce in the mind a concept of the object corresponding to the attributes that have been observed. This is educative thought, and this thought is immediately followed by a desire for expression. The child is not naturally lazy, neither is he naturally selfish, and so he will take trouble to express to others what he knows of objects. He not only talks of what he has observed, but he attempts to reproduce, by any material at hand. The boy builds a house, models a boat or sled, while the girl imitates her mother in household arts, or perhaps joins her brother in his more rugged occupations. This motive in the child to give to others what he has received must be nourished and stimulated by the teacher, and to accomplish this all the means of expression should be employed. This leads us to consider what are all the modes of expression. They are gesture-making, modeling, painting, drawing, speech and writing.

We have said that attention is the attitude of mind and body best adapted to receive impressions which induce educative mental action. Expression is the manifestation of that mental action, or concept through the body. The result of expression is to intensify the mental action, hence it follows that if many or all the modes of expression be employed to express a concept, the concept is so many times intensified. Take this as the first point on the utility of drawing that it intensifies the educative thought or mental action. This intensity of mental action, by withdrawing

attention from the form of expression, tends to prevent self-consciousness, which is one of the greatest hindrances to progress. The education of the past—and it is not all in the past yet—has been so directed to form rather than to thought that most of us are too conscious of the form to do our best thinking.

The question may arise here, if it has not arisen before, can we teach all form, that is, all the means of expression in connection with these central subjects so that no appreciable time may be required for them. For the objector will say, "We have no time to teach drawing, painting, etc." By this theory of concentration all forms of expression are to be taught in connection with the central subjects, and so the time is saved which is now devoted to writing, reading, arithmetic and grammar.

It may be objected that not enough teaching of form will be secured in this way. Are there forms enough in nature for modeling, painting and drawing? Are there not enough perfect forms as spheres—in various kinds of fruit, in rain and dew drops? Do we need wooden models? They may be used and the teacher will have in mind a regular succession of forms to which she will direct special attention by requiring them modeled or drawn, but other forms may be presented at the same time in the science or other lessons. There are opportunities enough to teach writing, words enough to teach spelling, and in the constant use of oral language which this theory demands, ample means for teaching language. Why spell a word till the child needs it? Why learn a grammar rule, till he has violated one? And why draw a form he has never seen, at least has no present need of? The child wants to express his thought, and is delighted to employ drawing for that purpose. And he does it beautifully, if the teacher looks for the thought and not the perfect form and treats the child according as he has done his best. It should be our greatest aim as teachers to preserve the beautiful unity of mind and body, of thought and of expression of that thought which is natural to the child. By demanding much and varied expression, from music to writing, we secure the best physical training—that which unites thought to bodily expression; and if this could be perfectly carried out, we should have no need of the so-called physical culture. What has been said of the value of expression is true of all modes of expression, but drawing has special advantages. Drawing on the blackboard develops shoulder movement, which is the best for children, as scientific observation shows that the shoulder action comes to the child before that of the hand and fingers. This is, by the way, an argument for arm-movement in writing. A training of certain organs of the body in one form of expression fits these organs for better work in other forms—so drawing helps writing.

Drawing, almost equally with manual training, cultivates correct observation of form and so will help other studies, as spelling and reading. It strengthens and gives directions to the esthetic sense. The eye cannot be trained to see beauty of form unless there has been training to express form. Children love the beautiful. There is a moral use in beauty, and to cultivate a moral influ-

ence through beauty is one of the greatest advantages of drawing. It also helps a judgment of proportion—cultivating a love of accuracy in all work. In its widest use including geography, drawing, it affords constant opportunity for number work. When taught in connection with the subjects named, drawing has a meaning to the child; an importance that a lesson from the ordinary drawing text-book cannot have, and that sense of importance is of high moral value in education. It is demoralizing for the child to do work in which he sees no significance. Skill to draw, especially in rapid blackboard illustration, is of very great value to the teacher. She may by this means enable the pupil to see in the lesson what she could not show in any other way. It has great value in maintaining interest and through that good order.

If there is restlessness, let the teacher make a drawing on the lesson, or propose that she draw some sketches on previous lessons and let the children tell the story she has pictured. In turn, let them draw illustrations of a myth or fairy story, or science lesson for her to guess. They are delighted to recite their lessons by means of drawing and will put much originality into their work, crude as it may seem to those who see only the form, and not the beautiful motive behind it. It is thus not only one of the best means of testing the pupil's knowledge of the lesson, but also gives an opportunity to know the individual mental action. Drawing comes next to modeling in value. It comes before writing, because it presents some attributes corresponding to the attributes of the object. In practice it has an advantage over modeling and painting, in that the materials may be always at hand, easily brought out for a short exercise and soon put away, while clay or sand and paint require more time and care. Each teacher can learn to draw. It is true that art has its laws. Through a long history of development, certain principles have been recognized as inseparable from art, of which drawing is a department. But by observation and by study of good text-books on drawing, the principles may soon be acquired. Practice is the great essential, and with courage to begin, and skill to find opportunities in the lessons, drawing will soon become not only an added strength to her work, but a constant and increasing pleasure.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

The Sunday schools of Kanab Stake convened in conference Dec. 3, 1893, Stake Superintendent Joseph E. Robinson presiding.

After the opening exercises the quarterly report of the schools was read, showing them to be in good running order. The Orderville ward Sunday school then rendered an excellent, entertaining and instructive program consisting of lectures, recitations and songs.

The general and local officers of the Sunday School Union were unanimously sustained, after which Brother Robinson spoke very encouragingly to Sunday school workers. The house was densely crowded and all enjoyed a very pleasant and agreeable evening.

RUHAMA V. ADAIR,  
Stake Secretary.

## NOTES.

**Manti Sentinel:** Mrs. W. K. Reid had a painful accident last Saturday, while leaving the co-op store, whereby her ankle was seriously sprained. Although confined to her room she will soon be able to walk.

**Ephraim Enterprise, 13th:** Peter Greaves Jr. will sink three flowing wells on his hay land west of town, for irrigating purpose. The Dick Thorum saw mill will be sold at auction today to satisfy a claim held by George A. Lowe.

**Keaysville Eagle:** Levi Taylor sprained one of his legs at the knee quite badly last Monday afternoon. His team was standing at the creamery and he was inside. The former started to run away and Levi came out in hot pursuit, jumping off from the creamery steps to get at them in time. In the latter act he caused the above result. He is now getting along nicely.

This morning, says the *Deseret Blade* of Dec. 14, S. W. Western of this place was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Mount on the charge of unlawful cohabitation. Chas. Kinder of Oasis was kicked in the stomach by a horse and was so seriously injured that his life was in danger, but later reports say he is slowly recovering.

Phillip O. Koonce, the 18 year-old boy who pleaded guilty to the charge of robbing the mails on the Hailey-Corral route, was sentenced at Boise, Idaho, on Thursday, to one year's imprisonment in the Ada county jail. Vic. Bierbower, formerly an Ogden attorney, speaking in behalf of the boy, criticized the government for allowing torn mail pouches to be used on the route, thus subjecting the youthful mail carrier to temptation. Koonce's father has repaid the losses caused by the pilfering.

## OBITUARY NOTES.

CATHERINE PARRY.

OGDEN CITY, Utah, December 12, 1893. —I forward you a few items relative to the death of Sister Catherine Parry, the widow of my late cousin, Elder Caleb Parry, who died September 19, 1871, while on a mission to England. He was buried in the same grave which contained the remains of Elder James A. Flanagan, in the town of Birmingham.

Sister Catherine Parry was born December 14, 1826, at Trows-u-Coid Hall, parish of Gullidfield, Montgomeryshire, North Wales. In 1847 she first heard the Gospel preached. She received it at once and shortly afterwards was baptized. On February 25, 1849, she was married to Caleb Parry, by whom she had seven children, five of whom were boys. Five of the children still survive her. She also had a large number of grandchildren. In the spring of 1849, with her husband, she sailed from Liverpool, en route for Utah. She crossed the plains in Captain George A. Smith's company. They reached Salt Lake City in October of the same year, where they remained till the year 1854, when they came north and settled in Marriotts, permanently. She was appointed secretary to the first Relief Society that was organized in that village, which position she filled honorably during the remainder of her natural life. She was also a Sabbath school teacher, and by her kindness and solicitude for the welfare of her pupils she endeared herself to them—indeed she

was much beloved by the people of the whole ward, in whose memory she will be embalmed while times shall endure. She was always firm in the faith—she lived to God—she died in the Lord, with the full assurance that she will come forth in the morning of the first resurrection to inherit eternal life. She was well and widely known both here and in her native land, and beloved by all who knew her.

Your brother in the Gospel,  
JOSEPH PARRY.

JANE MELLEN.

Sister Jane Mellen, who died at her residence in the Sixteenth ward on Wednesday, December 13, 1893, at the age of 77 years, was the daughter of John and Catherine Harrox Ramaden. She was born September 26, 1816, at Bolton, Lancashire, England; was baptized into the Church in 1840, and emigrated to America in 1842. Resided at Nauvoo and endured many hardships until the fall of 1846, when she moved to Keokuk and remained there until the spring of 1847, then moved to Winter Quarters and stopped there until the spring of 1848, when she came on to this city, arriving here in September, 1848. She was the mother of eleven children—three boys and eight girls, nine of whom survive her, as do 78 grandchildren and great-grandchildren. She remained a true and faithful Latter-day Saint to the last.

FANNY MARIA ALLEN HUNTINGTON.

Once more we are called upon to chronicle the departure of a faithful soul, one of the early adherents of the Church, and one to be numbered forever among those who through untold trial and suffering paved the way for the holy peace of the present day.

Sister Fauny Maria Allen Huntington, now dead, was the surviving wife of the late Dimmick B. Huntington of this city, who preceded her sixteen years ago next February to the other side. Deceased was born in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, of noble lineage, for Ethan Allen of patriotic fame was a kinsman but a little way removed; and so devotion to what was believed to be the right came to her as a matter of course; and so, however unpopular Mormonism or its Prophet might have been in those early days in the Empire state, for her to hear it and believe, was to acknowledge it bravely before all the world.

Along with her husband and our now Sister Zina D. Young, she was baptized by Patriarch Hyrum Smith, August 1st, 1835, at Watertown, N. Y., and next season, with a little company of ten, including their three children, they went up to Kirtland, Ohio, and from thence to Far West, Missouri, sharing there in the fearful mobbing, violence, and final driving from beyond the boundaries of that state into Illinois, where the persecuted and fleeing Saints were then seeking a home. The little company arrived three days later than the Prophe on the site of Nauvoo, and Sister Fanny entered into the duties demanded in a new country, and afterwards participated in that memorable exodus which upon the pages of history is written in lurid gold.

Once fairly delivered from the bitter enemies of the people, she went as a devoted wife with her loved Dimick into the famed Battalion; en route to Mexico untold hardship was endured, until when the Battalion was disbanded and its members endeavored to reach Salt Lake, they did so in a famished condition, having been four days without rations, but reaching this valley four days after the Pioneers, and during the first memorable season being four months without tasting bread.

In all the subsequent years of married life Sister Huntington was a true wife

and faithful worker with her husband in building up this Territory; that poverty, hardship and suffering were hers, is known to all the old residents living and dead.

As the mother of eight children, all but two are gone, a son in Arizona and a daughter at Pleasant Green, in this valley, where for the last four years the invalid lady has lived; her last visit to this city was to attend the dedication of the Temple in April, an opportunity she greatly enjoyed, for the Gospel, its institutions and privileges were all in all to her. She passed peacefully away at 10 minutes to 6 on the 14th inst.

Her remains will be brought to this city for interment and the funeral services (to which friends are invited) will be held in the Sixteenth ward meeting house on Monday, the 18th inst., at 11 a. m.

The tried, faithful wife, mother and Saint has gone to rejoin her husband, children, the martyred ones and friends. To Brother Huntington, Sister Zina, and her family we extend our warm sympathies. May the spirit of comfort be with them for ever!

## THE DEAD.

Peaceful be their Rest.

**GWYNE.**—Sarah Gwyne, born in Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, South Wales, aged 66, died Dec. 16, 1893.

**STARLEY.**—In the Seventeenth ward, this city, Saturday, December 16th, 1893, at 11:45 p. m., of bronchitis, Stephen Starley.

**BECK.**—On the East Bench, First Ward, Salt Lake City, December 16, 1893, Gottfried Adam Beck; born June 8, 1816, in Germany.

**MELLEN.**—In the sixteenth ward of this city, December 13, 1893, of old age, Jane Mellen, aged 78 years. She was born in England, where she joined the Church.

**WALSH.**—In this city, the Twenty-first ward, Heber C. Walsh, aged 27 years, as a consequence of an accident while in the swimming pool of the Sanitarium.

**WYLIE.**—At Scofield, Utah, on the 8th inst., Ellen Riddell, wife of James Wylie, and only daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Riddell; aged 22 years and 8 months.

**ARMSTRONG.**—In London, England, November 11, 1893, Frederick George Armistead, infant son of Sarah A. Smallpeice and Albert Frederick Armistead; aged 7 months and 25 days.—*Millennial Star*.

**RIDDLE.**—At Scofield, Emery county, Utah, Dec. 8, 1893, Ellen Riddell, only daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Riddell, aged 22 years and 7 months—deeply and much regretted. Scotch papers please copy.

**DAVISON.**—In the Sixteenth ward, Salt Lake City, December 15, 1893, of old age, Ellen Davison. She was born August 9, 1816, at Kelso on Tweed, Roxborough, Scotland; embraced the Gospel 40 years ago, and came to Utah in 1881.

**DURHAM.**—At Parowan, December 4th, 1893, Rosabelle, daughter of Alexander and Jane Orton, and wife of Thomas T. Durham, of inflammation of the bowels, leaving a babe only six days old. Deceased had been married at the Manti temple but in the preceding February. She was a faithful Latter-day Saint, and is deeply mourned by husband and friends. Her age was 19 years, 10 months and 17 days.

**HOPKINS.**—In Soda Springs, Idaho, October 13th, 1893, of pneumonia, Christanna Summerhill Hopkins, born Sept. 15th, 1825, near Pontypool, South Wales. She was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the fall of 1849, and emigrated to Soda Springs in November, 1877. She was the mother of eight children, five of them, four sons and one daughter, living to mourn her departure. She was ever ready to bear testimony of the truths of the Gospel, and passed away quietly; as if going to sleep. She exhorted her husband and children to faithfulness to the cause of truth, and she bore a faithful testimony to the last.

*Millennial Star*, please copy.



# THE DESERET WEEKLY.

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## SPIRITUAL GIFTS.

*Discourse Delivered in the Tabernacle,  
Salt Lake City, Sunday, November  
26, 1893, by*

**PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON**

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

I will read a portion of the 12th chapter of Paul's first Epistle to the Corinthians:

Now concerning spiritual gifts, brethren, I would not have you ignorant.

Ye know that ye were Gentiles, carried away unto these dumb idols, even as ye were led.

Wherefore I give you to understand, that no man speaking by the Spirit of God calleth Jesus accursed: and that no man can say that Jesus is the Lord, but by the Holy Ghost.

Now there are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit.

And there are differences of administrations, but the same Lord.

And there are diversities of operations, but it is the same God which worketh all in all.

But the manifestation of the Spirit is given to every man to profit withal.

For to one is given by the Spirit the word of wisdom; to another, the word of knowledge by the same Spirit.

To another, faith by the same Spirit; to another, the gifts of healing by the same Spirit;

To another, the working of miracles; to another, prophecy; to another, discerning of spirits; to another, divers kinds of tongues; to another, the interpretation of tongues;

But all these worketh that one and the self-same Spirit, dividing to every man severally as he will.

For as the body is one, and hath many members, and all the members of that one body, being many, are one body; so also is Christ.

For by one Spirit are we all baptized into one body, whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be bond or free; and have been all made to drink into one Spirit.

In standing up to address you this afternoon, I earnestly solicit an interest in your faith and prayers, that I may be led to say the very things that should be said for your edification. However familiar I may be with public speaking, I never arise without feeling my insufficiency and my inability to instruct the people. I know that no man can do this properly without the aid of our Eternal Father through His Holy Spirit.

Since I came in here my mind has rested upon this 12th chapter of Corinthians and upon similar instructions in other books that we hold sacred. These were the instructions that Paul gave to the Corinthian Church in the day in which he lived concerning spiritual gifts. His writings are full of exhortations to the people whom he was the instrument in the hands of God of bringing to the knowledge of the Gospel, concerning

the importance of exercising faith in God in order to receive the blessings that were peculiar to those who obeyed the Gospel of Jesus. The Savior himself, as well as all His Apostles of whose labors we have an account, endeavored to impress the people with the importance of their relationship to the Almighty through their obedience to the Gospel of the Son of God. Miraculous powers were promised, and gifts of the most precious character. These were to be enjoyed by those who bowed in submission to the requirements of the Gospel. The followers of the Lord were distinguished among the people with whom they labored for the possession of these powers. They were peculiarly blest; and while they did not work signs and perform miracles in order to convince people that they were the servants of God, nevertheless they possessed the power, and they exercised it on many occasions. They exhorted, as Paul does in that which I have read to you, those who became members of the Church of Christ to seek earnestly for these different gifts, impressing upon them to the extent of their ability that these were within the reach of every faithful man and woman who embraced the Gospel. The Savior promised His disciples that "these signs shall follow them that believe." He did not confine the promise to His immediate followers; it was extended to all who should believe, all who should espouse the plan of salvation which He taught. Hence we find that wherever the Apostles labored they taught the people that these gifts and blessings and peculiar heavenly favors were to be obtained by them through the exercise of faith. The whole tenor of their writings was to this effect, not only to the Corinthians, but to all those who had espoused the Gospel under their teachings.

In our day, for nearly sixty-four years the Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints have testified that God has restored the everlasting Gospel to the earth; that with it He has restored the authority that had been taken from the earth, by means of which men can administer the ordinances of life and salvation; and that through this restoration, the gifts, the blessings and the powers that had been bestowed upon believers in ancient days were again enjoyed by the children of men. The burden of the teachings of the Elders of this Church has been to awaken mankind to these solemn and important truths and to arouse in their breasts the old faith, that had died out from among men, causing these gifts and blessings to be withdrawn and no longer enjoyed by those who professed to be the followers of the Son of God. There have been no stronger testimonies borne, no

stronger appeals made upon any subject by those who have gone forth preaching the Gospel as restored to the earth, than upon this important point. The constant effort of the Elders who have gone out to preach the Gospel has been to convince the people that these gifts were within their reach by obeying the Gospel which the Lord had revealed.

The contention has been persistent on the part of those who have opposed them that these gifts were abolished; that the powers through which they were obtained in ancient days had been withdrawn, and that it was the work of imposture to attempt to revive the idea that they were to be enjoyed any more. It has been declared time and time again by those who held this opinion that the only reason for the bestowal of these miraculous powers was that they were necessary to convince the world, at the time when the Apostles were laboring to found the Church, that it was the Church of Christ. Having accomplished that end, and the Church having been established, it has been contended that there was no longer any necessity for them, and therefore they were withdrawn from among men.

It is not necessary for me at this time, neither is it my purpose, to enter into any argument upon this point. Suffice it to say that if these gifts were necessary in order to convince the world that Jesus was the Christ and that His Gospel was the plan of salvation in the days of the Apostles, certainly the necessity has not ceased to exist but is still in as great force as it ever was; for we have as many heathen, as many unbelievers, and almost as many determined to deny that Jesus is the Christ, today probably as there was in those days if we consider how narrow were the bounds of the known earth at that time. If it were necessary that these gifts should be bestowed to convince men, then as long as unbelief reigned, as long as there were large bodies of men to be convinced, they would be required.

But there are other reasons for the withdrawal of these gifts. To illustrate the views of the Latter-day Saints upon this subject, I will take the liberty of reading from another sacred record, one that we hold as equally sacred and binding as the Bible. I will read from the 10th chapter of Moroni, contained in the Book of Mormon:

And ye may know that he is, by the power of the Holy Ghost; wherefore I would exhort you, that ye deny not the power of God; for he worketh by power, according to the faith of the children of men, the same today and tomorrow, and for ever.

And again I exhort you, my brethren, that ye deny not the gifts of God, for they are many; and they come from the same God. And there are different ways that these gifts are adminis-

tered; but it is the same God who worketh all in all; and they are given by the manifestations of the Spirit of God unto men, to profit them.

For behold, to one is given by the Spirit of God, that he may teach the word of wisdom;

And to another, that he may teach the work of knowledge by the same Spirit;

And to another, exceeding great faith; and to another, the gifts of healing by the same Spirit.

And again, to another, that he may work mighty miracles;

And again, to another that he may prophesy concerning all things;

And again, to another, the beholding of angels and ministering spirits;

And again, to another, all kinds of tongues;

And again, to another, the interpretation of languages and of divers kinds of tongues;

And all these gifts come by the Spirit of Christ; and they come unto every man severally, according as he will.

And I would exhort you, my beloved brethren, that ye remember that every good gift cometh of Christ.

And I would exhort you, my beloved brethren, that ye remember that he is the same yesterday, today and for ever, and that all these gifts of which I have spoken, which are spiritual, never will be done away, even as long as the world shall stand, only according to the unbelief of the children of men.

Here we have another prophet that gives the same testimony to the nation unto whom he wrote that Paul does, in almost the identical language, because both of them spoke and wrote by the Spirit of God. But the Prophet Moroni explains more fully even than Paul does concerning these gifts. He said "that if the day cometh that the power and gifts of God shall be done away among you, it shall be because of unbelief." Not because God is not willing to bestow gifts upon His children, for as this prophet says, "God is not a partial God, neither a changeable Being; but he is unchangeable from all eternity to all eternity." His dealings with the children of men are alike. If they come to him with faith and obey His Gospel, He is bound by the promises that He has made to bestow upon them the same blessings, and not to discriminate between His children; for if He did so, He would not be a just Being. But justice is his attribute, and He deals justly with His children. He gives unto them His gifts and blessings according to their faith. To one He gives one gift, to another He gives another gift. These gifts are given by Him for the perfection of His people; that in this vale of tears, shut out as we are from His presence, a veil of darkness having been drawn, as it were, between us and Him, those who will exercise faith in His promises and will keep His commandments may receive the aid that is necessary to enable them to walk before Him and to enjoy His power. We are in a state of probation, and to a certain extent in a state of darkness. Many men in their unbelief say, "If God be God, why does He not reveal Himself to men? Why does He not show His face? Why does He not give tangible evidence of His existence? Why does He leave us to walk in the dark, groping hither and thither to find the light? If He be the Being that the Scriptures say He is, why does He not reveal Himself with greater plainness unto mankind and dissipate those doubts, remove this darkness, and end these controversies and this contention?"

Skeptics ask these questions. But those who have faith in God understand that this is a state of probation; that we

are sent purposely to have our faith tested and developed. By the exercise of faith, a knowledge of God can be obtained as well as the blessings and gifts of God, so that man need not walk in darkness and in doubt. He can receive the evidences from the Lord, by the exercise of faith, that will convince him of the existence of his Father in heaven, and also of His willingness to hear and answer the prayers and supplications which are addressed to Him in sincerity. It is for this purpose that these gifts are bestowed; that those who do obey the commandments of God shall have privileges, blessings and powers that those who do not take this course cannot have. The bestowal of these is to create a distinction between the people of God and those who are not His people; to give them that superiority which the enjoyment of these gifts bring.

We have been endeavoring for sixty-three years, as I have said, to lead mankind to believe that these things are possible. But it has been an uphill business. There have been great obstacles in the way. Men have doubted it. Why? They have asked this question. "The generations that have preceded us lived without these blessings; have they therefore come short?" They cannot understand it. Because these blessings and gifts have not been enjoyed, they look upon it as an evidence that it was not intended that they should be enjoyed; not taking into account the statement that I have read in your hearing, that through unbelief these gifts have been withdrawn. Men have not enjoyed them because they have not believed they could be enjoyed. How could it be expected that men would receive these gifts if they did not believe it was the will of God to bestow them? That has been the condition of the world. We find it so in our missionary efforts. We find the whole world, it may be said, in this condition. Men who have read the Bible all their days, and who have based their hopes of salvation upon its words, are to be found in every land in this condition of unbelief concerning these gifts and blessings.

Our Father in heaven determined to restore in our day the truth to the earth. He has restored it. He has restored His church. He has restored the authority of the everlasting Priesthood, by means of which mankind can receive the ordinances and the blessings which always follow obedience to these ordinances.

To show you, brethren and sisters and friends, that it is God's design that these gifts should be enjoyed in our day, I will read from a revelation that God has given to this Church through His prophet. It is a revelation given shortly after the Church was organized. The Lord says:

Wherefore, beware lest ye are deceived; and that ye may not be deceived, seek ye earnestly the best gifts, always remembering for what they are given:

For verily I say unto you, they are given for the benefit of those who love me and keep all my commandments, and him that seeketh so to do, that all may be benefitted that seeketh or that asketh of me, that asketh and not for a sign that he may consume it upon his lust.

And again, verily I say unto you, I would that ye should always remember, and always retain in your minds what those gifts are that are given unto the church.

I think it is very important that as Latter-day Saints we should always re-

tain in our minds what these gifts are that are given unto the Church. Not unto the church of the Corinthians, not unto the church of the Ephesians, not unto any of the primitive churches is this word of God addressed; but unto us who now live and who constitute the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

For all have not every gift given unto them; for there are many gifts, and to every man is given a gift by the Spirit of God:

To some it is given one, and to some is given another, that all may be profited thereby;

To some it is given by the Holy Ghost to know that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, and that he was crucified for the sins of the world;

To others it is given to believe on their words, that they also might have eternal life if they continue faithful.

And again, to some it is given by the Holy Ghost to know the differences of administration, as it will be pleasing unto the same Lord, according as the Lord will, suiting his mercies according to the conditions of the children of men.

And again, it is given by the Holy Ghost to some to know the diversities of operations, whether is be of God, that the manifestations of the Spirit may be given to every man to profit withal.

And again, verily I say unto you, to some it is given, by the Spirit of God, the word of wisdom;

To another it is given the word of knowledge, that all may be taught to be wise and to have knowledge.

And again, to some it is given to have faith to be healed,

And to others it is given to have faith to heal.

And again, to some it is given the working of miracles,

And to others it is given to prophecy,

And to others the discerning of spirits,

And again, it is given to some to speak with tongues,

And to another it is given the interpretation of tongues:

And all these gifts cometh from God, for the benefit of the children of God.

And unto the bishop of the church, and unto such as God shall appoint and ordain to watch over the church, and to be elders unto the church, are to have it given unto them to discern all those gifts, lest there shall be any among you professing and yet be not of God.

And it shall come to pass that he that asketh in Spirit shall receive in Spirit;

That unto some it may be given to have all those gifts, that there may be a head, in order that every member may be profited thereby:

He that asketh in the Spirit asketh according to the will of God, wherefore it is done even as he asketh.

And again, I say unto you, all things must be done in the name of Christ, whatsoever you do in the Spirit;

And ye must give thanks unto God in the Spirit for whatsoever blessing ye are blessed with;

And ye must practice virtue and holiness before me continually. Even so. Amen.

This is the word of God to this Church in our day, showing that these gifts and blessings are ours if we will live for them. I have read to you the testimony of an ancient Apostle to the people unto whom he was sent. His testimony is that these gifts were to be enjoyed by the Church. I have read to you the writings of another Prophet who dwelt on this land. He bears testimony, in almost the same language as Paul, being inspired by the same Spirit, that these gifts would always be enjoyed as long as the world should stand, and that they never would be done away with only through the unbelief of the children of men. And I have read to you the words of God through His Prophet in our day, bearing testimony that these gifts are for the Church now,

to be enjoyed by the people of God in this day; that every man and woman in the Church of Christ can have the gifts of the Spirit of God divided to them according to their faith and as God wills.

There has been a tremendous amount of unbelief in the world. Men's hearts have been hard. It has come down by tradition from one generation to another, until it has come to our century, that these ancient gifts and blessings, which the saints were earnestly exhorted to contend for were no longer necessary and had been done away with. But unbelief has come down to us that is almost like a stone wall in front of this generation. It is almost impossible to break down that feeling or to arouse within their hearts any spirit of faith or any disposition to believe that such things are possible. Satan is busy, as he has been during this long reign of darkness, instilling doubts and fears into the hearts of men, to prevent them from seeking after God. He did not want any communication between God the Eternal Father and His children. He would cut it off if he had the power, so that it would never be restored again, and that there should from this time forward be no more communication from heaven to man. To effect this he killed the Son of God; and he killed every Apostle that Jesus chose, excepting John the Revelator, and would have killed him if he had had the power. This we know in part from this Bible, but it has come down to us in well authenticated tradition that all the Apostles, excepting John the Revelator, suffered a violent death. This is Satan's work, and he would spread his pall of darkness over the minds of the children of men and make them believe that they cannot find God, that they cannot have the gifts that God has promised, and that it is not God's will that these gifts should be bestowed and enjoyed by men at the present time. He has been very successful in this in the earth. But the time has come, the long expected time, towards which Prophets and Apostles looked, and concerning which they have uttered the most glorious predictions—the time has come when God should stretch forth His hand to perform His great and mighty work, a "marvelous work and a wonder," among the children of men, to prepare the way for the coming of the Lord Jesus, to warn the inhabitants of the earth of the destructions and calamities that are about to come upon them unless they repent.

This is the dispensation of the fullness of times, and to usher it in angels have been sent from the throne of our Almighty Father to the earth, bearing the message of glad tidings that the Gospel is restored again, that the Priesthood or the authority to administer the ordinances of the Gospel has once more been conferred upon man. Could any more glorious tidings have come from the eternal worlds than a message of this description—a message fraught with such momentous consequences to all the inhabitants of the earth? I cannot conceive of anything more glorious. No angel, since the tidings of the birth of the Savior was communicated to man, it seems to me, could bear a more glorious message than this—that the night of darkness was ended, and that communication was once more opened between God and man, between the Father and His earthly children. No

doubt the angels flew with eager haste to convey the pure Gospel to the earth; and men on the earth, if they were inspired by the feeling which they should have, would welcome the message as the most glorious and heavenly conceivable.

This has come in our day. Yet we find, even among those who have embraced the Gospel, hearts of unbelief. How many of you, my brethren and sisters, are seeking for these gifts that God has promised to bestow? How many of you, when you bow before your Heavenly Father in your family circle or in your secret places, contend for these gifts to be bestowed upon you? How many of you ask the Father, in the name of Jesus, to manifest Himself to you through these powers and these gifts? Or do you go along day by day like a door turning on its hinges, without having any feeling upon the subject, without exercising any faith whatever; content to be baptized and be members of the Church, and to rest there, thinking that your salvation is secure because you have done this? I say to you, in the name of the Lord, as one of His servants, that you have need to repent of this. You have need to repent of your hardness of heart, of your indifference, and of your carelessness. There is not that diligence, there is not that faith, there is not that seeking for the power of God that there should be among a people who have received the precious promises we have. Instead of the sick being healed, why, it is as much as you can do to get faith to believe that the administration of an Elder will be attended with effect. There is not that seeking for the gift of healing and for the gift to be healed that there ought to be among the Saints. And so with other gifts and graces that God has placed in His Church for His people. I say to you that it is our duty to avail ourselves of the privileges which God has placed within our reach. If we have done wrong, repent of our wrong, and feel after God, and not be satisfied till we have found Him, and He hears and answers us, and He speaks by His divine power in our hearts, bearing testimony to us in such a manner as cannot be doubted that He hears us, that He is near to us, and that He is watching over us and ready to bestow upon us all the blessings that are necessary for our happiness here and hereafter.

I feel to bear testimony to you, my brethren and sisters, just as these prophets have done, that God is the same today as He was yesterday; that God is willing to bestow these gifts upon His children. I know that God is willing to heal the sick, that He is willing to bestow the gift of discerning of spirits, the gift of wisdom, of knowledge and of prophecy, and other gifts that may be needed. If any of us are imperfect, it is our duty to pray for the gift that will make us perfect. Have I imperfections? I am full of them. What is my duty? To pray to God to give me the gifts that will correct these imperfections. If I am an angry man, it is my duty to pray for charity, which suffereth long and is kind. Am I an envious man? It is my duty to seek for charity, which envieth not. So with all the gifts of the Gospel. They are intended for this purpose. No man ought to say, "Oh, I cannot help this; it is my nature." He is not justified in it, for the reason that God

has promised to give strength to correct these things, and to give gifts that will eradicate them. If a man lack wisdom, it is his duty to ask God for wisdom. The same with everything else. That is the design of God concerning His Church. He wants His Saints to be perfected in the truth. For this purpose He gives these gifts, and bestows them upon those who seek after them, in order that they may be perfect people upon the face of the earth, notwithstanding their many weaknesses, because God has promised to give the gifts that are necessary for their perfection.

Let us seek for these gifts. Let us be exhorted this day in this Tabernacle, and bear in mind that these gifts are for us; and let us seek for them with all our might, mind and strength. I pray God that this may be the feeling in every heart. If there be those that have not obeyed the Gospel of Jesus Christ, to them I would say, go to God in secret and ask him in the name of Jesus concerning these things; and I tell you, as a servant of God, He will give you a testimony, and you will know that this is the truth. You will be ready then to obey the ordinances of life and salvation and to enter into the Church which He has established on earth. I pray God to bless us all this day and throughout our future lives, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

*Written for this Paper.*

#### SAN LUIS STAKE, COLORADO.

ZOPATO, near Mount Blanco, Costilla county, Colorado, Dec. 18, 1893.—After finishing my labors in the San Juan stake of Zion, I took train at Durango, La Plata county, Col., and traveled 171 miles through a mountainous country and in an easterly direction to Antonito, Conejos county, Col., where I put up for the night with one of our brethren from the Southern States. About two o'clock in the night we were awakened from our peaceful slumbers by some one calling at the top of his voice from the street: "Mr. Dempsey, the town is on fire!" Of course all hands got up, including the historian, for who could tell without further inquiry that it was not the very house in which we slept that was ablaze? Our fears in this regard, however, was soon dispelled, as it was ascertained that the fire was confined to the so-called "Elevator," in which a large quantity of oats, ready for market, was stored away. This building was about a quarter of a mile away from our lodging. When we got there the whole building, a wooden structure, was burning most beautifully, illuminating the exceeding flat country for miles around. Nor did the large crowd which had gathered around dispute in the least degree with the devouring element as to its right of way. Not a hand was lifted nor a bucket of water thrown to impede the fire in its progress; in fact I never saw a more helpless crowd of men around a fire in all my life than the one I saw that night in Antonito. The fact was that there wasn't a drop of water in town except such as had been hauled thither in barrels from the Conejos river, several miles distant.

This country being a cold one, all water ditches which are used in the summer for irrigation purposes freeze up in the winter, and there being no

wells in town, it leaves the inhabitants with the only recourse left—to haul the water needed for domestic use from the river.

But the fire! The night was cold and chilly. The crowd which gathered and watched the consuming flames as the timbers of the elevator gradually disappeared, got close to the fire to warm themselves, myself included. And when at length common sense suggested to some of us that we might just as well return to our lodging, as the fire might proceed just as fast without us, our bodies had already been thoroughly tested by intense heat on one side while the cold night air penetrated the other. The next morning I, for one, found myself a wiser if not a better man. I had indeed caught a genuine Colorado cold, which soon terminated in a regular Colorado gripe, accompanied by a well-known Colorado cough, which baffles the skill of all Coloradans, wise and otherwise, until it has run its course.

With this terrific cold preying upon my system I have visited all the settlements of the Saints in the San Luis valley, preached in its different wards and branches and obtained the historical information that I was after. But the ordeal was a hard one. Traveling in the cold sometimes from twenty to forty miles a day, when I ought to have been in bed; and speaking to the people from one to two hours at night when I should perhaps not have opened my mouth at all, gave me an experience which I do not covet a second time. But by the prayers, faith and good nursing of my friends, and particularly through that strength which the Almighty gave me, I filled all my appointments and am now about to return home, satisfied with my labors.

The San Luis Stake of Zion consists of four Bishop's wards, namely, the Manassa ward, to which belong the branches of Los Cerritos, Mountain View and Fox Creek; Sanford ward with Eastdale branch attached; Richfield ward, including the branch of Morgan and Blanco, and the Beulah ward, recently organized in New Mexico. The numerical strength of the Stake, according to the last statistical report, is 501 families or 2,294 souls, of whom two are Patriarchs, fifty-eight Seventies, forty-nine High Priests, ninety-seven Elders, eighteen Priests, fifty-one Teachers, 102 Deacons, 1,168 members and 749 children under eight years of age. Alfred R. Smith, a son of the former Stake president, Silas S. Smith, presides over the Stake, and his counselors are Levi P. Helm and Thomas A. Crowther. With the exception of one, all the branches and wards composing the San Luis Stake of Zion are situated in the San Luis valley and principally in Conejos county. The San Luis valley is undoubtedly the largest valley in Colorado, as it extends north and south for about one hundred and fifty miles, the south end reaching far into New Mexico; its average width is nearly fifty miles. The north mountain range Sangre de Cristo form the eastern boundary of the valley, and the Conejos mountains on the west divide the waters which fall into the Gulf of Mexico from those which reach the Gulf of California through

the Colorado river. The Rio Grande del Norte enters the valley from the mountains on the west, and then changes its course to a southerly direction receiving a number of tributaries on its way, among which are the Conejos and San Antonio rivers from the west, and a number of smaller streams both from the east and west.

The San Luis valley puts one in mind of the plains beyond the Rocky Mountains east; for miles and miles the surface of the valley is level as a floor; a few hills and low mountain ranges, however, rise at different points in the valley, lending diversity to the landscape. This is particularly the case with two dome-shaped mountains which stand in the south end of the valley, one on either side of the Rio Grande del Norte. Looking south the one to the right is called the San Antonio and the one on the left the Ute mountain. These two mountains, which stand detached from all the surrounding mountain systems and ranges, are covered with immense growths of cedar and timber, which is utilized by the settlers for fuel and building material. Of course the more extensive mountain slopes east and west of the valley are likewise covered. The altitude of the San Luis valley varies from 7,500 to 7,800 feet above the level of the sea; in the spring of the year it is subject to hard and continuous winds, which at times to new settlers are a little annoying. In Conejos county, where most of the Saints are located, there are besides the Mormon settlements and the railway towns, quite a number of Mexican piazzas, such as Los Cerritos, Fuertecolor, San Rafael, Macetos, Los Pinos and others. The principal Mormon towns are Manassa, Sanford and Richfield; the more important railway towns are Alamosa, Antonito and La Jara. The Mexicans compose nearly half of the entire population of the county, and live in their rather odd-looking flat-roofed dwellings, the same as they did two hundred years ago; they are nearly all Catholics, and are still very superstitious. On penitence day many of them will subject themselves to almost barbarous torture, generally self-inflicted, and in a few instances they even select individuals to be crucified in imitation of the Savior—not a sham crucifixion either, but the actual sacrifice of life by that most agonizing ordeal.

The Manassa ward is the headquarters of the San Luis Stake of Zion. The town of Manassa is beautifully situated on a level tract of land; but immediately north of some low hills which stand between the townsite and the Conejos river; it is three miles due east from the railway where there is a switch but no station, ten miles northeast of Antonito, eight miles south southeast of La Jara, twenty-two miles south of Alamosa, the largest town in the valley, and 608 miles by nearest railway from Salt Lake City. Manassa was founded by Latter-day Saints in 1879, and is now a prosperous town. The new Stake house, not yet fully completed, a fine two-story brick schoolhouse, several stores and a large number of fine private residences draw the attention of the stranger as he enters the town, and on becoming acquainted with the

people, he finds himself enjoying that free and full-hearted hospitality which is so characteristic of the people in the Southern States; a majority of the Saints residing here hail from that part of our great country. There are 279 families of Latter-day Saints in the Manassa ward, or 1039 souls. John C. Dalton is the Bishop; he acts with Marin Christensen as his first and Joseph F. Thomas as his second counselor.

The Los Cerritos branch (rather disorganized at present) consists of a few families of Saints residing in the immediate vicinity of the Mexican town called Los Cerritos (the meaning of which is The Hills), situated on the Conejos river, three miles southeast of Manassa. It was at this place where the first Latter-day Saint emigrants first found temporary shelter in 1878, and until Manassa was founded the next year. For many years Brother L. M. Peterson, the probate judge of Conejos county, was the presiding Elder of the Los Cerritos branch.

The Mountain View branch consists of the Saints living in a scattered condition west of Manassa, across the railway track, and also those of our people living in and around the towns of Antonito and Conejos. The latter town is the county seat and is situated one mile northwest of Antonito. Meetings and Sunday schools are held in a small log house about five miles west of Manassa. Bro. Elihu K. Ball is the president of the branch.

The Fox Creek branch, which like Los Cerritos and Mountain View belong to the Manassa ward, consists of seventeen families of Saints, who reside on Fox creek and the Conejos river, up in the mountains west of the San Luis valley. The center of the branch, or the place where the people have erected a nice, respectable log meeting house, not far from the point where Fox creek puts into the Conejos river, is about twelve miles due west of Antonito. David Vance is the president of the branch; meetings and Sunday schools are held regularly.

The town of Sanford, thus named in honor of Silas Sanford Smith, the former president of the San Luis stake, has a most delightful location on a bench elevated several feet above the surrounding country. Like Manassa, this town obtains its supply of water for irrigation purposes from the Conejos river; but its fine artesian wells, of which nearly every family in town has one or more, add additional convenience to the place. Sanford was first founded in 1885 with the intention that it should absorb the previously located towns of Ephraim and Richfield, the sites of which were considered too low and in other respects less desirable. All the people from Ephraim moved into Sanford; hence that town is now defunct; but only a portion of the inhabitants of Richfield vacated their former homes in favor of the new location, thus that settlement still exists. Sanford has a number of fine residences, and a two-story brick school house; and the foundation for a new meeting house is laid. Soren C. Bertelson presides as Bishop of the Sanford ward; his counselors are Geo. W. Irwin and Wm. O. Crowther. The ward has a total membership (Eastdale not included) of 124 families or 687 souls.



The Eastdale branch, belonging to the Sanford ward, consists of a few families of Saints who are founding a settlement on Costilla creek, in Costilla county, Col., about 25 miles southeast of Sanford and across the Rio Grande del Norte. The townsite of Eastdale is about one and a half miles north of the boundary line between Colorado and New Mexico and about four miles northeast of the foot of Ute mountain. The prosperity of the little settlement depends mainly upon the success of a reservoir which the brethren have been busily engaged in constructing during the last few years. There is only one well in the whole village, the property of Elder Christen Jensen, and on this all the people and domestic animals rely for their supply of water. Hence at every hour of the day the villagers are seen with buckets in hand wending their way to and from this "good and faithful well" which so far has not failed in furnishing the requisite quantity of water for man and beast. The latter, however, are not always liberally supplied. Hence all day long horses and cattle are loitering around the well anxiously watching their chances for a drink, which only can be obtained when some kind-hearted neighbor draws more water than his own animals may need. When I state that the well is 60 feet deep, it will readily be seen that the hoisting of water to the surface for so many living beings is no slight task. Thirteen families, or seventy souls, constitute the present population of the Eastdale branch, and Simeon A. Dunn is the presiding Elder.

The Richfield ward, consisting of 63 families, or 385 souls, is presided over by Bishop Ephraim Coombs; his counselors are Wilhelm F. O. Behrman and Peter N. Guyman. The village of Richfield is situated three-quarters of a mile east of La Jara, a railway station. From 1883 to 1888 it existed as a ward; from 1888 to 1891, owing to the removal of a large proportion of its inhabitants to Sanford, it was reduced to a branch of the Sanford ward; but since 1891, it has again had a full ward organization of its own. The place possesses nearly the same natural advantages as Sanford and Manassa, and its numerous artesian wells afford the people excellent water for culinary purposes.

The Morgan branch consists of seventeen families of Saints, who live in a scattered condition on their respective quarter sections of land in a flat and very extensive country lying northwest of Richfield. The big meeting house recently erected by the Saints of the branch, is situated near the Alamosa creek, eight miles from Richfield, and about fifteen miles southwest of the town of Alamosa. The branch was organized in 1887, and named for Elder John Morgan, who has taken a very active part in this valley in locating and encouraging the Saints who have immigrated hither from the Southern States. John D. Westbrook is the presiding Elder of Morgan.

The Blanca branch consists of a few Saints residing in and around the place known as Zopato, situated immediately northwest of the grand old mountain called Mount Blanca which

raises its snow-capped peaks heavenward at an altitude of 14,488 feet above the level of the sea. It is the second highest peak in the state of Colorado, and is loftier than Pike's peak by 836 feet. The Saints residing on the numerous small creeks which gush forth from the west base of the mountain are all new beginners, and are as yet not so comfortable as they might desire to be; but the future prospects are pretty good; and a ward organization is contemplated here at some distant day, when questions as to the ownership of land, water and other rights shall have been properly adjusted. At present the little branch is struggling along as best it can; meetings and Sunday schools are held occasionally, and Willey F. King presides over the branch.

The Beulah ward consists of twenty-two families of Saints, or 112 souls, residing on the Chama river, in Rio Arriba county, New Mexico, about 100 miles southwest of Manassa, and about 18 miles west of Chamita, the nearest railway station on the D. & R. G. railway. The altitude is only about 6000 feet above the level of the sea, which, coupled with the fact that it is located on the southern slope, makes it a fine fruit country. But the river, which is somewhat similar to the Rio Virgen of Southern Utah, is hard to control, the bed of the stream consisting of quicksands, and floods being of frequent occurrence. Hence the brethren have been struggling hard since 1889 to make a success of the place. The town is built on lands purchased from Mexicans, and a short distance above the new settlement stands an old Catholic church which was built about three hundred years ago. Asahel L. Fuller is the Bishop of the Beulah ward, being ordained to that position in March, 1891; but the ward was not fully organized till Dec. 11, 1892.

San Luis is the only Stake of Zion in Colorado, but there is room for many more settlements in the same valley, not to speak of other portions of the state. More Saints are wanted here to strengthen the different wards and branches of the Church; but all who come must consider that they are to live between 7000 and 8000 feet up in the air as compared to the sea level. Otherwise the facilities are good. Here are "mountains high," a "clear blue sky," and "pure breezes" do indeed blow, as I am sure anyone would acknowledge who spent a week ago last Saturday here; and the "clear streamlets," such as the Conejos, San Antonio, Rio Grande del Norte and their numerous tributaries flow continually, affording excellent opportunities for extensive irrigation. Yes, let Latter-day Saints who are in search of homes not forget the San Luis Valley; but before deciding to locate their families here let them come and see for themselves. Then they can blame no one for exaggerating the natural advantages of this extensive, lofty and windy valley.

ANDREW JENSON.

#### LETTER FROM ANN ARBOR.

ANN ARBOR, Michigan, Dec. 19.—With a tempest raging without and the fire cheerfully burning within, these notes are being written.

On taking up last Wednesday

evening's town paper we noticed that the Utah statehood bill had almost unanimously passed the House. How gratifying this was to us! We fully expected that it would pass the Senate and President without much difficulty, but we now see that the Women's Society of Washington are going to do their best to have it blocked in the Senate—their ground being that polygamy is not dead in Utah. We will watch with interest the doings of the upper house, and see if 200,000 people are to be kept down by a band of women—claiming that of which they know nothing.

The News of December 10th made a flying trip to Ann Arbor. It arrived here the evening of Dec. 8rd—making the trip from Salt Lake in 48 hours. It is the Utah paper that is sought after here.

La grippe seems an epidemic here. Nearly all of Utah's children have battled with it, but, happy to say, all are better of it now.

That we are all keeping temperance and not breaking the Word of Wisdom will be seen when I say that none of us smoke or chew tobacco, drink liquor or any kind, tea or coffee. We have good, healthful cocoa at our meals and water between times.

To those who fear for the spiritual welfare of friends and relatives here we would say: Here we are put solely on our own resources; we meet obstacles in our studies that seem unsurmountable, and we learn that there is but One who can aid us. We therefore become more prayerful and humble, and I am safe in saying that we are more strict in the duties of our faith than we ever were before.

Herman von Holst, the great historian, and of Chicago university, delivered a lecture on "Toussaint L'Ouverture," before the students in university hall, last Saturday evening, the 16th. It was a master effort—a gem of thought—though the delivery was not the best, being of the German-English brogue. Mr. Holst was the guest of President and Mrs. Angell while here.

Christmas vacation is nigh and with it will come but little rest for us. Reviewing our past lessons it will take most of our time. The law department closes for vacation on the 21st inst.; literary, medical and musical on the 23rd.

Miss Louise Keller, of Mantli, now at Cook county normal school at Chicago, is expected here to spend Christmas vacation with us. Jodie Horne of Richfield goes to Grand Rapids in company with Ernest Partridge of Provo, to spend a few days with college comrades this week.

H. S. Harris and wife, Mrs. James Brown, B. Wooley et al, have had the grip, but all are well now.

Q. U. E. E. N.

Cyrus Hills, of Campo, Cal., has been pestered for some time by a big mountain lion, which killed his hogs, coats and calves. The loss of a particularly fine colt determined Hills to get the lion at any cost. He fixed up a big steel trap and baited it, taking the utmost care to fool the suspicious beast, and that night he bagged his game. The lion was transferred to a stout cage and is kept chained. He is a fierce specimen.

## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

### CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS.

Many great men have engraved their names in indelible characters across the pages of history. Their exploits have been the theme of poets; historians have recorded them and the world has listened or read, filled with wonder and admiration. But among them all, who can be compared to Jesus of Nazareth, the anniversary of whose birth is about to be celebrated once more by the millions that are called after His name?

True, He fought no battles; He did not at the head of armies break kingdoms to pieces, building a new one of fragments spattered with blood. He was no Cyrus, no Alexander, no Napoleon. Nor did He, like Croesus, acquire fame on account of His riches. Indeed, He did not possess any other advantage, so regarded by His fellow-men, by which to gain immortal fame. His entrance in the world was obscure and under the most humble circumstances. His life was apparently of so little moment at the time, that hardly any cotemporary secular writer gives it even a passing notice. And he entertained and enunciated views so contrary to the orthodoxy of the time, that at last he was executed as a most dangerous agitator and demagogue. And yet, today his name is revered throughout the world. Kings and nobles humbly bow before Him, while the mightiest nations of the earth profess to follow His precepts. His very death became His victory. For by the perfect life He led and the sacrifice He gave as the termination thereof on earth, He earned a name far above every name, that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow and every tongue confess that He is Lord, to the glory of God the Father.

The work of Jesus in giving to the world His Gospel cannot be fully appreciated, unless we remember what the world was at the time of His advent. In the first place, outside of Palestine, the idea of God was blurred and effaced by the grossest idolatry. Was there one god or many gods? Did the Stoics give the correct answer by maintaining that God is everything and everything is God. Or were the Platonists nearer the truth in holding that only all that is spirit is God? If there was a God, was He, as Epicurus taught, too exalted to care for human beings and doings? Such questions puzzled the Gentile world, and show the dense ignorance of the wisest of men.

Secondly, concerning human nature there was equally imperfect knowledge. All who were capable of reflecting on the subject admitted that men were sinners; but the nature and extent of this condition was unknown, until a perfect law had been revealed and the history of the fall had been explained. Some held that evil was inherent in matter itself, thereby removing all responsibility from the person to matter, the material of which the body is composed. The tendency of religion was under such circumstances to

degenerate and become synonymous with patriotism, admiration of nature and of the arts and sciences. Clearly there was no salvation in that kind of "religion."

Further, apart from the Gospel no knowledge of a life after this was obtainable. The possibility of a resurrected body was denied and the immortality of the soul was but partly admitted. Socrates, the greatest of heathen philosophers, speaks for all, when he admits that whether life or death be the more preferable condition, was known only to the gods.

The moral condition of the world was on a level with this ignorance of the truth. Paul describes it in his letter to the Romans, and those who have investigated the subject freely admit that the awful picture has not one dark shade too much. They were literally given up to vile affections and all manner of crimes, being fools although they claimed to be wise.

Compare such an awful condition with the change that has been wrought by the Gospel of Jesus, wherever received in sincerity! He came to save, and in that work is involved the elements of all power both in heaven and on earth. "Lifted up," He draws all unto Him, for he brings to men the means of repentance, holiness and eternal life. Angels jubilantly heralded His coming; kings from the orient worshiped Him; holy men and women rejoiced in beholding the hope of Israel. The Church of God joins them in rendering to Him honor and thanksgiving and praise for ever and ever.

### THE ILLS OF OVER-EATING.

It doesn't require the particular quality of information commonly supposed to attend the possession of a sheepskin diploma to tell us that the great majority of the minor evils and ailments to which the human system is subject come from excessive and unwise eating—the overloading, overworking, and general abuse of the stomach. It is very singular, too, that whereas thousands upon thousands of the best and most philanthropic of their race fill pulpit, press and platform with invectives and exhortations against the demon of drink, there are but very few to essay the task of combatting the giant of gluttony. We have seen the statement somewhere in reputable print that improper food, and too much of it, has killed more people than excessive drink, ten to one. We may disbelieve this, if we choose, because statistics to prove it are not forthcoming. But in doing so let us bear in mind two salient features: (1) that every victim of drink is charged up promptly and regularly to his destroyer—evidence so necessary and valuable to the anti-drink campaign must not be left unused; and (2) that the evil results of over-eating seem to most observers to be perfectly natural, hence are not traced carefully to their source nor recorded, and that the human plague

of indigestion, which is the basis of nearly all our ills, is commonly regarded as something hereditary or at least an ailment not entitled to specific and accurate study.

The difficulty with most well-meaning and zealous reformers in the line of temperance is that they only see one side of the double-sided shield. If they tilt against drink, they are too much inclined to ignore the equally intemperate indulgence in the pleasures of the table, frequently giving in their own persons evidence of rank inconsistency, in the form of voracious eating. If they charge down upon unrestrained gorging, they are apt to lean far too much toward the other evil, in readily countenancing and even advising the use of liquor—in all of this perhaps allowing their precepts to be accompanied by an example that cannot fail to be disastrous to many who attempt to follow it.

The News would advise true temperance in all things. The divine Word inveighs against injurious solids and their excessive use, as well as against hot and fiery liquids. And if any of our readers who while yet middle-aged and under, suffer indigestion, daily headaches, dullness and "woodiness" in mental or physical labor, we suggest that the trouble with them—assuming of course that they are non-users of liquor—is that they eat too much, or of the wrong kind, or at the wrong time. Nearly all the most successful brain-workers content themselves with a light repast—a mere snack—upon arising from bed. After that they do their best and hardest work. One hearty meal per day—a meal when one may fully indulge the calls of appetite and palate, and only then if there are sufficient opportunities for bodily exercise—is as much as the ordinary stomach can attend to profitably, and as much as any stomach ought to be asked to grapple with. A "bite" in the evening, if there is hunger,—a glass of milk or something very light—is enough to go to bed on.

Try it a month, ye sufferers! If you do not wake up in the morning fresher, find yourselves during the day more vigorous, accomplish more and abler work, see much more in man and nature to admire and be grateful for, feel brighter, livelier, happier and better every way—why, then, at the end of the month we'll try you with other advice on the same subject.

### TRAMPS AND TRAINS.

The officials of the Southern Pacific railway system have been very much puzzled of late with the tramp nuisance, but it is now claimed that they have decided upon a policy that will settle the matter either against the tramps or the railway. Of course the railway magnates say the affair will not be adverse to them, and they promise that if the vagrants are unwilling peaceably to accede to the new regulations, there will be something dropped that will arouse the whole western country to a full sense of the serious nature of the tramp business. Just what the railway men intend to do is not yet made public.

The necessity of some steps being

taken has been forced upon the Southern Pacific, which finds it rather expensive business to have to run trains specially for gangs of vagrants without hope of monetary reward. The tramps travel in organized companies from El Paso, Texas, to Portland, Oregon, and back again. Each company has a captain, and the number in a gang is so large that a sort of military discipline as against the railroad is successfully enforced. Trainmen are powerless to put the tramps off except in a few instances, and in these loss of property has been inflicted on the railway by spite work.

The tramps that crowded east in such great numbers a few weeks ago are now heading for California, where the mild winter season and the prospective Midwinter Fair form a big attraction for the loafers. This shifting back and forth gives a big passenger business to the railway, but as there is no cash in it for tickets the Southern Pacific intend to stop it. One thing is sure, and that is if the railway men themselves are not powerful enough to check the imposition, a call made by them for official protection cannot go unheeded. The people cannot afford to have railway trains or any department of public carrying service at the mercy of robber vagrants, nor can the law officers be justified in permitting the property rights of corporations any more than individuals to be illegally assailed.

#### SUPREME VIRTUES.

At a time when all Christendom is preparing for the celebration of the advent to the earth of the Greatest among men, the devout mind naturally feels the propriety of meditating upon the truths He announced, and to which a most wonderful civilization owes its progress and achievements, if not existence. These truths relate to the duties we owe both to our Creator and to ourselves, but more especially to our fellowmen.

To refer only to this last point, how perfect are the principles He expounded to His followers! These are expected to be just in all their dealings with others. But justice demands that nothing be done the result of which is oppression or the curtailing of their liberty, unless forfeited by criminal acts. Justice respects the property of others, and, in the true, Christian conception of it, guards even against the secret desire to possess what belongs to others. Under this principle theft and fraud are impossible. It, further, respects the character of others, admires their virtues just as much as it censures their vices, and generates gratitude for benevolence received. Injustice is one characteristic of some who reject Christ.

Absolute truthfulness is another virtue inculcated by Him, who is emphatically *the* truth. Veracity is necessary to confidence, and without confidence no friendly intercourse between men and men is possible. In the teachings of the great Nazarene one virtue is more emphasized than others, it is this. His whole life is an admonition to His followers to be true—not only to speak the truth, but to live it. And this is supposed to be

carried out in its utmost consequences in every position, in every transaction. Commencing with being true to God, a genuine disciple of Christ will be true to his country, to his family, to his friends, to those with whom he associates, be it in political organizations or churches; in the store of the merchant or on the field of the farmer. Truth everywhere is the standard of the Christianity Christ taught.

So far probably even natural morality would go. All admire, at least professedly, justice and truth. Heathen philosophers have come pretty near the Christian idea of these virtues and have taught them to their followers. But our great Teacher went further. He urged the cultivation of peace and good-will towards all, irrespective of desert. Every precept of the Law and every teaching by the Prophets is summed up in the principle of universal love, a disposition of the heart that enables man to avoid envy and pride and to be concerned about the happiness of others, as a means of obtaining happiness, as well as to "bear all things, believe all things, endure all things."

It is the disregard of this last virtue that is responsible for all the misery and all the mischief under which Christendom still suffers. Men have been striving to build themselves up on the foundation of one part only of the principles laid down by Christ. The greatest and noblest of them all has been neglected, except by a few individuals, who have either been ostracized as maniacs or even suffered martyrdom. Let the world understand and follow the principle of universal love as announced by Christ, and the kingdom of heaven will dwell on earth.

This is the condition to be called into existence by the second advent of the Son of God. Looking at what has been accomplished in the world under the influence of Christianity only partly understood and imperfectly carried out, we may judge somewhat of what will take place, when all are taught by the Lord and the power to follow the teachings corresponds to the knowledge obtained. That is the period of the earth's history that is coming and which Christ's followers expect.

#### THE CZAR A CHURCH BUILDER.

The Russian emperor seems to be fond of building churches. One of the most magnificent edifices of the kind, a veritable fairy palace, has been erected on Mount Olivet, near Jerusalem, by the present emperor and his brother, in memory of their mother. And now it appears that the czar has erected another costly edifice at Borke, Russia, upon which millions of roubles have been expended. It is erected as an expression of gratitude to the Almighty for the emperor's miraculous escape from death in a railway disaster near the village in 1888. It would seem that the sovereign head of the Russian empire, both state and church, has religious sentiment enough to honor and respect a higher Ruler and pay his homage to Him.

The Idaho *Daily Statesman*, in com-

menting upon this church building, raises the question whether man can please the Almighty by the erection of costly "temples," and comes to a negative conclusion. The Builder of the universe cannot find pleasure, that paper thinks, in the poor efforts of mortals. It would be better, it is urged, to distribute the millions among the poor.

Without intending any disrespect to our Idaho cotemporary, we may be allowed to allude to the similarity between this argument and that of one of the ancient Twelve, when a certain woman anointed the Master, as the custom of the time and country in certain cases required. "Why was not this ointment sold for three hundred pence and given to the poor?" As a penny was a fair day's wages, the question seemed pertinent; but the Master at once defended the act of seeming waste, because the motive was pure. And this gives the true answer to questions of that kind. The church built by the czar may be insignificant in every particular in His eyes at whose command worlds came into existence; yet, inasmuch as he felt gratitude to God and wished to express this feeling, his work is to that extent acceptable and will not be unrewarded.

If the Almighty could take no pleasure in the work of His children on the earth, why did He command Moses to build the Tabernacle and David and Solomon a Temple, and why did His glory appear in their buildings? The Son of God called the Temple His Father's house, and delighted to be within its sacred precincts. That Temple had then been under construction nearly forty years and must have cost immense sums. But He never intimated that the money ought to have been distributed among the poor, although in His every act and word He proved Himself to be the friend of the poor. The fact of the matter is that those who are liberal in regard to such things are also generally open-hearted towards those who are in need. Where God is not honored, the poor are also neglected.

The *Statesman* mixes the two ideas of Temples and churches as if they were identical. But they are not. A church is simply a place of worship. A Temple of God is a building erected for the purpose of bringing the work of salvation within the reach of the departed generations of the human race. To build Temples is one of the duties of the Church of Christ in these latter days. And that the Almighty is well pleased with the work so far done is evidenced in many ways. The Saints do not regret the labor or the money they have expended on their Temples. On the contrary, when God commands, they are willing to give again, and to erect even more magnificent buildings to His holy name.

#### A REAL REVELATION.

In the course of an article favoring the admission of the territories to statehood, the Cleveland *Plaindealer* of December 18, after indulging in a little rather creditable wit—for Ohio—concerning Arizona and New Mexico, gets along to argument serious and

logical with reference to Utah. We quote this part of the article:

As to the arid land, this country received a real revelation from Brigham Young upon this point. No matter what may have been the fallacy of Brigham's claims as a prophet, generally speaking, he gave the country a revelation in this instance.

In his flight from persecution he selected a spot by the Great Salt Lake which he had reason to believe no other creature would think of selecting. A great many people—and possibly Mr. Hepburn of Iowa—had they been suddenly dropped in that barren country, would have been in a hurry to starve to death as a matter of relief. But what result have we? One of the grandest sections of the Union, marching in with all the pride and dignity that attaches to older states—though possibly a little shocked at disturbed family relations.

### JOSEPH THE PROPHET.

Today is the anniversary of the birth of a man, whom future historians will reverently mention as the most prominent figure of the nineteenth century, a man whose appearance in history will mark an epoch. We refer to Joseph Smith, the Prophet and first leader of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, who was born December 23, 1805, in Sharon, Windsor county, in the state of Vermont.

It is not at this time necessary to attempt a sketch of his eventful though brief career. The leading features of it are familiar to those who love and revere his memory, and even the world at large is beginning to obtain a better understanding thereof. But a few thoughts may today be offered upon the mission he so faithfully accomplished.

Bible students know that among the most prominent forecasts by ancient seers are those which relate to the establishment on earth of a condition of peace, virtue, righteousness and universal brotherhood. This happy dispensation is not to come merely as a result of evolution out of the existing conditions. The Scriptures represent the appearance of the golden millennium as the result of the second advent of Messiah. It will follow His coming in glory just as the Gospel dispensation followed His life and death in the beginning of our era. It is further stated in holy writ that certain events were to precede the reign of peace. Among these are the gathering of Israel and the proclamation of the Gospel to the uttermost parts of the world, first to the Gentiles and then to the Jews.

As John the Baptist was sent to prepare the way for Messiah at His first advent, so our beloved Prophet, Joseph Smith, was commissioned by the Almighty to proclaim the second coming of Christ. To him was given the charge to gather scattered Israel and to send the Gospel to every part of the earth. Nay, more than that: as the dispensation of which he was the forerunner is to be one in which heaven and earth are to be united and all the children of God acknowledge their Elder Brother, he was given means whereby the Gospel institutions are made accessible to generations past,

whose bodies slumber in the grave, but whose spirits live in the great beyond. His words, though but those of feeble man, were to reverberate to worlds beyond this; the power with which he was endowed, the power of God, was to break the chains of darkness and liberate the prisoners.

For this great work he was wonderfully well equipped. With the valor of a hero he faced a hostile world. A genius, he comprehended at a glance the nature of things surrounding him. A seer, he viewed the past and future almost as clearly as the present. At his coming, the world might well rejoice, for his work furnishes the proof that the Almighty has never forgotten His promises to His people.

Brief was his career. Misunderstood by the world, he was soon called upon to lay down his life as a testimony to the truth of his mission. But his work on earth was done. As a monument of his faithfulness the Church of Christ exists in these latter days, engaged in carrying out the mission first given to him. The Gospel is being proclaimed to the world. Israel is gathering and soon, perhaps, the Jews will hear the glad tidings. Redemption is being offered to the dead. In brief, at this time there is joy among departed spirits as well as among men, on account of the preparations that are being made for the reign of the Son of God. We worship the Almighty, and we honor and respect the memory of His servant Joseph Smith, because he was faithful and true; endeavoring to imitate his virtues and to share the reward promised the Saints of the Most High.

### A HINT ON HEALTH.

The prevalence of la grippe in Europe has developed a peculiar feature in its influence on certain religious customs. High dignitaries in the churches have absolved the members of their flocks from keeping certain sectarian fasts, such as require abstention from meat, etc., until the epidemic loses a considerable portion of its force. One official of the Anglican church, the bishop of Ely, instructs the people in his diocese to do a sort of penance for the indulgence granted them by reciting a psalm once each day that they should have fasted had it not been for their release from the obligation.

No doubt this procedure will prove more beneficial than will a reduction in the amount of nutritious food at a time when disease is lurking about. But if people wish to secure greater immunity from sickness they will accomplish it only by close and persistent observance of the laws of health. Occasional attempts in this line will not produce permanent benefits; constant conformity with proper rules is necessary. Wholesome food and drink, regular and cleanly habits, abstention from hot and intoxicating drinks, the avoidance of all excesses—in fact, temperance in all things and at all times—are essential to the enjoyment of health and long life.

This is the veneration in which the Lord has declared that special afflic-

tions and judgments shall come upon earth; when "plagues shall go forth," and a "desolating sickness shall cover the land;" when His scourges "shall pass over by night and by day, and the report thereof shall vex all the people." These calamities are predicted in Holy Writ. In this age the Lord has given to His Church a revelation known as the Word of Wisdom, which in these matters is for "the temporal salvation of the Saints in the last days." Members of the Church who have confidence in the word of the Lord, and desire to receive the benefits of His promise, will manifest their faith by their works.

There are many untoward circumstances which people are compelled to pass through, and which expose them to influences that have a deleterious effect upon their health, so that it is not only those who wilfully disregard proper hygienic rules who have to suffer. But for those who cannot help themselves there is good excuse. There are enough of these without the number of afflicted ones being added to through carelessness or wanton disobedience of healthful regulations. At the present time there is special necessity, particularly on the part of the people of Utah, for a better understanding and closer observance of the counsel of the Lord in regard to health than has been exhibited in all cases. It is a wise people that will enjoy to the full extent the blessings that are within their reach through controlling abnormal appetites and improper desires in matters of substances that are taken into the body as food, drink, etc.

### UNEMPLOYED RESOURCES.

The secret of the wealth, stability and independence of any people does not lie in the ability to buy abundantly and regularly from others, or even to spend treasure in collecting from the ends of the earth products and luxuries which add to man's comfort and convenience. The secret of prosperity and perpetuity is found in the capacity of a people to develop and make use of those advantages and resources which lie beneath, above or immediately around them. In other words, it is nobler and safer for any community to be builders rather than buyers, and producers rather than patrons.

This is a hackneyed subject with the people of Utah, and yet its importance keeps it free from the stigma of dreary staleness. We must create; we must develop; we must produce; we must manufacture:—all this we know by hearsay, and believe from heart's conviction if we but give to the subject a moment's thought. But our progress in these directions is slow. Our capitalists fancy other lines of investment; our practical men hesitate at the risks to be incurred; our consumers—with sorrow it must be said—are not particular enough in giving real and every-day encouragement to home products by insisting upon having them and using no other.

In this latter line, however, there has been marked improvement during the past six months; and judging from that advancement, the future is full of promise. Home manufacture offers



perhaps surer inducements today than ever before. The community has begun to learn one priceless lesson in economics since the stringency came—the duty of keeping the money at home that must be expended for necessities. If no other good has been accomplished by the pressure than the teaching of this precept, the crisis has still brought its own sufficient reward. But other things have also received an impetus—projects that are usually deemed unsuitable save in flush-money times, schemes that require cash as well as confidence. As an instance: The Ogden department of this paper made mention some weeks ago of the organization of the Pioneer Electric Power company, the design of which is to construct a dam across Ogden canyon, and to store in the immense reservoir thus created the waters of the Ogden river during the season when they are not used for irrigation. The water thus preserved is to be used first for the generation of electricity, which in turn will be transmitted to whatever point it is needed and converted into light, heat or power, as wanted. In case a system of dams should be constructed, the entire water of the season, besides being employed for the generation of power the year round, might be used for the purpose of irrigation. But the immense benefit which Ogden will derive from the enterprise is not the most significant feature. That which gives to it an incalculable importance is the inspiration that will be transmitted through its success to other localities, which like Ogden, are possessed of vast resources of mechanical power and irrigation storage of which they have never tried to avail themselves. Foremost among them is Salt Lake City—whence for some months past has been looking to the "Stairs" in Big Cottonwood, whence we are promised power for electrical light and other purposes. Who can calculate the wealth of industry tied up in that and other canyons and gorges leading into this valley? Wherever there is an opportunity for water storage there is a source of mechanical power; and such opportunities seem all but infinite as one surveys the prospect.

### PREHISTORIC TOWNS.

The remains of five prehistoric towns have been discovered from twenty to forty miles below Eddy, New Mexico. The discovery was made on Wednesday, the 20th inst., by Messrs. M. McMillan, of St. Louis, and E. B. Bronson, of El Paso. These gentlemen are regarded as authorities on prehistoric Indian ruins. They state that the towns must formerly have contained from 15,000 to 20,000 population. They also assert that the pottery, arrowheads and stone axes found prove the identity of the inhabitants with the race that left the peculiarly-built towns in northern Mexico and Arizona. They built towns in the hills, so they could be better protected, and farmed the lands along the river bottoms.

It is the intention to excavate in these towns and expose the walls of dwellings, which have been buried by sand from the hills near by. It is said to be evident, from the old canals that

can yet be traced, that water for one of the towns was secured from a canyon near by, now almost filled with sand. The discoveries already made show that irrigation was carried on to a considerable extent for the purposes of agriculture. It is thought that possibly something may develop in the exploration of the largest and best preserved buildings that will give some clue to the history and customs of the town's builders.

### MORONI.

Far above the busy throng  
That fills the streets below—  
Far above the human tide  
With its ceaseless ebb and flow,  
I calmly stand and gaze away  
O'er mountains, vales and hills;  
And the glorious beauty of them all  
My soul with wonder fills.

I am the first to greet the sun  
As he climbs the Wasatch peaks,  
And his last bright rays shine on my head  
Ere his ocean bed he seeks.  
Then one by one the stars shine out,  
Night spreads her mantle down;  
I still my silent vigil keep  
O'er all the sleeping town.

The gently dropping summer rain  
And winter's chilling snow  
Fall all unheeded on my head  
As the seasons come and go.  
I have no fear for the storm-clouds dark  
Nor the lightning's vivid flash;  
To me some wild, weird music, seems  
The thunder's deaf'ning crash.

Beneath my feet God's Temple stands  
In massive strength sublime,  
Built by the pany hands of man  
But to endure till end of time;  
Long after those who raised its spires  
Shall sleep their last long sleep—  
As long as granite walls shall last  
I still my watch shall keep.

The foregoing little poem, which our readers will agree has both sweetness and sentiment, music and eloquence, was written by a well known gentleman of this city, who up to this time has not given the NEWS permission to publish his name. We shall respect his modesty, but may not be debarred from saying that he is not a Moron, but he has always been generous of other people's beliefs, and at a time when the primary rule of good neighborhood was not so closely followed, he was still content to mind his own business.

### SHUT OUT THE REDS.

Anarchism will not down in France, notwithstanding the legislative measures enacted especially for its suppression and the arrests already made. Like the Lorrain monster, for each head cut off, two new ones seem to grow, making it indeed a Herculean task on the part of society to conquer the modern hydra.

The latest advices from beyond the sea are to the effect that the anarchists on Tuesday spread terror in the city of Orleans, by marching through the streets, breaking gas lamps and destroying other property, and shouting their sympathies for the reds. No further acts of violence were committed, but the demonstration itself shows a defiant spirit which, unless restrained in time, is sure to work mischief on a larger scale.

The mode of warfare carried on by the anarchists places them outside the range of civilization or sympathy. On the part of society the anarchist problem is one of self-preservation. When

the recent outrages in Paris and other cities are remembered, one may well ask whether the bloodthirsty wretches are men or mere man-eating tigers, to be put out of existence at sight. The governments of Europe are evidently gradually taking the latter view, and before long the strictures may have become so great that no known anarchist will be able to remain on the continent. Many of these enemies of mankind will then, naturally, find their way to the United States and swell the ranks of those already here. This brings again into prominence the duty of our government to prevent by every known means the landing of such outlaws. They are far less desirable than the Chinese even. Their only aim, as evinced in recent exhibitions, is to break down all existing forms of governments and to tear up the very foundations on which society rests. To exclude them from the countries whose peace they assail is no encroachment on the liberty of the citizen; on the contrary, it is a solemn duty the state owes to him. It is only in effect the shutting of the doors of the house against thieves and robbers, and bolting and barring a peaceful dwelling against a fugitive murderer running redhanded.

### THE NORWEGIAN QUESTION.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the London Times treats on the relations between Sweden and Norway. The correspondent states that it is believed the king is prepared to maintain the union by force, if necessary. The Swedes, it is thought, have at last been aroused to such an extent that but little more is required to goad them into action.

The situation in Norway is somewhat peculiar. A majority of the people at present undoubtedly demand a separate consular and diplomatic service, not because there is any particular objection to the union with Sweden, but because the radical leaders have represented this as a necessity for the dignity of the country. When the agitation arose that led to the impeachment and removal of Selmer's cabinet, it was loudly denied that a separation was aimed at. The conservatives maintained their position chiefly on the ground that the proposed measures of the radicals would ultimately lead to a dissolution of the union. Now it is no longer a secret that that is exactly what a few are laboring for. They want a republic established on the soil of Harald Haarfager. They are not satisfied with having a republican form of government in fact, as now is the case very nearly, they want one also in name.

A change of this kind might involve other countries. The correspondence from Berlin points out that the sympathies in Denmark are so strong for Norway that the establishment of a republican form of government in the latter country might lead to the overthrow of the Danish dynasty too. A scheme is therefore on foot to compel Norway, in case the union with Sweden is dissolved, to place a Danish prince on the Norwegian throne, not as president of the prospective republic, but

as king of Norway. Prince Waldemar is named for this honor.

This, if true, places the Norwegian problem in a different light. As long as the question was to gain full independence and a free government, the Norwegian radicals had the sympathy of a large party even in Sweden. But if it comes to this, that the union is to be dissolved and Norway simply change monarchs, a change which might lead the country back to the position of a province of Denmark, it is probable that the whole Swedish people will unite in resistance.

The dispatch wired from Berlin is significant. King Oscar and Emperor Wilhelm have recently had an interview, ostensibly for the purpose of hunting elk, but perhaps really on account of more important affairs. The statement that the Swedish king is prepared to use force against one of his kingdoms may intimate that the two crowned heads have come to some agreement concerning the fate of the nations, only the time is past when the will of the ruler is law. The will of the people must be obeyed, even in constitutional monarchies.

#### "SPEAK UP, BRETHREN!"

A week or so ago the NEWS published, from a correspondent signing himself "Legion," a suggestion headed "Speak up, Brethren!" the substance of which was that too many speakers at funerals, perhaps affecting a gentle, solemn, sympathetic tone, were not to be heard by many of the audience, who, owing to the mournful and chastening circumstances, were in a condition peculiarly receptive to the consolatory and instructive truths of the Gospel pertaining to life, death and the resurrection. Since that time we have received a poetical criticism of the same tenor and accompanied by the same suggestions from a lady, who thinks the advice should also be, "Speak up, Sister!"—our correspondent alluding to Relief Society and Young Ladies' Improvement association conferences, where not more than half the congregation could hear the words of the speaker. And now in the latest mail from Box Elder county comes a letter from "M," dated Portage, Dec. 23, in which the NEWS is mildly complained of for not having gone far enough in its earlier publication on the subject. "M" accordingly reinforces the previous suggestion, "Speak Up!" by another one, "Speak to the Front, Brethren! Speak to the Front!" He quotes approvingly a text taken by Elder Brigham Young at the last October Conference in the Tabernacle, to the effect that he felt moved to speak to one of the pillars of the gallery in the east end of the vast building. "M" continues: "If some of the rest of the speakers in the Tabernacle would follow his example it would make our large assemblies in that hall much more interesting, for it is very annoying, to say the least, after people have come from 100 to 800 miles to attend Conference, and strained every nerve of their hearing organs to catch what the speaker is saying, to have the latter then turn his back to them and talk to the brethren on the stand or those sitting to his right or left, and

let the large portion of his audience guess at what he has said; or, as I have often done myself, get the evening or morning paper to read what I would have preferred to hear from the speaker's own lips." Our correspondent concludes: "I do not wish to complain or find fault, and I offer these remarks with the very best of feelings and in behalf of vast multitudes of brethren and sisters who want to feast on the good things provided for the Saints at these Conference meetings;" all of which the NEWS readily believes, and thinks the brethren who are unfortunately liable to the faults referred to will take no offense at the mention of them. Nothing can be more tedious and disappointing to an audience anxious to hear than to have to sit an hour or more with only a word or a fragment of a sentence now and then to bring to the ears a realization of the fact that some one is speaking; and where there is no vocal or physical weakness on the latter's part there would seem to be no excuse for thus imposing on them. It is sometimes a very effective oratorical artifice so to pitch the voice that the breathless attention of the hearer is necessary. Before large audiences, however, this can rarely be employed with profit, and never to such an extent as to require a constant and uncomfortable straining of the ears, with the risk that even then much will be lost. Whatever is worth saying in public at all is worth saying loud enough to be heard; and those who speak in meetings, as well as those who preside, will earn much gratitude if they bear the fact constantly in mind and govern themselves and their meetings by it.

#### A VOID ELECTION.

The supreme court of California has handed down a decision that touches upon a point of interest to voters in selecting a candidate for office. By the ruling of the court it is declared that the office of the chief of police of Sacramento is vacant, and that the last election for filling that office was void. The reason for annulling the election is that the candidate who received the highest number of votes has been declared to be disqualified for election.

The balloting in the Golden State's capital was done on March 8, 1892, when John B. Rogers was elected chief of police. The opposing candidate, who received a minority of the votes, was Moses M. Drew. He contested the election on the ground that Rogers was not a citizen, and therefore not eligible to hold the office. The case was closely contested in the courts, all of which held the same way. Rogers was born in Australia, of British parents, and came with them to this country when a child. His real surname was Baxter, Rogers being his stepfather's name. He claimed that he was a citizen, first, because his father, Thomas H. Baxter, was naturalized before he was 21 years old, and second, because, while he was still a minor, his mother married W. A. Rogers, a native born citizen. As to the first claim, it was shown that Baxter was not naturalized until the son was over 21; and on the other ground it

was established that Mrs. Baxter married W. A. Rogers without the formality of a divorce from her husband, from whom she had been separated for a number of years. These conclusions of course settled the matter against the defendant Rogers.

But while the candidate who received the highest number of votes was held to be ineligible to enter upon the duties of the office and was therefore excluded, the court would not permit the eligible person who received the next highest number of votes to receive a certificate of election. He had not received the highest number of votes cast for any one person, and the failure in this respect was held to be as complete a disqualification to assuming the duties of the office as had been the non-citizenship in the other case. The courts therefore declared that the election itself, so far as the chief of police was concerned, was "null and void," and that the usual procedure, as regulated by statute in cases of vacancies, must be followed in this instance to give Sacramento a head to its police department.

#### DEPEW'S MISSION TO ROME.

Chauncey M. Depew, who has been absent some time in Europe, has returned to New York. Interviewed by a reporter, he talked about his visit to Rome and his audience with the pope. His holiness, he said, was strong in health and showed much interest in questions relating to the rights of property and of labor.

"When I arose to go," concluded Mr. Depew, "he took my hand and said he had the profoundest respect and admiration and love for the United States, and wished I would tell the American people that he was much impressed with the World's Fair, and had done all he could to help it; that he was much pleased and gratified to learn that I was always kind and considerate for the employees of my company, and that I had never made any distinction between those of the Catholic faith and others. He also expressed gratification when I told him of Archbishop Corrigan. Thus ended for me one of the most pleasant meetings with one of the most remarkable men of the age. The pope sent a message to me, but I received it when I could not return to the Vatican, that he looked to Americans with more interest and attention, in view of the rapidly increasing spread of socialism, and regards her as the great field of the future."

It is not generally known, but it is claimed by some who profess to know, that Dr. Depew went to Rome on a special mission. For years it has been the aim of certain financiers to establish a purely ecclesiastical banking institution in this country. Political complications in Italy have at intervals been of a nature to cause those nearest the papal throne to seriously contemplate a removal of the holy see to some other country, and the United States has been talked of as the best asylum. A removal of headquarters from Rome would involve the transfer of large sums of money to the new place of residence. It is said that the eloquent New York financier went to Rome with a view of inducing his holiness to consent to the establishment of a church bank in this

country and to transfer a part at least of his treasure to it, in anticipation, as it were, of a possible removal from Rome at a future date. It is also confidently claimed that all Mr. Depew's eloquence was wasted on the aged head of the Catholic world, who, it is said, has already entrusted his money to the Rothschilds.

It is not likely that any pope will voluntarily leave Rome, the venerated see of Peter. Should circumstances, however, force the pontiff into a second "Babylonian captivity," it is not impossible that his eyes would be directed towards this country. To judge from the efforts of Leo to impress Americans with his sympathies for republican institutions and his great love for America, one would be justified in supposing that he is preparing the way for some such event. But it is not likely that the statesmen of Italy, notwithstanding all opposition to papacy ruling the people politically, would suffer the conflict to go so far as to drive the pope away, with all the revenue the country derives from his presence in Rome.

#### WOMEN VOTING.

The reports from the recent election in New Zealand, where for the first time in that land women were permitted to exercise the elective franchise, are of a character most gratifying to the advocates of female suffrage. Those who opposed giving to the women the privilege of voting had declared frequently that the ladies must act indelicately in going to the polling booths where on account of rowdiness they would be subjected to insult by roughs. But in New Zealand, as everywhere else that the sex have exercised the franchise, there was nothing in the proceedings of the day to justify such forebodings. The women were treated by all classes with becoming respect, and their visits to the polling booths were attended by no more indelicacy than their entrance into a house of worship.

The candidates at the New Zealand election had committees of women as well as men, and it was interesting to note the proceedings. The former were as keen as the men in bringing voters of their own sex to the polls. They made provision by which any woman having a baby had a member of the committee relieve her of the charge while she was recording her vote. There was no provision for separate polling places for women, but they went to the same booths as the men, and not in a single instance was there the slightest annoyance to any female voter.

One feature was clearly shown as the result of women voting at the election. This was that their ballots go to banish from politics men of notoriously loose lives. Where there were candidates of this character they fell much farther behind in the contest than when men only voted. As to prohibition candidates the indications are not so marked. Some of the prohibitionists were badly beaten through the women's vote, though whether there might have been some special cause for their antagonism has not been determined, as in other instances the prohibitionists came well to the front. One thing is clearly

proved, however, in New Zealand as well as elsewhere, that while the women will vote generally on defined party lines, when the occasion requires they will cast these considerations aside and throw the weight of their vote against unscrupulous and immoral seekers for official position.

#### CHRISTIANITY IN UGANDA.

The news from Uganda, as contained in the dispatches, is not encouraging to those engaged in or interested in missionary work in that part of the world. When Stanley first discovered that country in the interior of the "dark continent," he found a ruler who had embraced Mohammedanism, because he had heard nothing better. Through conversations with the distinguished traveler he became interested in Christianity and invited missionaries to settle among the natives. No sooner had Mr. Stanley brought this news to Europe than the leading missionary societies sent their emissaries to the promising field. Catholics and Protestants hurried to Uganda and the conversion of the natives commenced. This Gospel, or shall we say, these various kinds of gospels, seem by this time to have brought serious misunderstandings among the converts. Catholics and Protestants have repeated conflicts with each other and with the Mohammedans. It has been suggested, as a solution of the difficulty, that the contestants unite in expelling the followers of Mohammed and then, after the example of Abraham and Lot perhaps, separate with the tributaries of the Nile between them, the Catholics preaching on one side and the Protestants on the other side of the water.

This kind of news prompts the suspicion that something is fundamentally wrong either in the message brought to those intelligent savages, or in the manner in which it has been understood. The Gospel inculcates love, peace and goodwill, and makes of the true converts a brotherhood. Here, we hear of war between the converts as one of the results of the conversion. The fact must be anything but pleasant to the directors of the missionary societies and to the thousands who contribute their means for the conversion of the heathen.

#### OPENING THE FAIR.

Next week the great California Midwinter Fair will open at the Golden Gate park, just outside the city of San Francisco. Of course all the exhibits are not in position yet, and probably will not be for six weeks more, but many of the displays are ready and it would not do to defer the opening until all were completed.

The exercises for the occasion are to be of a most elaborate character. There is to be a grand procession from the city out to the Exposition grounds, in which officials, traders, professions and citizens will be represented. The official ceremonies of the dedication and opening will be held in the grand central plaza. Governor Markham is to deliver an address and M. H. DeYoung is to for-

mally open the Exposition. There will be an appropriate program of general exercises.

A special Midwinter Fair band has been organized for the Exposition, and includes the best musicians in the state. Besides this there will be present the celebrated Iowa State band, which passed through Salt Lake a few days ago on its westward trip, and whose director, Frederick Phinney, expressed an intention to arrange for a series of concerts by the band in this city on its return east. This was the great band of the World's Fair, playing there for a full six months' term. Among its fifty members are a number of instrumentalists who formerly were with Gilmore.

The opening of the Exposition appears to be under the most auspicious circumstances, considering the general conditions of the country in regard to finances. The manipulation of the scheme has been marked by energy and ability, and California deserves the success which now seems certain to attend her great efforts for making in midwinter an exhibition of the works and wonders of art and nature which could not be equalled in the most favorable season by some of the civilized nations whose population is many times greater than that of the Golden State, but whose wealth, enterprise and natural resources are more limited. Those exhibitors whose displays are not yet made up or completed will be along in time, Utah among the number. The local committees are pushing the work to a reasonably speedy conclusion, and considering the time the work was begun and the circumstances that have to be dealt with, they are making splendid progress.

GOOD MR. MORSE of Massachusetts is getting quite as much free advertising out of his humiliation at the hands of Delegate Rawlins and the friends of Utah's statehood, as even a New England manufacturer could desire. The New York Sun broils him tender as follows: "Why did Elijah Adams Morse, M. C., of Canton, get into so wild a rage because Delegate Rawlins of Utah twitted Massachusetts with being a sort of patron or founder of polygamy? President Elliot of Harvard chivalrously defended the Mormons some years ago, and everybody knows that consecutive polygamy prevails in the Bay state. Is Morse pouting because Massachusetts is called the mother of Mormonism? Does he want to restrict her glory to being the mother of Morse?"

FOREIGN EXHIBITORS at the World's Fair secured 63 per cent of the awards, leaving only 37 per cent for the American exhibitors. This may not be very gratifying from the patriotic standpoint, but it is instructive as showing that in making exhibits for competition there is some sense in thorough inspection and the picking of only the best before entering the display at all.

OUT OF the eleven millions of dollars over which the real and doubtful and fictitious heirs of the late Mr. Davis of Montana have been fighting, the lawyers have only gotten one million for fees. This is not half so discouraging to litigants as some other famous will cases have been.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*Written for this Paper.*

## IN FAR-OFF NEW ZEALAND.

HIKURANGI WHANGAREI, N. Z., November 17th, 1898.—It is nearly six months since I penned a few lines to your readers and probably some of them would like to know what has become of us. For introduction I would say that Elder Morgan and I did not reach the Great Barrier after all, on account of headwinds and a heavy sea, so after remaining until the April 22nd company of emigrating Saints and Elders had left for Zion aboard the S. S. Monowai we returned to our quarters and held Sabbath meeting with the Auckland Saints, being joined by Elder Hamblin from the Thames district, who came to Auckland to be treated for his eyes. The Spirit of the Lord was present and we all rejoiced together in the Gospel and testimony of Jesus.

The following day we journeyed to Riverheads aboard the S. S. Planet to the home of Mr. Alexander Stuart and wife, where we were most cordially welcomed and shared their hospitality, remaining over night. It rained buckets full, as the saying is, and we were thankful for shelter from the angry elements. We resumed our journey afoot to Elder Hardy's home at Horsehoe Bush, where Mrs. Hardy was very kind to us. My horse Ebony, so-called from his color, unfortunately got "tied up with supple-jacks" in the bush here and was in a most pitiable plight when discovered, and totally unfit for service, which put us in an awkward position. Elder Hardy came to the rescue though, proffering the use of an animal for our northern trip.

So next morning I left on horseback for Muriwai, in company with his two sons, Charles and George, and securing the horse lent to us, started to return. The rain came down in torrents, and I was soon gloriously wet, and darkness came on before I reached the Bush. I concluded to ask the hospitality of some settler close by, so, calling out in the peculiar manner of the colonials, I succeeded in bringing out a Mr. Donal Rowlands. Finding out my condition, he was very kind; soon I had my two horses grazing comfortably, and was sitting down to supper with the family, enjoying a chat with them upon the Mormon question.

In the meantime Elder Morgan had become worried about my non-appearance that night, but he was all smiles when I rode up to Brother Hardy's about 10 a. m. next day. Being anxious to return to our fields of labor, we left immediately for our Ngapuhi home, sleeping under a "totara" tree in the rain. That evening, being refused a shelter by a settler in the Punoi. Next day rode fifteen miles and got some breakfast, making a hard ride for Whangateau, where we had two kind Maori friends, Wesleyans, named Hoani and Meri Kewene. Here we stayed four days, prisoners on account of a big storm that brought torrents of water and mud down every hill and gully. Pools became lakes, creeks

rivers, roads high impassable, and tidal rivers entirely so; and we were pleased to be in such pleasant quarters until the storm abated.

From that on till we reached our headquarters at Opuawhanga nothing important occurred worth relating, except an encounter with a Rev. Horsfall at Hakaru. The usual well known subject came up, but the gentleman didn't reap any glory out of it. He asked why we came out here to preach to the people, instead of staying at home in Utah. The answer given was enough to definitely settle his mind that we were not out after the shekels, but to save souls. Two old ladies, the Misses Newton, started to his assistance, only to find themselves out of their element immediately. All this occurred at the house of a native named Pirimona, in the gum fields west of Hakaru, who had been a "lost member" of the Church for three years. I never got a more hearty welcome in my life than from that family. I had left Elder Morgan at the "whare" of Henare Piribi while I hunted them up. My temporal wants being attended to by Sister Milita, after the minister left, I held "Karakia" with them and talked about the Gospel and sung hymns with the family till nearly midnight: retired to rest feeling well repaid for my long and muddy tramp to their humble dwelling, and next day rejoined my companion. On our arrival at Opuawhanga we met Elder Edward Atkin, of Tooele (now at home in Zion), who was to preside in the district till released in July; also Charles B. Bartlett, of Ashley, Uintah county, the new president for the Bay of Islands. We were full of joy to meet, such as only missionaries in the field are permitted to experience, and of course we had to relate to each other everything worth telling, and Brother Finlayson's family were attentive listeners.

After a few days' rest, enjoying ourselves in each others' society, we left for our separate fields. Elders Bartlett and Morgan went off to Te Hora while myself and companion took another trail leading to Hora Hora, where shortly afterwards Hoani Mei Kaeo, the branch president, died, and was buried by his daughter's side in the "wahi tapu" by the sea at Teaharuru. We have lost quite a few members this winter, all natives, from various causes, some from getting too much "treatment" from the native doctor, or "tohunga Maori." It seems almost impossible to stamp out these old superstitious, though we occupy the ground with the principles of the Gospel as fast as possible.

On July 12 I bid Elder Atkin good-bye as he stepped on the boat that took him aboard the S. S. Wellington which left immediately for Auckland to connect with the S. S. Monowai. On the 15th, bidding New Zealand and its people adieu, he left for Zion and is now at home with his family. I felt keenly our separation, though we had been but ten weeks together, and when I had to journey alone I realized what I had lost. But meantime Elder J. H. Willard Goff, West Jordan, had reached our headquarters, where he

stayed a month with Brother and Sister Finlayson who were kind to himself to him. Though the weather was, as is usual, wet, it took but little time to rejoin him, and when I did, I found President Stewart there also, awaiting the district conference to be at Te Kahiwai July 29 and 30. Bad weather prevented its being a success in point of attendance, yet in all else it was good. Being called to preside in this district then, I felt my lack of knowledge of the language, still I have managed to get on very well considering, and realize that the Lord has blessed me. I was very nervous when called up to speak in Maori, but that has mostly all left me now. The health of the natives is good, which is very pleasing to us, for no "Kainga" has been left without some addition to the death roll this winter. Farm work, planting, etc., is behindhand on account of unseasonable weather. One man at Hikurangi has grass rotting on the field, there being no sun to cure it. Only three weeks in October and November have we had of good weather. Settlers are complaining about matters being so, and I am of the opinion we have "more climate to the square foot" than any other country I ever heard of. I read some and have heard much about the climate here, but the colonials don't boom it up like they used to in by-gone days, for it has seemingly undergone a most radical change. In the Waikato we had floods; further south the season is six weeks later, while the north is out and injured all round. The price of "Kauri gum" is down out of sight, thus depriving many of a livelihood; crops are failing, taxes and the necessities of life are going up, save the dairyman's butter and eggs. Butter is 12 cents per pound, new laid eggs 12 cents a dozen, while old potatoes are \$1.45 per bushel and well nigh all rotten at that. If the people in this district had, strictly speaking, to raise their own breadstuff it would go hard with them, as it is only two steps to a bread famine if their supplies from the south were cut off.

Yet there is no dearth of preachers; they are as thick as hops, in clerical robes and out, all trying to climb the slippery ladder to fame as orators. But their fine flowing language is not often associated with those pure and simple truths which Jesus taught and commanded His disciples to preach. The Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ today come in for a good share of attention and abuse at the hands of so-called Christian ministers. Instead of meeting the issue like men, they go around where they fear the Lord's servants have sowed the seeds of life, and when we are away, drop in tares, hoping thereby to choke out the good we are striving to do. Prejudice, not truth, is their stronghold; still, for all that, victory is not perched on their banners. A Mormon Elder causes as great a care among these preachers as a bombshell in the camp of a vanquished enemy. None of them seek an introduction to us, taking care not to ask us to meet them publicly. Many people in this land are opening their eyes to the hypocrisy and cant of many of these gentlemen in broadcloth, and meantime our opportunities increase to do good and preach the glad tidings of great joy, of a risen Redeemer and the



Gospel restored through Joseph Smith, the Lord's prophet. Elder Goff and I have followed the tracks of those who seek to bring to naught the teachings of Christ, but when we get any way close they "burrow" and we lose track of them. Still their folly shall yet be made manifest to all men, for the Lord is a great God, and He has said He will not be mocked in these last days. It is so usual for the people to part with their small change upon Sundays that I quite surprised one man last Sunday at Manganui by telling him we didn't take up collections. He had his hand in his pocket after the services, and I surmised his intent. To have seen the expression on his face would have given inspiration to a comic artist, so taken aback was he.

We have just returned from Auckland where we spent a week with the Saints after six months absence, and met the mission president who is now busy preparing the Ready Reference in Maori for the press. Soon it will be in our hands, an almost invaluable work, for we have much the same to contend with among them as Europeans. Great credit is due to those who have labored so diligently in this direction. Next month we will have our "Huitan" or general conference at Tupekarunga in the Waikato, commencing December 22nd. We hope our labors will be sufficiently satisfactory to us to permit our absence to attend and unite with our beloved friends and brethren who will be present. We are at Ruatangata now, 150 miles north from Auckland, in a rainstorm. We are comfortable enough, and have spent a nice evening singing Maori hymns to Joseph Going and wife, our hosts. His brother Percy and wife were lately baptized and it has caused a whole lot of excitement in the settlement. The usual underhanded methods are being pursued by those who are without authority; even "the army" is ranked along with the rest. They forget the old prophecy concerning Zion, "that no weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper." "Cast thy bread upon the waters and it shall be seen after many days," and so we anticipate in the future to see the fruits of our labors in this part, for we know there are good, honest-hearted people here who will receive the Gospel and testimony of Jesus when the scales of prejudice shall fall from their eyes; and may God speed the day when truth shall triumph and error be truly and everlastingly discomfited.

We feel very weak in endeavoring to fill our appointments, but the Lord never deserts us. He is our shield and strength, and on His potent arm we rely with supreme, unwavering faith in the result. All that we may and can do is but little, but if we do it well it will be acceptable to our Heavenly Father. Sometimes I wish I had the tongue of angels that I might declare His omnipotent word with thunders that admit of no controversy. Again we feel to say with the poet.

We are weak but Thou art able,  
Hold us in Thy powerful hand.

Our testimony is being heard at every available opportunity, in public and private, and we hope that every settlement in this district will yet hear the message of salvation which we bear. The Presbyterians are busily engaged against us, and in Matahina

and Kaurihohori they refuse us the school houses, though the chairman of each place is desirous to afford us the privilege. But they are only one in five, and consequently are outvoted on the issue, and we must hire halls or give up any public work in these two sectarian strongholds.

I desire to express thanks to Charles Neal, of Plain City, and some thoughtful gentleman in your city for newspapers sent in response to our appeal, but they're not half enough to supply the demand for news of Utah and its people. Our health is good, though the last four months has reduced my avoirdupois 20 pounds. All things considered we cannot complain; the Lord is blessing us every day with food and friends and with His Holy Spirit, which cheers up and renews our souls when we are inclined to despair of seeing the results of our earnest labors. We have God and the right on our side, and come what may, these pure and holy principles of undefiled religion must ultimately triumph.

There seems to be an improvement in well doing among our Maories, and I have received very encouraging news from the Bay of Islands, where Elders Bartlett and Morgan are wrestling also with unlimited supplies of mud, and shortness of Maori tongue, like ourselves. Peaches and figs will soon be ripe, but indications are for a light crop of most all kinds of fruit, on account of the blight and unfavorable seasons. New Zealand is decked with ferns and flowers now, and the effect is beautiful; but the advent of settled warm weather is anxiously awaited by all.

I must close now, or it will soon be Sunday morning. With prayers for the Saints and for Zion, I remain

Your brother in the Gospel,  
B. H. HOLLINGWORTH.

*Written for this Paper.*

#### AMONG THE CHICKASAWS.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, Dec. 15, 1893.—Just as the sun was hiding behind the western prairie the Santa Fe train, via Oklahoma to Texas, pulled up at Davis, a small railroad town ten miles from Sulphur Springs, Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory. Among the crowd on the platform were Elders J. H. Holmes and Frank Collett. Their genial countenances bespoke a kind welcome for their Salt Lake visitor to the southern headquarters of the Indian Territory mission. A ten miles ride in the darkness followed, losing our way two or three times. Elder Holmes realizing our position and being so well acquainted with this peculiar rolling, unsurveyed, wild country, walked ahead of the team, which seemed to want to go any way except the right road, and piloted us to our Indian home.

In the horseshoe bend on Rock Creek, about the center of a five-acre patch or clearance, in the forest on a little rise of ground is a log house about 16 x 16 feet with a lumber shed on the west for cooking purposes, while on the south is a lodging room or about the same kind and size. Several loads of rock piled up on the north end or gable of the main structure acts as a chimney to convey the smoke from the huge fireplace, where a pile of oak

logs are burning, its genial warmth cheering the inmates within. In the Elders' room, the shanty on the south, can be heard the beautiful strains of music of two guitars, as the melodies accompany the singing of hymns and sacred songs by Elders Collett and Davis. Elder Holmes is busy making preparations for an evening meeting; Elder Jos. Lowe is studying, while Brother K. is collecting items of interest for the loved friends at home.

Near the fireplace sits good old "Uncle Joe," as we call him—Brother J. J. Fry, formerly a Baptist preacher, born in Missouri, lived in Arkansas and California, spent some of his time in our mountain home and finally settled down at Sulphur Springs, Indian Territory, where in April of this year Elder F. B. Woodbury baptized him and "Auntie," his wife. Uncle Joe is a solidly built little man of 57 years; he wears a cane, having partly lost the use of one of his legs; he is one of those outspoken, good, honest souls, who take so much delight in confounding the learned clergy of the day with literal quotations from the Bible, and in administering to the comfort of our Mormon boys. Auntie, of course busily assisting her assistant, Sister Hill, preparing the good things of the earth for the inner man, is one of those happy, good-natured home persons, like many of our good motherly friends to our Elders in the world, who so kindly do for some other mothers' boys, and claim them as her own. The childish life of our home is little Elroy, an adopted child of our friends.

A hundred yards from the front door, and huddling up on the bank and in the bed of the creek, and in this vicinity, are the cool sulphur waters flowing from the renowned white sulphur springs, so famous all the way from Kansas to Texas for their health-giving properties. The trees in the dense forest immediately surrounding this health resort are composed of all kinds, oak, ash, elm, and the beautiful sycamore, interspersed with a great variety of timbers native of the sunny South, while here and there, climbing a hundred feet high to the tops of the massive oaks, are the bramble, the honeysuckle, wild ivy and grape vines, hanging like the rigging of a ship, having followed the trunk of the tree up, and a limb out, became separated from the main tree and hang out like a ladder from the earth to the sky. The rough, broken, rolling, undulating prairie and timbered country, like that which surrounds the Hill Cumorah, or that which our choir witnessed when they visited Independence, Mo., makes this one of the prettiest camping places on earth. During the entire summer and extending well into the fall of the year, people come from all parts of the surrounding country and camp by the hundreds. In later years religious revivals have been held among these trees until last summer when our Elders held the fort. While these people of leisure were whiling away their time partaking of the health-giving fluid of the springs, and resting from the cares of business and laborious life, loitering among the shady trees, in tents and wagons, they are only too pleased to be entertained by the guitar, the mouth-organ and the

hymns of Zion, and during their leisure moments carefully investigate the truths of the everlasting Gospel as they take them from the lips of the servants of God, our Mormon Elders. In this way hundreds of people, who otherwise would or could never have availed themselves of the opportunities of the Gospel, take to their homes in the various parts of the country the inspired truths uttered by the Prophet Joseph Smith from the pens of Zion's many writers.

Besides the hot and sultry days of summer spent at the springs, the remainder of the year, except short intervals at headquarters for a change of clothes, a bath, a little rest and recreation, our Elders are out among the people of this nation. They are diligent in spreading the truth. The Gospel has now been given to two-thirds of the inhabitants of this nation of the civilized tribes. There are a little over four thousand Chickasaw Indians, forty-five thousand white people and a great many negroes. They have a large and beautiful country covering over four and a half million acres. The land is held in common by the Indians and negroes and rented by the white people. The Elders are generally treated kindly by the Indians and the better class of whites, among whom we have a great many friends and some members. At headquarters the Elders have profitable and interesting times, after their return from these long and sometimes trying trips among strangers. At their congregating place the Elders indulge in innocent pleasures, practice music and singing, study the principles of the Gospel, for as a general rule our Mormon boys leave all their studies in this direction until they get in their missionary fields, a lamentable fact indeed, that they do not improve on the past now that they have so many opportunities at home, and instead of making excuses, go to the world well informed. They hold meetings, relate the various incidents of missionary life, strengthen each other's testimony and, in fact, have a general good time. Among the happiest periods of a missionary's life are those at our headquarters.

Respectfully,  
ANDREW KIMBALL.

#### CHICKASAW CONFERENCE.

For some time the Elders laboring in this part of the Indian Territory mission have looked forward to a visit from our president. We have been diligent in notifying the people of the surrounding country and making arrangements for our conference to be held at Sulphur Springs, Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, on the 16th and 17th inst. The week previous to conference was one of profit to the Elders and Saints, for we kept Elder Kimball constantly occupied visiting the people, preaching the Gospel, and instructing us regarding our labors.

Conference was held at 11 a. m. on Saturday, Dec. 16, at the house of Bro. J. J. Fry, Sulphur Springs. There were present Pres. Andrew Kimball of the Indian Territory mission, J. H. Holmes presiding Elder of this field, and Elders Joseph H. Lowe, Frank Collett and Alma H. Davis. Priest J. J. Fry, Saints and friends and some inquiring visitors. Elder Lowe was

the first speaker. He outlined the plan of salvation and spoke on the first principles of the Gospel. Elder Kimball occupied the remainder of the time proving conclusively the apostasy and restoration.

At the 6 p. m. meeting the speakers were Elders Collett and Davis; they dwelt on the first principles of the Gospel. Priest J. J. Fry bore a strong testimony to the truth of the Gospel of Christ, after which Pres. Kimball discoursed on the restoration of the same, and the divine authenticity of the Book of Mormon; that the Apostle Paul's sayings were literally fulfilled when he declared, "The time shall come when they will not endure sound doctrine." A good old Methodist brother stood it as long as he could and before the dismissalal hymn was announced he got his hat and made his exit as fast as possible.

Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, our conference was continued by singing and music from the guitars. We are blessed with some good musicians and singers, which of course aids greatly in interesting our hearers. It was also in harmony with the beautiful weather we have; the temperature was warm, the sun shone brightly and it was dry and clear. Elder J. H. Holmes plainly depicted the condition of the world, having separated themselves from God as they have by denouncing revelation, Apostles, Prophets, the blessings and privileges of the Gospel. He showed plainly that God had restored these blessings to earth again in these latter days. Elder Joseph H. Lowe showed the evil results of man's disobedience to the laws of God, and spoke on the restitution of all things.

Our afternoon meeting was devoted to the Sacrament and testimonies. Each of the Elders and members took part. General instructions were given by Brother Kimball. Priest J. J. Fry was ordained an Elder and accepted of an appointment to labor with the traveling Elders in this field until he shall emigrate to Utah in the fall.

Conference closed a feast of fat things for us all and ends our visit with President Kimball, who will spend the holidays in the Cherokee nation among his old Indian friends.

J. H. HOLMES.

#### PAROWAN STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of this Stake convened in the Parowan meeting house on Sunday and Monday, December 17 and 18, 1893. There were present on the stand Elders Heber J. Grant, of the Council of the Apostles, and Rufus S. Wells, of the first Council of the Seventies, Elder James G. Bleak, of St. George, Elders Uriah T. Jones, Morgan Richards Jr., and Francis Webster, of the Stake Presidency, members of the High Council and Bishops of wards in this Stake.

After the usual opening exercises President Uriah T. Jones made some remarks and reported the condition of the Stake.

Elder Wells was the next speaker, dwelling upon the apostasy after the Savior and the accompanying darkness; also the restoration of the Gospel of truth to man in these last days with all its gifts and graces, etc.

Elder Grant occupied the remaining time in showing that the amount of

benefit we receive from the instructions we have depends upon the condition of our minds to a great extent; when we are prejudiced our judgment will be unjust, hence it behooves us to divest ourselves of all hard feelings or ill will that we may have towards each other in order that we may receive the full benefit of the instructions given from time to time. It is not merely hearing but keeping the commandments that will save us.

Sunday, 2 p. m.—The sacrament was administered, after which Elder Wells addressed the Saints upon the subject of unity. The strength of the Latter-day Saints depends upon this truth. The Gospel is a Gospel of grace, and though our salvation depends upon our own efforts, yet it is through the kindness of our Heavenly Father that this is made possible. Elder J. G. Bleak discoursed at some length upon the subject of building temples and ordinance work therein; the education of the youth in theology—that sons and daughters born under the covenant have a very great advantage over their parents. He made reference to the Bible, Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants, as works containing the words of the Lord and works that should be studied by all Latter-day Saints. Elder Grant said there is somewhat of an heirship in the Gospel. Men are sometimes chosen to degrees in the Priesthood through the faithfulness of their parents; fault should not be found because of this. It is the duty of all having a testimony of the truth to uphold and sustain the servants of God and then they will be blessed.

Sunday 7 p. m.—The usual Priesthood meeting was held and very plain and pointed instructions were given to the Priesthood by our visiting brethren, Wells and Grant.

Monday, 10 a. m.—The time allotted for this meeting was occupied by Elders Morgan Richards Jr., Francis Webster and R. S. Wells, and the necessity of establishing and then patronizing home manufactures was brought very forcibly before the Saints, as also the subjects of reverence for the aged, observance of the word of wisdom and compilation of genealogical records.

The general and local authorities were presented and sustained by vote, as also the list of home missionaries.

Monday, 2 p. m.—Elder Uriah T. Jones was the first speaker, dwelling upon the law of tithing and the force of example. The remaining time was occupied by Bro. Grant in delivering a powerful discourse upon the every day duties of the Latter-day Saints, in which he referred to tithing, Word of Wisdom, home manufacture, educating and training children in the science of theology, the personality of God, and other subjects of much interest to the Saints.

The meetings were well attended, and the speakers were very much blessed in their efforts before the Saints. Conference adjourned for three months to meet in Cedar City.

WILLIAM H. HOLYOAK,  
Stake clerk.

Douglas county, Colorado, has more old pioneer settlers to the square mile than any county in the state. The Plum Creek valley is organizing a pioneer club.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

News was received in this city that the Utah educational exhibit at the World's Fair had been awarded nine prizes.

A son of R. Murdock, Logan, while playing with some companions after dark a few evenings since, ran against a wire fence and cut his throat rather badly, just missing the jugular vein.

The Bullion-Beck mine at Eureka now has a force of about 125 men, and it is the intention of the owners to continue operations all winter at the present rate unless silver should drop to an inconveniently low figure.

Mrs. Rhoda Owen, mother of W. D. Owen, while returning home after distributing aid to the poor of the Twentieth ward, fell and broke her arm. Her age makes the wound very painful, and her many friends hope for her speedy recovery.

Mrs. William Lowe of Providence died on Monday morning. The lady had been a resident of Providence for many years, and was widely known and respected. She left a husband and eight children to mourn her loss. They have the sympathy of many friends.

OGDEN, Dec. 28. — Police Justice Thomas Cahoon, who has lately suffered with cold and la grippe, took an overdose of morphine this morning. Physicians were called and have labored over him, with a stomach pump. While he is in a dangerous condition, hopes are entertained of his recovery.

There is a large force of men at work on the new S. P. shops and round house in this city. The shops are ready for the machinery, and Monday a huge power engine was being put in place. Several car loads of material came in from Terrace and two car loads will shortly arrive from Sacramento.

Wolstenholm & Morris, coal dealers, have donated one hundred tons of coal to the poor, seventy-five tons to the general relief committee, and twenty-five tons to the Young Ladies Aid Society for such distribution as they may direct. The gift is a generous one and is much appreciated by all persons charitably inclined.

The last issue of the Richfield Advocate records the death at Richfield, on the 12th inst., of Mrs. Lucy Pearson, who was in her hundredth year. She was born in Sweden in September, 1794 and was consequently 99 years of age last September. She has lived in Utah for thirty-nine years, having been for a long time a resident of Santaquin, Utah county.

The local Democracy held a large and enthusiastic convention in the old Federal Court room Dec. 21, and Democrats of all classes, ex-Liberals and straight, mingled as harmoniously together as though they had never known political differences. W. C. Hall was unanimously nominated to fill the Legislative vacancy in the representation from this city.

Mr. P. W. Madsen, wife of P. W. Madsen, the well known business man, had the misfortune to break her

right arm midway between the elbow and wrist, by falling from a step ladder at her own residence. The accident caused her a good deal of intense pain and will prevent her from attending to her household duties for some time to come. Dr. Bowers reduced the fracture.

While Samuel Jepperson, Peter Groneman and Bud Hedenberg were on the shore of Utah lake on Monday evening, duck hunting, a shot was fired by the latter and Jepperson and Groneman each received a duck shot in the hip. The injury inflicted was not serious in either case, but was quite painful. All the parties were in the rushes, and Hedenberg did not know of the presence of the other two when he fired.

The chamber of commerce, so instrumental in having the city cancel its claim to Tabernacle Square, have petitioned the city to lease them a piece of public ground for 99 years upon which the chamber, with the assistance of the secret societies, propose erecting a \$75,000 building. The floor would be used for stores and the upper floors for halls, with one capable of holding one thousand people, for the use of the chamber.

Deputy Marshal McGarry arrived here from Beaver bringing with him five prisoners convicted at this term of court, viz., Jake Reese, five years, and John P. Joley, four and one-half years for grand larceny in connection with the window sash brand. Joseph W. Barton, one year for arson. Louis Tellifron, two years for burglary, and Charles A. Allen, four months for unlawful cohabitation. The prisoners were at once taken up to the penitentiary.

The Utah Orphans' Home association filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk December 20. The incorporators are Geo. M. Downey, T. S. Webber, Geo. M. Scott, C. C. Goodwin, Dr. E. N. Silver, J. P. Bloomfield, Geo. Y. Wallace, M. H. Walker, F. H. Auerbach, Le Grande Young, John E. Dooly, E. W. Taylor, Chas. Baldwin, Hoyt Sherman and P. J. Daly. The object in view is to acquire the necessary lands, build structures and maintain a home "for the care, sustenance, protection, occupation and education of destitute children."

Elder Edward Stevenson furnishes us an account, which lack of space compels us to condense, of an interesting event that took place on Saturday, December 28. It has been a custom for the past nineteen years for some of those who were intimate with the Prophet Joseph during his lifetime to meet and engage for a short time in singing, prayer and recalling experiences with the Prophet and recalling his words of counsel and admonition. On this occasion the assemblage convened at the house of Sister Elizabeth Roundly, where a most interesting and enjoyable time was passed.

A special to the Salt Lake Tribune says that Andrew Madsen was instantly killed yesterday in the incline of the Copperopolis mine at Mammoth, Juab

county. He was employed as skipman, and had got in the skip, intending to go to the fourth level, but gave the signal to hoist by mistake. His head was caught between the top of the skip and the platform of the station above, and the top of it cut off. The men had been repeatedly cautioned by Foreman Davidson not to ride in the skip, as the nature of the incline made it extremely dangerous. Judge Pike of Eureka held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, exonerating the company from blame. Deceased was a Finlander, about 35 years old, and was last employed at Bingham.

Col. Jesse C. Little is dead. The announcement will bring into the minds of thousands in Utah, particularly of the earlier settlers, memories of stirring events, whose importance has become more thoroughly understood through the lapse of time, in which Col. Little was a prominent participant. At 7:15 o'clock this morning, Dec. 28, Jesse Carter Little breathed his last, at the residence of his son in this city. The funeral service over his remains will take place on Friday next, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Annie Dye, 153 east, First South street. He was born September 28th, 1815, at Belmont, Maine, and was the son of Thomas and Relief Little. The family was of Scotch-Irish extraction. The deceased suffered from a complication of ailments, and his last illness was somewhat protracted.

Charles Rogers, a miner, was accidentally killed at Bingham Dec. 19 afternoon. He was at work in the Emma tunnel, on a lease from the Old Telegraph and South Galena companies, when a slight cave prostrated him. His partner, who was at work in a stope above, hurried to his relief, but before he could rescue Rogers, two or three tons of earth, stone and ore fell on him, crushing him to death instantly. Justice B. B. Quinn summoned a coroner's jury and held an inquest, the verdict being that Rogers met his death by being accidentally caved on as described. For five or six years, and until about a month ago, Mr. Rogers was foreman for the Old Telegraph, which employ he quit to work for himself on lease. He bore a good reputation. He was 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children.

The Provo jail delivery on Tuesday, Dec. 21 showed wonderful ingenuity on the part of the three prisoners who escaped. The sheriff and jailer have in the past been laboring under the delusion that the jail was perfectly safe so far as prisoners escaping by cutting the bars. This delusion has been dispelled. Two bars were cut off the bottom of the cell and eleven inches above at the cross bar, in a very neat manner. This left but a very small hole, nine by eleven, but large enough for the prisoners, who are not large men, to get through. After getting out of the cell, an effort was made to dig through the jail wall, but a rock was encountered. A window bar, an inch in diameter, was then cut over, and by means of a lever, made from a rope and iron bar, the window bar was twisted aside. The tools and material used in cutting

the steel bars of the cell were saws made from an old knife blade and a shoe shank, a tin cup, charcoal made from a closet seat, and a hammock rope. The officers have not yet ascertained the direction taken by the prisoners, but are sending descriptions of them in every direction.

Welcome Chapman, one of Manti's earliest settlers, finished a useful life on Friday last, at the ripe age of 88 years, says the *Manti Sentinel*. Deceased was a native of New York, and in the early history of the Church was a faithful member. He worked as a stone cutter on the Nauvoo Temple, and when the Saints were driven from that city he remained in the East only long enough to fit himself out before following his brethren into the wilderness. Brother Chapman arrived in Utah in 1850 and the next year came to Manti. He was ordained president of Sanpete Stake in 1853, being the first president of this Stake, which at that time included Emery and Sevier counties. He held the position eight years, when he resigned and moved to Salt Lake City to work on the Temple. He was employed cutting rock on the building nearly thirty years. For the last three years he had been a resident of Fountain Green, and up to a few weeks ago was hale and hearty. The funeral services were held at the residence of his son in Manti last Tuesday.

D. E. Burley, general passenger agent of the Union Pacific in this city, has just got back from the Camp Floyd mining district, Tooele county, whither he has been on business connected with his road. Mr. Burley says there is a marvelous transformation taking place in that section of the country, which but a short time ago was little more than a wilderness, is quickly being converted into a populous locality.

Mr. Burley states that lumber cannot be got in fast enough to the new town of Mercur, which is being built seven miles from Fairfield station, on the Salt Lake and Western branch of the Union Pacific. There were ten cars of lumber on the switch at Fairfield yesterday, and several carloads of coal. A large number of teams was busily engaged hauling the lumber and coal to Mercur, where 250 carpenters are employed rushing up buildings. A whole town is springing into existence at once. During the present month the Union Pacific has sold over a thousand tickets from this city to Fairfield, which is its station for Mercur. The railway company intends to at once construct a new depot building at Fairfield.

An inquest was held at ten o'clock this morning at the undertaking establishment of Skewes & Sons at the instance of Coroner Taylor over the remains of Mattie D. Graham, the abandoned and profligate woman who committed suicide by shooting herself in the head with a revolver in a West Temple street bagnio shortly after one o'clock yesterday (Monday) morning.

The evidence showed that she had a mother and sister living in Montana and it is claimed that they were both ignorant of the kind of a life the deceased had been leading since she came to this city.

V. Lonski, an Italian Mercur miner, admitted that he had passed the night

over the saloon in company with the suicide. She had acted strangely for several hours, he said, and laughed and cried alternately for a couple of hours or more. She also frequently sobbed, "My poor child." Then she murmured, "Only sixty-five," and went to her trunk over which she bowed and shot herself. He was under the impression that after the shot was fired the pistol fell into the trunk which was open.

Two days were consumed in taking testimony in the case, after which on Wednesday, the 27th, the coroner's jury found a verdict of suicide, setting free the above-named witness, who had been suspected of making away with some of the money and valuables of the deceased.

A Park City correspondent, under date of the 22d instant, writes:

With the opening up of the Coalville mines, after the recent strike, coal has been rolling into the Park at the rate of about twenty-five cars per day. There is no chance for a coal famine this winter, as all the mines and mills have stored up a large amount of coal.

The mines and mills are still kept busy, and sending out daily the usual amount of ore and bullion. The Park City sampling mill has handled during the week a larger amount of ore than at any time since last June. This fact indicates the stability of the camp.

The Crescent Co. concentrated is still working night and day reducing and shipping the large amount of ore on hand. The mine is now working with a full force of men, and in a short time teams will be bringing down the ore. The tramway is tied up for the winter and will not be opened again until next spring.

Work on the Daly-West mine is still being pushed and most likely, when it has been fully determined as to the class of ore and the most economical treatment of same, a mill will be put up some time during the coming spring, providing that the bottom does not entirely drop out of silver and lead.

Elder Joseph M. Kerr, of Payson, made a call at the News office. He returned Dec. 20 from a mission to Great Britain, on which he left on December 4, 1891. He was one of the passengers on the ill-fated *Abyssinia* which was burned at sea on December 18, 1891, and when Elder Kerr was among those rescued by the German steamer *Spree*. In Great Britain Elder Kerr labored as a missionary in the Lee's conference, where he met with kind treatment and good success. He enjoyed good health during his absence in the "old country." The homeward voyage was made on the *Teutonic*, and was an unusually stormy one. So severe was the weather that the great steamer was delayed more than two days on the voyage, and instead of reaching New York in less than seven days from Liverpool was more than nine days. On one occasion a huge wave broke in the officers' cabin and swept away a portion of the ship's railing. In consequence of the rough weather the passengers had an unusual share of sea sickness.

Among the callers at the News Dec. 21 was Elder Enoch Brown, of Hoytsville, Summit county. Elder Brown left home on a mission October

10, 1891, going to the Southern States. He was assigned to labor in the West Virginia conference and remained there for more than two years. He was generally well treated by the people, for whom he has only good words. The Gospel message is being favorably received in the district where Elder Brown was located, and quite a number of people have given obedience to the truth. The health of Elder Brown has been fair.

#### CHURCH THEOLOGY CLASS.

About one thousand students had assembled on Sunday last at the appointed time, outlines of the lecture being distributed at the door.

The class was opened with prayer by Elder S. B. Young.

Several incidental questions bearing upon subjects previously discussed were carefully and thoroughly considered. Dr. Talmage, instructor of the class, then proceeded with the review upon the subjects of the last lesson. After some additional remarks upon the repetition of the baptismal ordinance, the lecturer proceeded to the next subdivision: "Baptism for the dead." Since, as conclusively proven, baptism is essential to the salvation of every soul, the Gospel includes a plan by which even those who have never heard the law while upon earth may be made partakers of the same salvation. The vicarious work performed in their behalf is known as that characteristic feature of the faith among the Latter-day Saints the ordinance of "baptism for the dead." That there is no distinction between the essential work required from the living and the dead is very evident from the Scriptures. In justice and in mercy to the millions who have died without receiving the Gospel, the plan of salvation is preached to them in the spirit world. The beginning of this great work was made by Jesus Christ Himself, who also announced to the Jews this part of His mission, while living among them. According to modern revelation, the outward ordinances for the departed must be performed by living representatives on the earth. This doctrine was well known among the former-day Saints, for Paul in writing to the Corinthians used this subject as an argument for the resurrection. History gives the information that baptism for the dead was practiced in the fourth century.

An adjournment was taken for one week after closing prayer by Elder H. P. Freeze.

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

By John Jas. Smeath, Kawa Kawa, Bay of Islands, N. Z., concerning his brothers-in-law, James and Charles Barker, who left London, England, some twenty years ago for Utah, and now supposed to be in Cache county. Please communicate to the above address as Mr. Smeath is anxious for news.

Wm. J. McDonald, engine driver, from the Graving Docks, Auckland, who emigrated to Utah with his wife some eleven years ago, will hear something to his advantage if he will write to his sister, Mrs. A. Hanson, Kaiti, Gisborne, N. Z. His father has just died, and was very anxious to hear from his son before he passed away.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Written for this Paper.*

## THE PROSPECTOR'S LIFE.

A Happy New Year to you, old faithful prospectors! May you live to enjoy the fruits of your labor—and reap the harvest that you have anticipated and so richly deserve! May the year of Our Lord, 1894, bring to you the realization of those many dreams of wealth that you have dreamt so often while alone in your bed—that after you get that wealth you will not alone sing the song, "The Girl I left behind me," but that you will go to where you left her, give her all yourself, with your wealth; that real pancakes will take the place of your greasy flap-jacks; that chicken pie will be on your table instead of old (!), rusty bacon; that honey shall take the place of molasses, a trout the place of the old mustard sardine that the merchant had on his shelves so long; instead of fried potatoes and onions in bacon grease, may you have potatoes a la française; coffee as only a miner can make it with real cream, instead of condensed milk with mostly chalk, as you now have it! You shall then have pudding and pie instead of the pie you so often have made on Sunday out of service-berries bought from the Indians, that you shortened with bacon grease, and rolled it out with a bottle after you wiped it on your overalls so as to make it clean! You shall then wear a suit of clothes instead of a pair of blue overalls and a woolen over-shirt! You may wear a plug hat if it won't kill you! You may go to meeting with your wife if you think you can stand it. May the good God deliver you from the mining sharp, and the expert, and the man that wants to incorporate your mine! After you have sold, may you be delivered from the real estate man, and may you quit drink forever! May your walks be among the roses instead of the rattle snakes and the prickly pears! May you do good as you promised yourself, if you ever got the means to do it with, and when you prospecting on this earth shall have been finished, and you go to the great Beyond, may you not find all the ground taken up and staked. Christ said, In my Father's house there are many mansions. May He prepare one for you, and may therein be a cabinet of minerals even as fine as that of Richard McIntosh!

The prospector is the advance guard of mining. He is the discoverer of the hidden treasure. To him is due the credit of much wealth that, except for him, we would not have. He is an eccentric being, one that will accommodate himself to almost any circumstance. He is a cook, tends horses, mends his shoes, likewise his clothing; and on Sunday he cooks Sunday dinner, which consists of beans and bacon; he will wash his shirt and socks, and if he is a very orderly man will sweep up the floor, set the three-legged stools in their places, wash up the dishes and prepare rough on rats for the mountain rat—all for the coming week. It will not be amiss to give something of the prospector's life.

His life is a study and a wonder—he himself wonders what will become of him. In many instances he gets in with some man of means, who will put up a few hundred dollars for the prospector to live on while he himself lives on the fat of the land. The prospector will take a

team, some rickety old wagon, sometimes a tent, oftener none; flour, bacon, coffee, tea, with a few cans of corn, tomatoes and sardines. The prospector will give half he finds to his rich partner. This sometimes amounts to nothing; oftener a good number of good prospects are found. The prospector is poor; the able man knows it, and makes a kick about the money that he is out, with a view to freezing the prospector out. There is nothing said about how the prospector lived; how many snow and rain storms he has been out in, how many months he has been climbing the hills and mountains, sleeping on the ground, wet or dry. The hot summer's sun is not considered, the bad water that gets to tea-water heat from being packed around on his shoulder in a canteen exposed to the sun, when the thermometer marks 110 to 130. The prospector has of necessity to be an early riser to see if his horses are there or gone. He sometimes has to go back ten or twelve miles. The horse will not stay where there is no feed. Any morning he will tramp miles over the hills for his animals, when he returns and feeds grain, if he has any. Then he gets breakfast. After the bacon and coffee are disposed of, he loads what few traps there are in to the wagon with his bed and moves on. Stops at the foot of a mountain; turns the team out to grass if there is any, and take as much of what was left from breakfast. With water and a pick he proceeds to hunt for something that he never lost, but what he expects to find. He walks slowly, with his eyes on the ground, looking for float rock that contains mineral—turning over rock, breaking rock, stopping at times to look for the crop-pings of quartz ledges or to see the formation of the country around him. Many times he sees a good looking place way high up in the mountain, to which he climbs only to find nothing, or that some other prospector has already located and recorded it. Nothing daunted, on he goes, turning over rock until night comes on, leaving him many miles from home. Some men take pack animals, mule or pony, to pack their little all with. Others, and many, pack their stuff on their backs. These are those that go high up into the mountains and camp at a lonely spring away from any one for days and weeks. The most of the miners have a dog for company.

When the prospector is able to outfit himself or themselves, two or more go together. Then it is pleasanter. In that event one cooks, the other looks after the horses. Most of them prefer to be alone, for these reasons: if they find a mine, it will be their own; another is, that there are no two men that prospect alike. If many are together they will put in too much time in talking. There are other prospectors that will get to some lonely cabin and prospect the mountains for many miles around. There are men that have been disappointed in life—perhaps have in past days sold a mine and then went to the states, some to Europe, and spent it all. Now they prefer to be alone. Others have been disappointed in making a stake. Others still have been away from their best girl so long that she tired of waiting and married some other fellow. All of these men are cranky, as well as the rest of the human

family, on some subject or another. Among the prospectors you will find many that are educated, understand law; many that you talk to know much of history. All are well posted on politics. Many only get their mails once a week or month, but when they do get a newspaper every word is read, even to the long-winded editorials, and what "our unesteemed morning contemporary" had said. It will be some consolation for the editors to know that there are some people that have to read their effusions.

It will be well to give the readers some of these characters, commencing with J. Newton Dunyon. He is a live Yankee from Yankeetown. He started out prospecting when a mere boy, thirty odd years ago. He would work for a few months and get money enough for a grub stake, and start out again. He prospected some in California. Nevada has his foot-prints all over it, from one end to the other. He has seen every mining camp in Utah. He has heard the war whoop of the Indian in Montana when a boy. The hills and dales of Wyoming have heard his melodious voice calling, "Boys, dinner is now ready!" He was a good cook from boyhood up, and ever ready to do his part in camp. He had some narrow escapes from the Indians, and has come near losing the few hairs his cranium possessed. Most of his time has been put in in the Deep Creek country, which he knows by heart. He can sit down and tell the history of the camp and every man's claim therein.

To show his indomitable energy, it is well to relate one of his trips. An Indian came in to Shell creek while he was cooking there, with a piece of lead ore which he said came from near where the C. P. railroad runs now; Newton purchased a yoke of oxen, procured the hind wheels of an old wagon, put a tongue therein, fixed a water barrel on the hounds, lashed his blankets and provisions on the axle-tree, and with a red-headed Irishman and the Indian started. It must have been a picture, the Indian leading the way, the Irishman on the off side to keep the oxen from going too much gee, Newton on the near side to keep them after the Indian. Thus they traveled without a road for many days, camping in the sage-brush when night overtook them only to find when they got to the mountain that there was no ledge to be found. Nothing daunted, back he went to work until he got another stake. Then he would launch out again and again, until he discovered some of the best mines in the west. To him more than any other man is due the gold that is being taken out at present from Gold Hill in the Deep Creek country. The privation and exposure of over a century have at last brought him a rich reward in his old days. He has many prospects in the Deep Creek country, and he will yet be called Mr. Dunyon, and his name will then be in the society column.

There is a prospector living in Nevada who is an exception to the general rule. He has lived in the same cabin for seventeen years. He is neat and clean. His cabin is swept every day. Everything is in its place and he has a place for everything. Dishes have to be washed every meal. He may let you wipe them, but he must wash them himself. I have hung the wiping cloth on the dish-cloth nail, and he never failed to move it. He has two of everything—even two cats. He will not mate him-

self. Of him there is but one, and none other like him that any one has ever seen. All efforts to draw him out on some of his youthful love stories have so far proven futile. That he has loved some fair damsel way down in Tennessee in youth there is no doubt. His cabin is the perfection of neatness. He has eleven boxes nailed up to put things in, and four shelves to set things on. He is the only prospector that has ever been seen with a tooth brush. He has an oil table-cloth on the table, which he keeps scrupulously clean. Most of the prospectors just set the pans and kettles on the table and every fellow helps himself. They all live as well as they can, most of them think they are good cooks, if they are not.

I had a partner who hailed from Ohio—that means "I know it all"—whose father kept a hotel there. What he did not know about cooking or thought he knew, was not worth knowing. He said to me one Saturday evening, "Let's have a plum pudding for to-morrow."

"Can you cook it?" I asked.

"Why, yes," said he.

So we told a German working for us to cook mush for supper while we went to the trading post to get the trimmings for the pudding. When we were a little way from the house the Dutchman called out: "Jake, Jake! I can't make mush, there are no opions in the house!" He would have put onions in the mush if there had been any.

For the pudding we purchased one pint of brandy and everything else that Jake could think of, until the bill amounted up to \$4.50. He made the pudding out of self rising flour. I took one of my white shirts and tore the tail off it. We sewed the pudding up in it tight, filled in some water in the camp kettle, and put it on to boil. It boiled and swelled so all the water ran out—the lid raised up, and the bag busted. Between boiling and baking for several hours there was enough done for us to eat off the outside. We cooked it each day for a week and still had pudding left. Forever afterwards Jake was silent on cooking, and we had only to say something about pudding for him to take up his hat and move on.

The new prospector fits up a good spring wagon with all the modern improvements, folding chairs, table and a complete camp outfit, with all the delicacies, preserves, and eggs, that the market affords; a new pair of miner's expert boots, shipped to wear in camp; with an elaborate bed, a new tent, portable stove—in fact everything that might be wanted. One lot of young men that we met might describe nearly all of them. They had on the expert boots all right, and having been dudes in the city they concluded that it would be a good place to wear out their old clothing. One of them cut the bottoms off a fashionable pair of pants so he could stick them in to the boot tops. He looked all right in front, but when he turned around it was different. An Indian standing by my side, when the young man turned around, pointed at him, smiling and said: "Him too muchee all the time heap sit down." When he would come into camp and change the boots for the slippers, he would indeed look like a picture in an almanac. He was an only son with four sisters; hence his mother was tender of him. She gave him the feather-bed out of the trundle-

bed, and when he got in the bed and drew himself up to fit it he resembled a Chinaman smoking the opium-pipe. Each had his own theory about where to hunt and what to hunt for. One broke out in great earnestness: "Say, boys, why not hunt for a brass ledge to-day?" They would breakfast about 9 o'clock in the summer time; take lunch, water and picks, go out until they tired—which would be soon after they left—when they would return and quarrel whom should cook supper. The rest would fall to reading novels. One morning they took inventory, and found that there were but four eggs left. The head man says, "Boys, I am going home; the eggs are gone, and home I go."

Prospecting is a very exciting occupation. A lazy man will work at that. Hundreds of men will do nothing else but hunt hill and dale, year after year. We know one man that worked alone on his mine for years. As he dug down he would add a section of ladders to the end at the bottom, which he would climb down, dig and fill the bucket, then go up the ladder and windlass it up. He run up and down that ladder until he dug and blasted sixty feet. All this work he did, thinking every day to strike a large body of ore. He never struck it.

The claim allowed by the government is 1500 feet long by 600 feet wide. You own all that is inside of the lines. Sometimes the ledge is traceable the whole length, but oftener it only crops out in places here and there. The owner will want to know what he has got, hence he will go to work. He digs down and blasts out the rock as deep as he can throw the waste out to see how wide the ledge is and what it will assay. Then he will go to another place and try that the same way, until he is satisfied that he has struck the place to commence putting works to hoist with. This is a windlass first, worked by men. When they get down a hundred or hundred and fifty feet, a horse power will be put up. That on, you work about 300 feet, then you will have to get steam. There is expense from the time the first pick is struck into the ground until the mine is worked out. Not one in one hundred ever pays for the labor expended, to say nothing of clear gain. When you get a mine you will have to have a fortune to work it. The Centennial Eureka expended before they got a dollar back one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but now she is paying in great shape.

Mining is good for mining men, but the farmer and the mechanic had best stay out of it. To all I would say, let each man stick to his own trade. If he is a miner let him mine; many strike it, he might be next. While the year of 1893 was a corker on you, let us hope that '94 will even things up for all of us. There is no reason why it should not; With state hood for Utah, with a railroad to Deep Creek, and silver on a par with gold, all hail to the year of 1894. Utah will be happy! H. J. FAUST.

Written for this Paper.

### WHAT THE MOON SAW.

The church bells rang out their Christmas-greeting joyously in the cold night; the sound echoed from heart to heart, and it whispered within and without, "Christmas has come." It sounded in the merry clatter of the crowds in the

streets, it was seen on the beaming faces, it was felt in the warm, hearty hand-shake; and the air itself was fragrant with Christmas odors. Nature had decked herself in beautiful, sparkling white, and the wind tore the glittering locks of the fir trees and sang a melancholy Christmas carol down the chimneys.

Over the distant forest the moon rose in full splendor and glided softly along, casting its pale rays impartially on the palace and the hut.

They entered the lofty parlors of the magnate's mansion, where star-spangled men and low-necked women did homage to the golden calf and enjoyed the gifts their host provided.

They peeped through the window of the coal-merchant's office, where the rich man looked over his credit and debit, and heard him mutter that wages must go down. And the moon hid her face in shame, for they were low enough as it was.

But it looked benignly on a group in a poor coal-haulers only room, where the children had stuck a pine twig in a flower pot, with one solitary candle at the top and a few little nick-nacks dangling about it, while the little ones had joined hands around their Christmas-tree and sang with shining eyes and rosy cheeks: "A child was born at Bethlehem."

And up in a garret, where the window was broken and the wind whizzed monotonously through, sat a young man by a three-legged table and a bottle for a candle stick, busy with some sketch books. He was an artist and had painted a picture which he had hoped would be hung in the coming salon; but it had been rejected. Now it stood in a pawnshop, where a miserly Jew had loaned him enough on it to live through the holidays; and his hopes of the gold medal and a traveling scholarship were blasted forever.

"I've missed my vocation," he said, "I shall study for the ministry or the stage and see if society has not a place where-in I might fit; only I shall starve to death before I get there." He pulled out the table drawer and brought forth his Christmas jar; bread, cheese and cold water.

"I'm ashamed to let the moon see how genius is served here on earth." And he hung up his bed spread for a blind and the moon saw no more.

But next to the artist's was another garret window, through which the moon could look unhindered in, and she saw a young girl before a cracked mirror and a table where the meager remains of the girl's supper, also a shoebrush, a novel, some faded neck garniture and divers other things lay in brotherly unity. The occupant of the room stood before the glass arranging her hair, humming a popular waltz tune. When the hair coiled to suit her she began searching a bureau drawer for some ornaments, and in turning the drawer bottom side up something fell out and rolled on the floor. The moon threw one of its brightest rays across it, and there it lay glittering till it caught the girl's eye.

"My mother's ring," she cried with something like awe. "I will wear it to night." She slipped it on her finger and held aloft, the large bony hand with its unkept nails, then hurriedly drew it off again. "No! It must not be polluted by these hands, nor see where I go to night. What would mother say could she see where I spend my Christmas eve? But what is the use of repining at this time. The rock has started to roll and must

keep on till it reaches the bottom. But I should have been better if—if the good had helped me along a little."

Some of the faded neckwear was put on, and the ring, the dead mother's talisman, which had failed to rouse a better feeling, was put back among the rubbish and the moon went behind a cloud to muse on the sad state of affairs.

The Society For The Raising of Fallen Women gave a grand Christmas party; everything in style, you know, for the benefit of their cause. The committee reported that expenses would be cleared; and the good and the virtuous ate and drank and were merry, while the moon looked on in silence and wondered if it would not have helped their cause better had the poor fallen women been invited to a good substantial Christmas dinner.

Down by the sea-side stood a humble cottage where the moon delightedly looked in, for everything wore such a holiday aspect. On the old-fashioned stove stood the tea kettle boiling lustily, and the table was laid for two with many good things to tempt the appetite. The spinning-wheel stood in its proper place under the window; the fishing nets were hung up on the wall and could serve as decoration. At the end of the table in a big arm-chair sat a lovely old lady alternately knitting and reading the Bible. Off and on she would rise and go to the window, looking out to sea. The wind blew a heavy gale and the sea was rough. Her son was out with a fishing crew, and he was the last she had left of five. All her hopes were centered in her Christian, her sturdy, noble boy.

He would be here very soon now. She looked at the clock; ought to have been here by this time. For the tenth time she went her round of the little house to see if everything was in order for Christian's arrival. His clean, dry clothes were airing by the stove, his room, the only one besides the kitchen, was warm, with his comfortable bed all ready for its tired owner.

The fire was replenished, the bright tea pot once more polished with the old lady's apron and she went patiently back to her knitting and the Bible, only to come back to the window in a few moments again. She smiled up at the moon and it nodded back at her, she thought for they were old friends, the two.

"If I could send you in search of my son, you dear old companion of my loneliness these many years, I would ask you to light up his watery path, that he might reach home in safety," she whispered. The moon nodded again and looked seaward for the expected boy.

Neptune was angry; foaming and furious, he dashed the mountain like billows against each other until the foam like a mist encircled a small craft, a fishing smack which bravely battled with the raging sea, lying first on one side then on the other, tossed about like a nutshell, while the waves wildly lashed its sides. The main mast was gone and most of the rigging; one side had sprung a leak and all hands were at the pumps. The struggle was vain, the ship filled rapidly and the boat was lowered. There was small chance of escaping a wet grave in that; yet they all crowded forward ready to save self first, no one thinking of the other. Only the shipper and one more were left when the shout came up that two more would sink the boat. A young man, almost a boy, grasped the rope ready to go down, when

a heavy hand was laid on his shoulder and a rough husky voice said: "Christian, I have a wife and seven children," and the boy fell back to let the shipper go down.

The boat was in danger of being crushed by the larger vessel but contrived to get clear of it, and Christian saw it lifted up and carried on by the waves, thrown hither and thither until it disappeared in the darkness of the water.

The boy had clutched at the railing and cast a long, beseeching look heavenward and gives a despairing cry for help; but only the seagulls answer him and circle around the fast sinking ship with their ill-boding screams.

An hour later when the storm has abated, and the moon emerges from a black cloud, it looks mournfully down on the white upturned face of the boy, whose lifeless body the agitated sea is rocking on its heaving bosom. And the foam forms a winding sheet over the noble boy, and the moon lingers tenderly over it and throws a silver halo round the cold form before another cloud veils her face.

Home by the sea shore the mother sits waiting still. The lamp has burnt down, the fire gone out, and the knitting has fallen on the floor, while the tired old head rests on the back of the chair and she smiles in her sleeps, till busy with the expected son. Perhaps they have met. The moon-beams kiss the silver locks and glide slowly away for the coming dawn.

SOPHY VALENTINE.

Written for this Paper

### WHAT MONEY WOULD NOT BUY

The photographer pitched his weather stained tent in a vacant corner nearly opposite the three-story rickety lumber boarding house of a "booming" mining camp.

The outside of his canvas-house was decorated with various mottoes and persuasive sentences:

"This is the place to get your money back?"

"Send your phiz home to the old folks."

"Speaking likeness done in twenty minutes."

"The girl you left behind you would like it."

"No trouble to keep the babies quiet."

Frames full of really artistic work that it was perfectly safe to say the presiding genius of the place had had no hand in making, were placed on each side of the loose flap that served as a door.

Indeed, by peering closely at them, names and parts of names could be discerned on the lower edges of the cards, that did not correspond with our artist's cognomen.

Mining camp people are not as a rule over-critical, however, and rough, bearded men stopped their teams in the dusty street and, after staring at the "show" a few minutes, came in and told the artist to take a "shot" at them, and be quick about it; and did not deign to ask the price.

It was a change; they viewed it rather in the light of diversion than anything practical. The restlessness, the vagaries, the very crimes of men herded together as men are in such places, debarred from the society of good women and innocent children, the affectionate side of their nature starved and deformed, are due to these causes. The victim does not often, I am persuaded, realize the source of the

deep unrest, and the mad impulses that determine his destiny.

Business was brisk and the photographer smiled, for his purse waxed heavy. He was well satisfied with the profits of his profession, but wished he had had the ability of a Mark Twain to depict the various queer characters that came to him.

A few of the "boys" went home and put on their best "togs," some even going so far as to buy a new suit of clothes for the occasion, because they really wanted to send it to the dear old folks waiting at home for the boy that never made his fortune and came back. Most of them preferred highly dramatic attitudes and costumes. Red flannel shirts would be unbuttoned, exposing muscular throats and bronzed chests, and a brace of pistols in the belt, with several knives, was a very common garniture. One bold and reckless miner insisted on shooting his pistol off just at the critical moment, although the artist told him it might blur the picture. The picture not proving to be satisfactory he threatened the unfortunate artists' life, until persuaded by some whose pictures had not yet been struck off that he "must not expect impossibilities of no man." Finally he consented to a picture with a pistol in each hand, the handles of two more showing above a cartridge belt, and a stack of rifles in the back ground.

In gratitude for having escaped with his life, the picture, which happened to be a daguerrotype, was simply loaded by the artist with gold. A double cord nearly an inch thick was made to encircle the broad brimmed hat, a chain that had it been a reality would have served to pull logs out of the mountains with, was plastered across the front of his waistcoat hung to an imaginary watch; the handles of his pistols and knives, and the tops of his boots were gilded with the same glittering metal. This feat established the photographer's reputation, and business poured in upon him in a stream that nearly paralyzed him.

He was often at his wits' end to understand the vernacular of his strange customers, and it taxed his resources to the utmost limit to comply with the demands that were made upon him.

Hovering about the pictures on the outside from the first day of his arrival the artist had noticed a curious old fellow with long fluttering thin gray hair, thin straggling beard, gaunt figure that seemed to have no flesh upon it, and pinched, leathery, pallid face out of which shone a pair of restless, brilliant, deep-set eyes.

He talked to no one, but seemed much interested in the pictures of women and children that filled one frame. He would stand for hours looking at them, smiling, shaking his head, and seeming perfectly entranced by a group of little girls with yellow hair floating over their shoulders, bare dimpled arms, and hands full of flowers.

So long as there were only crowds of men coming and going within the tent he did not show the least sign of interest; but during the second week, when a proud and happy miner escorted his wife and two children to the palace of pictures, this shadow of other days slipped inside.

He seemed much interested in the slightest detail. He got in the artists way, and made suggestions that nearly drove him frantic. At last he managed to stand so that the picture showed a

flutter of his gray hair under a piece of hat-rim, one ear and a fragment of shoulder.

But the miner only laughed when he saw it, and said: "Father Brown cud have had a bigger piece of him on the card than that 'thout his kicking," much to the relief of the artist.

After two weeks the novelty of the picture gallery began to pall on the community, who had found new diversion in a big strike in a new locality, and a one horse theater. A whole day had passed and not a single soul had lifted the flap of canvass but "Father" Brown, nor asked for a "shot," and the artist concluded that the harvest was over, and began to pack up his trap for a move.

"Father" Brown seemed much distressed when he observed these signs of departure.

"Be ye goin'," he demanded, standing in the door with a peculiarly disappointed look upon his face.

"Yes," answered the artist, touched by the tremor in the thin voice, "is there anything I can do for you before I go?"

The old man stepped outside and took a long look in all directions to make sure that no person was within ear-shot. "I jest did want ye to do a little job for me when ye had finished up for everybody else. I've watched ye, and how easy ye get the little, curly heads and laffin lips on to yer little pieces of tin. These be awful purty," he said, touching the group of little girls that had stood outside, "my little girl looks like these here. She's got hair like this one, only there is a shade more brown in it, and eyes that laugh like this one, and the hand that must be full of flowers must be like this little hand here, with the dimples all showin'."

"Well," said the artist kindly, "I'll set up the camera again and take the picture for you."

"You do it, and I'll give you this," and he took a bag of gold from somewhere and poured its glittering contents upon the artist's table.

"Make it like she looked the day she gave me that handful of flowers, and called me back to kiss me, and I'll give you twice as much," said the old man, his cheeks flushing a hectic red, and his eyes glowing.

"And where is your little girl," asked the artist, a terrible misgiving as to the sanity of his customer filling his mind.

"She's been dead these twenty years," said "Father" Brown sadly, "I never saw her no more after that day. When I came back at night she was dead! dead!" And he sank into a chair and mourned, and rocked himself to and fro.

"My dear man, I would take the likeness if I could for you, and it should not cost you a cent," said the artist, strangely moved; "but there are some things I can't do. I can only copy objects that sit before the instrument. I cannot photograph a memory."

The old man seemed dazed. He straightened up and looked at the artist with unseeing eyes.

"She was the daintiest bit of muslin the Lord ever put breath into. Just like the mother that died when she began to live. And like her mother, she loved an ugly, coarse man like me, the little spot of sunshine! While they lived I never could get ahead. Everything seemed to go dead agin me; but when they were both gone, then fate tried to pay me for their loss with pizen metal. I'd give it all for jest a picter to-day of

that little girl as she looked when she gave me the bunch of flowers and called me back to kiss her."

The artist tried to explain to the old man how impossible it was for him to make such a picture, but the tears sprang to his eyes at the sight of the distress and hopeless misery in the face of the lonely old miner.

"Well, jest the hand then; the hand and the bunch of flowers. It's askin' to much of mortal man, to ask him to make a copy of the puttest thing God ever made, but jest the hand. I'll give you twice as much money if you will only make a true picter of that little dimpled hand and the bunch of flowers as she offered them to me that day, when she called me back and kissed me," he pleaded, as men plead for the lives of their dearest.

The artist was naturally a very practical man, but his heart was so touched with the misery and pathos of the prayer that it is hard to say how much he would have given for the power to reproduce the little hand holding the bunch of wild flowers, both of which had been dust for twenty years. But money could not buy it and the glittering heap of gold was powerless to call back even a shadow of the loved face and form from the mists of the past.

"And ye can't?" said the old man while tears streamed down his face, "then what good is yer picters? If I had my little girl here in my arms, I'd not hev time to look at yer picters. It's when they're dead the picters'd be a comfort."

The artist gave him the frame with the group of little girls in it, put the gold back into his buck-skin sack, and gently closed him out of the tent, while he continued his packing, whistling softly to himself.

"There are some things that money won't buy," he repeated over and over, as if a new idea had been added to his book of personal knowledge.

ELLEN JAKEMAN.

*Written for this Paper.*

### AMONG IMPS AND FAIRIES.

Among the people of the Scandinavian countries still lingers a more or less strong belief in the existence of invisible, intelligent beings, neither departed men, nor angels, nor demons, but a distinct and separate class. In the imagination of the people, those beings are of various kinds. Some are beautiful and well disposed to the human race; others are ugly and delight in doing what harm they can to cattle, horses, and other property, as well as to children. Some live along the shores of the beautiful rivers that wind their ways among trees and flowers to the sea. Their music may be heard in the long summer-nights, when the sun, delighted with the beauties of the North stays on the firmament as if to enjoy the scenes and to give new beauty to the picturesque landscapes; others live in the woods; others in the ground, in mountains and where not? Numerous are the stories about these creatures of the imagination, with which grandmothers in years gone by used to entertain their grandchildren, during the long winter evenings, around the fireside. Of course, the belief in those elves and fairies and imps is dying out. The obscure corners of nature have been brilliantly illuminated by the lights of sciences, and as the shadows fade, it is

found that the mysteries of creation are of another kind than those conjured up by human minds without the aid of well directed inquiry.

The following story has often been told to Swedish children, probably in various versions. It gives an idea of the modes of thinking prevailing in ages less enlightened than ours.

In the southern part of Sweden is a large estate called Ljungby. Among its curiosities were formerly a horn and a whistle, both curiously worked and silver trimmed. Where these relics of antiquity came from, nobody in later times seems to have known; but popular love for the supernatural did not fail to account for their presence at Ljungby.

Some distance from the mansion, on a beautiful meadow, a large rock had found a resting place when in ages past the glaciers still covered northern Europe. Every Christmas eve—so the story was told years ago—this rock was lifted up and, supported by golden pillars, formed the ceiling to a considerably big hall. This was most beautifully decorated and illuminated by hundreds of lights, which were reflected in ornaments of gold and silver, forming a picture such as belongs only to fairy-land. Hundreds or thousands of little elves or imps gathered in this festival hall and evidently enjoyed themselves with drinking, dancing and singing, until the solemn midnight hour was announced by the large clock in the mansion. This being the hour of the birth of the Conqueror of all evil powers, the imps suddenly vanished; the lights went out and the rock resumed its place once more on the meadow. All this had yearly been observed from the mansion, for the feast of the fairies recurred every Christmas eve. Every means had been employed to free the estate from these uncanny occupants, but in vain. Nobody dared to approach the place when the imps held their celebration, until finally one brave young man resolved to see what was taking place under the celebrated rock. Christmas eve came. The imps were in full possession as usual. The hero of the story went to the stable and mounted the most fleet-footed steed on the estate and started for the place of festivity. On arrival there his eyes were dazzled with the splendor he beheld. In the middle of the improvised hall was a golden throne on which was seated a most beautiful woman, one probably stolen by the imps from some human family and bound by enchantment, seemingly for the purpose of serving as queen. Her crown sparkled of diamonds and all manner of precious stones and her dress was correspondingly gorgeous. Only a few minutes were left to our hero to contemplate this scene. The fairy queen perceived him and gave a few orders to her attendants. Two of them approached him immediately, one carrying a horn filled with some kind of beverage, and the other a whistle. Both were handed to him with a cordial invitation to drink of the horn and blow the whistle a certain number of times and then join the company in the general jollification. The young man took the horn and the whistle, gave his horse the spurs and started as fast as possible toward the mansion, followed by the whole company of imps.

He would soon have been overtaken and of course killed, had not, at this



critical moment, a friendly voice sounded to him from the crowd, coming undoubtedly from the queen: "Ride over the field and not over the road." The advice was at once complied with and the consequence was that the rider came home a few minutes before the imps arrived. For the field had been ploughed, and as steel is a mighty talisman against all kinds of imps, they had no power to pursue the rider over the field, but had to follow the road.

As soon as our hero arrived in the stable he placed himself under the horse and waited for developments. The fiends were soon there. They first asked very humbly for their horn and whistle, for these were the only means by which they could continue their celebrations of Yule. But their supplications did not avail. A fierce battle followed. But our hero was well defended by the noble animal, and the ugly little enemies received such blows from the iron-clad hoofs, that a number of them tumbled to the ground and vanished. It is uncertain, however, how the unique conflict between the horse and hundreds of imps would have ended, had not the midnight hour arrived; for the noble animal soon became exhausted in the uneven fight. But it struck twelve o'clock. The raging imps fled in all directions. Our hero was safe, and the estate was never again troubled with the supernatural Christmas visitors.

The horn and the whistle were kept in the mansion as the greatest curiosities, and may be there still, unless they should have been conveyed to some national museum for better safe-keeping.

*Written for this Paper.*

### BETHLEHEM TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, December 21st, 1893.—On this day, the day before Christmas, I want you to take a trip with me to the birthplace of Christ. I visited it a few years ago, and the notes of my pencil and my camera lie before me. The sweet face of a Bethlehem Madonna looks up at me from my table as I write, and photographs of Bethlehem shepherds in their sheepskin coats, registered by my camera only a year or so ago, make me think of those famous shepherds who first saw the star the night before Christ came. They watch their flocks on the same plains today, and in coming to Bethlehem from Jerusalem I drove right over the fields upon which they lay and saw the star.

### THE JUDEA OF TODAY.

Palestine is much the same now as it was nineteen hundred years ago. The greatness of its history has magnified its size, and it is hard to appreciate how small it is. You could lose it in one of the counties of Texas. You could ride across it in a few hours on a railroad train, and today a second class ticket from Joppa to Jerusalem costs you only a dollar. Between the seacoast and the mountains lie the rich lands of the Philistines. They are the famed plains of Sharon, and they are twenty miles wide and sixty miles long. The mountains of Judea would be lost in the Alleghanies or the Rockies, and the Mount of Olives is so small that you can go out of Jerusalem, walk past the Garden of Gethsemane and be at its top in an hour. Standing here you can look clear across Palestine. On a bright day you can see the thin, silvery Jordan tied as a string

to the great tin pan of the Dead sea on your left, and the vast, sparkling Mediterranean away over the plains of Sharon on the right. King David made a great fuss about his all-day's trip from Jerusalem to the Jordan, but the distance is only fourteen miles, and the Sabbath day's journey from the Holy City to Bethlehem is not more than six miles. The Jews dealt in big figures. They looked upon everything concerning themselves or their people through the right end of the opera glass, and their imagery is truly oriental. The probability is that Judea never had a very large population, and it is very doubtful whether Jerusalem was a large city in comparison with the great capitals of today. It now contains just about 40,000 souls, and the walls around it inclose less than a half section of land. You could crowd the whole city on a good-sized farm, and Bethlehem covers hardly more than a garden patch.

### A LOOK AT JERUSALEM.

Both towns lie in the hills of Judea, and they will show you in Jerusalem just where Herod lived when he got excited about the coming of Christ and massacred the innocents. I walked over the same floor upon which Pontius Pilate stood when he gave up the Lord to be crucified. The walls of Jerusalem are thirty-eight feet high. They would reach to the top of a four story house, and they run around Jerusalem cutting it out in the shape of a diamond. Outside of these walls the steep hills run down on every side and across the valleys formed by these you see other hills, and the whole country is rolling. The big diamond inside the wall is filled with a mass of box-shaped limestone houses, built one on top of the other and crowded into streets which cut each other at all sorts of angles. The roofs of the houses are flat. There are no chimneys and no windows. Many of their rooms look like vaulted caves, floored, walled and ceiled with stone, and those which open on the street are of this character. The streets have no sidewalks, and the shops are merely holes in the wall. The streets are vaulted and winding, and in going through them you think of the catacombs and appear to be going through long vaulted caves. The town is so densely populated that one room often constitutes a house for a family and these narrow streets are packed with people of all descriptions. They are so narrow that no carriage can enter Jerusalem, and in going to Bethlehem I had to walk from my hotel through the city and out of David's gate before I could get a conveyance.

### "A SABBATH DAY'S JOURNEY."

The ride from Jerusalem to Bethlehem can be made in less than an hour. It is one of the most interesting journeys of the world, and it is through a most interesting country. Outside the walls of Jerusalem you find many new houses. They have grown up since the building of the railroad and the Holy City has had a suburban real estate boom. These houses are of limestone. They have no gardens about them and the white walls and the white dusty roads as they glare in the winter sun are painful to the eye. About the gate you find camels with dark faced Bedouins upon them. They have guns with them and they scowl at you as you pass by. Here are ragged farmers on donkeys with their black and

white blankets hanging from their necks down over their bodies and half covering the animals they ride. Now you go by Russian pilgrims, who are on their way into Jerusalem to worship at the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, and here pass turbaned Mohammedans, who scowl at you. There are plenty of beggars. A bare footed Turk with a crate on his back yells out Bachsheesh and behind him stand the Turkish soldiers with guns in their hands and with swords at their sides. It is a motley crowd and you are glad when you have gotten your way through it and out in the country.

### AMONG THE SHEPHERDS.

My trip to Bethlehem was made in the spring. The hills were then dotted with olive groves, whose leaves shone like frosted silver under the bright sun of Palestine, and the plains through which the road passed were covered with grass as green as that of old Ireland. These were the plains on which the shepherds lay when they saw the star, and there the shepherds graze their sheep today. I saw perhaps a dozen bearded men in sheepskin coats who were watching their flocks on these Judean hills, and their eyes were kind, and their faces full of character.

In one place I saw a family of four, a husband and wife and two children which might have represented the Holy Family, with the addition of John the Baptist. One child sat in the mother's arms, another squatted cross legged on the ground, while the father lay on his elbow and looked curiously at me as I drove by. The faces of all were fine, and you will see nowhere more striking features than those of these natives of Palestine.

It is out in the country districts of Palestine that you realize that you are in the lands of the Scriptures. I saw a dozen old men during the journey whose patriarchal faces and long white beards remind me of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and an old turbaned Syrian wearing a long beard who rode behind me on a donkey made me wonder if he was not a second Balaam, and why his long-eared beast did not open its mouth and speak. Away off at the back I was shown the site of the town of Mizpah, where the Prophet anointed Saul as king when he was out hunting his father's asses, and the inn into which Christ turned to break bread when he conversed incognito with two of his apostles was shown to me. The site is now occupied by a Greek wine shop, with a billiard table as an accompaniment, and it is within a few miles of the spot where "David with his little stone the great Goliath slew. I passed this place in going to Bethlehem, and I find that there are plenty of stones there still, and a lusty, bear-headed Syrian youth was playing among them, though I did not note that he had the sling of his mighty ancestor. It was not far from this point that I rode through the identical land which was owned by Boaz, the richest farmer of this day, when he fell in love with Ruth, and disgusted his neighbors by marrying out of his sphere.

### THE GIRLS OF BETHLEHEM.

I don't wonder that Boaz fell in love with Ruth. The Bethlehem girls are among the beauties of the east and you will find more pretty girls in the hills of

Judea than in the same amount of territory anywhere else the world over. A shipload of these Bethlehem maidens, if they could be transported to the great northwest, would capture the bonanza farmers of the Dakotas just as Ruth captured this great landowner, Boas, and when they came back to Washington as Senator's wives they would be the belles of the capital. These Bethlehem maidens are fair skinned and bright eyed. They have straight, well-rounded forms, which they clothe in long dresses of white linen so beautifully embroidered in silk that a single gown requires many months' of work. This dress is much like an American woman's night gown without the frills and laces. It falls from the neck to the feet and is open at the front in a narrow slit as far down as a modest decollete dress. Over this gown they wear sleeveless cloaks of dark red stripes and the head they cover with a long shawl of linen embroidered with silk. Each girl wears her dower on her person in the shape of a necklace of coins and the forehead of each maiden is decorated with a crown of coins, some of which are silver and others gold. They do not hide their faces like the Mohammedan women and their features are clean cut and refined. I have seen fair samples of the pretty girls of most of the countries of the world and the Bethlehem girls are the equals of any. They are as intelligent as they are pretty, and I found that those whom I traded with usually got the best of the bargain. There is little poverty in Bethlehem, and the girls whom I met were well dressed, for the orient, and the seemed well-to-do.

As you near Bethlehem you find the hills grow more ragged. Their sides are covered with stones, and you see that they were terraced into gardens in the days of the past. About a mile from Bethlehem I stopped for a while before the tomb of Rachel. It is a little square building, about the size of a smoke house, covered with a white dome, and it is situated in the midst of a Mohammedan cemetery. It is worshipped by Musselmen, Jews and Christians, and its walls are covered with the names of travelers. A little further on you find David's well, and then go round a corner and come in sight of Bethlehem.

#### HOW BETHLEHEM BOOMS.

The Bethlehem of 1894 is one of the most prosperous towns in Palestine. It is bigger today than it has ever been, and it now contains about 6,000 people. It does a big business in making beads for the Catholic pilgrims and the Russians out of mother-of-pearl, and the most of the pearl paper cutters which come from Palestine are made at Bethlehem. The people make a great many backs for prayer books, and they are thrifty in the extreme. The town runs along the sides of the hills in the shape of a horseshoe, and it stands out against the sky, with big hills rising all around it. Its architecture is much like that of Jerusalem, save that the houses are newer and cleaner. They are built of stone, and they are more like stone boxes than comfortable homes. Most of them are one story, and they stand close to the cobblestone sidewalks, without yards or gardens. There are no sanitary arrangements to speak of, and these houses and a lot of big churches make up the town. The people composing it are chifty natives. They are Greek Christians, and there are only

three hundred Mohammedans and sixty Protestants in the place.

#### WHERE CHRIST WAS BORN.

I asked for the stable in which Christ lay in the manger. I felt use of finding it, for in Palestine every spot is marked, and, though it is now nearly 2,000 years since the events of Christ's life took place, the guides of Judea can show you every spot which His fingers touched and mark out every foot of land upon which His feet stood. I was told that it was at the western side of the town, and I found a great church built over it. Just opposite this church there was a saloon, and my turbaned driver spent his time in this while I visited the church. It is a great stone structure, ragged and old, with centuries of hard usage. It was built, it is said, 1500 years ago by Emperor Constantine. Its roof was once covered with lead, but the Turks stripped this off and made it into bullets when they captured it, and killed Christians with the product. The church has again passed into the hands of Christians, and the services were going on as I entered. I stopped for a moment and watched the Greek priests, who, in long black gowns, were chanting their service, while boys in bright-colored dresses swung incense lamps to and fro. There were, perhaps, 200 men and women standing at worship within the great hall, and the ceremonies were very impressive. Leaving this hall, I was taken down into the crypt of the church and thence to the stable where it is said Christ was born. I went down a winding staircase carrying a candle and at last found myself in a great cave about twelve feet wide and forty feet long, the ceiling of which was about ten feet high. This cave like room was floored with marble. Thirty two lamps burn day and night within it, and it has an altar at one end, under which is a silver star set into the marble pavement, where you find an inscription in Latin stating that on this spot the Virgin Mary gave birth to Christ. I was not surprised to find the stable a cave. I saw many such in Palestine, and a great part of the animals of the country today are stabled in caves. This stable, however, has been changed by the decorations of the church, and it is impossible to realize the real scene of Christ's birth while in it. I looked at the manger. It is made of marble, and it is said to be the identical manger in which He rested. This, of course, is a fraud, as is also the well at the other side of the crypt, where the holy water is said to have burst forth at this time for the use of the holy family. I looked down into this well. It is said that the star that guided the Magi fell into it and that it still shines down there in the water, but that it is only visible to the eye of the purest virgin. I looked into it, but, being of the other sex, could, of course, not see it.

There are a number of other chapels about the stable, each of which has its traditions, but the incense, the marble and the gaudy church decorations about them take you far away from the reality and make you think rather of the marble stables in which the Roman Emperor Caligula kept his golden-shod horses rather than the donkey and camel stable in which Christ was born.

#### HOW CHRIST'S BIRTHPLACE REALLY LOOKED.

From the real stables of the Bethlehem of today one can better learn just how

the stable of Christ appeared. I visited one after leaving the bedizzened and over-decorated sanctuary under the church. The stable is a cave, the floor of which is a rough stone. It has a number of chambers, which open into a sort of a court, and in these chambers are donkeys, camels and horses. They eat out of stone boxes, and in front of them on the floor men and women lie sleeping on the stones. There is no bed clothing, except their blankets, and they squat upon the stones when they eat their meals. A ragged, dirty Bedouin has charge of the whole, and his rates are about five cents a day per animal. The manger of Christ was probably one of these hallowed out stone boxes, and the Virgin Mary, in all probability, slept on the stones, or the straw. Within one of these stables I saw a Bedouin woman with a sleeping baby on her knee. She had just been feeding her child and one breast peeped out between the folds of her coarse rough gown. Her head was bound with a gaily colored shawl. There were rings on her fingers, bracelets upon her fair round arm, and a gold ring in her nose. Her face was, however, as sweet as that of any Madonna I have ever seen upon canvas, and her baby, just out of its swaddling clothes, looked as pure and innocent as the most famous representation of Christ. It was a scene for a painter.

#### CHRISTMAS IN BETHLEHEM.

Christmas is always a great day in Bethlehem, and the coming Christmas will be celebrated in its usual splendor. Thousands of people go from Jerusalem, and while you are reading this letter, the priests are preparing for the service of Christmas night. There will be sermons in the churches, beginning at 10 o'clock, and then in a procession the priests and the monks will march down the winding stairs into the crypt and visit the grotto of the nativity. They will carry with them a waxen image of a little child, which they will place in the manger, and as they do so they will chant the story of the nativity. This child will be dressed in the finest of lace and it will rest in the manger on rose-colored cushions of silk embroidered with gold. During the service the patriarch of Jerusalem will go through the ceremony of taking up and laying down the child to correspond with the words of the chant, and the service will last for several hours. On Christmas night all Bethlehem watches, and the day is one of joy and feasting. Bethlehem has more Christians than any other town in the orient, and its people are proud of the fact that Christ was born within their walls.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

A shocking murder has been brought to the attention of the people of Pocahontas, Idaho. A mother and her baby were found in a deep crevice in the rocks near that city. It is supposed that they had been murdered and thrown there. An effort is being made toathom the mystery.

William Akers, the Horse Creek trapper, yesterday brought in twenty-six coyote and four wolf skins to the county clerk's office, says the Cheyenne, Wyoming, *Leader*. The bounty on the lot amounted to \$58. One gray wolf skin was the largest ever brought into the office, being over eight feet in length.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

**NEW YORK, Dec. 18.**—A juror in the Henry Meyer case, was seized with an epileptic fit and court adjourned. Low was once an inmate of the Bloomingdale Asylum. The development of this fact may result in a mistrial.

**BRECKENRIDGE, Colo., Dec. 18.**—Some unknown person attempted at an early hour this morning to throw a bomb loaded with dynamite into a room over the Exchange State bank, occupied by George Engle, president of the bank. The bomb missed the window and fell to the sidewalk, where it exploded, shattering the windows of the bank and adjacent buildings. The purpose of the bomb-thrower was apparently to assassinate Engle, who was sleeping.

**VIENNA, Dec. 18.**—The relations between the Vatican and Russia are said to be far less cordial than some time ago. The pope, in a recent letter to the czar, complained of various acts against the liberty of the Polish Catholics. The terms of the czar's reply have not yet transpired, but should the czar decline to accede to the pope's request, it is expected the latter may make the matter the subject of a public pronouncement.

**SIOUX CITY, Dec. 19.**—A *Journal* special from Vermillion, S. D.: Kate Stefani had been keeping company with "Shorty" Babcock at Burbank, a village twelve miles from here, but at the request of her mother broke off the relationship. Today Babcock drove up to the millinery store where she was employed and said her mother was sick and had sent him to take her home. She refused to go unless her friend, Dolly Hemphill, also went.

Miss Hemphill consented, and the three got into a sleigh and drove out of the village toward the Stefani farm. On the road Babcock shot Miss Hemphill dead, and turned the pistol upon Miss Stefani, who escaped instant death by crawling under the sleigh seat, though receiving two dangerous wounds in her breast. Babcock then shot himself, dying instantly.

**WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.**—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Wayne McVeagh of Pennsylvania, ambassador to Italy.

John P. Irish of California, naval officer, San Francisco.

James H. Forney, Idaho, United States attorney for the district of Idaho.

When the appointment list was handed Senator Hill, he exclaimed: "What, have not all the Mugwumps been provided for yet?"

**CHICAGO, Dec. 19.**—In the special election for mayor to fill the unexpired term of Carter H. Harrison, John P. Hopkins, Democratic candidate was elected, over George B. Swift, Republican, by a majority of 1,387. Total vote: Hopkins (Democrat) 112,700; Swift (Republican), 111,313; Britzins (Socialist-labor), 1,517; Wakeley (People's Silver), 317.

**BARCELONA, Dec. 19.**—Of the six anarchists who swore to avenge Pallas, five have already been arrested, and will be court martialed. A feeling of alarm is rapidly extending throughout

the city. Most of the theaters are closed, and trade is completely paralyzed.

**ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., Dec. 20.**—Mrs. James McNarr, of Van Dyke, drove to town yesterday in a buggy. She brought her eight-weeks-old baby girl with her. When she reached town the baby was dead. In her anxiety to keep it warm she had smothered it.

**TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 20.**—United States Marshal Walker and New York capitalists are to build a railroad from Salt Lake to Los Angeles at once.

**WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.**—Senator Faulkner today received the following telegram:

**SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 20.**

Our Liberal friends formally dissolved their party last night, and adopted resolutions urging you to pass our statehood bill immediately. There is no opposition to our admission into the Union. Hasten the bill through the Senate and make us all happy.

Heed no representations that the old conditions still exist. The practice of polygamy has been absolutely abandoned. It is forbidden by the authorities of the Mormon Church, and any member contracting the relation would be subject to excommunication from that body. In our opinion no revival of it will ever be attempted, and if attempted would never succeed.

CALEB W. WEST,

Governor.

CHARLES C. RICHARDS,

Secretary of Utah.

JOHN W. JUD,

United States Attorney.

NAT M. BRIGHAM,

United States Marshal.

HENRY C. LETT,

Member Utah Commission.

**ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.**—A special to the *Republic* from Burlington, Ia., says: A rich vein of gold, assaying nine and a half ounces and 40 per cent copper to the ton, was discovered at Starr's Cave, this city, and a company will incorporate to develop the field. Liberal traces of tin and zinc were also found.

**WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.**—A. B. Hettleton, J. H. Rice and J. Andrews, representing the proposed ship railway through Mexico, appeared before the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce this morning to urge that the scope of the Doolittle resolution, authorizing a congressional commission to visit Nicaragua, be enlarged, so as to include an examination and report as to the practicability and merits of the proposed Eads isthmian ship railway through Mexico. The committee took no action. The intention of the company is to press the matter in the Senate.

**ROME, Dec. 20.**—The Italian chamber of deputies was crowded and much interest was manifested in the government's declaration of its policy. After the policy of the ministry had been announced, a workman named Angioletti from the gallery cried:

"This is a regular African Kral."

A scene of commotion followed, during which Angioletti was removed from

the gallery by the police, wildly shouting:

"Thieves! Robbers! Down with pillagers; death to public thieves!"

The gallery evidently contained some people in sympathy with the workman, for cries of "Let him alone" were heard.

**WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.**—Proctor introduced a bill to annex Utah to Nevada. Referred to the committee on territories.

At 3:45 p.m. the Senate adjourned until January 3rd.

**LONDON, Dec. 21.**—A fire started this morning in Hovey & Sons', drapers, establishment and spread to five other establishments. It is still burning. The loss already amounts to a million dollars.

The fire was extinguished this afternoon.

**ALBANY, Dec. 21.**—Edward Peyson, the veteran pedestrian, walked leisurely up State street hill this morning, and at 9:40 stood in front of the steps of the capitol, just 11 hours and 20 minutes ahead of schedule time. His time from New York was seventy-two hours.

**ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.**—Of the 200 veteran soldiers poisoned by eating putrid meat recently at the annual banquet 180 are still in a serious condition, and thirty-six have died.

**LONDON, Dec. 22.**—In an interview with the solicitor or Baroness Roques the lawyer said fresh sensational evidence has been discovered in favor of Mrs. Maybrick, Baroness Roques's daughter, in prison for poisoning her husband, and that urgent means will be taken to induce the secretary of state for home affairs to open an independent inquiry into the case under the new developments. The newly discovered evidence comes from the captain of a Halifax, N. S. ship, who has been away at sea. This captain declares that he often saw Maybrick putting arsenic in his food. Maybrick declared that he must have something to keep him up and that he took enough to kill one unused to it.

**CHICAGO, Dec. 22.**—Pale and evidently in great fear, Mr. Andrew Foy appeared on the witness-stand at the opening of the Coughlin trial this morning, with a policeman near to guard her against harm, which has been darkly threatened. The defense objected to her testimony on the ground that evidence by a wife calculated to implicate her husband in a crime is incompetent. The understanding was that she would tell of a series of meetings at her house, at which Coughlin was recognized by all as the leader, and that her husband afterwards confessed that at these meetings the plot was formed which led to Dr. Cronin's murder, and that her husband took part in the plot and was present shortly after the murder was committed. Judge Tutbill finally decided to admit Mrs. Foy's testimony, her evidence to be confined to what she saw and to what she said to any one of the conspirators.

The examination then proceeded amid the most profound attention on the part of the audience which filled the room, and with constant objections from the defense.

**CAPTOWN, Dec. 22.**—Natives who arrived at Butuwayo report that Captain Wilson and his thirty-five men,

who were thought to have been massacred after falling into the Matabele ambush, defeated King Lobengula's force on the brink of Shangani river, Dec. 4. Lobengula fled. Premier Rhodes announced that the natives are daily yielding guns and assegais in large numbers, and the Matabeles are submissively settling in small kraals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—Secretary Herbert this morning gave out his decision in the case of Commodore Stanton, detached from the command of the South Atlantic squadron for saluting Mello in the harbor of Rio. The secretary restored Stanton to duty and assigns him to command the North Atlantic squadron. This is regarded as perhaps the choicest station to command.

TOPEKA, Dec. 21.—A special to the *Capital* from Abeline, Kan.: Letters written by one R. F. Rock, and dated Topeka, was found here and outlined a scheme for kidnapping Ruth Cleveland next month. Five people are named as implicated in the deal. At first it was thought to be a joke, but developments show that it was probably the scheme of a crank, who has been hanging around the city recently, but has gone East.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 21.—Six hundred delegates, representing nearly every municipality in the state, attended the business men's convention today. Governor Waite was present.

"I am in favor," he said, "of fighting for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, not all summer, but till hell freezes over."

Resolutions were adopted, denying that there was sufficient reason for calling an extra session of the legislature, and declaring that such a course would do the state more harm than good.

EDINBURGH, Dec. 22.—The jury in the Monson trial this afternoon returned a verdict of "Not proved."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The first attempt to get a judicial determination of the legal right of the commissioner of pensions to suspend a pensioner from the rolls came up today in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. It was brought in the form of an application by Charles D. Long, a justice of the supreme court of Michigan, for a mandamus to compel Commissioner Lochran to restore him to his full rating, \$75 per month. Justice Bradley issued an order on the commissioner to show cause why the mandamus should not issue, and the writ being returnable today, the matter was argued by counsel.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—Near Winchester, O., the dead bodies of L. P. Ryan and wife, aged 81 and 78, were found at their home. Wounds on their bodies showed that they had been clubbed to death. Rescue Parker, colored, was arrested on suspicion, and confessed, implicating his half-brother, Sam Johnson. Parker was hurried to jail to avoid the vengeance of the mob. Johnson was left at large on account of lack of faith in the truth of that part of Parker's story implicating him.

OMAHA, Dec. 22.—General Solicitor Thurston of the Union Pacific, in speaking of the scheme of reorganization, said: "There are many plans for reorganization of the Union Pacific property in the air. The general scheme, however, that seems to meet

with most favor is that the Union Pacific proper, together with those lines which are properly a part of the system, although classed as feeders, shall be reorganized under Congressional legislation, and subjected to sale under the direction of the court. A sale is absolutely necessary, that a new company may be formed that will permit a fresh start being made. With reductions made in the fixed interest charges, the property would be able to pay interest on its obligations and the principal of the government debt, so that the government security would grow better every year, while the liability would grow constantly less. Should the administration disapprove of some of the features the theory of reorganization would have to be completely discussed over again. The rights of the government must be sacredly guarded, as well as the rights of individuals, and this requires no inconsiderable time."

MADRID, Dec. 23.—The city is threatened with famine owing to the strike of the bakers. The governor has applied to the military to establish bakeries. The governors of the neighboring provinces have been requested to send supplies of bread here.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The Associated Press has obtained a copy of a violent manifesto which the French anarchists in London have secretly prepared for distribution in Paris. The manifesto is headed: "Dynamiters, to the Panama Crew." The manifesto says: "This first dynamite explosion will not be the last for you wretches. Since 1871, when you converted Paris into a charnel house and massacred 85,000 proletariats, the republic has been turned into a den of thieves, directed successively by the scoundrel Thiers, the brute MacMahon, the thief Grevy, and the maukin Carnot, while the poor hounds below were condemned to white slavery or die of starvation in the streets.

"Do you think such a state of things can endure? No, revolution will devour you. We whom you outlawed, will come to the rescue of the starving and duped poor, who cannot wait patiently like the labor deputies, so-called because they had no work. These traitor and renegade deputies declared recently that you would have them shot like rabbits, but they decline to be blown up with you. Don't hold the miserable socialists responsible for the dynamite; they only want to enrich themselves like you."

After a further denouncement of the socialists the manifesto proceeds to describe the bourgeois class, saying they are "worse than dung, and we warn those who are demanding the death penalty for Vaillant, who followed the knife of Lauthier with a bomb thrown in the midst of your robbers' cave, to look out for your skins. That was merely a foretaste, Monsieur; you, who inwardly prefer to surrender to being blown into shreds and into the air."

"Vive la revolution sociale!" "Vive l'Anarchisme!"

MADRID, Dec. 22.—A bomb exploded yesterday in the village of Soda. A drug store was wrecked, but nobody killed. An anarchist named Cermeno and his son have been arrested at Barcelona. It is believed they were implicated in the bomb outrage in the Liceo theater, and attempt upon the life of

General Campos. Important documents were seized at their lodgings.

BARCELONA, Dec. 23.—Jose Cedina, the anarchist, who already has confessed that he threw the bomb in Lyceo theater, has made another confession. He says he was selected by the anarchists last September to assassinate Gen. Martinez Campos. He went with Pallas and a number of anarchists to the review, took a position from which he could easily have accomplished his design, General Campos being the reviewing officer, but at the last moment his courage failed, as he realized that if he threw the bomb hundreds of persons in the crowd which surrounded the general would be killed or wounded. Pallas urged him to throw the bomb and when he refused, Pallas, with an expression of contempt snatched the bomb from him; but his nerve also was overcome for a time, and the delay saved the general's life. Up to the time of his execution, Pallas maintained that he was alone in the attempted assassination. Cedina says he threw the bomb in Lyceo theater to avenge Pallas's execution.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Dec. 23.—At 1 o'clock this morning fourteen Hungarians were engaged in excavation of the foundations for the new building for the Carnegie Steel company when the walls caved in. Wild rumors to the effect that all were killed at once spread, but the accident proved less serious. John Knoddie was killed and John Noroski, John Harko and Charles Marriatt injured. Noroski may die.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 23.—J. W. Griddle, who has been hunting fossils in the Wyoming bad lands for six months past has secured enough material to restore the skeleton of at least four different animals of mammoth proportions, which will be fitted up and placed on exhibition in the American museum at Central Park, New York.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The President has granted pardons to Joseph P. Burton, Wm. E. Jones, Chet Palmonier and Stephen S. Barton, Utah.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The secretary of state has received the following dispatch from Rio, dated yesterday: "The American dockmasters, each hold a Brazilian Pacific dock permit. The docks specified are contiguous points. Protection from shore fire is promised by the government. Instruct Picking to anchor off that point for convenience till the question is equitably settled. The insurgents make fires of fire anywhere to suit their purpose, thereby indefinitely blocking the neutral commerce without previous notice."

The dispatch is signed by Towns, United States consul general to Brazil. The dispatch is supposed to mean that the Brazilian government has granted a permit for shipping to unload at certain wharves and that Towns wants the naval forces to respect these permits and not fire along these lines. It is not likely that such instructions will be granted.

The *Millennial Star* of December 11 announces that Elder M. A. Lewis has been released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Welsh conference and has been appointed to labor in the Irish conference.



Written for this Paper.

## CONUNDRUMS.

The mammoth fair at Chicago was a huge practical advertisement. The manufacturers of this country exhibited their wares, not only to our own people but to the world at large. All nations had the opportunity of seeing our conceits, our inventions, our progress. We also had the opportunity of seeing theirs. Both sides could contrast one with the other, could note peculiarities, excellences, diversities and advantages. In many senses each had its specific productions. Climate, custom, experience, secure excellence and defy competition, as if the finger of Omnipotence had given an individuality to nations as to persons, which means interchange without rivalry, and union without unequaled similarity.

Nor was it possible for this overwhelming display to be studied as a whole. It could only be glanced at, its outer and inner salient points could be securely photographed on the mental tablets of the observer. But wherever there was a true student, he had his choice—there were lines which commanded his sympathy, aroused his faculties, and ministered especially to his taste, occupation, profession or life. The art student would exhibit little love for ponderous machinery, the machinist little for sculpture, and the man of modern sciences little for forms of manufacture save as these might be affected by his own inventions or discoveries. Unless this isolation or sectionalized method was adopted, little influence of an educational character could result. With it we may look for progress as significant as that made in England after the pioneer exhibition of 1850-1. She there realized the defects which prevented her from becoming the workshop for the world, and since that, by design, solidity, price, supply, she has made the earth tributary to her wealth, fame, influence and the sustenance of her industrial millions. By questionable methods perhaps, at times, but in the order of Providence doubtless, she has carried commerce in one hand and civilization in the other. She created markets for her products wherever barter or force could do it. Her manufacturers, merchants and ships have navigated the seas and traversed the continents and islands of the earth, and new worlds have been opened by diplomacy or conquest as best secured the prize. The prosperity consequent in this enlarged field of action, and the protection afforded by fleets and representatives, have been potent factors in colonizing her surplus population and in turn by judicious measures and trade policy making them and their posterity her customers for years at least.

The restless enterprise of kindred blood in this nation, saw the home market largely supplied from the mother country; and partly from antagonism, partly from speculation, the resources here were gradually utilized, particularly when emigration set in so like a flood, and artisans of every kind were seeking labor. And yet no sooner was the way open than manufacturing enterprises—so called—became the shuttlecock of both manufacturers and politicians.

In the early sixties, probably a

couple of potteries of the crudest kind were in this country. England had the market, if the writer remembers correctly, on a nominal tariff. Application was made to Congress for protection, ten per cent being all that was asked. Compromise settled upon nine but this idea once introduced, has kept growing and reaching out with the increase of potteries, until from low grades upward, the tariff is now from twenty to sixty per cent. However, the purpose was not to run into topics of controversy but to show that this very manufacturing activity is not satisfied with the market growing out of the sixty-five millions of a home population, but it now wants to find an outlet for its surplus products, and diplomacy enters the arena of trade, suggesting reciprocity in deal wherever this can be done successfully, the mother country meanwhile being one of our heaviest buyers, and almost without restriction as without this reciprocity.

The lesson of these modern and national methods is not without a home application. We have our manufacturing concerns, none of which are run to their capacity, and consequently they are run at a loss. Goods accumulate, and the voluntary market is a limited one. There is not pressure enough—education enough—among the masses to meet the present circumstances. The many know but little of our home made goods. We have had factories for years, annual fairs in this city and an occasional one in other places which make up our public effort at the exhibition of these goods. Advertising in our local press has been used but little and read less. Drummers have visited every outside store, more intent upon selling than introducing; and unenlightened upon the political economy of home industry, sleepy keepers of stores with few exceptions have rarely taken more than the pains of inexperienced men in other directions. As a result from this kind of advocacy and push, but little as result. The people are charged with apathy, indifference and even dislike to home-made goods, when the fault, in part at least, was assuredly elsewhere.

Now, had we been so placed that a tax, tariff, or whatever you may call it, could have been levied on importations, even to the extent of prohibition, no doubt home-made flannels, blankets, boots, shoes, hats, soaps and many other articles would have been in the ascendant. Politicians, however, have not settled this yet. Subsidy, bounty, protection, are as fiercely denounced by one as upheld by another, and legislation prohibits between states any trade discrimination. But if it is a good thing for diplomacy, for nations to seek—nay, to almost compete—a market for their surplus products; if international exhibitions at fabulous cost are instituted for this end; if states have fairs, and countries or cities deem exhibitions advantageous; if we claim this as an unanswerable argument in favor of our resources when we send an exhibition car to the manufacturing East, why not try to educate our own people—the people of Utah Territory? Why not expand the exhibition principle and send out representation, individually

or jointly, into every settlement? A perambulating exhibition, taking a room or more, staying a day or two, inviting the people to see and handle what is being produced in so important a direction? They would come by the hundreds and by the thousands, if an intelligent agent had charge thereof, and home manufacture would become the topic of the fireside; and when the pride of the people was stimulated in this way, the present factories, at all events, would not have to go a thousand miles from home for patronage which is at their very doors. Failing here, a house to house canvass with a few samples—shoes, soaps, woolen goods and every other portable thing—could be shown by a certain type of patient, persevering, continuous men, until all Utah would be aflame, and the sympathies of the masses would be so enlisted that storekeepers would be obliged to handle these harbingers of industrial salvation, or the people would combine and distribute for themselves.

Agents for eastern mills and Massachusetts shoemakers traverse everlastingly the length and breadth of our Territory, but some of our local manufacturers are as hopeful as our nurserymen used to be (as before remarked). They lived—no, existed—on hope, until eastern men came in here and captured, then held, that trade to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars ever since. These were all glib of tongue. They carried samples, or colored and exaggerated pictures. They went to the people, entered their homes, talked trade, enlisted many of the dealers—shall we say by sophistry?—yes, and can prove it, too; and home men are still “hoping against hope,” unable to compete, apparently, with the bustling representatives of imported goods.

Let the New Year inaugurate a more aggressive policy. We need it. Our youth need it. Progress, supremacy, labor, finance and investment demand greater energy and a more active policy. When this comes, then we may boast more of our enterprise, and count with greater certainty upon the goodwill of our posterity.

Written for this Paper

## WAYNE COUNTY'S ATTRACTIONS.

FREMONT, Wayne county, Utah, Dec. 13, 1893.—Presuming that some of your readers would like to know more of Wayne Stake, which embraces the county of that name, I write you to say that it lies outside the Great Basin, on the eastern slope, and its waters find their way in the Fremont river into the Colorado, and it has the most varied climate, perhaps, of any county in the Territory.

Fremont, or Rabbit valley, in the west and upper end of the county, has four settlements, viz., Fremont, Loa, East Loa and Thurber, with about 10,000 acres of tillable land, about one-half of which is under cultivation, and perhaps 1000 acres subject to homestead and desert entries.

Fish Lake is one of the sources of our water supply. It is about three-fourths of a mile wide and seven miles long, and is used as a reservoir; but the supply is only sufficient to raise it about three feet. However, that amount of water is a nice thing to have

on hand on a hot, dry time in June every year.

A right of way and grounds have been purchased for a reservoir two miles below the lake, where, it is estimated, one mile-square can be covered twenty feet deep of water, with a dam 400 feet long, 80 feet wide and 80 feet high. The dam is already begun, and is being built of log cribs filled with rock on both sides and dirt in between them, with a wooden pipe or flume underneath to draw the water through.

Should these two reservoirs be insufficient to store up all the water that will be needed when all the land is brought under cultivation there are two more good sites with ample supply for winter storage.

Although this valley is over 7,000 feet above sea level, yet we raise oats, wheat, barley, lucern hay (two crops a year), the finest potatoes entirely, small fruit, and on the young orchards, apples, cherries and plums have been ripened.

East of and adjacent to the valley are Teasdale, Grant and Grover, three small farming districts, with perhaps 6,000 acres of tillable land, with about 2,000 acres under cultivation and 2,000 acres subject to homestead and desert entries. But the water supply is insufficient, but with two or three reservoir sites. Here the climate is milder and the growing seasons two to four weeks earlier than up in the valley.

As we go east we get into a very rough country (if it is lawful to call it a country) dropping off rapidly; the river passes through an unexplored box canyon two or three miles when it opens out a little, and at "The Junction" is a very fine peach orchard and several acres of fine grapes.

Here is found the most varied climate, perhaps, in the world. On the south side of the canyon are ice and snow during the entire winter, while on the other side and within eighty rods one may plow any day all winter. In summer the one side is cool, while the other is hot. Gardens and vineyards by the side of walls of solid rock 400 feet high! For ten miles down that box canyon are little pieces of land, rich as Eden, but sad and silent, save the murmur of the passing stream and sighing breezes, awaiting the hand of industry to turn them into fruitful gardens, orchards and vineyards.

In the eastern and lower part of the county are:

Pleasant Creek with 2,000 acres of land, ranging from the high table lands covered with lofty pines and cedars, down the creek through gorges of red and white sandstone for fifteen miles; water insufficient but having two good reservoir sites; about 500 acres cultivated.

Cainesville, on the river, with about 1700 acres, mostly claimed; plenty of water and coal.

Blue Valley, with about 2500 acres, and

Hanksville, about the same—each of which have under cultivation about 500 acres, and all of the four last named places want more people, and will be pleased to divide their lands with Saints desiring homes. Twenty acres is a good farm here, if properly cultivated, if not too much. At many of these farm homes, coal for fuel is very inconvenient, being too far away

to carry in a scuttle, and too near to pay to take a team for it. Here too, is very rich, sandy loam, and stiff heavy clay; and apples, pears, peaches, grapes, sugar cane, corn, melons, tomatoes, wheat, oats, barley, etc., thrive well, and lucern hay may be cut four or five times a year. There is one reservoir site at Hanksville.

These settlements find a market for their produce in the stock men of Boulder Valley and the Henry Mountains, and the gold miners thereabout; there being one ten stamp mill in operation, with gold discovered in many places, both in quartz and in placer diggings.

Cultivated land with title and water right in the county ranges from \$8 to \$20 according to quality and location.

Prices current.—Roller mill flour per 100 pounds, \$1.75; oats per 100 pounds 75c; wheat per bushel, 50c; Beans, 5 to 6 cents per pound; potatoes, 80 to 40 cents per bushel; beer, dressed, 5 and 6 cents per pound; pork, dressed, 9 to 12½ cents per pound; molasses, 50 cents per gallon; lumber, at saw mill, \$10 to 18; shingles per bundle, \$2; excellent fire wood delivered at your door per cord, \$1.25; fence poles, 10 cents each; cedar posts, 10 to 12½ cents each; average cows, \$15.

These are trade prices, as there is very little money in circulation.

Wanted—Good farmers and gardeners, carpenters and blacksmiths, masons and plasterers, capital and experience to start up and operate two creameries, and good people generally to consume the flour of one roller and two burr mills, and the lumber of one steam and two water saw mills; to burn and use lime and brick, and work our sulphur deposit, and some of our vast quantities of gypsum and aluminum, and assist in building reservoirs, canals, etc. Yours respectfully,  
F. A. YOUNG.

Written for this Paper.

### BEAVER'S "CAUSE CELEBRE."

BEAVER, Dec. 18, 1893.

In May last, Sam J. Kenyon, of your city, well known as a banker, real estate dealer and Republican politician, made a trip down this way with mines and the "main chance" generally in his mind's eye. Discovering that there was money in buying jurors' and witnesses' certificates and holding them till the Legislature made an appropriation for taking them up, he at once laid plans for getting them in on a large scale. To that end he secured the services of Henry Emerson, a well known and prominent citizen, having previously been county clerk and still later mayor of the city, having been recommended and endorsed by Deputy Marshal James McGarry. Kenyon at once consigned to Emerson \$1500, which was placed in McGarry's safe and drawn by Emerson as required. In September Kenyon sent \$1000 more, which Emerson received and placed in the cellar of his saloon, throwing a quilt over it. This was Saturday afternoon and the money remained there undisturbed till the following midnight or perhaps later, when it mysteriously disappeared. Emerson at once claimed to the one who was with him in the cellar when the loss was discovered (Deputy Sheriff Hutchins) that he had

been robbed, and together, they proceeded to McGarry's office where information of the loss was given. The marshal and his aids were on duty, although it was then about 2 a.m., guarding some prisoners who were to be taken to Salt Lake that day. They all scouted the story, McGarry telling Emerson it was "like looking through a ladder;" subsequently, feeling as he said that he was morally responsible for the money, the marshal became greatly excited and presenting a loaded gun at Emerson demanded that he return the money or "he would blow his brains out." Then and at all subsequent times Emerson denied taking or having any knowledge whatever of the levanted treasure. He was promptly arrested and on examination before Justice Farnsworth was held in \$2000 bonds to await the action of the grand jury. This body indicted Emerson early in the present term and his trial was immediately set for Tuesday last.

At that time the court room was thronged and remained so during the whole of the proceedings. The array of attorneys was something unusual, there being four for the prosecution and three for the defense; all of these, however, but Thurman in the former place and Kenner in the latter, acting only in an advisory capacity. It was one of the hardest fought legal battles that ever occurred in this district, the advantage being with both sides in turn but with neither long. Mr. Thurman showed himself to be by great odds the strongest prosecutor we have ever had here; he never lost a point and kept the defense on the alert from start to finish.

The theory of the defense was that Emerson was in the habit of keeping his own money in the cellar and had never lost a y there before; that he was careless and indifferent in money matters and not so solicitous or watchful regarding its safety as other people usually are; that there are apertures in the foundation for letting in air to the cellar and that when there is a light whatever is transpiring there can easily be seen from outside; that some one of the numerous hangers-on about the place had seen Emerson looking at the money and had raised a window of the building (having previously removed the nails which held it down without being observed) crawled in at it and then going into the cellar had taken the money and fled through the door, the bolt of which was drawn; that it was absurd to claim that Emerson would select such a time to take the money when it was where he could take it at any time without being seen and that defendant's general reputation in the community was good. The kill and persistence with which the prosecution opposed this array of defensive matter elicited the warmest ecoucuments at times, and both sides occasionally received a slight demonstration from the audience which Judge Barter promptly suppressed in its incipency.

Thus matters went on, the court meantime convening half an hour earlier than usual, taking but an hour for recess and remaining into the night, till 9:30 Wednesday evening, when the final argument on behalf of the People was concluded. The judge's charge was quite lengthy and as usual decid-

edly fair to both sides. The jury retired and shortly after it returned into court. Not one other person than those who were present could have got in, even the bar and clerk's office being crowded. The clerk received the verdict and before he started to read it a pin dropping could have been heard in any part of the room. The words "not guilty" were scarcely out of his mouth when the audience broke loose in defiance of restraint; Emerson was surrounded and all but smothered with congratulations, while his staunch friend, Joe Huntington, who stood by him throughout, threw his arms around the extricated man's neck and kissed him. A more dramatic spectacle is rarely witnessed in a court room.

Thus ended the sensation of the term and the season. One of the humorous features occurred on the second morning while the reading of the previous day's minutes was going on. Judge Judd leaned over to the defendant's leading attorney and said in a whisper—"If you'll drop this defense and enter a plea of guilty I will only give you half the punishment;" to which proposition the reply was given—"I won't be outdone in generosity, I'll throw off the other half." This is not strictly new but it never fit any better than on this occasion.

The docket is an unusually heavy one and will not be cleared off this term. Most of the cases will go over till May.

The spice of life has been the prevailing characteristic of the criminal docket. These cases tried are classified as follows: Murder, (habeas corpus) arson, embezzlement, grand larceny (5), petit larceny, burglary (2), unlawful cohabitation (2), unlawful branding and adultery. LEX.

Written for this Paper.

### ANOTHER "POTATO PATRIOT."

HEBER CITY, Wasatch county, Dec. 18, 1893.—As a potato patriot, I, in common with my friend A. Bird, of Kanosh, am very much surprised and disappointed with the Agricultural Bureau's report of Utah's "spuds." I can't think the crop is as bad as reported, or else in some parts of the Territory there is nearly a failure. Heber City is 5440 feet in altitude, and as liable to suffer by frost as any part of the Territory. But notwithstanding the very short season, we had an immense crop of the mealies in Wasatch county. Hundreds, yes, I may say thousands, of bushels have been hauled to Park City on wagons, some parties pulling their loads up those steep grades to the mines—or how much? Why! 25c. per bushel.

Yes, and glad of the chance to sell at that price; cash, you know, to pay taxes! Silver dollars are few and far between this fall. But "murphies" are plentiful; hence this exchange.

Having had the occasion to collect the acreage and product of potatoes for Wasatch county, and to be on the safe side of the fence, I reported a full average crop and somewhat better than last season. I give below figures of the crop of the whole county: Acreage, 200; product, 27,025 bushels—an average of 135 bushels to the acre, about four bushels to every man, woman and child. Charleston precinct, with a

population of about 850 souls, raised some 7,000 bushels, twenty bushels per head.

Our friend, A. Bird, of Kanosh, mentions size of the "spuds." I think we can report favorably also. My neighbor Fred Gilles brought to my house at digging time six specimens and they turned the scale at eighteen pounds and we had bushels of 'em—well, nearly as big in proportion. This variety is called the People's or Poor Man's potato—seed from Wm. Henry Maul, Philadelphia. They are a beautiful white potato, oblong in shape. Mealies is the right name for them, sure. The Freeman are all the talk in the states now. I have got a few bushels for a start next season; a white potato also.

A few words on our grain crop, which is good this year also, only in Midway precinct the wheat is shrunk by frost. Their fields lie close to the foothills of the Wasatch range, where snow falls very deep, and this spring it was very cold and stormy and they were late getting their crop in, and the frost came before cutting time. The total yield of the whole county was as follows:

1893—Oats, 75,336; wheat, 50,816; barley, 1,000 bushels.

1892—Oats, 72,677; wheat 50,558; barley, 796 bushels.

This year's crop is the largest ever grown in the county, notwithstanding the poor yield of Midway precinct, where very little of the wheat will make bread fit to eat; out of 10,000 bushels about 2,000 will do to grind up into flour.

We have a population of some 7,000 souls in the county, which will take about 85,000 bushels for the bread alone. Therefore it will take the strictest economy to make it last out until another harvest, though we have plenty of the mealie "spuds" to fall back on to help out the deficiency in the wheat crop. A great many of the "spuds" have been hauled to Park City I am aware, but I am satisfied there are plenty left.

As regards our taxes we have as few as any other county in the Territory delinquent; only some twenty persons I think had to be advertised as delinquents.

A few more lines on general topics and then I'll close. We have had a pleasant and mild fall, considerable wet weather though. I was comparing notes the other day; just one week ago we had a beautiful day, fifty degrees in the shade, and just one year ago at that date the thermometer indicated ten below zero on the morning following. That cold snap continued about two weeks—the coldest snap of all winter. Quite a contrast in dates. On the 13th inst it commenced raining, lasting two days, ending with six inches of snow on the 15th, and it has been bleak and cold since. Sunday morning the thermometer registered two below zero; pleasant weather in day time.

La grippe and influenza have visited every family most; but I think this sharp snap will clear the atmosphere, so that the health of the people will improve from this on.

Death has taken from our midst lately three old and estimable ladies, and today, the 18th, there has been carried to the city of the dead a bright and promising young lady, taken off

in the prime of life—the wife of Charles Ohlweiler.

Business is brightening up a little, and people are feeling more cheerful. Park City trade is looming up also. More anon. JOHN CROOK.

### LIGHT SHED ON "GREATNESS."

When the light of truth shines forth in this our day, as in olden time, exposing the false gods and idols of the age, together with the craftiness of men the cry is heard from our modern Ephesians on all sides—like unto their ancient fathers—"Great is our Diana," "Oh, how great is our achievements."

"Let not thine own lips, but another's, praise thee," says the wise man in his proverb: Hence not as one of them, but in their behalf, I have a word of "praise" to offer.

Looking over my tax receipts, city taxes only, on my one city lot in the suburbs, containing nothing but the rude dwelling sheltering my family, I find that from 1868 to 1889, inclusive, the figures foot up three hundred and eighty-two dollars and ninety cents (\$382.90); and that for the four succeeding years, the sum is four hundred and eleven dollars thirty-six cents \$411.36). Now without raising the question as to whether I have been imposed upon or favored by the assessor, but judging others by the figures herein set forth, I find that the taxes of the last four years more than cover the twenty-two years preceding.

Bear in mind that this is the regular annual tax, and that prior to 1890, nearly all improvements were made from it. Add now to that of the last four years, the special tax on all abutting property, covering more or less all visible improvements—except the Diana of the Eighth Ward square—such as extension of watermain, sewers, sidewalks, pavements, etc., and these boasted "achievements" begin to heave in sight.

Next pile on top the bonded indebtedness under which we groan, and still they loom up higher. Now on top of all, as the crowning capstone, put a bankrupt city, and you have this monument of "greatness" in full view!

Another word and I am done for the present: Eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand is, I believe, the amount collected or to be collected from this city and county the present year. Think of this vast sum, collected annually, and then sown to the winds on a floating element, scarce one dollar of it returning, or to be had for labor by those who were the producers of it! Then ask the question: Is it any wonder that there is no money to be had by the people, wherewith to meet the present year's taxation?

Let the coming Legislature make a note of it. Yours in defense of

TRUTH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 18, 1893.

Telluride, Colorado, miners, twenty or thirty in number, who went to the Johannesburg gold mines in South Africa last season, write very glowing reports to their friends in Telluride. White labor is scarce and commands good prices and the gold output is large. The statement does not harmonize at all with the reports of others who have been out there and returned.

## WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

Nevada is on the eve of a boom, says the *Denver News*.

Fremont county, Wyoming, claims to have 75,000 sheep on its ranges.

Butte city, (Mont.) street railway has ceased operations. It did not pay expenses.

Garfield county, Colorado, is to have a large poultry farm established near Glenwood.

In Archuleta county, Colorado, the boring for oil at Navajo is progressing satisfactorily.

At Cheyenne, Wyo., last week hunters were killing antelope within sight of the state capitol building.

In New Mexico farmers can raise Egyptian corn without irrigation. Cattle can be fattened upon it.

Chaves county, New Mexico, produces fine sweet potatoes. One man sold his crop at five cents a pound.

Thirty thousand sheep still remain to be shipped to market from Wyoming over the Elkhorn Valley road.

In Baca county, in the southeastern corner of Colorado, farmers are drilling in grain all through the winter.

Springer, N. M., will hereafter celebrate "Potato day," and Thanksgiving will furnish the date for the celebration.

In the San Luis valley, Colo., the mercury in the thermometers runs up to 100 degrees in the sun almost daily.

Trinidad, Colo., announces the arrival there of 1,100 live rabbits from Texas on the way to the Denver market.

Helena, Mont., taxes this year were \$250,000. Of this amount \$220,000 has been collected, leaving only \$30,000 delinquent.

Mesa county, Colorado, is agitating the building of a wagon road to connect the Plateau valley with Grand Junction.

The Boulder mineral springs will pass into the hands of Denver parties, who propose to build a hotel at the springs.

Navajo Indians are selling their surplus sheep at the Chaco trading post at \$1.20 a head for the Durango market.

Nevada county, Nevada, is having an open winter without snow. There is plenty of work and miners are doing well, says an exchange.

Hop-growing at Lovelock, Nev., has been very successful, and hop-planting will be extensively carried on there hereafter.

Fat sheep for the Durango, Colo., market were being sold last week in northwestern New Mexico for \$1.25 and \$1.50 per head.

At Grand Junction, Colo., the new gas well developments have been suspended until new casing arrives for piping the gas.

The relic hunters who went from Farmington, N. M., to the cave dwellers' ruins at Chaco, failed to obtain what they went after.

San Luis valley, Colo., farmers as-

sert they can afford to raise pork and sell cured hams at 12 cents a pound. Now is the time to start in.

Larimer county, Colorado, sheep men promptly dip all sheep in disinfectants as soon as they arrive within the county from New Mexico or elsewhere.

Governor Crounse of Nebraska has promised to have relief sent to the starving colonists in Box Butte county, on the Wyoming line.

Lake City, Colo., papers advise Hinsdale county miners to stay at home and develop their own mines, instead of running here and there after licks and booms.

Near Roswell, N. M., are many natural reservoir sites, and the people propose to convert them to profitable use by storing the surplus snow water from the mountains.

At Crystal, Gunnison county, Colo., snow is four feet deep and supplies scarce. Great efforts are being made to get in winter stores before the blockade is complete.

At Lamar and La Junta, Colo., the Santa Fe Railroad company will sink artesian wells this winter. The wells will be sunk 2,000 feet if necessary to get a flow of water at the surface.

Flat pea seed has been distributed in New Mexico by Delegate Joseph. It is a new forage plant which withstands the drouth and compares favorably with alfalfa.

In Butte, Mont., the county commissioners have purchased 400 cords of wood and a lot of axes and wood saws. The unemployed are now furnished with work board and lodging.

W. A. Richards, of Cheyenne, Wyo., better known as "Fatty," has departed. He is \$800 short with insurance companies for which he was agent, and owes considerable money around town.

Wyoming settlers are protesting vigorously against the nomadic sheep men who destroy the ranges and injure settlers, make no homes and pay no taxes.

Kit Carson county, Colo., invites the starving people of the East to come till its rich and unoccupied soil. Thousands of acres of rich land is still unclaimed in that county.

Nebraska Independents have put a boycott on the Lindell hotel at Lincoln because of its recent co-operation with the Republicans in the McKeighan case.

Richardson county, Neb., farmers will plant large crops of sorghum next year for stock feeding. They can raise two crops from the same ground in one season.

The North Platte, Neb., *Tribune*, reports an increase of the mortgaged indebtedness of that county during the month of November of \$14,153.38. The population of the county is said to be about 10,000.

The "White Wings' Prayer" is having an immense run east, west, north and south, and the Gunnison, Colo., *Tribune* claims it is entitled to a royalty on the 200,000 extra papers sold containing the prayer.

U. S. Grant Jr. has purchased the Hubbell house at San Diego, Cal., and it will probably be the permanent home of the Grant family. The house cost \$92,000 to build in boom times, but Mr. Grant paid much less than that for it.

A Mosca, Colo., farmer in the San Luis valley is hauling his wheat over the Sangre de Cristo mountains into Huerfano county and realizing \$1.10 per bushel. He hauls wood on the return trip and so makes his expenses.

The body of the old man found dead on the river bank above Washington, Yolo county, Cal., last Saturday, has been disinterred and identified by the deceased's two sons as that of John Smith, of San Pablo, Contra county.

On the Cache la Poudre, Colo., a curiosity has been caught in the form of an ermine. It is 20 inches long and 4 inches high. It made short work of a prairie dog placed in a box to keep it company.

Because Otero county, Colo., is to have a creamery the farmers of Prowers county want the same source of ready cash. There is room enough for a dozen prosperous creameries in the Arkansas valley.

Orders have been made for special annexation elections in the towns of Barnum and Colfax, Colo. Leave was granted to file supplemental petitions in the annexation of North Denver and Harman.

Near Sterling, Logan County, Colo., an irrigating ditch five miles long is being constructed from the Platte river to the Powell & Dillon ranch, near Iliff. It is to be finished by March 15.

Akron, Colo., fruit growers report the prospect for apples next season as very good. Apples, plums and pears grown on the former buffalo range will be a curiosity of the nineteenth century.

At Alamosa, Colo., the grain elevators are filled to the roofs. The flour mill there has 200,000 bushels on hand and can run night and day all winter. From two to four cars of wheat are shipped from Alamosa daily.

On Wednesday evening a lamp exploded at the Devore residence at Aspen, Colo., and frightfully burned Mrs. Devore and infant, a four-year-old child. Both are reported to be in a dying condition.

At Monte Vista, Colo., W. W. Wiley raised this year from twenty-seven acres sixteen car loads of potatoes. These brought him an average of 75 cents per hundred, a cash revenue of \$2,400 or \$90 per acre. He ships his crop to Texas.

The Eddy, N. M., *Argus* says: Arizona has 1000 miles of irrigating canals. The Pecos valley alone has more than that. Arizona has 1,000,000 acres under cultivation. So will the Pecos valley when the system is as old as the Arizona canals.

The Raton, N. M., Range records the fact that Colfax county has \$6,000,000 worth of property, only \$12,000 outstanding county warrants and \$7,000 rounded indebtedness, and yet county warrants only bring 65 cents on the dollar.

Larimer county, Colorado, has over fifty fancy chicken breeders, and it can show the finest lot of blooded poultry in the West, and yet the people



have to import eggs and poultry for home consumption. Thus writes an exchange.

The two-year old son of C. H. Keys of Leadville, Colo., was playing under a sleigh in front of his father's house and in some manner knocked down the board that held the shaft in place. The board caught the little fellow's neck and squeezed him to death.

Charles Honwig, a miner in Big Evans gulch at Leadville, Colo., had a narrow escape from death in his cabin on Wednesday night. He was thawing out some giant, when the stuff exploded, throwing him violently to the ground, badly cutting his head. He will recover.

Gray wolves are reported as becoming numerous and bold in the vicinity of Byers, Colo. Within the last week one stockman has lost two head of cattle through their depredations. To show what fierce animals these wolves are, one of these cattle was a large two-year-old steer.

There is a band of about twenty deer on Wood river, just above town, trying to make their way to the valley, says the Ketchum (Idaho) *Keynote*. The law regarding the killing of deer is respected here by true sportsmen and it would be expensive sport to any one caught slaughtering them.

Mrs. Le Grand, who went to Salt Lake City several days ago to have an operation performed for cancer, arrived home yesterday, says the Halley (Idaho) *News Miner*. She consulted three physicians, and the verdict was unanimous that her case was hopeless, and no operation was performed.

J. E. Hennessey, one of the leading educators in Northern California and principal of the Oroville High School, was found dead in bed on Wednesday. A bottle containing morphine was found in his pocket. He left a note to the landlord, indicating that his death was premeditated. He was insured for \$14,000.

An instance of the danger which besets pedestrians at San Francisco at night is the sandbagging of Robert McArthur, the leader of the Olympic Club of that city, who is still under the doctor's care. About 12:30 o'clock last Saturday morning he was given a terrible blow on the head, and the wonder is he is now a live man.

The Kansas City *Star* asserts that three years ago a Lawrence reporter was getting nine little dollars every week and going without a shave between Tuesday and Saturday. Now he owns a daily paper at Cripple Creek, Colo., has an interest in a gold mine and draws a salary of \$2,500 a year as a county officer. That's why the spirit of mortal should be proud.

The house of A. L. Jackman, of Levan, was broken into and burglarized about 3 o'clock a.m. December 2nd, says the Manti *Sentinel*. The burglar carried away two barrels of wine and a box of empty flasks. He proved to be George Deming, formerly of Colorado, and the stolen property was found in his possession. He has been held to the grand jury in bonds of \$500.

Arthur Chadwick, a San Francisco messenger boy 16 years old, fell from the fifth floor to the bottom of the elevator shaft in the telephone building

on Bush street, Monday, and was killed. The elevator was a little above the fifth floor when he jumped through the door, missed his footing and tumbled under the car. He was employed by the telephone company in the building.

On Wednesday night three men, armed with revolvers and knives, entered the cabin of a man named "Frenchy," a machinist in Baxter's foundry, adjoining Boise City, Idaho, held him up and robbed him of \$100 in money, a gold watch and chain, a Winchester rifle and a shotgun and marched him up the hill, threatening to kill him. They then went off down the river.

Frank Atherton, the man who was recently held up in his bedroom at Colorado Springs, has positively identified two of his assailants and has suspects of two others. The four safe blowers and hold-ups, who worked Pueblo Saturday night and were arrested at Salido, were seen by him in the county jail Tuesday. He says he is sure of two, and Marshal Dana saw all of them in Colorado City the night before the hold-up.

Dr. Parsons, assisted by Dr. Hamilton, performed an operation on the head of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Beauvois' 17-month-old child, says the Laramie (Wyoming) *Boomerang*. The operation was for hydrocephalus. The child's head was 21½ inches from ear to ear and 21 inches around the head. Fourteen ounces of water were taken from the head. The little one is now doing as well as could be expected. It has been growing gradually worse for a year past and was in a critical condition when the operation was performed.

A farmer living near Perth, Fulton County, says the Montgomery (Cal.) *Reporter*, helped steal his own hog the other night. He was awakened from his sleep in the middle of the night and asked by two men to assist them in loading a hog which had tumbled out of the crate in their wagon. He willingly gave a helping hand and then returned to quiet slumbers. The next morning he went to feed his porker, but there was no porker to feed. It then dawned upon him that he had helped load his own hog in the wagon the night before.

Christian P. Neilson met with a painful accident the other day while hauling posts from the Cedar hills. The Mount Pleasant *Pyramid* says he was dragging the posts behind a wagon, and was walking on the lower side. The ends of the post butting a large boulder, weighing a ton or more, and started it rolling down the hill. It caught Mr. Neilson, and knocking him down, passed over his left arm, breaking it just below the elbow, and bruising and mutilating the flesh badly. Dr. Woodring attended to the injuries and the patient is resting comfortably.

Twelve-year-old Henry Duck is locked up in San Francisco on a charge of murder. Trying to load a pistol which he was going to sell it went off and the ball passed through the heart of his little six-year-old brother, Jesse, killing the child instantly. The sad accident happened at the Duck home. All accounts agree with the story of Henry, which is to the effect that he

was fitting cartridges to a Colt's revolver. The shells were too large, and, as Henry endeavored to force one into the magazine, little Jesse stretched across to reach another cartridge. At that moment the trigger slipped and the hammer striking home sent the ball through Jesse's heart.

Jake Winter, a convict at the Colorado state penitentiary, is very sorry he stole a bicycle in October, 1892, and writes the board of pardons to that effect. He has made every reparation in his power, he says, having sold his watch and chain to reimburse the man he sold the wheel to, he has served over half of his two year term and would like to get out. If he should he solemnly promises to go back to his parents' Kansas home and "live an honest and industrious life the remainder of his days." He adds that since arriving at Canon he has been troubled with fits and paralytic strokes and "excoriating pains" in his head, and fears he may die. Secretary Gabriel has written for more particulars.

Considerable interest is being taken in the case of Mrs. Annie L. Cameron, on trial in the superior court at San Francisco, on a charge of attempting to murder M. J. Luyman, a well known real estate dealer in Oakland. The gentleman had a narrow escape when he was attacked, and he owes his life to the fact that the cartridge in the pistol snapped and did not explode. Mrs. Cameron is a well known society woman in East Oakland. She is the widow of Duncan Cameron, who died recently, leaving a very large estate, nearly all of which went to Mrs. Cameron. When she came into the possession of the fortune that was left her she made a number of investments that proved to be disastrous. Then she had some trouble with her children, and all these things tended to change her disposition and make her a different woman. Now she has to answer a charge of felony.

Rev. J. H. W. Harris is a minister who has been struggling against fate, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*. For years he has been engaged in various kinds of business, but he could never seem to strike it rich. Then he went into the watch club business, but this did not suit his taste, and after a brief career as a drummer he returned to gospel work. At Golden Gate, after a spirited contest with some opposing ministers, he succeeded in building a little church by the roadside. Here he tried to make a success at preaching. At last his congregation commenced to drop off one by one and join the opposing church until it was a hard matter for the minister to get along. His salary days were few and far between and so the church had to close. The minister had to eat—and he had to go out and hustle at another business. A short time ago he turned up in Oakland and conducted a series of meetings at the corner of Seventh and Market streets. He made a plea for the laborer and did a great deal of work among the poor. Then he became manager of a hard times department and distributed articles among the needy. At last he was caught by hard times himself, and has now filed his schedule in insolvency in the Superior court. Harris says his liabilities will amount to about \$5,000 and he has no assets.

# THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

## SWEDEN.

A railroad will be built between Vansbro and Engelsberg.

Prince Eugen is busy with two new and large paintings.

Rev. Carl Gustaf Hammar died at Holmo at the age of 88 years.

A railroad will be built between Fristad and Ulricehamn.

Queen Sophia is reported to be very sick, suffering from bronchitis.

Ex-sheriff A. L. Behm, of Sunne, Jemtland, died at Vals at the age of 83 years.

P. Elison, of Vanstad, died at the advanced age of 98 years.

G. Tholen, one of the most prominent citizens of Gefle, died at the age of 75 years.

M. S. Iversen, a prominent citizen of Gothenburg committed suicide by hanging himself.

The government will ask the next Riksdag for new and heavy appropriations for the naval defense.

G. W. Hallstrom the inspector of the Marieberg steam saw mill, committed suicide by drowning himself.

Many thousands of old coins were discovered by people digging in the cemetery at Ofverkalix.

Mrs. M. S. Sjogren, of Stockholm, celebrated her 95th birthday, still in the best of health.

One thousand men are working on the Uddevalla-Selanger railroad line, which will soon be opened to the public.

"Rev." Erik Boden, of Ostersund, has been discharged from the state church on account of drunkenness.

Up to the first of October, 35,035 people had emigrated to America from Sweden during the present year.

All the telegram messengers in the city of Gothenburg conduct now their business by means of bicycles.

While temporarily insane, Mrs. H. M. Olsson, of Lemne near Linkoping, drowned her two little children in a well.

J. Wedin, a farmer of Sjagom, the parish of Hætra, died the other day. Only a few hours after his death his wife expired also.

P. Jansson, of Samskartorp, Nerike, and his daughter-in-law were drowned near Fellingsbro. J. was 55 years old, and leaves eleven children.

The American box system has been introduced at the post office Sundsvall, and will probably soon be adopted by all the post offices in Sweden.

Diphtheria is raging epidemically in many parishes of northern Halland, and a great number of deaths from the disease has been recorded.

Carl Hellgren, a farmer of Myrænde in Allingbo, discovered, while digging the other day, nearly 2,000 old coins, some of which were between 800 and 900 years old.

The relief-medallion of Jennie Lind, the famous Swedish songstress which is

being placed in "the poets' corner" in Westminster Abbey in London will soon be unveiled.

The wholesale merchant Nordling of Sundsvall, has sold his large forests in Medelpad, Jemtland and Herjedalen to the Tunadal Stock company. The price paid was 800,000 crowns.

The Swedish Sloyd system is being introduced in the public schools of Naples, Italy, by Miss Victoria Appeltoft. Miss Appeltoft will stay in Naples for at least one year.

Dr. Gustaf de Laval, whose steam turbine was one of the wonders of the Chicago exposition, has made a new invention, the purpose of which is to reduce ores by means of electricity.

Dining cars will soon be introduced on some of the Swedish railroad lines. At present the passengers take their meals at different stations where the trains stop from 15 to 20 minutes.

Gothenburg will soon be made a free harbor. As known, Copenhagen was recently opened as one, and the Danish competition has already made the good people of "Sweden's Liverpool" a little anxious.

Swedish files are generally more carefully made than the foreign article and are consequently paid for by a somewhat higher price. They are usually cut by hand. In Sweden there are at present ten file factories.

The two oldest inhabitants in the parish of Bjursås, Dalecarlia, were buried in the same grave the other day. They were Mrs. Wahlborg Jansdotter, who was born in 1795, and Mrs. Anna Jansdotter, who was born in 1796.

About 200 emigrants returned two weeks ago, on account of the hard times in America. The last few days nearly two hundred more have returned. The people seem all to have their homes in the northern provinces of Sweden.

The smallest printing press in the world is probably one in Lund, which was recently constructed and manufactured by a compositor named J. Gustafson. The press is not longer than it will find room in a person's vest pocket.

It is said here that King Oscar has decided to appoint John R. Lindgren, the Swedish banker of Chicago, Swedish-Norwegian consul in that city. The public announcement of the appointment will probably be made some of the first days of next year.

Jakob Andersson, a peasant of the parish of Munsala in Oesterbotten was murdered by his wife and son. Both have been arrested. The motive for the crime was a horrid one, the mother having for a long time been intimate with her son.

Court officials, who use to be very well informed in regard to the doings of royalty, have given out that King Oscar is not at all pleased with the Crown Prince's hostile attitude as to a friendly solution of the Norwegian consular question. The Crown Prince is said to have

expressed some opinions of his own, which prove that he is far from the diplomat his father is.

There are several establishments in Sweden, where women receive instructions in dairy work. The government has given a grant to two Dairy Schools with a course of instruction of one year, and to 18 so-called Dairy Stations where the course lasts two years. Besides these there are dairy schools, both private and established by the Agricultural Societies.

A patent is granted in Sweden for a period of fifteen years. On giving in the application for a patent, a sum of 50 crowns (\$13.40) is paid, which sum, however, dating from 1894, will be reduced to 20 crowns (\$5.36). The number of patents granted during 1891 was 706, and during 1892, 699. All authority concerning patents in Sweden is held by the Royal Patent Office, consisting of a head chief engineer, besides other officials and assistant engineers. It devolves on the patent office to register trade marks.

The manufacture of toys in Sweden has of late years risen to a considerable importance. In 1890 there were four large toy factories. In 1892 the number of factories had increased to seven. Swedish toys, which are usually made of wood and are marked by durability and appropriate forms, have won prizes at many exhibitions and are today exported, especially to Norway and Denmark. The imports have in the same period very considerably diminished and decreased from \$134,000 in 1883 to \$43,000 in 1892. The principal toy factory in Sweden is Gemla, founded in 1866 and situated near the town of Vexio in the province of Smoland.

## NORWAY.

A railroad will be built between Ekerund and Flekkefjord.

Sloyd is now being taught in all the Norwegian public schools.

A board of trade will soon be organized in the city of Christianssand.

Franz Rummel is the name of a Norwegian pianist who is rapidly coming to the front.

Bjornson's "Maria Stuart" is being played at the Christiania theater to crowded houses.

The fishing of herring is very rich, and the supply is larger than the demand calls for.

Carsten Smith, one of the most prominent citizens and merchants of Moss, died at the age of 81 years.

The Norwegian schooner Felix was wrecked off the French city Barleur. The crew was saved.

The Holmen paper mill, which was recently burned down, will soon be rebuilt on a larger scale.

A building and loan association has been organized in Christiania by the members of the Effata Labor Society.

Norwegian marble from the Anker grinding factory is said to very favorably compete with foreign marble.

The defense societies of Norway have now collected 600,000 crowns which will be used for the building of a torpedo cruiser.

Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People" was performed at a Paris theater the other night, and scored a *succes pyramidal*.

Johan Lauritz Eitzen, ex-postmaster of Tonsberg, died at the age of 80 years.

It is now reported that Bishore Heuch probably will be elected bishop of the Christiania diocese.

*Forretningsposten* will be the name of a new commercial paper, which will be published in Christiania.

M. Martinsen Strand, one of the most prominent citizens of Hof. Soloer, is dead.

S. C. Hammer the new editor-in-chief of the *Slavangeren*, will probably make it an organ of the left.

The Roedfos match factory, which was burned down last summer, has now been rebuilt on a larger scale.

A special hospital for patients suffering from consumption has been built in Christiania.

Kathinka Nilsen of Christianssand who was recently proved guilty of arson, has been sent to an insane asylum.

Clara Mathiesen, of Christiania, is only 14 years of age, but has already met with great success as a singer in that city.

Ex-Minister Aimar Sorensen, one of the former members of the Sverdrup cabinet, has separated from Steen and the Radicals.

Jacob Dybwad, the publisher, has donated several hundred books to the Norwegian Seaman's Homes in New castle, Cardiff and Antwerp.

The bark *Evvivæ*, Captain Bruhn, of Grimstad, was wrecked off Fishguard. The crew was saved with the exception of one man, who was washed overboard.

The proposed commercial treaty between Norway and Switzerland will probably not go through, the Norwegian government having refused to give protection to Swiss drummers.

#### DENMARK.

Three fishermen were drowned off Helsingor.

Several houses were burned to the ground in Skive, and the loss is heavy.

H. O. Lieungh a well-known druggist of Lawrvik, died at the age of 65 years.

A new novel by Herman Bang, the eccentric author, will soon be published.

Mrs. M. C. Mortensen, of Silkeborg, died at the age of 96 years.

Small-pox is reported to rage epidemically in northern Jylland.

The Duchess of Chartres and her daughter are visiting in Copenhagen.

The Royal Library of Copenhagen has celebrated its 100th anniversary.

A Cremona violin was sold at a public auction in Copenhagen for \$304.

Ex-sheriff Christoffer Kriegbaum, of Resenfelde, died at the age of 94 years.

Nicolai Petersen, a well-known building master of Nakskov, died at the age 70 years.

Ferdinand Schmidt, the director of the Norrebro theater, died in Copenhagen.

At an exhibition of chrysanthemums at Copenhagen 125 varieties were represented.

Station master M. Nansen, of the Lunderskou railroad station, died at the age of 68 years.

Prof. Eugen Warming, a Danish botan-

ist, has been appointed corresponding member of the academy of Munich.

From January 1st 1894, a tariff of 16 cents per pound will be levied on imported bicycles and parts of the same.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess are paying a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, in Gmunden.

A bill permitting laymen to preach in the churches at the discretion of the pastor has been discussed by the riksdag.

Christmas Roses, a holiday publication, was printed in 53,000 copies this year, and every copy was sold weeks ago.

Jonas Lie, the famous Norwegian author, left Copenhagen for Paris the other day. He was accompanied by his family.

Their golden wedding was celebrated by Niels Nielsen and his wife, of Nygaard. The old couple is in the best of health.

A direct steamship line between Copenhagen—Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Pernambuco will be opened next March.

The steamer "Riberhus" left Esbjerg the other day, having aboard 1692 sheep, that had been bought by three Frenchmen. The steamer was bound for Dunkirk.

The telephone connections between Denmark and Sweden—Norway will be opened with a conversation by the kings, Christian and Oscar.

The Society "The Blind of Denmark" has secured about 7,000 signatures to a petition to the government for appropriations for a school for the blind.

The liberal voters' union at Copenhagen celebrated the 10th anniversary of its establishment by an entertainment, which was largely attended.

Every year 45 soldiers are sent to the Danish possessions in the West Indies. This year it took some time to induce that number to pledge themselves to remain six years in the colonies.

The government has issued a warning to the public not to use smokeless powder for common guns, its explosive power being so much greater than that of common powder as to burst many ordinary guns.

The households store's movement will perhaps be continued on a somewhat different plan. A number of substantial farmers have commenced to discuss the practicability or organizing a co-operative union for the sale of farm products in Copenhagen.

The opening of the new free harbor at Copenhagen took place the other day, and was accompanied by imposing ceremonies. The minister of the interior delivered an address, and Prince Waldeмар opened the lock, thus permitting the sea to rush into the vast basin.

A number of Frenchmen, who have made a contract with the French government to furnish certain quantities of provisions for a period of ten years, recently bought 1500 sheep in Denmark, and if the bargain proves satisfactory the same parties may import a cargo of sheep from Denmark every month.

Some eight months ago a rash young man at Copenhagen made a bet, that he could drink a certain quantity of sulphuric acid without any serious result. He swallowed the dose in the presence

of some of his friends, and his gullet and stomach were so fearfully burned that the doctors expected him to die in a few hours. But he survived, and is still eking out a life of excruciating pain.

#### OUR STOCKHOLM LETTER.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 2.—[Special.—"S. M. le Roi Oscar II." is the heading of an article which appeared in *Le Figaro*, the famous French paper, a few days ago. The article was written by Hugues Le Roux, the well-known journalist, who several times has visited Scandinavia.

As the reader probably may remember a rumor was started through Europe some time ago to the effect that Sweden had joined the triple alliance. Some French papers commenced soon to write editorially on this subject, making the grave mistake to style the rumor as a *fait accompli*. At the same time King Oscar was greatly taken to task by the unscrupulous French journalists.

In order to offset these stories and show them to be false the article in *Le Figaro* was written.

The author begins his essay with referring to the speech of King Oscar made at the banquet in Christiania on the last 4th of November, and quotes especially the words the king used while speaking of his aim to uphold the peace and neutrality and have full liberty to act. "I hope," says the writer, "that the French press may analyze this declaration with all the attention it is deserved of."

At the same time he criticises a letter published in *Le Journal des Debats* and signed Un Norvegien, in which it is said among other things: "It is in Norway's autonomy a part of the nation sees the counterbalance of the warlike tendencies, which still sometimes take hold on the Swedes and the champion of which the Bernadottes seem to be by cause of their atavism." Mr. Hugues Le Roux ridicules those who, like the writer of the letter, believe or seem to believe, that high-important matters were discussed during the famous elk hunt at Hunneberg. "I do not know," says the French journalist, whether the author of the letter is quite sincere or not, but I am perfectly sure that he is no hunter. Otherwise he could not have believed that the same man can shoot five elks and discuss a treaty of alliance at the same time."

The article in *Le Figaro* mentions further how those who have talked so much about the German emperor's hunt, have forgotten to tell of the visit the Czar paid to the Swedish crown prince, and holds forth also that the representatives of the English squadron were nowhere received—not even by the Russian emperor at St. Petersburg—more friendly and enthusiastically than by King Oscar at the Drottningholm castle.

Mr. Hugues Le Roux thereupon described his audience with King Oscar, and calls attention to the kindness with which the king treats the most modest of his French guests, and to Oscar's literary and artistic gifts. Continuing, he says: "The Norwegians have, notwithstanding their republican inclinations and depth of ideas, which always captivate us as to art and morals, in regard to politics rather German than French sympathies. I think especially

on Bergen and the west coast. The commerce there is completely in the hands of the Germans. The pictures of Kaiser William and the imperial German family are seen in the store windows just as often as the pictures of the Swedish sovereigns.

"I know that some people will tell me that all this is of no importance; that the Norwegians only like the German emperor because he visits their country every year and in his little speeches says: 'The dear Norway.'"

"From my part however, I fully believe that Norway knows that her coasts, with harbors free from ice the year around, must tempt powerful neighbors—all who have interest in coming out from the Baltic. Afraid of becoming completely isolated, Norway accustoms herself to regard Germany as a natural protector. Sweden, monarchical, aristocratic and traditional, has, on the contrary, a predilection for our race and civilization, which feeling she does not conceal."

Mr. Hugues Le Roux concludes his article with the following words:

"Such are the sympathies which any Frenchman can collect in those northern countries. Shall we be foolish enough to offend—by lack or tact—a sovereign who has always treated us nobly?"

A few of the causes which have occasioned emigration may be mentioned: far distant from the trade centres of the world of vast extent and in want of capital, Sweden, notwithstanding her many rich products of nature, has been unable to proceed to that division of labor and mass production which nowadays is called for as speedily as other countries, which have a more favorable situation, are more densely populated, and possess a greater number of capitalists. During the lengthy transition that has ensued Sweden could not but suffer from a competition with those nations, a competition which, at all events for the time being, has proved itself overpowering. Another factor of great importance is the difficulty experienced by the Swedish farm laborer, to which class the bulk of emigrants belong, in attaining the position of land owner, a position which he hopes to acquire in the New World. These are probably the essential reasons why several hundred thousand Swedes during recent decades, have been obliged to seek a sphere of activity abroad, which they could not attain at home, or, which at all events, did not offer them those economical advantages which nowadays a man demands of his work.

Increased developments of industry and social conditions will, perhaps, by degrees render emigration unnecessary, and thus realize the thought usually expressed in Sweden by the words "bring America to Sweden."

### ST JOSEPH STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the St. Joseph Stake convened Sunday and Monday, December 10th and 11th, at Pima. The conference was presided over by Counselor William L. Johnson, President Christopher Layton being sick and unable to attend. There was a good representation of the laborers in the Stake.

Sunday, 10 a. m.—The Bishops of the various wards gave satisfactory reports as to the spiritual and temporal

condition of the people. All are doing well, and have sufficient grain to last until the coming harvest.

At 1 p. m., after the administering of the Sacrament, Elder John Sims, superintendent of the Sunday schools, reported them to be in a flourishing condition, but felt there was a slackness on the part of the teachers and parents. The remainder of the afternoon was taken up by Elders P. C. Merrill and Benjamin Cluff. They bore a faithful testimony to the truthfulness of the work in which we are engaged, that they were acquainted with the Prophet Joseph, and the travels of the Latter-day Saints up to the present time; also referred to and they exhorted the Saints to prepare their hearts for the coming events that are about to take place; that we must be united before returning to build up the new Jerusalem.

Monday at 10 a. m., after the opening exercises, Elders Henry Boyle, Wm. D. Johnson and Morgan H. Merrill spoke upon the duties of the Latter-day Saints in the Stake, and tried to impress upon the minds of the Saints the necessity of being true to their covenants and prompt in doing that which is required of them, whether in paying tithes, building temples, academies or giving to help the poor, in all of which we should be liberal.

At 1 p. m. the clerk read the statistical report of the Stake and then presented the general and local authorities who were unanimously sustained. The remainder of the time was occupied by Elder George Cluff, who spoke at length upon education as affairs, and tried to instill into the minds of the young the necessity of educating themselves—that there was no excuse for any of them not having an education if they would attend the various institutions that are offered them at the present time, so much different to that of our fathers, etc.

The weather was fair and we all felt that we had had a good time during conference.

F. W. MOODY,  
Stake Clerk.

James Davis, a former merchant of San Pedro, Santa Fe county, N. M., but for some time clerk in a store at Cerroillos, shot and killed himself Wednesday morning. He was formerly from St. Joe, Mo., where he has relatives. No cause can be assigned for the deed except that he was in debt and could not see his way clear.

### OBITUARY NOTES

HANNAH G. PERKINS.

A private telegram from St. George states that Mrs. Hannah G. Perkins, widow of the late Patriarch Wm. G. Perkins, died there at 11:50 last night. Mrs. Perkins was one of the "old timers" of Salt Lake City, and was well and favorably known here. She moved with her husband to St. George in 1861 when that place was first settled, being among those first called to go there.

Mrs. Perkins was a woman of refinement and education who gave up friends and luxury in England many years ago for the Gospel's sake. She came to Utah in early times and passed through many trials peculiar to those days, but her faith in and integrity to the Gospel principles were unwavering to the day of her death. She was engaged for many years as a worker

in the St. George Temple, and only desisted when failing health prevented a continuance of such labors. The deceased was in her eighty-sixth year.

MRS. BARNEY RILEY.

Undertaker Charles Skewes went up to Park City today to bring back with him for interment tomorrow, the body of Mrs. Barney Riley, who died from consumption yesterday. The deceased was thirty-two years of age, and leaves a husband and three children to mourn her death. She was the daughter of Sexton Wright of the Mount Olivet cemetery of this city.

HANNAH T. GROVER.

At Loa, Wayne county, Utah, Dec. 15, 1893, occurred the death of Hannah Tupper Grover. She was born in Parishville, St. Lawrence county, New York, March 23, 1823, and was married to Thomas Grover Dec. 17, 1844, by President Brigham Young. She was the mother of fifteen children, twelve of whom have preceded her to the spirit world.

Sister Grover embraced the Gospel in her youth, and shared in the hardships and privations of the Saints at Nauvoo; and at the time of their expulsion she crossed the river on the ice with a six weeks' old babe at her breast. She came to Utah with her husband in 1847, and settled soon after at Farmington, Davis county, where she resided until 1871, moving from there to Nephi, Juab county, where she made her home for about twenty years, and then came to Loa to join her children. She was always an ardent worker in the Relief Society and Mutual Improvement causes, and for many years presided over the Young Ladies in the Juab Stake of Zion. She has also labored as a worker in the Logan Temple for about eighteen months, from whence she was called by President Woodruff to labor in the Manti Temple as long as she lived. For the last three years failing health has prevented her attending her duties in that respect, about one-third of which time she has been confined to her room. Her faith in the Gospel was unwavering and she died in the hope of a glorious resurrection.

She was buried on the forty-ninth anniversary of her wedding day, leaving behind her two sons and a daughter and numerous grand-children to mourn her loss, besides a host of friends who, while regretting her death, console themselves with the fact that her life has been spent in usefulness, and that their loss is her gain.

### THE DEAD.

Peaceful be their Rest.

Downs.—At Nephi, December 16th, 1893 Ruben John Downs, of bronchitis; born December 6th, 1835, at Fisherton, England. He leaves a wife, three sons and five daughters. He lived and died an honorable man, much esteemed by all who knew him, and a Latter-day Saint.

WICKEL.—Richard Wickel, of Echo, Utah, December 18th, 1893. He was born July 9th, 1825, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Utah in 1862, with Wareham's company, was a member of the Church since infancy and was with the exodus from Nauvoo; was an associate of the Prophet Joseph Smith to the time of his assassination, also guarded the remains of the Prophet after his death. He leaves a widow and seven children.

PETERSON.—Died at Fairview, Sanpete, on Dec. 4, 1893, Sarah, the beloved wife of Bishop James C. Peterson, and daughter of Jonathan Brown and Sarah Cousins, born Sept. 1, 1845, England. Came to Utah with her parents in the year 1853. She was the mother of nine children, five of them, three sons and two daughters, living to mourn her departure. She passed away peacefully realizing that her time had come, and giving directions herself how she wished her funeral conducted. She was loved and respected by all who knew her.



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## THE IMPORTANCE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

*Discourse Delivered at the Sixty-fourth Semi-Annual Conference, of the Church, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Saturday Morning, October 7th, 1893, by*

ELDER FRANCIS M. LYMAN.

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

I am very pleased, my brethren and sisters, for the privilege of attending this Conference, and, like all the brethren, I feel that I need the assistance of the Spirit of the Lord or my speaking will not be profitable. We are not given to preparing discourses, but rely upon the Lord to give us those things to say that will be suited to the requirements of the Saints. It is a very delicate position for a man to be placed in to stand between the Lord and the people; but having taken upon us the name of Jesus and entered into covenant with Him to perform the duties required of us as bearers of the Priesthood, we are willing to labor and to give the glory to the Lord. The Gospel is the Gospel of Jesus; it is the Gospel of truth and righteousness, and it is not possible for us to properly preach it without the assistance of the Lord. Nor is it possible for us to live it without the presence of the Holy Ghost. No man can be a successful Latter-day Saint without the Spirit of the Lord. No man can hope to enjoy the Spirit of the Lord unless he keep the commandments of the Lord and preserve himself in all purity and righteousness; for the Spirit of the Lord will not dwell in unholy tabernacles. Hence we are first required to have faith in God. If we have faith in Him, we will then repent of our sins. If we repent of our sins, we will be baptized for the remission of them; and then our sins are forgiven us and remembered no more against us, so long as we continue faithful; for all the promises made to us in the Gospel are on condition of our faithfulness. Therefore, every Latter-day Saint is competent to sit in judgment upon himself, and to know whether he is in the favor of the Lord or under condemnation. The Lord has ordered that every man should judge for himself, in his own heart, in regard to all the duties of life. As a man thinketh, so he is. As a man decides in his own heart, so he does. If we judge correctly and under the light and inspiration of the Lord, we will always do right. So far as we today are doing wrong, it is because we have judged wrongfully, whether it is in regard to what would be

considered important matters or concerning the minor matters of life; for we never do anything without thinking and deciding, and exercising our will and judgment. The Savior did nothing but what was in accordance with the will of God. Hence He was righteous and without sin. The reason that we are sinners still is because we do not always do the will of the Lord.

It is not sufficient for the Latter-day Saints to have good professions and to have really entered into the Church of Christ; but it is necessary that they should continue faithful every day, in all matters doing the will of God. The Lord has revealed to us His will, so that no one need be at a loss to know what to do and how to do it, for if there is not enough already revealed, or should we not be where we can refer to the revealed will at all times, we are entitled to the presence and inspiration of the Spirit of the Lord to inform us what to do. If we have not that Spirit, we are not in the line of our duty as Latter-day Saints; we are not serving the Lord and keeping His commandments as perfectly as we can do. We can do these things if we will, and the Lord is an ever present help. Our teachers, our bishops, our presidents of quorums and of Stakes, and the Presidency of the Church, may not always be where we can appeal to them; but our Heavenly Father is always near, we can always appeal to Him, and be sure of getting an answer; because by repenting of our sins and being baptized we have entered into a nearness to Him and have made ourselves entitled to the Spirit of the Lord. If we listen to the promptings of the Spirit of the Lord, we will never give a wrong judgment. Bishops will not give wrong judgments, High Councilors will not, Presidents of Stakes will not, if they are prompted and directed by the Spirit of the Lord. All the mistakes that we make are when we act independently and upon our natural judgment, unenlightened by the Spirit of the Lord. These can be avoided by living so that the inspiration of the Lord may be with us every day. If the Spirit of the Lord dwells richly in our hearts as it should do, we never forget our prayers, and we never forget to worship the Lord on the Sabbath day. We always remember that day to keep it holy. If the Latter-day Saints do not remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy, it is because the inspiration of the Lord is not in their hearts as it should be. All Latter-day Saints who neglect to meet to worship the Lord and to partake of the sacrament are not imbued with the spirit of faith. All Latter-day Saints who are not obedient to the requirements of the Gospel are not enjoying the Spirit of the Lord to

that degree that they ought to enjoy it. Where there is a lack of harmony, where there is contention and quarreling, it is because the Spirit of the Lord has not had proper sway in the hearts of the parties concerned.

This is the Church of Christ, and our Father has established it. There are perhaps two hundred thousand Latter-day Saints in the world who know this just as well as they know light from darkness. There is no question about it in the hearts of Latter-day Saints. They have done the will of the Lord and have obtained knowledge that this is the Lord's work. This being the case, it will be profitable to us as Latter-day Saints to devote our whole time and talents to the accomplishment of the purposes of the Lord and to the establishment of His Church upon the earth. It will be profitable to all Latter-day Saints to make this Church first in their hearts and affections. Why? Because the Lord has told us to seek first the kingdom of God. We have sought the kingdom and have found it, and now that should have our attention before farming, before merchandising, and before literary pursuits and the like. The welfare of the Church of Christ in the earth and the spreading abroad of the Gospel should be our primary object. But is this the case with us? If it is not, then we have need for reformation. If the Church of Christ and the principles of righteousness are not foremost in our hearts, then I say all Israel, so far as they lack have need of reformation. If we have set our hearts upon property, whether it be little or much (for I presume a man could worship a little property as well as a great deal), then we are idolaters. And God has forbidden us to be idolaters. He has commanded us not to bow down to worship anything on earth. Every man should feel that the welfare of the Church of Christ and the advancement of the principles of truth among men for their salvation are ahead of his home, of his merchandising, and of his flocks and herds. Let all these be swept away, but let our hearts be set upon the principles of eternal truth.

Should I allow my property to cause alienation to come in between me and my brethren? Suppose a man should even rob me, and he might be a professed Latter-day Saint. Would he be a brother if he was a robber? I would not care how often he had been baptized, nor what blessings had been placed upon him, if he was a liar, a deceiver and a swindler, he would not be a Latter-day Saint; for I say that a robber and a dishonest man has forfeited his blessings and his right to the Priesthood of God; for the Priesthood of God and its authority can only be

controlled upon the principles of righteousness. But suppose a man professing to be a brother should really rob me and leave me without a thing in the world, what should I do? Why, I ought still to serve the Lord and to enjoy the Spirit of the Lord. I ought to have the spirit of charity burning in my bosom. I ought to be able to say that I had not lost the object of my worship in being robbed of my property; for I did not get wisdom, judgment, light and intelligence from my property. It was comfortable to live upon and to make me measurably independent; but my heart was not set upon it. A man never ought to have so much, or so little, nor have it in such a shape or kind, that his heart should or could be set upon it. The hearts of the Latter-day Saints should be upon the principles of salvation. They are far ahead of gold and silver, or of the riches of this world. They bring peace and contentment, happiness and salvation, in time and eternity. But the fallen condition that we are in today has its effect upon us. We are so attached to the wealth of the world that we do not so easily discern the riches of eternal life; and when men who are infidels actually deny God and say there is no such person, and ask us if we have seen or talked with Him, we become measurably bewildered. Our fallen condition asserts itself because we have set our hearts upon the things of this world, and it is difficult for us, as has been stated by President Smith, to love our enemies. Oh, that we could love our friends! The Lord has said that the very first commandment is, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind." How can we learn to love our enemies if we have not first learned to love the Lord our God? I accept the doctrine that that is the very first and greatest commandment. When we have kept that, we will love our enemies, and we will keep the second greatest commandment: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

These are the labors that we have to perform, and they are difficult unless we enjoy the Spirit of the Lord. It cannot be done with the measure of the Spirit that we obtained in the very beginning. For this reason: it takes years of experience, of trial and of effort before a man can submit himself entirely to the Spirit of God. When he has done that, he can love the Lord with all his heart and his neighbor as himself. Would there be any contentions or quarrels, would there be any Bishops' trials, or High Council trials, or would teachers have to labor among us, if we loved our brethren as we love ourselves? No. What man ever had to submit himself to the judgment of his Bishop to make him do right to himself, to love himself, and to feed and clothe himself? You never heard of such a case. Does a man ever have any contention with himself? No. We are always looking out for and defending ourselves. So ought we to defend and speak well of our brother. Just as we love to have our own virtues magnified, so ought we to magnify the virtues of a brother. And so ought we to magnify the virtues of an enemy. Our enemies have virtues. The virtues are not entirely monopolized by the righteous. Our enemies are not altogether wicked. They have some merit and some virtues in them. We ought to discover their virtues, and

magnify them, instead of magnifying their sins. We like our own virtues magnified. Every man wants to be thought very good. That is natural. But let that same love of approval and of praise be extended to our brother. But do not set your heart upon property. Do not allow yourselves to be alienated from each other and embittered against each other because of property transactions. I would not have an ill feeling against a brother for all that I own on this earth—and I am not very wealthy. Possibly I have not enough to justify me in feeling bad and having a bitter spirit toward a brother. I say that it would be more serious for me to entertain bitterness in my heart toward a brother than to lose every dollar that I have in the world and to be left naked. A man cannot hope to love the Lord and have hatred in his heart toward his brother. We cannot despise or hate a brother and yet hope to enjoy the Spirit of the Lord. It is too sensitive and too easily offended. It is grieved at everything that is wrong. I say, therefore, it takes years for us to learn to subdue ourselves entirely to the Spirit of the Lord. The key to our success, our advancement and our perpetuity in the kingdom of God is the enjoyment of the Holy Spirit. We want to live for that, and to labor for it. And our labors are just as important in temporal matters as in spiritual matters. It is not enough for a man to pray; he must be good and honest to his neighbor. It is just as important to the Lord that I should deal honorably with my neighbor as it is that I should bow the knee before Him and pray. It is just as necessary that I should do right to my brother as it is that I should come here and partake of the sacrament. It is just as necessary that I should deal justly and righteously with my brother and with my neighbor as it is that I should go into the Temple of the Lord to receive blessings there for my salvation. The blessings that we may have given to us in the Temple, or that may be given to us at our baptism and confirmation, are only ours upon the condition that we love the Lord our God with all our hearts and our neighbor as ourselves; yea, that we love our enemies; for we must come to it. President Smith felt that he was improving in some of these things. I presume we all feel that we are improving. The longer we live and the more years of experience we have in these things, the more advancement we make. If we did not, we would be poor scholars indeed.

Then I exhort you, my brethren and sisters, to be faithful, to be humble. Do not neglect any duty that devolves upon you. Whenever you neglect your prayers, you are on dangerous ground. Whenever you neglect to worship the Lord and break the Sabbath day, you are on dangerous ground. Whenever you neglect to deal righteously and honestly by any person in the world, you are on dangerous ground and in danger of falling into the grasp of Satan. You cannot afford to do it. Satan has great power in the world, and he is more anxious about this little body of people gathered in these mountains than any nation on this earth. Why? Because these people have the Priesthood of God; they have the ordinances of the Gospel; they have the power of God for salvation to the world. Hence he is agitated, and he agitates others and stirs them up with prejudice and evil

thoughts against the Latter day Saints. We have the Church of Christ here, and it will remain. You and I may get shaky; we may fall away; but this Church will endure; for it is established and planted here by our Father who is in heaven. It does not depend upon any one man, or any number of men. The Lord has chosen spirits that have come at this time; and they have been sent here for the very work that has to be accomplished. Let us, my brethren and sisters, develop the fact in our lives that we are among those that the Lord has selected to come here and perform His work.

I pray that God may bless you, and that we may be abundantly blessed during this Conference. I pray that the Spirit of the Lord may rest upon President Woodruff abundantly; that the prayers offered for him may be answered, that he may stand up and speak by the power of God to us in this Conference when he feels so to do, and that he may have strength and power to do it. God bless all Israel and help us to be true and faithful to our covenants, that we may obtain salvation, exaltation and eternal life in the presence of God, is my prayer, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The progress that is being made by the pupils in the city schools is a matter of great interest to the general public. In order to place information regarding school work within the reach of its readers the *News* has devoted, and will continue to do so, such space to the subject as its importance seems to require. Today we present essays from the eight grades outside of the high school. They indicate the work that is being done in the study of the English language lessons in the various school departments. The essays are the work of children from eight years of age up, and are an average of the compositions sent in. They are given with whatever of imperfections in construction and idea they possessed, so that the public may know the actual state of the work in this particular division of school labor:

### First Grade.

Essay by Frank Wilson, class A, Poplar Grove School:

#### BROOMS.

We were once little seeds but we are a broom now, and when we were seeds farmer John planted us in the ground. When we were ripe farmer John broke us off at the top. He put us in the wagon and took us away. Then we were soaked in a tub of water and drained off and were put in a machine, bunch after bunch, until we were large enough for a broom. Then we were put into rollers and rolled into shape. Then we had the seed gotten out of us.

### Second Grade.

Essay by Hannah Balmforth, class A, Seventeenth School:

#### CHRISTMAS PICTURES.

Here are two pictures. In one Santa Claus is making Christmas presents. He is making a doll now.

There is a glue-pot, a pair of scissors, and some needles and pins on the floor for him to work with. A rocking-horse is in the room.

His reindeers are hitched outside of the window.

The moon is shining in at the window.

In the other picture a little girl has received the doll for a Christmas present.

We will call her Nellie. She looks very happy.

### Third Grade.

Essay by Nathaniel Webb, class A, Seventh School:

#### SILK.

The length of the silk-worm is about two inches.

The color of it is light yellow. It feeds on mulberry leaves. Many silk-worms are put on a large shelf in a warm room and are fed as much as they can eat.

There is a fluid in his body. As soon as the fluid gets out into the air it becomes little threads. He weaves these threads together. He weaves two at a time and sticks them with some gum that is in his mouth. He keeps on till he is wrapped in a cocoon. The cocoon is as large as a pigeon's egg.

In a few weeks the worm turns into a moth.

The moth tries to bite the threads but it is not strong enough.

The men who cultivate the silk do not like it to do it so they take some of the cocoons and put them into a hot oven to kill the moths and then they take shell off and put them into a pot of boiling water.

This melts the gum and loosens the threads and the men winds it on reels.

### Fourth Grade.

Essay by Irma Eberhardt, age nine years, class A, Twelfth School:

#### OUR FLAG.

The flag of our country is made up of stars and stripes. One stripe is red and the next is white. In one corner there is a blue square where the stars are placed.

There are forty-four stars in the United States flag, and each star represents a state.

There are thirteen stripes and they represent the thirteen original colonies.

The first United States flag was made in Philadelphia by some of the women. These were very glad to have the honor of making their own country's flag, so they worked very hard.

At the opening of the war a variety of flags had been used.

The first war-vessel carried the flag of Massachusetts, called the Pine-tree flag. It had a white ground with a pine-tree in the middle, and the motto is, "Appeal to Heaven." At this time the Americans still carried the British flag, for they considered themselves still a part of the British government. The first person to hoist the United States flag was Captain Paul Jones. I think the United States flag is the prettiest of all the flags.

### Fifth Grade.

Essay by Jennie Williamson, class A, Washington School:

#### THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

I came across from Liverpool to Portland in Maine, on the 20th day of October, 1893. Portland has a large foreign trade, and inland commerce. During the winter it is a terminus of the Canadian Trans-atlantic Steamship line. After staying in Portland for two days, I went to Boston in a steamer and on the way I was very sea-sick. I got to Boston on the 24th of October.

Boston is famous for its education

facilities; it has also a large foreign trade and is one of the chief places for manufacturing boots and shoes. After seeing some of the sights of Boston I got aboard the cars; landing at Manchester about five hours later.

A great quantity of cotton from the south is made into cloth at Manchester.

We went down the Merrimack river as far as Lowell and had another interesting day viewing the extensive cotton mills. A long ride on the railroad and coach brought me to the White Mountains where we enjoyed the invigorating air. We ascended the highest peak of Mt. Washington, which is more than 5000 feet above the level of the sea. There is a very beautiful hotel in the valley of Mt. Washington in which one thousand people stay every summer. We went to Vermont to see the maple sugar camps. They tap the tree and put in a spout and let it run into a trough, then they empty the troughs into big cans and put them over the fire to boil. After boiling for a little time, it gets crystallized. The gum exuding from the tree is collected and made into chewing gum. After being in Vermont for three days, I started down the Connecticut river, calling at Hartford, the capital, on the way. I then went on to New Haven. This city is the largest in the state, and has one of the largest and oldest universities in the United States, and is called Yale university. The city also has an excellent harbor. I there took passage on a steamer to Newport, Rhode Island. It is one of the capitals, and is a famous summer resort. I then took the steamer to New York to see the sights there.

### Sixth Grade.

Essay by Mattie Turner, class B, Poplar Grove School.

#### BARBARA FREITCHIE'S LIFE.

Barbara Hauer was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Dec. 3, 1766. She lived there a while, then she moved to Frederick, Maryland, and lived there the rest of her life. In 1806 she married a man by the name of Mr. Freitchie. Barbara lived among noted persons, therefore she loved her country. One time Washington stopped at Mrs. Kimball's tavern in 1791. Barbara got out her best china dishes she had, for Washington to eat on. Barbara would not use the dishes any more, because she thought they were too sacred to be used. She dressed in a black satin gown, with a white muslin tie around her neck and in front of her dress; on her head she wore a cap, tied under her chin. When Stonewall Jackson went through Frederick with his army and saw her, he cried "Halt! Fire!" They fired. When Barbara heard this she went in and pulled down her flag, then she put her head out of the window and said, "Shoot if you must this old gray head, but spare your country's flag." Jackson said the one who would touch a hair of her head, would die like a dog, then he told the army to march on. She put her flag in her Bible. Barbara died in 1862 at the age of 96 years and 15 days. Her folks kept for relics her clock, which is 200 years old, and her cane, two boxes, and the china dishes that Washington ate from.

### Seventh Grade.

Essay by Laura Baysinger, Summer School:

#### AN INCIDENT.

One morn'g in the month of June,

two young men with whom I was intimately acquainted were to go across the river to invite a number of young ladies and gentlemen to attend a social which was to take place the following night at the home of the boys' parents.

The boys left home at 8 o'clock in the morning, and were to be back at 2 in the afternoon of the same day.

As they failed to return at the appointed hour (the parents knowing the ford so well), it became evident that they had been drowned in attempting to cross the river.

Search was immediately made by the family.

Neighbors from every direction soon joined in the search.

Tracks were found where they rode into the ford, then a slicker and a quirt were found on the bank, where they had evidently been thrown by one, as he prepared to go to the assistance of his brother.

It was thought that the eldest rode into the stream to try its depth, when the horse's feet were swept from under him, and the rider was soon washed into a thicket of brush where he was lodged.

By this time men in boats, with drag hooks and rakes, dragged the deeper places from the ford to the mouth.

And near the bank, where the current had carried them to one side into a still water, were found the bodies of the boys.

There was no possible way of getting out, the bank on one side being a perpendicular clay washed by the stream, and the other side lined with willows, too small to offer support, and yet large enough to hinder a man or horse from swimming.

Weighed down with clothing and realizing the difficult situation they were in, their courage at once fled, and locked in each other's arms they sank to rise no more.

Owing to the mad current it would have taken more than human strength to avert the sad end.

In death they were not separated, and in the grave they were joined together.

### Eighth Grade.

Essay by Ralph Richards, Lowell School.

#### THE GREAT STONE FACE.

A mother with her little boy sat at their cottage door talking about the Great Stone Face which could be seen in the distance with its great countenance brightened by the setting sun.

The Great Stone Face is formed by gigantic rocks. It has a forehead one hundred feet high with a nose almost as big. Its mighty lips if they could have spoken could have been heard all over the valley where it was. When viewed at a proper distance it looks very much like the human face.

As the mother and her little boy (whose name was Ernest) were talking she referred to an old prophecy that a child was to be born, who in his manhood would look just like the Great Stone Face.

This prophecy was always in Ernest's mind. When the day's toil was over he would go apart and gaze at the Great Stone Face hours. Meanwhile he was growing into a mild, quiet boy.

One day news came to the valley that the man of prophecy had come. A long time ago a man went from the valley to settle at a distant seaport. His name was Mr. Gathergold. After some years.

of hard work he became a rich man. He thought he would go back to his native place. He ordered a large mansion to be ready for him when got there. Ernest and a number of his neighbors went to meet the great man. When they saw him coming they set up a shout, but when Ernest saw Mr. Gathergold he was much grieved, and turned away to gaze at the Great Stone Face. It seemed to say to him, "Fear not Ernest the man will come."

The years were flying swiftly by. Another man who, like Mr. Gathergold, was born in the valley had enlisted as a soldier. After years of hard fighting he became a general. The people in the valley prepared a banquet to receive the renowned soldier. When the people gathered at the banquet a carriage came around a bend in the road; in it sat the great man. When Ernest saw him he saw no resemblance between him and the majestic face on the mountain side. But when Ernest left the people he gazed at the Great Stone Face, it seemed to say, The man will come, Ernest.

Ernest was getting an old man when news came to the valley that the prophecy had come true. It was in the shape of an illustrious statesman. A company of horsemen went to meet him on the boundary line of the state. When Ernest saw them returning he was eager to get a look at the great man, but was sadly grieved to see no resemblance between him and the Great Stone Face.

There was a poet who had been born in the valley who had long since gone away. Though he was far away he had heard of Ernest. He resolved to go and see him. When he arrived Ernest was sitting on a bench in front of the cottage. The poet went and sat down beside Ernest. They at once began to talk together in a pleasant way. After a while Ernest asked him who he was. He placed his hand on a book Ernest had in his hand and said you have read the poems and you know me, for I wrote them. That night they went to an open air concert where Ernest was to speak. When he began to speak the poet looked at Ernest and then at the Great Stone Face; he threw his arms aloft and cried, "Hurrah! hurrah! Ernest is himself the image of the Great Stone Face."

*Written for this Paper.*

### IN THE WARM SOUTH SEAS

BAGAT, Lifuka, Haapai, Toga, Nov. 14, 1893.—Your welcome weekly reaches us every time the Union steamship Upolu calls at the port of Nukunono on her way to New Zealand from Samoa, which should be every twenty-eight days, but unfortunately for us she is seldom on time.

There are in this branch of the Samoan mission six Elders laboring, viz: O. D. Merrill, who was called to take charge of the work in Toga six months after his departure from Utah; A. J. Butler, who came with Elder B. Smoot to open the mission the 15th day of July, 1891; James Kinghorn and W. P. Hunter, who came six months after and who are now laboring in the Haapai group; and Thomas Adams and A. M. Durham, who arrived April 15, 1893, in company with their wives.

We have not achieved the success in baptizing converts that we often read about in other fields. The main reason, perhaps, is that we are all

young and inexperienced, and do not possess the faith necessary for genuine, perpetual progress such as the brethren are making on the Society Islands. But we have obstacles in our way. I have been told upon good authority the language of this people is more difficult to speak than that of the surrounding islanders, and we do not have books such as dictionary, grammar, at our command, as our brethren on the north and east of us do; consequently we are not so well posted on native language as they are. Our knowledge has been gleaned from reading the Toga Bible, talking to the natives, and fasting and praying for Divine aid; and I am very pleased to say we have, through the goodness of our Heavenly Father, got so we can express ourselves tolerably well in the native tongue.

We have a very haughty, proud and self-esteeming people to labor among, a people who consider themselves far superior to the white man, and they are bound in fetters as strong as iron bands to their boy-king, whom they think to be almost equal to the Savior of the world, and I have heard some of them express themselves to the effect that they would rather incur the displeasure of the latter than the former upon them. Still, they all claim to be Christians, believe the Bible, and in search of eternal life. But when it is pointed out to them that the Bible condemns their practices, proves the overthrow of the primitive church on the earth, from whence they claim their authority, explain how the Gospel was to be restored and testify to the truth of the principles taught and practiced by the Latter-day Saints, they say they cannot honor their king and live loyal to the government in they belong to any but the Toga Free church.

Now, I do not say the king or the high men among them teach this folly; but there are those who can see that salaries will be diminished if the people act in accordance with that which they are convinced to be correct and follow the commandments of Christ instead of the doctrines of men. So they take advantage of the long-established custom of the people and tell them if they wish to be good citizens they will cleave to the king's church as they are pleased to call it. Ministers here are about the same as they are in other parts of the world, i. e., they go about with the Holy Bible under their arms and say they believe what is written therein, but when they read about an angel that should fly "in the midst of heaven" having the everlasting Gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth," they say it does not mean what it says, but that it means the world is to be enlightened, Christianity is to be spread by educated men so that angels and messages from heaven are not necessary. How well does the rebuke the Savior gave to the Pharisees and Scribes fit the people we are laboring among. "The people honor me with their lips, but their heart is far from me. Howbeit in vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men. For laying aside the commandments of God, ye hold to the tradition of men." Mark 7: 6-8. Oh, would that we had a voice as of thunder, the eloquence of Apollos

and the reasoning of Paul, that we might show them the position in which they stand so they may not always be "blind leaders of the blind" that "both fall into the ditch."

There has been built on Togatabu, in the town of Mua, a good one-story five-roomed house which furnishes a comfortable home for the sisters and Elders laboring in that vicinity. The largest room also serves as a meeting house and school room where we hold two native meetings every Sunday and six sessions of school of an hour each during the week. Our meetings of late have been very well attended and many people both high and low have heard us bear testimony to the principles that will save all who will yield obedience to the same. The school has been very hard to establish, for it seemed that all sects, parties and powers of earth combined against us and it is reasonable to believe the Evil one joined them also, for well does he know that if we can get those of tender mind under our care, even for one hour in the day, we will in time instill principles of truth that cannot be rooted out; for the seed will be sown on "good ground" and will "bring forth fruit, some an hundred fold, some sixty-fold, some thirty fold." At one time it looked very dark and the school nearly failed; but we worked with energy, visited the people at their houses about the matter, and diligently sought the Lord's assistance; and now the prospect looks much brighter and Brother Butler has a bright class of little boys who are taking a great interest in what he is teaching them.

In Togatabu we can make our trips around the islands whenever the weather will permit and some of us are out among the people almost every week. We do not as a rule hold many meetings, but we enter their houses to rest awhile, where a crowd gathers about us and we then have the privilege of explaining the principles of the Gospel to them. When out on one of these preaching trips there is nothing sure about getting our meals regularly, sometimes we have four or five meals in one day and sometimes we go until three or four o'clock in the afternoon before we get our breakfast, but we do not feel to complain on this account. Our object is to preach to the people, and when we are successful in this we feel better than we do when we get our regular meals and the people are not interested in what we have to tell them. We find the only way to get to talk to them is to go from place to place on foot and stop wherever the people will receive us and talk to them as long as they are anxious to hear; but if we tire them with our talk we need not expect to get to converse with them again.

Elders Merrill and Butler tried making a trip on horseback once. They were gone two days, visited about twenty villages and did not get a chance to hold one meeting. The first place at which they stopped they asked for a drink and were immediately told they could have it if they would pay for it, but otherwise there was nothing in that town for them. This shows that the people think that one who rides a horse is expected to have money to pay for everything he wants, while in the same towns we are treated with all due respect when we are on foot.



I might perhaps give a long description of a trip over the island of Togatabu, how we are received by the natives, their food, drink, manner of cooking, making of the "kava," etc., but it would only be largely a repetition of the story told by Samoan missionaries, so I will not trouble your readers with it at present, but I will give an account of a trip on the sea from Nukualofa to Haapai and to the principal islands of that group, which lie about one hundred miles north of Togatabu.

Elder Merrill had met the premier of Toga and had a pleasant talk with him and was offered a passage free of charge, on the government schooner Jiale Tafa. According to arrangements he went aboard Sunday evening, October 22nd, and as soon as the masts of the watch passed twelve the anchor was drawn in, the sails spread, and soon the little white vessel was rapidly gliding over the waves in the moonlight, being driven by the trade wind which was rather strong on the evening in question. A merry party, consisting of the premier and attendants, the Latter-day Saint Elder above referred to, and the ship's crew expected to have a pleasant trip. But alas! a sudden change came. The bowsprit stay gave way crippling the boat so she could not make the trip, and they turned her head to the wind and tried to repair the broken place. In the meantime she rolled and pitched in the waves until many became very seasick, so much so that the only thing thought of was a place to lie down; and all went to the cabin and retired, not caring much whether she sunk or floated. This being the first taste of real sea-sickness this missionary has had, it was an experience he will long remember. When daylight came the schooner was anchored in the Nukualofa harbor about 100 yards from the steamer which was then lying aside the wharf; so he decided to leave the native schooner and take passage on the steamer and transferred his box, satchel, etc. At 6 o'clock in the evening he made another trial, which proved to be both pleasant and successful, as the ship was neat and clean and everything for the convenience of passengers is kept in first class style. The evening was spent in conversing with the passengers and explaining the object of our stay among the Toga natives. The steamer had not got a half a mile from the wharf until every one knew there was a Mormon on board and the natives were ready to point him out to those that wanted to see what kind of a creature he was. Bed time came and as good a rest was enjoyed as it had been taken in one of the best bedrooms in Utah. Next morning Haapai was in sight and we intended to give Elders Kinghorn and Hunter a surprise, but that was taken off his hands by the supercargo who went ashore while breakfast was being served on board and told the brethren "Merrill will be over in a few minutes." The joy that those three Elders had in meeting after the separation of five months can be better imagined than described.

The next day (Wednesday) Elders Kinghorn and Merrill took passage on a ten-ton scow for the island of Nomuka, which is about fifty miles

southwest of where the brethren make their home. They boarded about eight o'clock and were soon sailing over the "rolling deep" before a gentle wind. At 12:30 the captain dropped anchor in front of the island of Hafeva and at once set his crew at work landing merchandise for a trader by the name of Swanson, who is a kind friend to "our boys," while the brethren went out to visit the people; and, knowing the arrangement was to open the night here, they visited the chiefs of the island and made appointment for a meeting in the evening. In the afternoon they went over part of the island, looking through the village which has about four hundred inhabitants. When the time came there were over a hundred gathered and the first Latter-day Saints sermon was preached to the natives of that island by Elder Merrill. They seemed very much surprised to learn that the Bible substantiates "Mormon Doctrine." Elder Kinghorn also spoke to them and gave a chance for any one present to ask questions about what they had heard. The next day they sailed to Nomuka where they arrived about 8 o'clock. This is one of the best islands in the group, almost round in shape and a mile and a half across; it contains one small mountain and a lake. The soil is very prolific, producing the yam, sweet potato, banana and coconut in great quantities; also a great abundance of oranges, which have the reputation of being the best in the Friendly archipelago. I am told it is the place where Captain Cook made his headquarters while exploring in this vicinity. The boys were delighted with the island and the hearty welcome they received from Mr. Sande, the old white trader on the island; but were not so well pleased with the natives for they are the worse set yet visited. No meeting could be held, neither could they talk privately to any of them on the Gospel. They tell us "the Lord first made the Tungan, then the pigs, then the white man." Two days were spent here with no success whatever. They set sail Saturday morning, having the boat loaded with ten tons of coconuts and the whole day was spent on the sea beating against a head wind. Hafeva was reached at dusk, where they spent Sunday, taking advantage of every opportunity to "preach the Gospel to every creature." Monday morning they made another start toward Lifuka, but the wind being contrary all day and a calm coming on just at sundown, they were not successful in reaching home, but cast anchor near a reef and spent the night on the boat, using the sail for a bed. The next morning there was a wind which wafted them into the Bagal harbor by eleven o'clock, where Brother Hunter was anxiously waiting their arrival to learn of their success. One day was spent at home and Thursday evening found Elders Merrill and Hunter on the island of Uifa, the home of the great warrior king Futou, who used to be the terror of the South sea. Upon this island is a beautiful cemetery, where sleep twenty-four of the royal family and where there is an empty tomb which was prepared by the king for himself. A description of this place might be of interest, but I forbear lest my communication be too long. Three days

were spent here with great satisfaction, the brethren being busy most of the time explaining the principles of life and salvation.

Many are convinced and we all look with great anxiety for the time to come when we will baptize the believers. The islands of Foa and Haano have been visited within the last week and a great deal of talking has been done and many numbers of the little work entitled Bule'aga o Hevan' have been left among the natives wherever we have been. This is a tract from the pen of Elder Brigham Smoot of Provo, so well written that we have to testify that we saw him write it before some of those who profess to be Toga scholars will believe it is original. They say men who have spent years of study on the language cannot handle as it is handled in that work. It is a great help to the mission and a credit to its author.

Trusting that the truth of the everlasting Gospel may spread rapidly, I subscribe myself as one who is laboring to that end, knowing a crown awaits all who are faithful in Christ Jesus,

KO AU BUKUBUKU.

### STAKE CONFERENCES.

#### MARICOPA.

The quarterly conference of the Maricopa Stake was held in Mesa, Sunday and Monday, Dec. 17 and 18, 1898. No visitors were present; but there was an excellent attendance of Saints. President Chas. I. Robinson made a few opening remarks, expressive of his pleasure in seeing so many present and exhorted all to exercise faith that the true Spirit may dictate the speakers.

Aside from the usual business of such gatherings the principles of union, Word of Wisdom, order of the Kingdom of God, the gathering, and miracles were treated upon, and the duties we owe to each other fully shown. The Ward and Stake reports were very satisfactory, showing an increasing desire on the part of many to do their duty. The necessity of paying tithing and of maintaining purity in all of our amusements and social gatherings were dwelt upon.

Our weather is delightful. No ice-freezing cold so far. General health prevails, and peace and prosperity reign.

GEO. PASSEY, Clerk.

#### MALAD.

The quarterly conference of the Malad Stake of Zion convened in Portage on the 10th and 11th inst. There were present on the stand Pres. O. C. Hoskins and counselors, members of the High Council and Bishops of the various wards.

At 2 p. m. Elders S. B. Young and George F. Gibbs, of Salt Lake City, were on the stand.

The teaching from the various speakers was calculated to build the Saints up in the faith of the Gospel. The beautiful singing under the leadership of Prof. D. P. Jones added much to the pleasure of the Saints.

C. S. HALL, Acting Clerk.

Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, has been discovered to be within the Indian reservation. The postoffice, several stores and residences will have to be removed outside the Indian reserve boundaries.

## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

### A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Only a few more hours and 1893 will be counted among the years that are past. It has been a remarkable year in many respects, fraught with important events, some of which will never fade from the annals of mankind.

Looking backward we see numerous disasters on land and sea and a remarkably long death roll, several of the notables of the earth having passed away. Millions' worth of property has been destroyed by fire. Thousands of lives were lost in earthquakes and cyclones, and hundreds more in railroad accidents. Revolution has kindled its flames in several places, while over the nations of Europe anarchy hovers as a shadow of some structure of shades. Financial troubles at home and abroad have caused much anxiety and untold distress in many places.

But the year has also been marked by important events of a more cheerful character than these here alluded to. The World's Fair, with the numerous congresses held in connection with it, is one of them. As one result the peace congress has already sent petitions to our government in the interest of the inauguration of peace among the nations of the world. The religious parliament, too, notwithstanding its shortcomings, will be productive of good. If nothing else, it will tend to prove the equality of the great religions of the world and the insufficiency of them all to save, temporally and eternally, the human race, thereby preparing the way for the religion of Christ. Among the prominent events of the year, the dedication of the great Temple in this city deserves mention. The acceptance of that house by the Lord is a pledge that His promises are ever faithful, ever true.

With this assurance the NEWS takes great pleasure in extending to all its readers a Happy-New-Year greeting. Our Territory has suffered comparatively little from the calamities that have swept other parts of the world. The new year breaks in with prospects of peace in the midst of the people; Utah's friends are constantly finding their ranks increased, at home and abroad. The heavens pour down their blessings over hill and dale, inspiring the hope of another abundant harvest in due time, and the day seems to be very near when this fair Territory shall be blessed with the full privileges accorded to our citizens by a divinely inspired Constitution.

Hard times, like storms, come and go. The sun is ever spreading his glorious light above the clouds. So Providence overrules all things and turns even the trials to good for His children. To those who can hold to this sure anchor of hope the new year will bring nothing but feelings of happiness and joy.

Again, a Happy and Prosperous New Year to all!

### SPECIFIC AND AD VALOREM.

A "Constant Reader" writes to the editor:

Will you kindly inform many inter-

ested readers of your excellent paper the difference between specific and ad valorem duties as applied in the McKinley law and the Wilson bill now before Congress?

The difference between the terms specific and ad valorem as applied to customs duties may be explained we think quite as clearly and certainly much more briefly without particular reference to either of the measures named. Our correspondent hardly means that we should take the space, even if it were possible at this incomplete stage of one of the measures named, to compare the two in detail—that is, enumerate the articles on the dutiable list in both, which in the one may be required to pay a specific, and in the other an ad valorem tax. The meaning of the respective terms is not affected by the application of the terms themselves to this or that enactment; "specific duties" means the same thing whether used by McKinley or Wilson; and "ad valorem duties" likewise. This much, however, may not inappropriately be added: the McKinley law uses both an ad valorem and specific duties, with a strong preference for the latter; the Wilson bill declares emphatically for ad valorem duties wherever possible, the framer having substituted these for the specific duties "whenever it seemed practical, because the ad valorem system has worked well in practice and because it is a tax upon actual values."

The latter clause gives a fairly complete definition of the term "ad valorem"—according to value. A tariff based on that system, therefore, varies with the price and value of the import—the duty is levied upon the real value of the article taxed; and this value is determined by the invoices sworn to by importers or agents and subject to correction by the appraiser's valuation. The term "specific," as applied to a customs duty, implies a fixed tax upon articles imported—as for example, 10 cents a yard on carpets, whether the carpets are worth \$1 or \$8 per yard. This is a naked definition of the two systems. There is still another, the compound duty system, formed of a union of both the others, by which each grade of the commodity in question is made to carry its share, and—this is a virtual concession to the ad valorem plan—the adoption of a sliding scale which varies the duty according to the texture or cost of the article.

As to which of the two is the better for general use, there always has been, there still is, and there always will be, divergent views. So strong and masterful a protectionist as Henry Clay placed himself on record as against the specific and in favor of the ad valorem system, making the argument that:

I believe if we adopt a fixed rate ad valorem the revenue will be subjected to fewer frauds than the injustice and frauds incident to specific duties. One of the most prolific sources of the violation of our revenue laws has been, as everybody knows, the effort to get goods of a finer quality and higher value admitted under

the lower rate of duty required for those of a lower value.

On the other hand James Buchanan and other prominent Democrats of a previous generation, and Daniel Manning, the strong man of President Cleveland's former cabinet, were unequivocally opposed to ad valorem duties as against specific, holding that the former system puts a premium on perjury, permits the grossest frauds on the revenue by undervaluations, and increases expense by multiplying the number of persons required to execute it.

It must be said that the tariffs of other countries cast some doubt on the opinion of the expediency and justice of ad valorem duties. One authority points out that England imposes duties on 88 articles, France on 619, Austria on 357, Russia on 440, Sweden on more than 800, and Denmark on 68, all of which duties are specific. Germany's tariff makes 434 articles dutiable and imposes specific duties on all but two; Italy's tariff covers 887 products, and on all but nine the duties are specific; Norway collects customs on more than 500 articles, and the duties are specific except in six instances; Spain, with 869 articles on its tariff, imposes an ad valorem duty on but one. And yet, on the other side of the question, it can hardly be wondered at that under the system of specific duties there would be a tremendous effort going on among importers to get goods properly belonging in one class subject to a higher specific duty, brought in as of a lower grade bearing a lower duty. This is the fraudulent feature of the matter, and in addition to it there is the unjust and unequal phase, that the consumers of different qualities of a commodity are forced to submit to an equal tax as to its quantity, and that such tax inevitably falls heaviest on the cheaper grades, whose consumers are most numerous and least able to pay.

It is not likely that either system exclusively can be used with success and satisfaction. Both have excellent features—assuming of course that there is to be a tariff at all—and neither is without objections and imperfections. The question as to accepting Mr. Wilson's idea of gauging the duty by the quality of the import, or Mr. McKinley's idea of exacting it according to the quantity, with incidental compound or "sliding duties," is one of much interest with politicians and publishers. But after all it is quite secondary to and wholly overshadowed by the great query, whether it is better for the United States to have a tariff at all save for revenue, or a tariff levied particularly for the protection of American industries.

### RAILROADS IN PALESTINE.

The readers of the NEWS are aware that efforts are being made to connect the principal cities of Palestine and Syria by railroads, and that the line between Jaffa and Jerusalem has already been opened. This distance is about forty-five miles which is made by the railroad in a little less than four hours, except when the trains are all the way from two to four hours late, which, we are told, is the general rule. The old mode of traveling, on horseback or by stage, consumed twelve

hours, including the customary stops. It was an easy excursion and could not fail to stir the emotions, especially when enjoyed for the first time—when it was a pleasant experience never to be forgotten. What the transit in a close car will be, crowded, perhaps, with pilgrims from various countries, dusky fellows, grasping money changers, haughty Turks, etc., must be left to the imagination.

The road winds up a mountain gorge to the plain of Rephaim, south of Jerusalem, and terminates close by the Jaffa gate. Engines and cars were brought from America, while the rails are of Belgian manufacture. The company's purpose is to extend this line to India, if concession can be obtained to pass through Persian territory. The Turkish sultan has consented to the building of branch lines from Jaffa to Nablous, the ancient Sichem, in the north, and to Gaza, via Ascalon, in the south. This line will then undoubtedly be extended and connected with the Egyptian railroad system.

The line that is being built from Haifa to Damascus runs along the Carmel range. Leaving Acre it goes by Ramleh and Gideon's spring to the valley of Jezreel, which it traverses in its entire length. It touches Nazareth and crosses the Jordan at the south end of Lake Tiberias on a sixty-six foot long bridge. Thence it is to run by the Hauran plains to Damascus. This line is being constructed, it seems, by a Chicago firm.

Another project contemplates the building of a railroad line between Beyrouth, Damascus and Aleppo, to be extended to Bagdad.

When all these roads are completed, Palestine will again be in a fair way to resume the position it once held as a central and connecting link between the orient and occident. Much of the immense trade that is now carried on from Persia and India, either by means of caravans to the north, entering Russia through her Caspian ports, or by steamships to western and southern Europe, will naturally find its way to Jaffa, where already Russian, French, Austrian and English steamboat companies regularly send their well-loaded vessels and carry on a lively traffic; a convenient harbor will be built for the better safety of the ships; and the whole country will be lifted up to a position of great importance among the nations of the old world. Nor does all this belong to a distant future. With the swiftness with which modern civilization accomplishes its plans and designs, the redemption of Palestine may be comparatively near. The attention of the world is directed toward the country as if in expectation of its liberation from the curse of obscurity, superstition and misrule.

#### NO APOLOGY NEEDED.

A writer in *The New World*, C. H. Toy, has an article on the parliament of religions held in Chicago in connection with the World's Fair. He makes it his object to impress upon his readers the universal character of this gathering, both geographically and otherwise. In America, he says, the United

States and Canada were represented; in Europe—England, France, Belgium, Sweden, Germany, Russia and Greece; in Asia—Armenia, India, China, Japan and Siam. And the speakers represented nearly all forms of civilized religions. The author emphasizes that the parliament offered a fair exhibition of the religions of the world and was conducted without sectarian narrowness.

One fact seems to obscure this fond idea like a black shadow. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the only church which may be termed distinctly American, a church whose brief history has already found its way to the uttermost ends of the earth, commanding attention among law makers, clergymen, philosophers, high and low, learned and unlearned—this Church, whose Temples are the admiration of all who have seen them, had no recognized representative in the parliament. Mr. Toy needlessly feels the necessity of making an apology for this to the world. He says:

No member of the Mormon Church was present, but the exclusion of this body was based not on religious, but on moral grounds. Mormons might, indeed, urge that Mohammedanism, an equally offensive system, was welcomed; but to this it might fairly be replied, that those who spoke for Mohammedanism abjured polygamy, and such an abjuration no Mormon would be prepared to make.

The Mormon Church, then, was excluded on "moral" grounds? Was Mr. Toy present in the committee meeting when it was decided to close the parliament against the Saints? If not, his statement is but a conjecture worth nothing. In order to substantiate his guess he has to resort to a plain misstatement of a fact. He says the Mohammedans who spoke abjured polygamy, and this the Mormons would not do.

In the first place, no Mohammedan would ever "abjure" polygamy. As on a former occasion pointed out by the *News*, the Koran does not teach that doctrine as a duty, but it allows it under certain circumstances. What the Koran allows, no follower of Mohammed would ever "abjure." At the religious congress itself, it will be remembered, Mr. Webb offered a defense for the practice, although, he said, he would not preach it in this country. Mr. Toy must be sadly misinformed concerning the Mohammedans.

In the second place, the Mormons have solemnly declared against the practice of polygamy, a fact which ought to be known by this time. Mr. Toy is evidently ignorant about the Mormons as about the Mohammedans.

As long as the fact remains that not only the followers of the Arabian Prophet, but other religious bodies whose members practice polygamy, were admitted to the Congress, the plea that the Mormons were excluded on moral grounds is absurd. A more probable supposition would be that fear was entertained by the leading men that a clear, forcible statement of the truth would not be without influence on the vast audience. Sectarian narrowness and medieval bigotry may have ruled in the decision.

No apology is needed, however. The exclusion of our Church from that congress was no doubt the right thing. It was necessary to make an effort

to be heard, lest afterwards the feeling might have prevailed that a glorious opportunity had been neglected. The refusal to listen to us lifts the responsibility from the Church. Our religion is not for exhibition purposes. It is not on a level with the systems of Confucius, Buddha or Mohammed; nor is it to be compared to the various fragments of Christian systems that prevail. It is the eternal truth revealed by God. It has to be preached to the world as a testimony, and in the right time of the Almighty it will encompass the earth, bringing peace, joy and happiness to all the children of men.

#### PAYING TITHES.

One of the doctrines of the Gospel, observed as such by the Latter-day Saints, is that of an offering of tithes to the Lord. This duty is enjoined by the Almighty upon His people, and it is proper that the Saints should understand the reasons and operations of the law and the purposes for which tithes are required.

It is written: "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." He has given to man the earth to dwell upon, and has furnished it with animals, vegetables and all things necessary for his existence, comfort and happiness. These are ordained for the use and benefit of man; they belong to the Lord. He has a claim, therefore, not only on a tenth of the contents and products of the earth, but the whole. The payment of a tithe is but an acknowledgement of His right as proprietor, and those who have any comprehension of the magnitude of His blessings to men, and who are possessed of a sense of gratitude, feel that tithing is but a small interest for that which they enjoy.

The law of tithing was strictly enforced in the Mosaic dispensation. Among the commandments given upon Mount Sinai was one that the children of Israel should be tithed of all their produce. At a later date in the history of the Hebrews, the Lord, through the Prophet Malachi, says that the payment of tithes is one of His ordinances, and deounces as robbery the neglect of the people to pay them into His storehouse. By withholding the required tenth they defrauded and robbed the Lord, and for this they were cursed. He called upon them to return to Him, and promised that if they did so and observed this ordinance He would open the windows of heaven and pour out blessings upon them; the devotee should be rebuked for their sakes, that he should not destroy the fruits of the ground; the vine should not cast its fruit before the time; all nations should call them blessed, and theirs should be a delightful land.

These are some of the blessings that follow the obedience to this law. Its promises and obligations are not confined to the Mosaic dispensation, nor to the period of control of the Aaronic Priesthood; for under the Priesthood which our Lord held and which He bestowed upon His disciples, the law was confirmed to. Previous to the Mosaic dispensation, and under the same Priesthood as the Christian dispensation, Abraham paid tithes to Melchisedec and was blessed by him.

Whenever the Priesthood has been upon earth this law has been in effect that the Saints might observe it and partake of the blessings which result therefrom.

The object to which tithes are devoted is to the establishment of Zion—the building of houses to the Lord and such other purposes as are designated by the voice of revelation for the building up of the Kingdom of God. The Lord is to “suddenly come to His Temple” in the last day; and in these sacred edifices are administered ordinances of the Gospel for the salvation of the living and the dead, and instructions are given to prepare the Saints for a residence in the presence of God. The erection of temples and the carrying on of other works necessary to establish the foundations of Zion cannot be done without the means necessary for their accomplishment. The funds are provided by the tithes of the Saints.

Payment of tithes is voluntary. Each person has his agency to receive or reject the law. If those who have taken upon themselves the covenant of the Gospel, keep the commandments of God, blessings and a curse will attend them; if they do not heed His word, an opposite result will follow. For the liquidation of expenses that are to be met by the tithes, it would not do to leave to the generosity of the people the proportion of their means which should be contributed. Some would give liberally, while others would be more or less controlled by selfish motives, and thus an inequality would be caused by a difference in disposition. Such a rule would be unjust, not being based upon the ability of the individual to impart of his substance.

Man is not made the judge of the proportion that is required by the Lord; he is not the framer of the law. The finite mind is not to prescribe the rules which govern the Infinite, for such a procedure would destroy the control by the Almighty and be subversive of the principles of truth. The Lord gives the law; He sets the bounds and declares what is the true principle or doctrine. Man may obey or disregard the divine word, and abide the consequences of his choice. The Almighty has said He requires a tithe or tenth, and applies the law equally to all. The principle is the same today that it was anciently under the same conditions; a change would have been inconsistent. With the restoration of the Gospel in this age came the revelation to the Saints to pay one-tenth of their interest annually as a tithe, for the purposes named. The Saints are exhorted by the Lord to remember the poor, and to consecrate of their properties for their support. He says: “Behold, now it is called today, and verily it is a day of tithing for my people,” and informs us that He has tithed His Saints “to prepare them against the day of vengeance and burning.”

The Latter-day Saints have had the blessings of heaven poured out upon them because of their observance of this law. This is conclusively shown by the prosperity which attends them at their gathering places. They are called by the nations blessed in their material affairs, as was Israel of old, and the land

which was a desert when they first occupied it, indeed has blossomed as a rose and become choice above all other lands through the fulfillment of the promises of the Lord to a people who have kept the law.

In the face of such evidences of the Lord's blessings and the revelations He has given, to conclude that salvation does not in any degree depend upon the principle of tithing, or to say that it is an unimportant or unnecessary ordinance, is to contradict an evident fact. Tithing, like all other doctrines of the Gospel, is worthy the most serious consideration of every member of the Church, to know its purpose, understand the necessity of keeping its conditions, and render intelligent obedience to its requirements. No member of the Church is exempt from its provisions or excluded from its benefits when he observes it. All who earn, all who receive an increase of this world's goods, are under the law of tithing, paid voluntarily as a free-will offering to the Lord. Those who comply with it are to receive blessings from the opened windows of heaven in time and eternity. True believers in Christ Jesus will unhesitatingly pursue a course to prove that where men honor the Lord He never fails in fulfilling His promises, but is a rewarder of all that diligently seek Him and keep His commandments.

#### GRAND AND SAN JUAN COUNTIES.

There will be placed before the Legislature early in the session a proposition to change the boundary line between Grand and San Juan counties. The effect will be to enlarge Grand by a considerable slice off San Juan. The present southern boundary of Grand is on latitude 38 deg. 30 min., on a line with the northern boundary of Wayne county. The change sought is to extend Grand about twenty-five miles to the south, on a line with the southern boundary of Wayne, along the sixth standard parallel.

The arguments used in favor of the alteration in county lines is that the division would be more natural because of the topography of the country, and that the occupiers of the tract proposed to be transferred are in favor of it. Moab, the county seat of Grand, and Bluff City, county seat of San Juan, are both near the southern boundaries of their respective counties. It is a long and difficult trip for the people in north San Juan to go to their county seat, while in case the suggested alteration were made they would be quite close and convenient to Moab.

The proposed new line does not go as far south as the summit of the mountain range and thus make a strictly natural division on topographical lines, but it is stated that it goes so far up the chain of hills as to include all habitable country, leaving to the north of the summit only a comparatively small range for cattle, horses and sheep, the possession of which would be a matter of small moment to either county.

There is one objection which may be urged on the face of the showing made in the suggested change. In depriving San Juan county of a strip of country twenty-five or more miles wide and giving it to Grand county,

there would be taken from San Juan a considerable portion of its revenue, derived from taxes on the extensive ranches and herds of stock in that section. Grand county is fairly well provided for already in the matter of taxable property, in proportion to its population, and has the advantage of a considerable section of the Rio Grande Western railway. But if the convenience of the people residing on the tract in question requires the transfer, the particular county that gets the revenue is a matter of secondary importance.

As a rule, it is inadvisable to frequently change the boundaries of counties. In the present instance, however, those who are moving for action by the Legislature make a good showing in behalf of their proposition. The arguments in its favor will be placed before the legislators at the earliest possible date, for their consideration. Whether or not San Juan county will raise any objections to being reduced in area in the manner indicated has not been developed yet. If the officials and residents there do not take kindly to the move, they should make an early presentation of their reasons for opposing it.

#### DON'T BE RASH.

Promptness in seizing opportunities is as necessary to the success of a community as to that of an individual. It is always an indication of energy and courage, and these two qualities are as potent in the accomplishment of every purpose as any that mankind is gifted with. Yet there is no real safety in energy which is not associated with judgment, nor in courage untempered with sagacity. It frequently happens, therefore, that promptness is nothing more than recklessness, and that sober sense is rendered silly by enthusiasm.

Every community that has no railroad is probably anxious to get one. Almost every community that has already one railroad—no matter whether one horse can do their work quite as well as two and at half the expense for feed—is keen to get the second one. There are certain kinds of property—money and railroads among them—of which the more a people get, the more they want. Nor is this desire, even when it reaches the virulent stage of avarice, altogether to be condemned. To strain, and sweat, and grasp, in the accumulation of means, is not wholly bad, though there may be grinding and miserly methods employed. Means thus acquired will usually benefit some one in the end; and the example furnishes both a good lesson in industry and economy, and a grim warning against cupidity and inhumanity.

So, we applaud the efforts of any community to acquire the untold benefits that come of railroad connection with the rest of the world. We also applaud the reasonable endeavors of any community, already thus favored, to secure by new railroad connections an escape from the monopoly they may be suffering under. But all things in calmness, and with due regard to the sound principles of business sense! It has seemed to the NEWS that some of our southern friends just now need,



what some of our northern friends needed a short time ago: a warning against being insanely carried away by prospective benefits that may never materialize, and against being recklessly generous of substantial pledges when they get nothing but glittering promises in return. Anybody can build a railroad on paper. That is the preliminary step, also, of all real railroads. But there is no need to deen away lands heedlessly for right of way, to give city blocks here and there for depot grounds, and to tie up other and valuable kinds of property and pledges in pawn upon a mere promise that in time the compensating benefits will be returned. A community thus hampered to an unreal project occasionally cuts itself off from negotiation with another project much more tangible and much more worthy of confidence. The leading men in southern Utah are quite able to take care of the business interests of their patient and deserving section. The News only urges them to prevent their people taking any leap in the dark, or getting prematurely into any entangling alliance that would debar them from considering other and perhaps more acceptable propositions that the near future may offer.

#### THE "NEWS" POSITION.

[The following editorial, written for the DESERT EVENING NEWS for January 8rd, the day before the special Legislative election in Salt Lake City, explains a matter that may have interest for readers of the Semi-Weekly and Weekly issues of this paper. It will perhaps also be accepted in lieu of a personal letter to some esteemed correspondents who have written us on the subject.—Editor DESERT NEWS.]

We assume that those who advertise their business, their wares, and their expectations, in the columns of the DESERT EVENING NEWS anticipate that the outlay will do them some good. It does, too; for the NEWS is widely read and by the best people, and in its treatment of actual events it is truthful and unprejudiced. Hence we can afford to ask, and business men can afford to pay, a pretty tidy price for such space as we have to spare in each issue for advertising purposes and announcements.

But the NEWS does not write, does not edit, and does not accept responsibility for the statements its advertisers choose to make. Where we are convinced that these statements are downright falsehoods, or that they are clearly intended to deceive, we reject the ad., or if it has been published without a full understanding, we lose no time in not only striking it out but also in warning the community against its snares. Of course we want legitimate advertising and as much of it as we can get and at the best rates; but we do not want one line, at any time, or at

any price, that involves a loss of principle. If we cannot do an honest business, we'll quit.

Now, we reassert that the News, the official organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, is not a political paper, is unpledged to either party, is independent of them all. It has friends in every party, and thinks there are excellent and worthy principles to be found enunciated in the platforms of each. We have published as advertisements a good deal of matter recently from both the principal parties in this city. The Democrats have had certain paid space in which to ventilate their views, make their promises and formulate their plea. The Republicans have had certain paid space to do the same thing. On some days, one party slipped a cog and didn't get here in time to secure what they wanted; on other days the other party was likewise tardy or neglectful. Today we have them both; nay, more—we have also the ticket, and some advertisements of the third, or Populist party; and in a spirit of the utmost friendship and fairness, we invite the reader to peruse all of them, if he feels like it; if not that, then as much as he can stand; and then tomorrow to go and vote for the man and the principles of his choice; the NEWS doesn't care a straw whether his ballot shall be cast for Hall or Varian or McKenzie, or whether, if he is sick of politics, he keeps out of the turbid stream entirely.

To those who have tried to argue that the publication of these advertisements indicated the political bias of this paper, we shall briefly reply that the same logic would make us a Jewish organ because every day we publish the advertisements of Jewish merchants (good men, too, we believe), or a Chinese organ, because we advertise a Chinese store or two, or a liquor-dealers', or showmen's, or doctors', or bankers', or restaurateurs' organ because we occasionally print the business announcements of those classes of people. Any attempt that may have been made to put us in a false position in this matter of politics we condemn; and any hint from either side that we have leaned toward or against it, we unqualifiedly deny. We may have felt to criticize some of the advertising tricks employed, but we also felt if the advertiser could stand it we could endure though we might not approve it. The contradictions of rivals in politics, as in trade, will bear examination; and none of them must think to use this paper to impose on its own readers. Each one of the latter has a warmer place in our regard than any advertise-

er's money can buy. And when we have any advice for the reader, or desire him to be made acquainted with any matter of news as such, we shall present it to him in columns which no advertiser can enter and with a responsibility which no partisan shall be permitted to assume.

In conclusion: The News thinks every legal voter owes it to himself, his family and his country that he deposit an intelligent ballot at every election, and we trust that tomorrow's result will show that this great privilege of citizenship has been fully exercised. As to which candidate ought to be elected, we have not one word to say. Three candidates are already afield: Vote for the one who in himself and in his principles you like best!

#### THE SHIP CANAL.

The formal opening of the Manchester ship canal took place yesterday, with imposing ceremonies. The new waterway was virtually opened on December 7, as on that date vessels began making regular trips. But the formal opening exercises were deferred till the beginning of the new year. The canal is 85 miles in length, from Eastham, the head of navigation for deep water vessels on the Mersey, to

Old Trafford, on the river Irwell, in Manchester. At the Trafford end the docks have an area of 114 acres, and the quay frontage, which occupies both sides of the Irwell within the city, is five and a quarter miles long. The locks and sluices in Manchester are the largest and most difficult and important works of the kind ever executed.

The corporation and people of Manchester have accomplished a vast undertaking in completing the canal and opening it for traffic. They hope that by its aid their city will become one of the most important seaports in Great Britain, rivaling even Liverpool. The canal was first started as a private enterprise, backed by the leading men of the city, on whose representation many shares were subscribed for by working people. When the work had been prosecuted to a considerable extent it was found that the engineers had greatly underestimated the cost. The contractors failed to come up to the agreement because the expense of the work was so much above what they had counted on, and at one time it looked as though the whole scheme would fail because of lack of funds to go on.

It was at this juncture that the corporation of Manchester took hold. There were two great reasons for this action on the part of the municipality. One was a desire to effect the original purpose of the project and make the city a seaport. Another, and one that had great moral influence on those engaged in the administration of affairs, was the fact that so many people of the middle classes had become shareholders that the failure of the scheme would have broken confi-

dence in public officials and business men of the town, and the result would have been disastrous politically as well as financially. So the city took the matter up and is now practically the owner of the canal.

The cost of the enterprise has been, in round numbers, fifty million dollars—a pretty good load for a single city to carry in one department. From the Mersey the canal has followed in the main the line of the river Irwell. The cost of the excavation has been enormous, because of unexpected features in the soil, causing banks to give way, etc. An immense amount of rock masonry has been required on this account. Nor has the cost been in money alone; for the construction of the canal has been attended by a number of serious accidents. At one of these 25 men were killed and 40 injured, some of them for life, by a couple of railway cars going over an embankment upon a force of workmen engaged in the excavation below.

Judging by the persistency which attended the construction of the canal, it will not be the fault of the people of Manchester if its operation does not prove a success. At the outset they have a very serious opposition on the part of railways. The canal managers announced a toll for vessels from Liverpool to Manchester that was less than the cost of hauling freight by rail between the two cities. The three great railway systems that unite Manchester and Liverpool and extend throughout the country—the London and North-western, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the Midland or Cheshire lines—immediately responded by making Liverpool and Manchester “common points.” By this arrangement freight will be transported by rail between all sections of Great Britain and Manchester or Liverpool at the same rate, thus discriminating in favor of the latter port, unless the tolls on the canal should be abrogated entirely.

Manchester and its suburbs have, however, a great trade themselves, and it may be that they will be able to wage a successful contest with the railways until the latter are willing to enter an amicable arrangement. The immediate effects of such a contest are, even to the people of Manchester themselves, problematic, though the people seem confident that in it the canal will be able to meet operating expenses, and ultimately to become a dividend paying institution. The canal will accommodate the great majority of the ocean freight traffic, and some of the smaller passenger steamers; but it will not admit such vessels as the *Teutonic*, *Etruria*, *Paris* and *Campania*, which draw more than thirty feet of water, while the canal is but twenty-six feet deep. There also will be considerable local passenger travel, as the trip on a small steamer can be made in four or five hours, the large freight vessels taking double that time.

#### A BAD RAILROAD YEAR.

Railway receiverships and foreclosures in 1893 is the subject of an article in the *Railway Age* and *Northwestern Railroader* of December 15, in which some startling facts and

figures appear. About 13 per cent, it seems, of the entire railway mileage of the country has gone into the hands of receivers during the year; seventy-one roads, with nearly 23,000 miles of line and representing the enormous sum of \$1,288,000,000 of stocks and bonds, have failed. And this does not include failures during the latter part of the month, among which are the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the New York & New England, with their vast liabilities. The loss caused by the failure of such large concerns is exceedingly deplorable, reaching as it does not only stockholders and bondholders, but the vast army of employees whose wages are considerably reduced.

The *Railway Age* says that in ten years 306 railway corporations have become insolvent; and it then makes the following remark: “It is evident that the process of insolvency is moving rapidly on toward the point of involving our entire railway system. There must be an entire change in the attitude of the public and the laws toward capital invested in railways, or the ruin which these figures picture will become general.”

It is impossible to ascribe this state of affairs to hard times alone, after the publication of the alleged maneuvers of the managers of the North-western Pacific and some other roads. Abuse of public confidence by leading officials and extravagance in the management are probably real causes of the disasters referred to. Railway communication in the United States, with the vast inland distances, is vital to the existence of the country in its present state of high development. It can no more cease, without disastrous results to the country, than can the circulation of blood in the human body without suspending the functions of the various organs. Life requires a never-ceasing pulsation, and the progress of this country depends on a steadily growing net of railways, carrying the products of farmers, miners, stock and sheep-owners and manufacturers, with safety, regularity and cheapness from one place to another. If, therefore, it should be found that this vital interest to the country cannot safely be trusted to individuals, the time may arrive when the demand shall become general upon the government to take the management of at least the principal roads in its strong hands. This is a proposition which has already found warm advocates; it is also one whose opponents, under such circumstances as we have cited, will find their task of defeating it ever and ever more difficult.

#### SPARE THE TREES, PLANT NEW ONES!

In another column of this issue Prof. C. A. Whiting of the University of Utah undertakes a calm and interesting discussion of our native forests in Utah, and points out the duty of our people with reference to the important forestry question as it applies directly to us. With the gentleman's argument, conclusions and suggestions the *News* is in full and hearty accord. He sounds none too soon a note of warning which every consideration requires us to heed. The conditions

which he depicts are so familiar and obvious that no one will be found to dispute them. His advice as to the preservation of the remnants of our meager forests, the planting of trees, the organization of a Forestry Association—all this is sound, timely and in the highest degree necessary. We bespeak for the article the thoughtful perusal of every reader, and for its concluding suggestions the active interest and quick acceptance of the leading men in every county of the Territory.

On more than one occasion recently the *News* has commented on the importance of the subject of tree culture, in its relations to the health and prosperity of the country; criticizing, also, the reckless and seemingly uncontrolled destruction of the native forests. The matter is at last in a fair way to receive more effective governmental notice than has heretofore been accorded it, though efforts of a more or less desultory character have not been wanting in the past to impose restrictions on tree-slaughtering and extend encouragement to tree-planting. In his recent report the U. S. secretary of the interior gave the important subject extensive mention, and so also did the President in his regular message to Congress. We trust that nothing but a hint will now be necessary to arouse the people of Utah to their duty in the premises, and that they will at once arrange to move out on the lines of intelligence toward the prevention of further spoliation and the cure of the evils already wrought.

#### FATAL NEGLIGENCE.

We have already commented upon the immense financial losses sustained by the railroad corporations and their employees during the fateful year just closed. In the great railroad business of the country there are, however, other elements that have interest for the public than the mere knowledge of how much or how little the various lines pay their capitalist stockholders or their laborers on train or track. One of these elements is the cause and extent of fatalities to rolling stock, employees and patrons—statistics of which are furnished from time to time, usually with some reluctance on the part of the roads, and invariably with a certain shock to the sensibilities on the part of those who patronize and ride upon them. When we are told, for instance, that at least one hundred persons lost their lives through railway accidents during August, September and October, on their way to the World's Fair and homeward, most of us become so worked up that we are tempted to agree with the *Railroad Gazette* in branding the ghastly fact as a “national humiliation.” And when these and similar figures are continually thrust before us, and we wait in vain for the railroads to give a satisfactory explanation of them, we are very ready to agree, whether justly or not, with the writer in last month's *North American Review*, who attributes this fearful sacrifice of human life to “negligence in operation.” This latter writer, Mr. Prout, makes a comparative study of casualties in this and the mother country, and his conclusions are that traveling by rail is at least five

times as hazardous in the United States as in England. In England, the block system is used on 90 per cent of the roads against 5 per cent in our own country. Mr. Prout suggests that railways be compelled to pay heavy damages for accidents, which would, in time, lead them to adopt all possible safeguards. On the other hand, it must be admitted that our laws have tended to depress earnings to the minimum and it is believed that freightage in many instances is done below cost already. In England, the revenue from freight is much larger than here. It would appear that our restrictive legislation is carried out at the expense of human martyrdom. This latter suggestion is not alone urged by the railroads, it seems on its face to be reasonable and just. If it may be accepted as such, it confirms the complaint of "negligence of operation" as above; but while directly laying the blame upon the corporations, a large portion properly may be indirectly laid at the door of the government, which, it must be said, has essayed to grapple with the transportation question in a vacillating and impractical way, apparently not knowing where to begin, where to stop, and when to get through.

#### CATHOLICS PERSECUTED.

A dispatch from Berlin now contains the sickening details of the massacre of Catholics by Cossacks in a small town of the vast Russian empire. It appears that about a hundred of these semi-barbarous soldiers attacked a church where many worshippers were congregated, and commenced to desecrate the place and maltreat the people. An alarm was sounded and the inhabitants of the place gathered and drove away the invaders, after a hot fight. Shortly after this the Cossacks, to the number of six hundred, returned and renewed their work of vandalism in the church. Crucifixes, images and altar ornaments were broken to pieces. About a hundred of the unfortunate people were cruelly murdered, their blood sprinkling the floor of their sacred edifice. Others were captured and driven to an open place, where they were stripped of their clothes, men and women alike, and beaten almost to death. And all this seems to have been done under the direction of regular officers of a Russian regiment.

In connection with this outrage the recent correspondence between Rome and Petersburg will be remembered. The pope a short time ago sent the czar a forcible protest against the persecutions of Catholics in Russia, threatening to denounce the autocrat before the world, if a change did not occur in his attitude toward them. The report says the czar, on the reception of this message, grew furious and proposed to take revenge. His wrath, however, was appeased on representation to him that the Roman pontiff might change his policy towards Russia in favor of the Triple Alliance. A special messenger, a Catholic bishop, was therefore dispatched to Rome to negotiate the conditions of peace between the heads of the two great divisions of the Catholic church.

Of course the question will natur-

ally arise, how far the Russian emperor can be held responsible for the fearful massacre of these Catholics. Probably a great many things are done by his semi-barbarous subjects, which the ruler regrets as much as anyone else. In this case, however, the suspicion is pardonable that the massacre was intended as an answer to the strong language of the pope. Should further investigation prove that suspicion to be only too well founded, and should no adequate reparation be made, it is not improbable that whatever political influence the pope still has will be exercised against Russia and in favor of the powers of the Triple Alliance. Any such leaning, no matter how trifling, will not fail to necessitate new and perhaps critical moves on Europe's great political chess-board.

#### THE END NOT YET.

The Seventh-day Adventists in Michigan have received another impression that the end of the world is very near. And so strong has the conviction become that a great many of them are donating their worldly goods to missionary funds for the purpose of converting the world to the seventh-day doctrine before the supposed destruction takes place. At a recent meeting held in Battle Creek, Mich., the people present gave up their gold watches, rings and other jewelry; and others are selling their homes at a sacrifice in order to become preachers.

Panics of this kind have occurred before, both in ancient and modern times, but the world still moves. The trouble is that a good many have read the prophetic declarations of sacred writ as if the mere studying of these would turn them into prophets, the falsity of which supposition has been proven again and again. Prophecy was never intended for that purpose.

To prepare the world for a coming change is a most laudable work, for present conditions are such that some change is necessary. Those who seek in worldly possessions their only happiness need to be reminded that they are building on foundations without stability; and those who consider themselves "oppressed" should be called upon to look forward to a time near at hand when such conditions shall no longer exist. The world should be taught that the coming change is the establishment of a new dispensation on earth, not its destruction. Thus, in the doctrine of a second advent of the Savior is hope and an admonition to well-doing to all. Those who think they at this time must sell their homes as a preparation for the end of the world must be ignorant of the teachings of inspired men on that important subject.

#### A YOUNG PLANT BUT STURDY.

There may be movements in the development of human affairs that have gone forward with greater rapidity than the cause of woman suffrage, but there are few that have been pursued with greater perseverance or promoted with more zeal and devotion. Its champions have encountered incalculable and in most instances un-

reasonable opposition, and they have had to go about all the time with visor down and lance in rest, not only to gain inch by inch the ground maintained by the enemy, but to defend against insidious attack the small portion already wrested by themselves. But this they have done courageously and uncomplainingly; they have been satisfied with gains that were small and in other eyes would have seemed insignificant; and if at the close of any hard-fought campaign they were able to see their principles extended and their outposts advanced if ever so little, they have considered their tireless vigilance and their undaunted courage amply repaid.

But their progress has not been altogether slow; or late years the equal suffrage idea has obtained immense momentum. A paper before us gives some startling figures as to the present status of the case and makes very interesting comparisons as to the area of land and the number of people over and among whom it has made its influence potent. It is shown that women now have the full suffrage—can vote for all elective offices—in

	Square miles.	People.
Wyoming .....	97,890	80,000
Colorado .....	103,925	419,000
New Zealand .....	104,083	621,000
Iceland .....	89,643	72,000
Isle of Man .....	280	55,000
Jersey (British Island) .....	45	60,000
Pitcairn Island .....	8	200
	345,723	1,287,200

This much as to statistics. As to comparisons it follows that the women have full suffrage in an area larger than New York, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida combined; larger than all the states on the Atlantic; larger than all the states on the Pacific; larger than all the territories—Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Oklahoma, and District of Columbia; larger than England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Greece, Turkey, Portugal, Bulgaria and Montenegro combined; larger than all Scandinavia; larger than France and Prussia united. Also that they have full suffrage among more people than either Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, or South Carolina; more people than New Hampshire, Vermont, Oregon and Delaware combined; more people than all Alaska, Arizona, British Columbia, District of Columbia, Idaho, Indian Territory, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Utah united.

These impressive figures apply only to those lands where woman enjoys full suffrage. The regions where she has the partial suffrage (England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Canada, Sweden, Kansas, Australia, etc.) are many, and enormous in area and population. As still more emphatically showing the progress of the great cause, detailed statistics of these latter would be interesting if space permitted their reproduction here. Enough has probably been given, however, to show that the little acorn of a few years ago has taken firm root in kindly soil, has already made straight, strong and shapely growth, and is casting its welcome shade over and upon responsive sections in all parts of the earth.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*Written for this Paper.*

## IN OKLAHOMA.

As the hand on the clock indicated 8 a. m. we loaded our effects in a little spring wagon and bade goodby to our friends at our southern Indian home, Sulphur Springs, Chickasaw Nation, Indian territory. Elders Collet and Davis accompanied their Salt Lake friends to Davis, the railroad station, ten miles distant. As our team moved off in their customary slow and unsteady gait, pulling our wagon by "plow gears," chain-tug harness, with collar and back strap only, and no brake to steady our easy-running wagon, we found ourselves under the necessity of holding fast as we went slambang in the creek and low places. We rolled over the prairie and here and there through a skirt of timber, down in a hollow, up on a hill, where, commanding a view of the country, we could see before us an ocean, as it were, of land, as it reached out in its broad expanse far as the eye could reach.

Our teamster was a good old-fashioned Christian of the Campbellite persuasion. He, with the Elders, were entertained by the reading from Church history by Bro. K. who read aloud on the subject of the early rise of the Church. When the period was reached where Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery received the Aaronic Priesthood, a discussion on authority ensued, which terminated with the good-bye shake several miles distant. Strange, is it not? that our Christian friends still hang to the imaginary authority they claim to have received from Christ, when, in His divine injunction to His Apostles, He, said: "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," and "go ye therefore and teach all nations." When our respected teamster became confused on this point, he then clung to the descent of authority, which of course was upset again by the apostasy. Here the good old brother was lost at sea, and when John's Revelation concerning "another angel" that was to fly in the midst of heaven, bringing the everlasting Gospel was sprung on him he replied, "Now you've got me—all good natured of course, and an expression of desire to learn more of the good things we preached and practiced, avowing that if he could find we were right he would make the transfer.

The Chickasaw country is much lower and correspondingly warmer than Oklahoma, and as the Elders parted with their visitor at the depot, the train pulled out and commenced a gradual ascent, finally crossing the Canadian river, which, by the way, is the dividing line between our Indian land and the new prospective state of Oklahoma. At about the middle of their "beautiful land" (meaning of the word Oklahoma), we cross the backbone at about fourteen hundred feet, while at the Springs it cannot be more than nine hundred. The altitude of the country averages probably one thousand feet above the sea. Here and there, irregularly located on the creek bottoms, by a clump of timber or on a

prairie, we see dotted the Indian homes and their farms cultivated by their white renters.

Now we have crossed the bridge, we are on the surveyed lands of the newly-opened Territory of Oklahoma, which can be readily seen by the regularly laid off lands, the roads, the houses and farms. The towns and cities as we find them are springing up like magic—a wilderness but four and a half years ago, now teeming with vegetation and humanity. We have passed several cities of no small proportions, towns here and there, and on every quarter except school lands, a farm house.

Oklahoma City is called by the brakeman, and the train stops at the second city of the new territory, containing 10,000 inhabitants. Down below the level of the prairie in a bend of the north fork of the Canadian river, nearly surrounded by trees growing on the fertile bottom land of this stream; and on the north and east, on the rolling hills of the prairie, is the bustling little commercial city of Oklahoma. There are several prominent streets of respectable wealth, built up on either side with substantial business blocks two and three stories high, of native stone and brick—banks and mercantile establishments, up to modern cities of twenty years' standing; while in the suburbs are many costly and beautiful dwellings. The city is lighted by electricity and accommodated with water works; it has its manufactures and other modern developments. The Santa Fe train pulls out of the depot and leaves more people standing on the platform than are generally seen at one time in a body these days. The cars are filled, the air is balmy, the weather dry, bright and beautiful—so warm we have to open the car windows for ventilation.

We pass several cities of ordinary railroad town size, and now reach Norman, the highest elevation, whence we descend, coming north still towards the Kansas line, still passing towns and cities, and as far as the feeble eye can survey out over the vast prairie are farms and houses to be seen. A stream of water is crossed; we pass through a skirt of timber reaching from the west to the east till it widens out into the great timbered country of the civilized tribes.

We are now at Guthrie, the metropolis. Fully two hundred people are on the platform, hurrying to and fro; cabs, hacks and wagons are loaded, the streets are thronged, the people are dispersed. The change is made and the train is gone. To the east the city lies on a rise of ground with quite a steep ascent from the railroad track; while west it gradually descends to the Cottonwood—a small river running through the west side of the city; while curving well to the west and north is the Red fork of the Arkansas or Cimmon river. Unlike Oklahoma city, Guthrie is situated on an open bleak prairie among the rolling rough hills of the broken country. Fifteen thousand people live here, who enjoy equal if not superior advantages over the commercial city on the south. Wholesale establishments,

manufacturers, other business houses, fine residences, a progressive city—all are here. "These cities are built to stay," said a business man from New York who was erecting a large block, and the surrounding country warrants the statement, unless perchance a cyclone sweeps them away, for such things are known in this country. Not more than four farmers as yet are occupying one section of land. What may be said of the country when five times the present population carry their produce to the cities!

We are now at Orlando, the last city in Oklahoma proper, from which point the greatest rush was made into the Cherokee Strip, which was opened up September 16th of this year, on the train which carried in thousands. We could see on either side the rough, rolling country where for ten miles men and women on horseback kept pace with the train in the mad rush for lots in Perry, the prospective city of the Strip. In three hours not less than 80,000 people were on the spot, and filing on the small lots staked out by the United States surveyor. Two sections are covered by this giant infant of modern times. Tents and rude shanties are being displaced by better and more substantial structures. Order is being established out of confusion. During Perry's early days, they averaged three men in two days killed. There are about 6,200 claims in all, and 5,000 people located; it will take about three years to clear up the contests now standing on them. There were 110 saloons and 500 lawyers at one time. Of course their number has been reduced now to about half. There are about twenty-eight lumber yards, and judging from the thousands of lumber shanties and houses sprung up in the last ninety days, they must have done a rushing business. There are at least sixty-two grocery stores and of course others in proportion. Business lots of small proportions have changed hands already for a consideration of from \$300 to \$2000, and residence property at half of that amount. Not less than four daily newspapers are in existence, three of which are Democratic. John Brogan was elected mayor on October 21. He and a Democratic council run the municipal machinery. Perry, now hardly one hundred days old, has 20,000 inhabitants, and is becoming somewhat conservative. They don't kill quite so many men per day, claims are being settled, and things generally are assuming a normal condition.

Continuing along this branch of the Santa Fe, as also another line of the same road forty miles west, and on the Rock Island in the western part of the Strip, are other towns and cities, while on almost every quarter section of land a farmer has located. Six months having been provided on which to make final proof, the settlers mostly have gone home during the winter. There was possibly an average of from four to six claimants for every piece of land and as the prior rights are being proven, the population temporarily is being reduced.

In accordance with the organic act in the establishment of Oklahoma, all lands of the Indians opened for settlement subsequently were to belong to Oklahoma proper. With the new ad-



ditions of the Cherokee Strip and "No Man's Land" it covers an area of at least 200 by 200 miles—fully 20,000,000 acres of land. The lands ceded to the government by the Indian tribes are as follows:

April 22, 1889, the Outlet, belonging to the Seminoles and Creeks, containing over one and a half million acres of land. This was the first settlement and commencement of Oklahoma.

Since then and on the 22nd of Sept., 1891, the Iowa, Sac and Fox, Pottawatomie and Shawnee, called the Pott country, came in.

Early in 1892 the Cheyenne's and Arapahoes furnished a large piece.

And this fall, Sept. 16, the Cherokee Strip of 6,000,000 acres, and "no man's land" of half that amount have been added, making in all 20,000,000 acres at least.

The remaining tribes which have not come in are the five civilized—the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks and Seminoles; the semi-civilized Osages and the Ka sa tribe, the Poncas, Ottos, Missouris, Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, and some small factions in the northeast corner of the Cherokee country, the Senecas, Wyandottes, Ottawas, Peorias and Quapaws. The present Oklahoma is situated south of Kansas, north of the remaining Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches' reservation, the Chickasaw nation and a piece of unassigned land within the corner by Texas and the Panhandle of Texas, on the west by the Panhandle and on the east by the remaining unallotted Indian territory. A strong pull is being made to get all in and make one great Democratic state.

The settlers of this new territory have come from all parts of the country, more especially from Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri and the neighboring states—a very good class of citizens. Considering the progress they have made and the indebtedness they have incurred, they must be of the "progressive American" type, possessed of a great deal of the "western push."

Arkansas city is called out; we now have crossed the line into the state of Kansas, where the writer will end his narrative until he is heard from at his old Indian home, at Manard, Indian Territory. **ANDREW KIMBALL.**

*Written for this Paper.*

### BOLD APACHE THIEVES.

COLONIA SACHECO, Chihuahua, Mexico, Dec. 16, 1893.—Among the many incidents common to pioneer life we have our quota of the dramatic. On Tuesday morning last Bishop Jesse N. Smith Jr., of this place, E. L. Taylor and Elmore Cardon of Juarez started to hunt cattle on the Rio Garilan, expecting to return this (Saturday) evening. Learning this morning that they had returned late last night I went up and found them at breakfast when the following conversation took place:

"Well, Bishop, what success in your cattle drive?"

"Pretty good."

"I didn't expect you home before tonight."

"That was our program, but the presence of some unknown parties in our camp during our absence made it desirable for us to come sooner."

"How, why, what was the matter?"

"The first and second day we rode the North Creek range some fifteen miles west; Thursday night moved our stock and camp three miles south to Father Naegle's corral on the Garilan; Friday morning we separated into two parties one to return to camp at noon and herd the cattle already gathered. The boys returned after about four hours' ride and found our entire outfit had been stolen during our absence and we were left without bedding and provisions."

"Indeed, and what were your losses?"

"Four saddle-horses (you see we each had a fresh mount), eight quilts, two pairs of blankets, a pillow, two coats, a new overcoat, a new oilcloth slicker, provisions, cooking utensils, packing outfit, horse-shoeing tools, etc."

"Did you ascertain who were the thieves?"

"We found not a single track in the camp, the indications being that the thieves had walked about upon the bedding while they gathered up the plunder. Some two hundred yards from camp we found a single track which we supposed to be a muffled horse-track. This would indicate that the thieves were Apache Indians who have a custom of shoeing their horses with rawhide moccasins, which serve the double purpose of preserving the horse's feet from the rocks and his rider from pursuit, as should he make no track except on soft and dusty ground."

"How are they secured?"

"You see the Indians live in great part on beef and game, the hides of which they cut into pieces of convenient size and shape and place them on the horses' feet while yet green (or water soaked and fasten the edges about the ankle with a draw string, where they are left to dry upon the horses' feet when they are removed for future use; I should say that a handful of grass is placed under the horses' feet to prevent the hide from shrinking to the exact size and shape of the foot and to more effectually muffle the tracks. The indications were that our horses as soon as caught were unhobbled and muffled and our efforts to follow the track were unavailing. A party of our boys accidentally coming upon a deserted Indian camp the past summer found a great number of these cast off rawhide shoes lying around."

"Do you then suppose that it was in fact Apache Indian?"

"Since the massacre of the Thompson family a year ago the 19th of last September the notorious 'Kid' and his band have been at large and I believe they have spent much of that time in the fastnesses of these mountains. You will remember they made an attack last June upon a prospecting party only twenty-five miles from here and bore away seven burros laden with provisions, ammunition, clothing and seventy-five dollars in cash; also in September last when potatoes, squashes and corn were unharvested, they actually came into our field and carried off a winter supply. At one of their deserted camps as much as a wagon box full of corn cobs were found where they had apparently cut off and dried the green corn. There, too, was found an old quilt sup-

posed to be one stolen from the Thompson family. Yes, we believe it was Apache Indians and are glad they were satisfied without our scalps, as they must have shadowed us for days, and might have easily surprised or ambushed us."

"What then do you consider to be our condition here as to safety?"

"They are but a small band of perhaps from five to seven and would not likely undertake an attack on our settlements so long as we maintain proper precautionary measures. In fact, I can see no object they could have in doing so, in view of the consequent risk to themselves as long as they are well provided with clothing, bedding and beef on the ranges. Indeed, this last incident would indicate that if their wants could be supplied they would not recklessly take life nor risk their own lives."

You may perhaps have heard of the recent skirmish between some of our brethren and a band of revolutionists in which our brethren were marvelously preserved. Aside from some temporary excitement, little came of it. The governor of the state of Chihuahua wrote the president of the principality in which we live, eulogizing in highest terms the valuable services of our people.

The Saints assembled as usual at their quarterly conference and had a most enjoyable time, winding up on Monday evening with an old-time social party—dancing, speeches, songs and goodfellowship.

Crops the last season were reasonably good for this country. Some losses of wheat and potatoes through excessive rains. Breadstuffs for the coming season are quite an important item with us. No snow has yet fallen here this winter. We are having frosty nights but delightful days. **HENRY LUNT.**

*Written for this Paper.*

### CATSKILLS TO WASATCH.

I write you today from my distant eastern home according to my promise which was made during my pleasant call at your office a month ago today (November 28).

But now a grave question arises: How am I to write anything concerning my western trip that will at all interest the many readers of your paper? It seems a formidable task, and were it not that I regard my promises not like piecrust—made to be broken—I should indeed give it up.

October 28th dawned dark and rainy. As I looked from my window on the distant Catskill mountains, a fog deep and full met my gaze—not a very pleasant outlook for the day in which to start to Chicago and the World's Fair. Notwithstanding, early in the afternoon I was on my way passing through the old Empire state of New York with Buffalo at the western point where I was to change cars for Niagara Falls and suspension bridge, which every tourist should stop and see.

Of Niagara Falls so many descriptions have been written and rewritten by far abler pens than mine, and have been read and sung at nearly every fireside in the land, that I pass it by with just this thought: It seemed to me, as I looked on the gigantic cataract of Niagara, that if I all my life

had been an infidel, that alone would compel me to say there is a God.

But on we go, passing through the bleak fields of the "queen's dominion," stopping for breakfast at London (not big London), then through the rolling hills and broad prairies, till finally, late in the night of the second day, we reach Chicago.

And indeed it is a great city with its lake frontage of twenty-two miles, fifty-eight miles on the river, and the distance between its northern and southern limit twenty-four miles, while at its broadest point it is ten and a half miles wide. But Chicago has labored hard to make the city what it is. For many years after it had become quite a flourishing town, the one invincible, universal, inevitable thing about the town was mud. The people were in despair since water will only run down hill, and part of the town was below the level of the lake.

The first effort at drainage was an experiment; in fact, many were the experiments, many were the failures; the whole prairie was at fault. At last people awoke to the fact that nothing could be of any permanent good short of raising the whole town. At once a high grade was established, to which all new buildings were required to conform. But this was not high enough; a higher one was ordered. Even this was not sufficient. A third raise was made, so that now the city stands nearly sixteen feet above the original prairie. Think of the task of lifting a city like this out of the mud and water high enough not only to make drainage possible, but perfect.

And then again, less than a quarter of a century ago Chicago lay a waste of smouldering ruins; and only about three years ago Jackson park was but a bleak swampy place. Today the whole world recognizes the transformation which converted the swamp into the "White City," the city of palaces such as mankind has never seen before.

But why dwell on Chicago and the great Fair? No pen, no tongue, can do it justice. I might speak of the woman's building, the naval exhibit, the lagoons and ponds, the Midway Plaisance with its curlics and camels, and the powerful electric search lights; but to be understood, to be appreciated, it all had to be seen. The days passed all too quickly and the great Exposition is a memory and we turn our faces westward—Manti City, Utah, being our destination. And while our journey was very pleasant, with the most jovial of traveling companions, yet we found ourselves weary and glad indeed when the trainmen shouted, "Colorado Springs, two hours for refreshments." While we had refreshed ourselves frequently as we came along, yet here was an opportunity for eating, and talking, and walking, and resting, and drinking, for two whole hours.

Colorado Springs lies for the most part on a wide plain, with level streets, yet it is only fifteen miles from the center of the springs to the summit of Pike's Peak, where, snow-capped, it lifts its mighty head as if in silent adoration of its maker. But is it not a curious fact that the springs from which this place takes its name are situated in Manitou, five or six miles distant west. The water of these springs have a world-wide reputation for their medicinal properties. The

climate is most invigorating and healthful—the air dry, and a blue sky with a continuous sunshine. I doubt not there are many other places in the Rockies just as fine; but Colorado Springs is the Saratoga of the west, and a name and reputation go a long way.

But on we go, climbing the mountains, with the scenery impressive and grand beyond description. The rocky depths, the towering heights, stretch far up towards the sky—as we pass along we go through many little hamlets and towns nestling in among the canyons of the mountains. From Colorado into Utah Territory, which we find so rich in its attractions and resources; the mountain and river systems are just grand; the elevated regions not only store the moisture to fertilize the adjacent low lands, but they contain the mines of gold and silver, lead and coal and other metals and minerals. God has done great things for Utah—in great natural resources, in the balm of its health-giving and invigorating climate, the wonders of its mountains, the sylvan beauties of its valleys; and notwithstanding the necessity of irrigation, crops of all kinds are plenty. A strong and fertile soil, an unclouded sky, a clear atmosphere, an equable climate, the cereals, fruits and vegetables, are of a very superior quality.

Spending a week with my brother, John C. Witbeck, and his family at Manti City, a week I shall never forget—such warm hearts, such kind welcomes as I met with on every hand—leaves a warm, warm memory which time cannot efface. Being a teacher myself, I was only too glad to accept an invitation to visit the public school at Manti, with Prof. A. C. Nelson at the head of it. Both in methods of teaching and plan of work this school is equal to any of its kind in any place, east or west. The building, a new one, is fine, well planned to do a good work in. I can easily comprehend how proud (and justly so, too) the people of Utah must be of their schools and school buildings. Go back in imagination forty years! Think of how these people in the "valleys of the mountains" have labored, early and late, oftentimes cold and hungry, willing to endure isolation and privation, to be ostracized, only with this one thought in view—to make "the desert blossom like the rose"—to build homes, to rear their families, to serve God. Honor, all honor, I say to the sincere in heart, and the honest in purpose!

From Manti we go to Sterling by carriage. Here we found dear friends expecting us, and a bountiful dinner awaiting us. So on to Gunnison, where a pleasant visit and a good night's rest found us refreshed for a drive through the crisp morning air to the sheep pens where "our boys" were looking after the sheep interests. From here to Juab, where again we found friends looking for our arrival; and after spending a night with them, we start for Nephi, where kindred (near and dear) were also awaiting our coming. We leave them reluctantly after a day in their pleasant homes and this time we take the "iron horse" instead of the carriage for Salt Lake City.

This city was not a disappointment, even in cheerless November, for it is most beautifully situated. It does indeed possess elements of beauty in such

variety and of such superior character as are found in few cities; and there clusters about this city matters of historic interest, which are peculiar to herself, and will long continue to be a source of interest to all classes of people. But I must hasten on—I can only speak of a few points in the city. It was my privilege to spend a Sunday there and to hear the Hon. George Q. Cannon speak in the great Tabernacle (which stands so unique in construction with its acoustic properties unequalled and its roof probably the largest span of unsupported wooden roof in the world); with its great organ containing 8000 pipes, and the scores and scores of singers that are gathered there, and there too in the dim light of the afternoon, I listened to the finest anthem I have ever heard sung. The Temple is a beautiful structure of Utah granite, while to the left the Assembly Hall, a building 120 feet long, and its central spire 126 feet in height. But is it not a pity that these really beautiful buildings should be surrounded by a high wall, which almost hides them from the sight of those who walk along the streets? My visit to the city postoffice was a very pleasant one—so perfect and complete are its details and appointments. No wonder Postmaster General Wanamaker during his visit there said it is one of the finest and best regulated offices in the United States. Mr. Nash, the city postmaster, is the right man in the right place. My brief call in the *Tribune* office, the *Deseret News*, the *Woman's Exponent*, were all very pleasant; and last but not least, my introduction and a few minutes conversation with Governor West, whom President Cleveland, with more than his usual good sense, has returned to Utah for this his second term.

But time flies, and in the grey early morning of another day I bid adieu to the city with its beautiful Jordan valley, its Great Salt Lake—and take the Union Pacific road for my far-off home. My pen is too weak, I cannot describe my journey from Salt Lake City to Ogden, with the Lake in sight on the west, and the glorious Wasatch range, rising in majesty and grandeur to the east. I change cars at Ogden from which point on, the scenery is grand. Vast masses of perpendicular rocks, tinted richly with all hues of brown and purple, red and pink, with now and then a sprinkling of gray, lift up their mighty walls; it seemed to me that the rocks were old castles and fortifications or solid masses of masonry—while the bent, upheaved, and twisted ones only added greatly to their beauty.

As we pass on through Wyoming and Nebraska—with lunch time at Green River and Julesburg—the scenery changes into quiet valleys and fertile farms, and very early in the morning of the fifth day the land grows familiar and nearer our own home. And while our trip has been one of much pleasure and marked on every hand with kindness (true politeness) yet in the language of the poet we feel to exclaim—

Home, home, sweet, sweet home,  
Be it ever so humble  
There is no place like home.

ALTA WITBECK.  
WEST COXSACKIE, Greene county,  
N. Y.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

The Hon. John T. Caine, ex-delegate to Congress, was December 28 appointed, by Governor West, auditor of territorial public accounts and recorder of marks and brands, to succeed Mr. Arthur Pratt.

Z. C. Christensen, of Fountain Green, sends the following brief and unique item to the News: Please inform your many subscribers that the beautiful sidewalks of this town are covered with six inches of snow and that on one day recently the gay, game loving boys of this place killed three hundred rabbits.

The one-story addition to the south side of the Salt Lake county P. O. House was completed Dec. 30 and Selectman Bamberger is accordingly happier than he has been for many moons. The new addition contains thirty beds and will accommodate fifty inmates, thus greatly relieving the great pressure for room in the building proper.

The actual removal of the land office to its new quarters in the B. Y. Trust company's building on First South street west will not take place till next week, but from now on preparations will be made for occupying the new quarters. December 28th the safe was being removed from the old location to the more commodious rooms to be occupied by the land officials.

Coroner Taylor Dec. 28 received the following telegram from Lewiston, Montana, in response to a dispatch sent by him announcing the death of Miss Mattie D. Graham:

Please bury Miss Graham in a Christian cemetery. Will write.  
MRS. L. J. HARRIS.

The request of Mrs. Harris, mother of the deceased, will be complied with.

Doctors Root, Witcher and Niles Dec. 28 partially removed a tumor of immense proportions from the body of Mrs. W. W. Stewart, who resides on Sixth South street between Third and Fourth West streets.

The patient was in a very critical condition prior to the operation and the knife was only used as a method of last resort. She is still in an exceedingly precarious state, though Dr. Root says the surgeons hope for the best and thinks that she may recover.

PROVO, Utah county, Dec. 30.—Combs of Sevier county returned today from Denver, where he has been collecting testimony in a big cattle stealing case. Clate Gannett and Aleck Palmer are charged with stealing a large number of cattle from the people of Sevier county and shipping a car load to Denver. The sheriff found the parties who the cattle were sold to and got other affidavits, also marks and brands.

Up to Friday, Dec. 29 no word or intimation of any kind had been received regarding the whereabouts of Miss Graham's little eleven-year old daughter, concerning whom the mother spoke so often and so feelingly shortly before her death. Whoever the persons having her in charge are, they

must, it is thought, have heard of the mother's demise by this time, and there is considerable speculation why the authorities have not been communicated with.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock Tuesday, January 2 the combination brick and frame residence of H. G. Button, on Second West near Ninth South was discovered in flames. The fire spread rapidly and in response to a call the West Side department made a good run and prevented the total destruction of the house. The loss, however, will reach close to \$1000. There is insurance to the amount. The furniture was carried from the building in time to be saved.

A Norwegian named Peter Evenson, recently employed as a quarryman near Park City, died at the Lincoln House in this city at 2:30 December 27 after a protracted debauch covering, it is said, a couple of weeks or more. Those who are familiar with the case say that he literally drank himself to death. The man had no relatives here so far as known and friends will look after his burial from Skewes' undertaking parlors tomorrow or next day. The idea of holding an inquest has been abandoned.

For thirty years Elder J. P. R. Johnson has been the honored Bishop of the First ecclesiastical ward, Provo city. On Sunday last he was released and was made a Patriarch of the Church. He is succeeded as Bishop by Elder Andrew Knudsen.

A change in the boundaries of the First and Second wards was also made. The two western tiers of blocks between F and H streets were transferred from the First to the Second ward.

Elders F. M. Lyman and Abraham H. Cannon, of the quorum of the Twelve Apostles, were present and assisted in the reorganization of the wards.

The present city and county officers and a good many of those for two administrations past gathered at the joint city and county building Monday, January 1st, where the structure, so far as completed, was thoroughly inspected. The Stars and Stripes were hoisted and flung to the breeze over both the city and county portions. In one of the upper rooms a fine luncheon was served and speeches made.

Last night a banquet was given at the Walker House in celebration of the same event. It was a feast of the fine things of the land and continued until near midnight when the guests departed for their homes.

Alex Wilkins, Provo, has received a telegram that his father-in-law and mother-in-law, Edson and Lillis Barney, residing at St. George, are both very ill, Mrs. Barney being scarcely expected to recover. Brother Barney is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, living member of the Church. He was baptized in Ohio, May 13, 1831. He is 87 years of age and his wife is 88 years. Brother Barney was promised by the Prophet Joseph that he should live to be 87 years of age, and a short time since he wrote

to his children that his lease of life had expired, and he did not expect to remain on earth much longer.

Deputy Internal Revenue Collector W. W. Bailey has received official instructions to at once commence the work of re-registering the Chinese under the modification of the Geary act. He is especially enjoined to see to it that the requirements of the law regarding photographs, which must be "gun pictures of sufficient size and distinctness to plainly and accurately represent the entire face of the applicant, the head not to be less than one and a half inches from base of hair to base of chin," are taken, and that no tin type or other metal pictures will be received.

The general collector, Mr. Lyman, says he has not been advised as to what extra allowance if any will be made by the government for the work, and adds that it must be borne in mind that all of the Chinese who were registered last year will again have to do so or surely be deported.

Jan. 2, 1894.

As a matter of patriotism I feel to heartily endorse your recent article written by Professor C. A. Whiting on "Our Native Forests," and hope that his candid arguments may rouse the inhabitants of our Territory to a sense of the fact that the future destiny of Utah shall be determined more upon the treatment of our water resources than by the death or survival of political parties over which we are rightly enthused. I sincerely trust that the subject may receive consideration and support proportional to its value. Any assistance I may be able to render in establishing the working force proposed shall be cheerfully granted by

Your humble servant,  
ALVIN BORQUEST.  
Richfield.

Charles or Edward Mason, better known in these parts as "Kid" Mason, died shortly before 10 o'clock Monday, January 1st, from the effects of the stiletto wound in his left breast inflicted by the desperate and dissolute "Nellie" Ogden at a resort of which the latter was an inmate.

It was known from the first that Mason was a very badly injured man, though for some reason there was a strong effort on the part of certain individuals to make as little of the case as possible and to even pass it by lightly. Now that the worst has resulted they incline to greater silence than before.

It has been ascertained that the deceased has parents residing at Bloomington, Illinois, and that his father is an ex-wagoner of that place.

Coroner Taylor is not satisfied with the appearance of the case and after a consultation with County Attorney Murphy today decided that he would hold an inquest over the remains of Mason.

The champion beggar of the season was fined \$30 in the municipal court recently, says the Portland *Oregonian*, and when she had paid the amount she still had a cash balance of \$80 in her pocket. This beggar was a woman who gave her name as Nathalie Vebauwhede and claims to be a native of France. She came to town several

years ago, accompanied by her husband and two children, and an old man, whom she claimed was her uncle. Nathalie took occasion to call upon Chief of Police Hunt soon after her arrival with a pitiable story about a blind husband and two small children, and a request that her uncle might be allowed to play the hand organ on the street. The chief refused the request and sent the woman to Secretary Walpole of the city board of charities. She wanted to go to San Francisco, and the city board of charities would not send her, so she went to begging. She must have been very successful, for a few days later she invested \$750 of her savings in a ranch in Washington county. She also carries a very fine gold watch.

Territorial Secretary Richards sat as high judge again Dec. 27 at a drawing of lots for office. The proceeding is one with which he is becoming quite familiar and he seems to rather enjoy the marked expressions of serious expectancy on the countenances of those who are obliged to undergo the operation.

The lucky and the unlucky appeared before him today by proxy. They were John E. Eyre and New. S. Whitney, who at the last election received the votes as councilmen. Mr. Eyre was represented by Attorney Thomas Adams and Mr. Whitney by David Mattheson. Mr. Adams drew the lucky piece of paper, and the office accordingly went to Mr. Eyre.

The next case was that of the right to the office of superintendent of schools for Iron county in which the contestants were William H. Dalley and Henry Leigh. Adams also represented Dalley and again drew the lucky scrap of paper from the hat. Mr. Leigh's interests were looked after by Captain F. P. Addeleman.

Tuesday about noon Oscar and Tracey Bingham, sons of Bishop Bingham, of Riverdale, and John Ahlander, of the same place, went skating on the Weber river, which is now covered with a thick layer of ice. The boys enjoyed the exhilarating and pleasant sport for some little time, when one of them observed that the ice was cracking. In vain did the boys try to get off, and down went Tracey Bingham and John Ahlander. Oscar, seeing the danger in which his brother and playmate were, made a heroic effort to rescue them, when he also went into the chilling waters and shared the fate of those whom he would have saved.

A small, crippled boy stood on the bank and witnessed the last struggles of his playmates, but was powerless to render any assistance. He, however, gave the alarm and soon many willing hands appeared. The bodies were recovered within a few minutes after they last went under the ice. Dr. Gordon was hastily summoned from Ogden, but when he arrived death had claimed them. The eldest of the boys was but 12 years old, while the youngest was 9. The parents and other relatives feel very keenly their sad bereavement, and in their grief they have the sympathy of a host of friends.

December 30 the statue of President Brigham Young, which is to adorn the southeast corner of the Temple Block, arrived in this city. It has been on exhibition at the World's Fair for the past six months, and has

been viewed there by many Utah people. Today it was conveyed from the railway depot to the Temple Block, and placed inside the east gates, just in front of the architect's office and almost directly in line with the southeast corner of the Temple.

At present the figure, which was made from the model by Sculptor C. E. Dallin, is in the wooden framework in which it was shipped. When the memorial committee go on with their work it will be placed on a pedestal, and will be raised to a height of about 25 feet. The present dark color of the bronze of which the statue is made will probably give way to gold color, as the figure may be gilded like that of the angel on the Temple.

The statue shows to be about ten and a half feet high. The head, shoulders and upper part of the body are a striking likeness of the great Pioneer. The News reporter had to listen to the criticism, however, that the lower part is not so good; this being particularly the case with the right leg. The appearance of that member's being bent between the thigh and knee may, however, be modified or entirely removed by the position which the statue will occupy when it is put in place.

A deep laid and craftily concocted plot on the part of prisoners to escape from the county jail was fortunately nipped in the bud December 26 by Jailor W. F. Hill, but for whose keen eye nearly a score of men under detention at that institution would, in all probability, very soon have been at liberty. Upon going his final rounds about 10:30 last night Mr. Hill caught sight of two small pieces of brick lying upon the cellar floor, immediately underneath the revolving cells. At first he was at a loss to account for this, and a search around there failed to afford any clue as to where the broken brick came from. The jailor determined, however, not to let the matter rest until he had satisfied himself on this point. Instructing the man on night duty to keep a more than usually careful watch, he this morning, immediately after breakfast had been served to the prisoners, set about making a further and closer investigation; this time with satisfactory results.

Against the west wall of the jail, between two of the barred windows, and only a few feet from the ground outside, hangs a framed card setting forth the rules and regulations of the prison. This wall is three bricks in thickness, and upon moving aside the card Mr. Hill at once solved the problem. There, sure enough, was cut a gaping hole some 18 by 16 inches in size. Six or more of the bricks had been carried away; the outside layer had been "tapped," and it would not have required much more labor to let in daylight. In order to prevent the plaster around the ragged edges from falling, the would-be jail breakers had placed a coating of soap upon them.

There are more prisoners in the county jail at this time than at any period since Sheriff McQueen took the reins. They number in all thirty-five, but the majority of them are held to await the action of the next grand jury.

## COTTON AND CANDLES.

PABOWAN, Iron Co., Utah, Dec. 27, 1898.—Last Saturday evening, the 23rd inst., the Bishop granted the use of our meeting house to the members of the Sunday school and other parties to erect a Christmas tree, etc., and to have a general good time for all that might wish to attend. Two beautiful pine trees were erected, covered with presents for the children and for others, and filled with lighted candles. The house, including the galleries, was filled with people; between seven and eight hundred were present.

The first part of the program, consisting of songs, recitations, speeches, etc., went off first rate and all went well until Santa Claus and his wife appeared. Santa Claus had finished his speech and introduced his wife to the people but directly after the introduction of Mrs. Santa Claus her dress caught fire in some way from the candles on the tree, and being covered with cotton to represent snow, in a moment she was in a sheet of flame which nearly reached the ceiling. The gentleman representing Santa Claus tried to brush off the fire with his hands; in so doing he burned his hands considerably. Rugs were hastily snatched up and thrown on her; gentlemen pulled off their overcoats and wrapped them around the lady and succeeded in smothering the flames. But during this time parties in the body of the house shouted: "Fire! Fire! The house is going! the house is going!"

Then a stampede for the doors and outside ensued. A number of the leading men stood up shouting to the people that the danger was all over and begging them to sit down, but it seemed of no avail for a time. In the rush to get out one of the heating stoves in the center of the house was knocked over and would have set the house on fire had not some cool men got around it and righted it up again. As it was one woman got her hand rather badly burned; in the crush she was compelled to throw it out to keep herself from falling on the stove. One woman was knocked down and being trampled on when some men rushed in, held the crowd back and got her on her feet again. Some women with babies on their arms fell and rolled to the bottom of the steps going out of the building.

After a little, order was restored, when it was found no one was seriously hurt excepting Miss Ada Orton (daughter of Alexander Orton), the young lady personating Mrs. Santa Claus. She fortunately had on her hands large, white woolen mittens, and throwing her hands over her face kept out the fire to a goodly extent. Yet her face is rather badly burned and her arms very badly. She is now doing quite as well as could be expected and has the very kindest wishes of everybody here for her speedy recovery.

We trust our little experience of last Saturday night will enable us all to be more careful and wiser in the future. One little girl, looking for her mother, finally found her, when the mother said: "My darling, were you afraid the house would burn down?" She replied, "No, ma; I thought it was God's house and He would not let it burn down, but I was afraid for you!"

WM. C. MCGREGOR.



## INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND MINES.

W. W. Wallace, probate judge of Sevier county, is a firm believer in the prosperous future of his locality. He is full of information regarding the resources of his county, and is filled with a commendable desire to let the public know of the advantages of Sevier as a place for home-seekers. He says regarding the county: At no time since the first settlement of the country have times been more auspicious. While other parts are injuriously affected by the prevailing depression in business, Sevier county is moving along the even tenor of its way. As it never enjoyed the questionable benefits of a "boom," it has none of the evils thereof to recover from.

Judge Wallace states that the climate of Sevier is hard to excel. The atmosphere is dry and the winters mild and pleasant. On account of the mild winters the valley is particularly adapted to the raising of fruit. The county extends about thirty miles north and south and forty-two miles east and west. In this 1,280 square miles there is 45,108 acres of tillable land, which on the county assessment rolls is valued at \$458,801. This is exclusive of the university lands, about 8,000 acres, which will be sold this winter.

Taking the rolls of the county assessor as a basis, Sevier county has about 8,000 horses, valued at \$160,000; 15,000 cattle, valued at \$150,000; and 75,688 sheep, valued at \$155,000. The total valuation of taxable property exceeds a million and a half dollars. There are 52 miles of telegraph line in the county, but only 7½ miles of railway.

Sevier was first settled in 1864, but an Indian war the next two years compelled the settlers to abandon their homes, so that it was 1871 before permanent settlements were established. The people have built since that time 206 miles of irrigating canals, exclusive of laterals, etc.; there are 17 canal companies. The ditches are all owned by the farmers, and there are no bonded or floating debts.

The Sevier valley is very fertile, and the mountain sides afford pasturage for vast herds of cattle, horses and sheep. The alfalfa and grain crops are very heavy. Or lucern there can be produced, the judge says, five tons to the acre, and as high as 82 bushels of wheat and 97 bushels of barley to the acre has been realized. These, of course, were special instances, and do not represent the average yield.

There are two mountain ranges passing through the county, the Wasatch and the Oquirrh; the summit of the latter divides Sevier from Millard county. Throughout these mountains building stone of superior quality abounds in great variety, and is easily accessible to all the settlements.

The county seat, Richfield, has about 2,000 inhabitants, and is located in a rich farming district, the soil being red clay loam. Richfield is located on the site of a prehistoric city, as is shown by the ruins which have been

found. It has two steam planing mills, a steam flouring mill, a grain elevator with a capacity of 5,000 bushels, and good school and church buildings. A new public school house was completed the past summer, at a cost of about \$1,300. A new court house, which Judge Wallace says is the best building of the kind outside of Salt Lake City, was also built the past season at a cost of some \$14,000. Richfield is nineteen miles from Salina, the railway terminus.

Monroe, ten miles south of Richfield, and in a similar section of farming country, has a population of 1,250. There are warm springs at Richfield, but at Monroe there are hot springs of high medicinal value. There are in the town a flouring mill, a planing mill, a furniture factory and good school and church buildings. The place is the residence of a number of wealthy cattle and sheep owners, and beautiful streets and good residences are characteristic of the town.

Salina, the terminus of the Rio Grande Western southern branch, has a population of 1,200, and is at present the most important commercial town in southern Utah. The railway company has some good buildings there. While the surrounding district is a rich farming country, the soil is different to that further south in being a black clay loam. There is in process of construction at Salina a stone public school building which will cost \$12,000. There are also good church and school buildings, a flouring mill and a planing mill. Salt, onyx, and a superior quality of gypsum abound in the mountains in close proximity to the town, while a few miles up the canyon alum and coal have been discovered in large quantities. Several salt works are engaged in a small way in the manufacture of salt, and there is room for the profitable employment of capital in an extensive line in this industry. The sheep and cattle interests of the town are also large. Judge Wallace says of Salina's prospects: "By reason of its location the town cannot help becoming an important railway center at no distant day. It is situated at the mouth of Salina canyon, which is the natural gateway of that section of country between the east and the west. There are but few passages penetrating the Wasatch range, and most of these are now used by railways and the grades are very steep. Engineers who have surveyed the Salina pass report a grade of only one per cent on one side of the range and two per cent on the other. From this we argue that Salina is destined to a bright future." The streams in the vicinity of the town are well filled with trout, and during the season many sportsmen are attracted there to capture the speckled beauties.

Elsinore is seven miles southwest of Richfield, in a similar section of country. The population will reach 800 souls. The town has a large flouring mill, a small brass foundry, and a porkpacking establishment. Elsinore put in the first system of waterworks in the Sevier valley.

Glenwood is six miles east of Richfield, in a mountain cove, and is beautifully situated. The soil there is black loam. The population is about 700. The town has fine water power, which Judge Wallace says is the best in Utah. There are two flouring mills there. The people have extensive cattle and sheep interests. There are large deposits of silica in the mountains above town.

Joseph City, fourteen miles southwest of Richfield, is a pretty place with 800 inhabitants. The new schoolhouse which has been just completed cost \$3500. The soil is fertile, and the cattle and sheep owners are prosperous. Hot mineral springs bubble out near the town and gold, silver, saltpeter, silica and copper are found in the hills close by. Two canyons give outlets to the south and west, and a railway through that country must include Joseph on its route.

The other towns of Sevier county are Redmond, Aurora, Sigurd, Plateau, Central, Annabella, and Burrville. A sanitarium was started at Plateau a couple of years ago, at which there were a number of patients from the East. They were all consumptives, and on some of them disease had made serious inroads. The curative effects of their stay at Plateau were in all instances remarkable. Judge Wallace says he is certain that that locality would have a very beneficial effect on those afflicted with pulmonary diseases, and would greatly prolong their lives and improve their condition even though it might not cure in every case.

D. J. Schofield, vice-president of the Nevada Southern, has recently returned from a trip over the road, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*. The line is now in operation from Blake, a station on the Atlantic and Pacific, a short distance west of The Needles, to Manvel, a town named after the recently deceased president of the Santa Fe. Manvel is in the vicinity of the famous Vanderbilt mining district. The road is doing a heavy ore business, and quite an amount of merchandise for the mining camps is shipped over its tracks.

"Work on the extension of the Nevada Southern to Good Springs, Lincoln county, Nevada, will be begun at once," said Mr. Schofield. "The contract has been let and the extension will be completed within ninety days. This will add twenty-five miles of trackage to the line. Good Springs is situated in the Yellow Pine mining district. The ores are very rich in lead, and are in demand at the Selby smelter. Ultimately the line will be carried across the Southern Nevada to the coal fields at Cedar City, U. T."

The coal fields in the neighborhood are extensive and will furnish an ample and cheap supply of fuel for Southern California. From Thistle, Utah, on the main line of the Rio Grande Western, a branch extends almost due south to Mantle and Salina. From the latter point the Rio Grande Western has surveyed a line through the rich valley of the Sevier river and touching several prosperous mining centers, to Parowan and westward a short distance north of Cedar City. When the Nevada Southern is completed to Cedar City it would be an easy matter for the Rio Grande Western to close the gap between that point and Salina.

From Los Angeles to Salt Lake there would be, as nearly as the mountainous character of the country permits, an air line.

Denver and San Francisco capitalists are interested in the Nevada Southern. The main offices are in Denver. An election was recently held in that city, at which the following officers were chosen: I. E. Blake, Charles B. Mason, William L. Beardsley and George C. Manley of Denver, and D. J. Schofield of San Francisco. The officers chosen were: President, I. E. Blake; vice president, D. J. Schofield; second vice president and general manager, R. S. DeBeret; secretary and attorney, George C. Manley; auditor and assistant to the president, Charles B. Mason.

George A. Snook is the present editor of the *Coalville Chronicle*. In the last issue of that journal he says: We are under the painful necessity of conveying the intelligence to the people that the former publisher of this paper, E. E. Newell, has left many people in this community in a state of anxiety as to his whereabouts; most of them are fearing that he has absconded. As to our individual interests, we can state that we have worked faithfully for the *Chronicle* as have others in its employ, and we have failed to receive our money. Mr. Newell has also misrepresented his affairs to us and we at least denounce his unbecoming methods of conducting the business of this office. We have papers whereby he places the *Chronicle* in our hands for the time being, and Mr. Newell has paid no attention to the office for two weeks past, except to collect money for his own benefit. To the public we wish to state that we have in our possession a letter from him wherein he places the *Chronicle* in our hands, to be conducted as our own, till his return. In conversation with the writer, said Newell has repeatedly said his intentions were to leave Coalville, and that the office would be the property of a stock company, a partial payment by the purchasers having been already made. This statement is denied by the men whose names he used, in conversation with us, as the leaders of the company, and people here feel sufficiently justified in believing that Mr. Newell has proved to be just what several citizens have repeatedly said he was. We now ask all subscribers to refuse to pay any bills presented for payment as coming from this office except to the present manager.

A Park City correspondent writing under date of December 29:

Ore shipments from the Crescent have been going on at a lively rate during the week and the Utah Central has been put to the test to supply a sufficiency of cars. Both first and second class ore has been shipped, and the total for the week from the Crescent is about seven hundred tons. The cause of the great rush is to get all the ore possible on the Rio Grande road before that road puts on the higher ore charges for hauling to Leadville.

The Utah Central has been delayed several times during the week by snow, but usually manages to pull in not more than an hour late.

Ontario mill has shipped during the

week fifty-five bars of bullion and a large amount of first-class ore.

Silver King and Anchor still keep up their regular shipments, and these keep times lively in the city.

The Park City band boys are to give a concert at the Opera house Saturday evening, being assisted by the best of local talent. The boys are entitled to a large crowd, as they have at all times been willing to assist in every kind of entertainment.

The concert given at the Brick church Tuesday night was largely attended and very much enjoyed.

All the churches gave Christmas entertainments, and all members of Sunday schools were remembered by Santa Claus.

WILL.

R. A. Kirker, member of territorial bureau of information from Grand county is in town. He brought in some very fine samples of grape and cherry wines from this year's fruit. The samples are to be left with the bureau.

Mr. Kirker also said that his county would like to exhibit some specimens from its onyx and agate deposits, which are very extensive. Mr. Kirker says the agate and onyx in Grand county is unexcelled anywhere.

It is likely that Grand county will exhibit some preserved fresh fruits at the Midwinter Fair. Mr. Kirker is enthusiastic over the cattle and sheep raising, and the fruit industries of his county, as well as its mineral resources, and he believes it to be the richest county in Utah. He says the people are planning a big canal scheme to take water out for 500,000 acres of land. The water will be taken out from the river, and when the canal is completed it will be 150 miles in length, and is estimated to cost between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000.

President Hubbard and Secretary Snyder, of the Chamber of Commerce, are busy on their annual reports which are to be presented at the meeting of the chamber on January 11th.

The report of Mr. Hubbard will embrace a general statement of the resources and growth of Utah, its advantages as a place of investment, and other features, placed in such concise yet comprehensive form as to give a correct general idea of the business and industrial situation and outlook for Utah.

Mr. Snyder's report will enter more into detail in the various agricultural, manufacturing, mining and other industries of the Territory, and will give figures, carefully gathered and compiled, relating to the various subjects.

Neither report aims to be very elaborate this year, but both are intended to be sufficiently specific to give a thorough idea of the various branches with which they will deal.

A dispatch from Yuma, Arizona, dated Dec. 31, says: President Carlson of the San Diego, Yuma and Phoenix railway returned from Mexico today, having secured one of the most valuable concessions ever granted to an American by the Mexican government, consisting of the right-of-way for ninety miles on Mexican soil, freedom from all taxation for thirty and all duties for fifteen years, with a valuable concession of lands, which insures the building of the line and connection through to Denver within

two years. Yesterday capitalists wired Carlson to go ahead as the money is ready to build the road. The line parallels the great Colorado canal for forty miles and will open the best portion of California and the Yuma Indian reservation, and insure the building of the big canal, and open up more than 6,000,000 acres of the best lands of the coast to settlement. Carlson says that he will crowd the building of the line.

The work of preparing for Utah's exhibit at the Midwinter Fair is making satisfactory progress. To how great an extent the display will go is as yet undetermined, as that will depend to some extent on what the Legislature will do and when the solons act. It rests with that body to say what portion of the Utah exhibit at the World's Fair shall be taken to the Exposition at San Francisco.

Up to the present, the various county courts have appropriated \$2800 toward the fund. The soliciting committees in Salt Lake anticipate that about \$2000 will be raised by private subscription in this city, while there are Ogden, Provo and other places to hear from on the private donation list. Several of the counties have not reported any action as yet.

"I feel encouraged at the start for the new year," said a leading merchant today. "We have balanced up our accounts for December and find that we actually have made money. We have done more business and made better collections during the month of December than for any other two months in the year 1898, and have a fair profit for the month's work. For the first eleven months of the year our business has been an actual loss. But December has made an excellent record, and we hope to keep on gaining a little from this time forth."

The following petition to the mayor and city council of Manti is being circulated in that city: "We, the undersigned, citizens of Manti, Sanpete county, Utah, most respectfully request your most honorable body to construct a channel for carrying the surplus waters and floods of City creek outside of the city limits. We would suggest that this channel be made in the most safe, feasible and practicable place to the south, where the floods and debris would be carried upon the saleratus bottom—either by way of the Red Point or upon the South street."

**Eastern Utah Telegraph:** Another large canal is being built at Ferron. The canal will get its water from Ferron river, and will cover a large body of fertile land north of Ferron. A large force of men are now at work and it is expected that water will be on the land in time to raise a crop next year. The people of Huntington are agitating the question of building a roller mill. Considerable stock is already subscribed, and work will commence in the near future. The mill will be of fifty barrel capacity.

**Iron County Record:** While in Milford Saturday evening we met gentleman just in from Vanderbilt, California, who stated that the Nevada Southern had just let a contract for the construction of a place to the Utah and Nevada state

line, and that the contract is to be completed within ninety days. The company evidently mean business, and has recently asked depot grounds and rights of way privileges at St. George, which request has been granted by the city council of that place.

**Bingham Bulletin:** A mass meeting of the registered voters of the precinct of Bingham has been called for Wednesday evening next, January 3, 1894, at Social hall, at which will be considered the proposition of incorporating the precinct under the laws of Utah. The business men of the town, with scarcely an exception, believe in the wisdom of the movement, and that it will materially aid in the comfort, safety and prosperity of our citizens.]

The directors of the the Deseret Savings bank met January 2nd, and transacted business of interest to not only the stockholders but to the public at large, as it indicates the prosperity of local institutions notwithstanding the general financial depression in the country. The report presented to the Savings bank directors showed the institution to be in sound condition, and so satisfactory was the state of its finances that the board declared a dividend of two and a half per cent for the past quarter.

**Beaver Utonian:** Mr. William Pearson and others have made a valuable discovery of coal just south of Beaver, in Iron county. The ledge is five feet wide, is twenty-eight miles a little east of south of Beaver, and croppings can be traced into Beaver county. These discoveries from time to time show of what magnitude our resources are in this southern country, and one day they will become known far and wide, and capital will find a fruitful field for investment.

In a letter written by E. P. Ellis, of Layton, Davis county, that gentleman says: "I raised five acres of beets for the sugar factory at Lehi. They cost me \$175.75 all told, and I had left, after all expenses were paid, \$189.25, or \$27.85 per acre, besides some weight to ten tons of beets left for feed. I claim that beets can be raised here and pay the farmer better than any crop I know of. The only drawback is the distance we are from the factory."

Tonight the Utah Sugar factory will close down for the season. The run throughout has been characterized by remarkable success. In round figures the output has been four million pounds of sugar. Tomorrow the close of the season will be celebrated by a grand ball by the employee. It will take place in Garff's hall, Lehi. Invitations have been sent to the officers and directors, some of whom will go down to this city to attend.

**Emmett, Idaho, Index:** An excellent quality of coal and in an extensive ledge is found on Squaw creek, somewhere near Horseshoe Bend. The owners of the ledge have developed it some, and next winter propose making an effort to supply Emmett, Caldwell, Boise and other towns in this section, as well as those nearer home. The coal is said to be of good quality, and the mine is about twenty-three miles from Emmett.

The new Mammoth mill which was

put into operation this week is to have its capacity doubled in the near future. At present a twenty-stamp mill is in operation, but the foundation and buildings are for a forty stamp mill, and the extra machinery is soon to be added.

**Manti Messenger:** A specimen of mica at the Messenger office shows what valuable deposits are found in the hills near the city. This will be placed in the mineral exhibit of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, and labeled "Manti Mica," for transportation to the Midwinter Fair.

Mr. J. Q. Packard has put a force of men to blasting the excavation for the foundation of the new mill to be constructed at the Eureka Hill mine, Tintic. The mill will be 40-stamp and from now on the work is to be pushed as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

The Davis county court, which was visited yesterday afternoon by Mr. W. E. Hubbard, as stated in last evening's News, made an appropriation of \$200 for the Utah exhibit at the Midwinter Fair.

Don Coray, of Provo, has been designated to visit the Mercur or Camp Floyd district, and give a description of its situation and resources for the bureau of information pamphlet.

The branch of the Butte, Anaconda and Pacific Railway, from the company's mines to the Anaconda smelters, is to be opened for traffic on January 1st.

A shipment of over 20 tons of Galena ore brought into Salt Lake, showed by assay today 89.7 per cent lead and 141.6 ounces silver to the ton.

It is expected that the report on Utah county, for the bureau of information pamphlet, will be completed and forwarded to the committee this week.

### CHURCH THEOLOGY CLASS.

The class was opened with prayer by Elder A. Clawson. Several questions which had been submitted in writing and were bearing on subjects previously considered, were answered. A review was taken upon the lecture of the last session and the subject of "baptism for the dead" more fully discussed.

Dr. J. E. Talmage, the instructor, stated that this was not a new doctrine, it was known of old. Through Isaiah the Lord declares "I the Lord have called thee in righteousness, and will hold thine hand and will keep thee for a covenant of the people, for a light of the gentiles; to open the blind eyes, to bring out the prisoners from prison, and them that sit in darkness out of the prison house."

Latter-day Saints officiate vicariously for their progenitors, in fulfillment of these words and also of Malachi when he says that before the great day of the Lord Elijah should visit the earth and turn the hearts of the fathers to the children, and the children to their fathers. This prophecy was fulfilled April 3, 1838, when Elijah appeared to Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery in the Kirtland Temple, announcing his mission, bestowing the keys of this great labor. Actuated by a belief in this glorious principle,

the Latter-day Saints erect temples and provide for the sacred labors of those holy places.

The class adjourned for one week, benediction being pronounced by Elder B. H. Roberts.

### DEDICATION OF MEETING HOUSE.

The new assembly hall of the Twenty-second ward, Salt Lake City, was dedicated Sunday evening, Dec. 31st, 1893, the dedicatory prayer being offered by President George Q. Cannon. There were present on the stand: Presidents George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith of the First Presidency of the Church, Elders Angus M. Cannon, Joseph E. Taylor and Charles W. Penrose, of the presidency of the Stake, Bishop Alfred Solomon, of the ward, and other brethren. The house was filled to overflowing, many being unable to get in.

Appropriate remarks were made by Bishop Solomon, Elder Angus M. Cannon and Presidents Joseph F. Smith and George Q. Cannon. The singing by the ward and Sunday school choirs under the leadership of Brother Henry Gardner was a very pleasing feature of the services.

Owing to the death of Brother Alexander Garrick, which occurred some time ago, Brother John L. Nebeker, formerly second counselor in the Bishopric, was set apart as first counselor to Bishop Solomon, and Brother Arthur Winter was ordained a High Priest and set apart as second counselor.

The assembly hall is a beautiful brick and stone structure 40x60 feet, and cost \$10,000. The building was tastefully decorated for the very important occasion by the sisters of the ward. The Saints of that ward are elated over their new house of worship, and have good reason for feeling so.

### LIBERTY PARK'S FOUNDER.

HARRISVILLE, Utah, Dec. 29, 1893. —In your weekly issue of Dec. 23, 1893, under the heading of "A Modern Moses," and near the center of said communication, the following paragraph occurs:

"President Young was foremost in everything. To him is given the credit for the many shade trees that we now enjoy in Salt Lake City. He planted that forest in the park."

I wish to say that I never pass Liberty Park, but I reflect upon the time I received my first store pay, for my work in Utah, and that on President Young's store, I think Apostle George Teasdale being manager. Bro. Coulam, who I think resided in the Twelfth ward, and a Scotchman, I think Bro. Wilson by name, who I think came to Utah in Rowley's hand-cart company in 1859, when I did, and myself planted the seed in May, 1860, from which that forest arises, and I fully accord with H. J. Faust, that President Brigham Young in his day, was the leading active mover for Utah's welfare and establishment.

By all means let a monument be erected to his great name, that generations yet unborn may know whom to thank for the settlement of these peaceful vales, and for the shades of that beautiful park. Yours fraternally,

PETER LATER.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Written for this Paper.*

### OUR NATIVE FORESTS.

It is said that the power of repentance is one of the psychical differences between man and the lower animals. Wide as this gulf may be, it may still be questioned if a wider gulf is not shown when men avoid those things which call for repentance.

The people of Utah are permitting a work to be done which will not only call for repentance, (a too cheap method of ridding one's self of the effects of sin) but will absolutely demand undoing, and this at the expense of considerable time, money and labor. I refer to the devastation of the limited forest area of our Territory. The mountains of Utah were never heavily timbered, and instead of allowing their scanty covering to be entirely removed, every effort should have been made in the past to preserve what there was and to use all available means to increase the forest area. Since this was not done in the past a halt should now be called, and the ruthless destruction which is still going on should not be permitted for another day. In more parts of Utah than one, men deliberately set fire to the mountain gorges to burn down the trees, because that is easier than to use the ax, although by burning ten trees are consumed for every one which is left in such a condition that it is of future use. This and other wasteful methods of getting timber to use would be bad enough if its worst feature was simply the prodigal use of a scarce article, but as a matter of fact this is one of the least objections which can be urged against the present system.

The water supply is one of the most important questions which confront the people of Utah. With water our valleys may become gardens; without water they can only be deserts, and the relationship between the water supply and our mountain forests is a very intimate one. The distribution of the water throughout the year is even more important than the actual number of inches of rain fall. Thirty inches of rain each year, falling at opportune times, will enable the farmer, in most parts of the United States, to raise a fair crop. Twice that amount of rain falling during one or two storms would only result in useless and disastrous floods.

The farmers of Utah are almost wholly dependent on the melting snows for their supply of water, and whether the snow shall melt during the first few weeks of warm weather in the spring, causing disastrous floods or whether it shall slowly melt during all the summer, yielding water which shall enable the farmer to make the "desert blossom as the rose," depends very largely on whether or not our mountains shall be denuded of their trees.

If there are those who believe that these fears are idle and that there is at best a very remote relationship between the forest area of a country and its available rainfall, they have only to study the past and present condition of Spain and especially of Syria to convince themselves that the obliteration of forests is attended with the most direful results.

Seven hundred years before the time of Christ, Syria was a country of almost boundless fertility, and its mountains were clothed with forests of rare luxuriance. Between seven hundred and six hundred B. C. a combination of circumstances forced Egypt to become a commercial nation, and as she was practically a treeless country it seemed necessary for her to possess herself of some timbered country to furnish lumber for ships, and Syria was the country selected. After long and bloody wars Syria passed under Egyptian control and the destruction of her forests began. As nearly as the facts can be gleaned from history, the decrease of forest area and the decrease of fertility were simultaneous. Today many parts of Syria which once supported a large population are a hopeless desert, and other parts which once were irrigated by the mountain streams are now subject to the most devastating floods. All that has been said of Syria is true to a lesser degree of parts of Spain. Experience of this kind has not been wholly confined to the Old World, for I learn from good authority that Chili, in South America, is today doing her utmost to rectify her mistake of clearing her mountains of timber. Lands which were of great agricultural value when the mountains were timbered are now all but deserts, deeply furrowed by the mountain torrent with which the melting snows of springs now devastate them.

It must not be supposed that all of the evidence of the value of trees is of a negative character. In 1798 the French took temporary possession of Egypt and among other improvements suggested by them was that of timber culture. Napoleon caused some groves to be planted on the delta of the Nile river, and since then the timber area has been considerably increased, and as it has increased the rainfall has increased. In Egypt above the delta rain never falls, and on the delta previous to the planting of trees rain was almost, if not quite, unknown.

In our own country it is almost certain that rain increases in our western states as the timber area is increased. Reports from the Dakotas, Kansas and Nebraska seem to confirm this statement.

Since for every effect there is a cause, it seems highly proper to inquire why trees are thus beneficial in producing and regulating rainfall. No one reason will fully answer the question here suggested.

When the mountains are thickly covered with trees the snow remains somewhat evenly distributed over their surface. The shade cast by the trees causes the snow to melt slowly, and much of that which melts sinks into the ground to reappear as springs. As water passes through the ground slowly, that which would run off from the surface in a few days as a flood flows as a spring for months, and flows as a gentle stream. Without the shade afforded by trees all of the snow which does not slide, or is not blown into the canons, is melted by the first warm weather in the spring and most of the water rushes into the valleys as a mountain torrent which frequently does harm but which never does any

good. Snow which is blown or which slides into deep and narrow canons is by no means lost, but it is of little or no use in forming springs. Its only use is in feeding streams which, when they reach the valleys, may be turned into irrigating ditches. If the canons are so wide that the rays of the sun can reach the bottom for any considerable length of time each day, the snow will probably be melted before the irrigating season is over. Of course trees protect the snow in the canons as well as on the sides of the canons. Forests not only aid as just indicated, in distributing the water supply throughout the year, but they directly influence the precipitation of moisture.

Careful observations made by aeronauts show that the air over a forest is a little cooler and contains more vapor of water than air over a bare plain. Hence the conditions are more favorable for the precipitation of rain over a forest when a current of moist air passes over it than when the same current passes over a desert.

Some scientists believe that trees induce an electrical condition in the atmosphere favorable to rainfall, but so little is positively known that I pass this over with bare mention. Another direct benefit derived from trees is that they favor the growth of underbrush on the mountain sides; this brush sends roots into the ground which tend to keep the soil loose and easily permeable to water, and it also keeps the leaves which fall from being blown away and thus a humus is formed which will support grass and other directly useful vegetation.

From the foregoing facts I believe that the only conclusion which can be drawn is that active measures should at once be taken to check all needless destruction of timber; that Utah shall, at what ever expense may be necessary, begin to restore the trees to the mountain sides, and encourage planting trees in all proper places. Every main irrigating ditch should be lined with trees. Probably not one thinking man will seriously disagree with the views herein expressed, but with us, as with the rest of the world, "what is everybody's business is nobody's business." If any effective work in this line is to be done a Forestry Association must be organized in Utah, and under the auspices of this association information of every kind relating to arboriculture must be collected and disseminated among the people.

C. A. WHITING.

University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

*Written for this Paper.*

### WAKEMAN'S WANDERINGS.

LONDON, Dec. 16, 1893.—The interiors of Norwegian peasant homes never present that warm, cheery, snug, restful and almost somnolent atmosphere of the Cumberland statesman's home, but it is still a place of simple comfort and plenty, and is often most characteristic and picturesque. If the ceilings be low, there is always plenty of room. I have come upon many a bonder's kitchen from twenty to thirty feet square, and houses in whose great living-rooms the whole family, and I mean by this the three or four families of each gaard or farm-house, with a goodly part of the neighborhood, could all be fed at a wedding or funeral supper, or engage in dancing, of which they are



very fond, at one time without serious inconvenience to the assemblage.

These old kitchens are very ancient. Some are from 300 to 400 years old, and were the original and sole dwelling places of the founders of the family. Some have the remains of the central cone-shaped holes in the roof through which air and light once exclusively came, as is still found in some of the Scottish crofter huts of Lewis and Skye. The corner chimney and open fireplace which now are seen are comparatively modern, though often from one to two hundred years old. Tiny windows are now found in these ancient kitchens; but the floor is usually of beaten earth nearly as hard as stone. A few rude wooden shelves, the heavy iron pots and kettles, a strong pine table and a stool or two, complete the scant and cumbersome furniture.

The living-room is a more pretentious apartment. Huge pine rafters stretch from wall to wall and their natural reddish tint is deepened by age to the rich hue of rosewood. Often the windows have deep casements, with little diamond-shaped panes, and in the summer they are bright and winsome with plants and flowers. This room always has its wide, high fireplace, and occasionally two of them on opposite sides of the room. In one corner, near the fireplace, is a cupboard, wide, deep and extending from floor to ceiling, and if not flaming with paint it will be covered with a profusion of carving, often in imitation of various articles of tableware.

In the angle where the stairs ascend to the second story another curious closet or cupboard is let in to the projection. This will contain the family store of books and what-not for the long winter nights' amusement. A huge pine table stands in the center of the room, and its legs will be fairly flounced with carvings. Usually a smaller pine table is placed at the side of the room with the best chair or stool behind it, against the wall. This is the seat of honor, but no guest must ever occupy it without invitation from the bonde or his wife.

There are a number of shelves always laid on pegs or perched on grotesque carved brackets; and the stools and chairs are a curious collection of home hand-work. I have seen in many peasants' houses more than a score of chairs carved out of solid cross-sections of huge pine trees. The seat is hollowed deep and wide; the back is worked out thin and round with a fine oval top, in which is cut a curved hole for the hand in order to easily move the chair from place to place; wide, well-fashioned and carved arm-rests are at each side; and the bottom of this curious piece of furniture is always worked out as true, thin and perfect as an inverted chopping-bowl or cauldron kettle.

Usually the heads of the household sleep in this comfortable living-room, and the bed will always be found in the long recess behind the angle of the stairs. In many instances the beds are simply bunks built against the wall; and in most of these the chief portion of the bed clothing observable will be skins of sheep, or of the reindeer, beautifully dressed, and the hide itself cured as soft as loosely woven wool. In not a few of the more pretentious peasant homes the beds in these recesses are sufficiently wonderful for exhibition at world's fairs. They are big enough for giants to rest in, and are from four to five feet above

the floor. Steps lead up to them, and the single corner-post and the side rail which show, in addition to being carved or painted in the most fantastic manner, will be covered, along with the sides of the ascending steps, with painted texts or mottoes, while a gaily painted rude panel let down from the ceiling above the front of the bed bears in flaring letters the names of the bonder and his wife and the date of their marriage.

In the larger gaards there will be a best room, usually the length of the living-room, but narrower, and if this is not possessed, the chamber above the large living-room bears the same relation to the Norwegian peasant home. It is in either case a sort of show room, where the possessions of the female members of the family are on exhibition, and a sort of huge family closet. Its furniture is always as rude and simple and of as primitive construction as that in other portions of the house, but it is more gaudily painted. Curious old pine bureaus and cheffoniers are here, marvelous in design and coloring, red, yellow and blue paint dominating. These contain the family underwear and all the general drapery.

One always has painted upon it the maiden name of the housewife and the date of her marriage, forming a sort of permanent marriage certificate; and undoubtedly in this, packed carefully away in aromatic leaves and bits of ancient finery, will be found that most glorious bauble to eyes and heart of all Norwegian women, the huge bridal-crown of hand-wrought silver or gilt. I have been shown some which were said to be over 600 years old, and no doubt there are hundreds of these huge and gaudy relics in Norway which have descended in unbroken line from mother to daughter since the days of Olaf the Saint and Hakon the Good.

If this room be the chamber, all around the wall will be ranged a curious collection of little pine trunks or chests. Some are elaborately carved, and all are gaudily painted. When a daughter of the house passes from girlhood to maidenhood she is given one of these chests. Her name is painted or carved upon it; and from this moment the highest ambition of her life aside from honorable marriage is the filling of this chest with bedding, underwear, trinkets, silver ornamentations and gowns, so that by the time she is betrothed she can make a fine showing of accumulated nick-nacks and necessary articles to her lover and her envious companions; and there is no sacrifice she will not make or drudgery she will not cheerfully undertake to worthily accomplish this object.

If this room be the chamber still, numbers of bunks are built against the opposite wall. Depending from ropes strung across the ceiling are rows of dresses. Many are woefully plain, but here and there are glints of tinsel and gimp, bits of wonderful coloring in grotesque embroidery, and flashings of silver buttons, claps and brooches. Along the walls here and there are hung curious embroideries, chiefly in wool. Plainly some are scarfs and wrappings, others seem to be patterns for bodices or best aprons; but most of them simply express the Norwegian peasant woman's ambition to provide unmistakable evidences of her skill with the needle. Brighter than all these however, are the flowers which fill the windows of

every Norwegian home. Huge fuchsias and gorgeous geraniums are most common; and these with the wonderful luxuriance of the wild mountain flora almost bring to Norway in summer the seeming of the odor and bloom of wanton tropic lands.

The inbred sturdiness and independence of character of all Norwegian peasants are best illustrated in the simple yet skilfully made belongings of these hamlet-like homes. Their handicraft is wonderful. The timber for their homes has been felled and fashioned by themselves. Every structure in the country—farm-house, storhaus, dairy, bake-house, barn, smithy, shed and bell tower, is built by the peasant himself. Every article of furniture he possesses has been wrought by his own hand. He beats out his cutlery on his own anvil, and carves its handles. All the utensils of the dairy—cheese-molds, tubs, firkins, bowls, churns, milking-pails, and presses, are of wood and of home manufacture. Yokes for the saeter-girl's necks, baskets, saddles, harness, snow-ploughs, and even comfortable stoll carts and sledges are all made in the little family workshop during the long winter months.

The peasant tans hides for the family, a supply of boots and shoes, and makes all the latter beside his own fireplace. Nearly every article of clothing is made on the premises by the housewife and her daughters. The wool is carded and spun at home, the stockings, blouses and scarfs are knit at home, and the woolen cloth for the family clothing is woven in the chamber, the "best-room," or in the huge old kitchens. Even the buttons of wood, of horn or even of brass or silver are products of home-craft, and are often beautifully carved. In scores of peasants' homes where I have tarried the eye could not discover a single article of utility or ornament, save the glass in the windows, the oil lamps, the scarce supply of crockery and the huge clock reaching from floor to ceiling, which was not completely a product of Norwegian peasant ingenuity and skill.

The Norwegian peasant is equally independent of the rest of the world in all the food necessities of life. His chief articles of food are supplied by his own herds. Milk, butter, cream, and cheese are found in startling quantities in the lowliest peasant's home. One or two cows are kept at the farm-house for summer use. The remainder of the herd are at the mountain saeters, from which comes an endless procession of mountaineers and saeter-girls, often accompanied by sure-footed ponies, all laden with huge panniers of butter and cheese, or flasks of sour milk and whey. The butter and cheese are constantly being conveyed to the fiord-side markets, or are stored against the winter's needs; while the sour milk is used for food and the whey aids materially in fattening the swine. There are thus always animals for killing, the flesh usually being dried.

Many peasants are fishermen, and cure their own fish. If not, dried fish can be secured in exchange for the peasant's own products, probably cheaper than in any other country in the world. Each peasant farmer raises his own barley, rye, oats, potatoes, and often a little wheat. On nearly every farm, and certainly in every neighborhood, there is a water-mill for grinding the grain. I know of no other country where strawberries and raspberries grow wild in

such vast quantities, or where all small fruits respond to rude and limited culture with such munificence of reward. In many peasant homes dried native fruit adds zest to the winter's enforced sameness of fare. So it will be seen that the Norwegian peasant in his food supply is as independent of the outside world as in all other requirements of life. There are but three articles in his home, sugar, salt and coffee, which the fords, the streams, the mountain hollows and forests and his own saeter and farm do not bountifully provide.

The every day food of these sturdy Norwegian folk consists largely of "groed," a sort of thick gruel or stir-about of oat meal or barley meal or both, of milk, fresh, sour, or curdled and boiled, of cheese, of which there are several varieties powerful in resistance, odor and sustaining qualities, and brown and black bread. The great and universal staple, however, is "fladbrod," or flat-bread. It is the very life and sustenance of these folk as was the bannock once to the Scottish peasantry. Every peasant's house has not merely a pile of it to draw upon, but often whole casks filled with the hearty, wholesome food. It is simply a dough of barley and oatmeal, unfermented and containing a little salt, rolled to the thinness of wafers of great circumference and baked upon an iron plate like a large griddle over a "slow" fire.

It the ordinary housewife in other countries regards the family bread baking as no little task, she would quail before the stint of providing the required supply of "fladbrod" at a Norwegian bonder's gaard. It is about one strong woman's task, to judge by the immense quantities consumed, and I never entered a cottage or gaard without discovering a grandmother, mother or daughter, crouching before the coals or hovering over some huge stove ornamented with quaint Pompeian figures, dexterously flipping with her thin ladle-like stick the dough upon the steaming iron plate, or as cunningly landing the savory dish, without breaking, upon the ever diminishing, ever increasing pile within the "fladbrod" keg.

If the Norwegian peasant knows little else than labor from childhood to old age, it is still a labor which brings the immediate and continuous reward of sufficiency and ample content. The brief summer of but three and at the best of but four months is one of tremendous effort for all the members of the household; for in that little time provision must be made for an almost dayless winter of eight to nine months' duration. The crops of grain, the vegetables, the butter and cheese that are being provided among the mountain saeters, all require unceasing labor; and more important than all else is the supply of hay and other fodder for the winter needs of the then helpless herds. I never before realized how great a value could be set by any people upon a few blades of grass.

Haymaking furnishes both the most picturesque and the most suggestive scenes in Norway. The women are constantly in the fields, picturesque in their short skirts, bright bodices and white caps; and men, women and children are all in a sort of mild frenzy in their efforts to save the precious crop. It is cut with short scythes and sickles, and the prized tufts are even secured with the "tollkniv," which every peas-

ant carries, and with shears from every cleft among the savage rocks. The entire crop is cured upon racks or hurdles, and never left upon the ground for drying; and from almost inaccessible places above the farms the tiny bundles which may be secured among the crags are conveyed to the valleys below on wire runways or tightly stretched ropes. The saeter girls, too, are not idle meanwhile in husbanding fodder for the herds. They are gathering every possible blade of grass, breaking from the birch-trees the tenderest buds and branches, and securing great stacks of reindeer moss. When the terrible winter storms have packed the ice and snow into the chasms and crevices like stone, the peasants in their snow-shoes ascend the heights to the saeters and add this excellent fodder to their store within the sheds and barns.

The religious, social and homeside life of these simple and primitive people could almost be revealed in three sentences. They are hereditarily pious and reverence all sacred things and traditions. Social intercourse finds its chief fruition in christenings, confirmations, weddings and funerals. And the calmness and serenity which seem to characterize the faces of all Norwegian peasants you will meet in homes seem to almost tell the whole grand national story of that blessed domestic repose which broods where faithful labor thrives, where independence has grown through the centuries into a part of a people's religion, and where false ambitions are almost unknown.

For eight years my wanderings have led me into all civilized lands. The tenderest days and ways have been among their lowly folk. Whether beside the sea among the huts of fishermen, in the city's stifling quarters, with the foresters of the mountains or the cotters of the valleys, if in vagrant Gipsy tent, or still if alone in dreary untrodden paths, there has ever been near me the kindly human voice, the helpful human hand and the tender human heart of some one from among those toiling unregarded millions on whose simple, earnest natures and steadfast loyal lives our whole world rests. Among all of these I have nowhere found a folk who must go with me in heart-picture and memory into that measureless land of Romance wherein my way now leads, with finer and nobler presence and tread than my lowly peasant friends of stern yet glorious "Gamle Norge."

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

### CATHOLICS MASSACRED

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The *Cologne Volks Zeitung* has a dispatch from Krusche, Russia, confirming the fragmentary reports of the massacre of many Catholics by Cossack soldiers in the Catholic church at that place.

Between seventy and one hundred Catholics were slaughtered and a great many more injured. The details of the outrage show that the church had been menaced for some time by the Cossacks and that the Catholics guarded it for more than a week against attack.

Early in the morning of November 10th, Prefect Kiltingenbergh reached Krusche from Kovno, accompanied by a detachment of Cossacks. They en-

tered the church, where about seventy Catholics were gathered.

The Cossacks, cursing and yelling, rushed toward the worshippers, knocking them and striking them with their swords until the church echoed with the screams of the wounded. Some of the Catholics fled to the belfry, where they rang the bells in alarm, summoning the rest of the inhabitants, with the result that a thousand people soon collected around the church and the Cossacks were forced out of the building.

Only the prefect and his deputy succeeded in resisting the efforts of the inhabitants, and they, it is stated, retreated to the organ loft, from which place they opened fire upon the people in the church until the prefect escaped.

Late in the day a detachment of 600 Cossacks were sent from Kovno to Krusche, armed with rifles, lances and sabres. Upon their arrival near Krusche, they were divided into two detachments. One body surrounded the township on all sides while the other rode at a gallop toward the Catholic church. They dashed with lances down into the crowd outside the building, spearing, shooting and lashing with knouts all who came within reach. Many persons were killed and wounded.

The Cossacks then rode the horses into the church and a massacre of the people inside began. The unfortunate Catholics threw themselves on their knees in a corner and prayed for help, but the Cossacks shot and speared right and left, until the floor and walls of the church were drenched with blood.

The Cossacks smashed the crucifixes, candlesticks and images. They rode over the people right and left, dragged the bodies of the dead and wounded to a cesspool and threw them into the hole. The people fled in all directions but were pursued and captured or badly wounded by the Cossacks of the detachment detailed to surround the town. Some were so panic stricken that they committed suicide by jumping into the river.

The rest were surrounded by the Cossacks, who drove them to the marketplace. Here every man, woman and child of the town was ordered to be flogged with the knout. A doctor prescribed the number of lashes which each person could stand. The victims had their clothes torn from them and were flogged until many of them were almost dead. They were afterwards compelled to clothe themselves as best they could and were then driven to prison.

Gilbert Gates, George Kollner and Guy Richardson, three youthful tourists who were beating their way south along the railroad, took shelter Monday night in a warm bed of cinders dumped between the rails of the track at Delano, Cal. They dozed off to sleep with fatal results. The midnight train from the south ran over them, severing the body of Gates in two and crushing the legs of Kollner at points below the knees. Kollner was removed to the county hospital, where the necessary amputations were made, and he will probably recover. Richardson, the youngest of the lads, awoke barely in time to escape the fate of his companions. Gates was 19 years old and was a native of Indiana.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Dec. 26.—A horrible story comes from the Mojave Indian reservation near the town of Needles on the Colorado river. One of the prettiest squaws of the tribe, known as Loneta, was married, years ago, to one of the bravest of the young bucks, who was very fond of her. Last Sunday she gave birth to twins. A Mojave tradition says that a woman who gives birth to twins is a witch and the penalty has always been death to mother and children. Accordingly, in spite of the strong plea by the husband, the little ones were brained with clubs and the young wife was driven into her shack, which was fired and she cremated.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 23.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroads and branches, comprising the Santa Fe system proper, have been placed in the hands of receivers. The application was made by the Union Trust company of New York, trustees of the bondholders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Mercantile Trust company of New York, trustees for the bondholders of the St. Louis & San Francisco.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.—Great consternation was caused at Zion Baptist church (colored) tonight by a cold-blooded murder. John Tyler boarded with Armistead Morten. The latter had accused the former with being intimate with his wife, and they had previously quarreled over the matter. Tonight Tyler was in the rear of the church when Morten entered. Tyler said: "Now I have got you!" and fired twice. Morten was smothered in the head and side and dropped dead.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The crew of the schooner *Milford*, which sailed from Mobile to Kingston November 18th, had an extraordinary experience of peril and hardship. On the night of December 3rd, the schooner was driven on the edge of a reef by a heavy squall. The men tried to reach the shore in a boat, but could not get through the surf. The boat was smashed to splinters in hoisting it back on deck. At daylight one of the crew swam to the rocks near by, through water infested with sharks, and made fast the end of a line, by which all the crew reached the shore safely. They remained on the rocks four days with scant food and no shelter, until finally taken off by natives in canoes.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Dec. 26.—A band of tramps, armed with revolvers, have been having things all their own way until this afternoon, when six were captured, after an exchange of several volleys with the posse of citizens. One citizen was shot through the leg and a tramp was wounded in the arm.

ATCHISON, Kan., Dec. 26.—The new Populist police commissioners have decided to compel the tramps who apply for meals and lodging to work on the rock pile in payment. Eighty-seven tramps were fed and lodged last week.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 26.—Two thousand unemployed workmen, organized into a parade by socialist agitators, marched in procession today through the lead-

ing streets, though repeatedly dispersed by the police. Finally, however, a detachment of a hundred policemen charged with drawn sabers upon the mob. The latter replied by showering stones at the police, and several pitched battles followed, during which a number of people on both sides were more or less injured. Three socialists and one policeman were severely wounded.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—W. T. Stead, the London editor and reformer, has mortally offended many prominent women in Chicago by some very plain talk today by a joint meeting of the Women's clubs of the city, called to council regarding aid to suffering women and children. In the course of his remarks Stead said: "Women who have great opportunities and neglect them are more disreputable in the eyes of God and man than the most abandoned woman of the streets."

This language gave much offense, and many ladies declared after the meeting ended that they would never again attend a meeting at which Stead was present.

HANOVER, Dec. 28.—Count William Bismarck, the second son of Prince Bismarck, and governor of Hanover, has received a letter threatening to blow up his house. The place is guarded by detectives.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—The American schooner *Grace Andrews*, commanded by Captain Andrews, has arrived from Brazil. Captain Andrews tells a story of outrageous treatment by Peixoto's soldiers in Rio harbor. Captain Andrews had started for his ship to the harbor in a small boat, and when within hailing distance of the shore hoisted the American flag, but the soldiers on shore shouted: "If you don't stop we will shoot you," and fired several shots. The captain put his boat on shore and was arrested, together with three sailors, and placed in prison. He was then taken to Rio and the chief of police put them in jail without any food. He managed to communicate with the American consul and obtained release.

The captain complained about the soldiers having hauled down the American flag on his small boat, but the consul paid no attention to it. He claims the facts of the situation at Rio are suppressed by the officials, and that the American press has incorrect news.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 28.—News received from Rio de Janeiro is to the effect that yellow fever has been added to the horrors of war, and that five deaths have already occurred. The authorities are taking every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease, but they are greatly hampered by the condition of the city consequent on the war. The fever is of the most virulent form, accompanied by black vomit.

OMAHA, Dec. 28.—A special to the *Bee* from Grand Island: Adele Egge, aged 25, daughter of one of the oldest families in the city, arose this morning, mixed strychnine into the batter of cakes, baked them and ate of the food. The mother and son had not yet arisen, but her sister Margaret Egge,

came into the room where she was eating breakfast and also began to eat.

Margaret noticed that the cakes were bitter, and questioned her sister as to the reason. The young lady answered, with a smile that it was better thus for all of them. Her sister became alarmed and a doctor was called. Five minutes after the arrival of the physician Adele was a corpse, having died in intense agony. Her younger sister was given an emetic and saved.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Admiral De Horsey sends the *Times* a letter received from an officer on board the British ship *Resolution*, describing the fearful experiences of the ship during a gale in the Bay of Biscay. Even in moderate weather the *Resolution* rolled 45 degrees each way. She steamed slowly, keeping her head to the sea, knowing that any deviation would break down her engines and capsize the ship. Next day the gale moderated and the coal run short. She dared not return for fear of going over, but on the afternoon of December 21st the weather allowed an alteration of the course, and the vessel was able to make for Queenstown. Every man aboard felt unsafe.

FRESNO, Cal., Dec. 29.—The city is up in arms and the whole country roundabout is excited over the escape last night from jail of Chris Evans, the bandit, murderer and desperate character generally.

It now appears that elaborate plans were laid for the escape. In the morning word was received from Ronaon, thirty miles south, that a young man had given information of an intended train robbery and four deputies were sent to the scene, and about the time of the escape several runaways down town attracted others from the jail, so that Jailer Scott was the only man left on watch. He admitted Chris Evans's wife without question or search and admitted Walter Ed Morel, from a neighboring restaurant, with Evans's supper in the same way. When Morel came to the door to go out Scott unlocked the door and as once found himself covered by two revolvers in the hands of Morel and Evans.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—A special to the *Herald* from Rome: A high personage of the Vatican, in an interview today said: "The relations between the pope and the czar are at this moment very strained. In July last the pope wrote the czar an autograph letter, in which he complained of the persecutions against the Roman Catholics in Poland. It was written in a sharp way. Leo XIII declared to the czar that if the persecutions did not cease he would be compelled to protest solemnly in the face of Europe against the intolerance of the czar. The czar became frightened and has just sent to Rome the Catholic bishop of Tiraspoli, persona grata at St. Petersburg, to speak a good word to the pope and dissuade him from putting his project into execution."

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The *Neue Nachrichten* of Munich, December 5th, announced that on the Sunday previous, December 3rd, at Genoa, Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria had been married to Lieutenant Auf Puttenheim of the Bavarian army. This news caused a decided sensation, as the princess is a granddaughter of the emperor of

Austria, as well as a granddaughter of prince regent of Bavaria, but the sensation which the report of the marriage created is as nothing to the consternation caused in imperial and royal circles today when an announcement was made by the *Germania*, the chief organ of the clerical party, which declares that the Princess Elizabeth was not married to Lieutenant Belgfried, and that she is not now married to him, although they are living together. *Germania* adds that there is other news, which is undoubtedly most painful to the relatives of the princess, but as it will not be published it is not contained in these dispatches.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Prendergast, the murderer of Carter H. Harrison, will be hanged for his crime. Ably defended as the assassin was, and strong as the evidence adduced to save his neck has been, the jury found him to be sufficiently sane to be responsible for the act, and demanded that he pay the highest penalty for the offense against the law. This, however, is a sorry recompense for the death of Carter H. Harrison.

"We the jury find the defendant, Patrick Eugene John Prendergast, guilty of murder in the manner and form as charged in the indictment, and fix the penalty at death," read Fitzgerald. Prendergast's face turned pale, he opened his mouth to speak, but only a faint murmur came. He moved slightly and would have fallen but for the assistance of a bailiff. He was half led, half carried back, to his cell, where, refusing to speak, he threw himself upon his bunk in an attempt to hide from his fellow prisoners, whose expressions of satisfaction over the verdict were more emphatic than graceful, and more sincere than polite.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—General Carlin, who is in this city, takes no stock in the story from Spokane to the effect that a bottle was found in the Clearwater river, containing a letter signed by George Colgate, the man whom the Carlin party left behind to die, saying he was alive and begging that he be sent him. The letter was dated November 27th. General Carlin is certain that Colgate was dead ten days previous to that time. He thinks the letter was written and placed in the bottle for the purpose of getting money from him.

KENDRICK, Idaho, Dec. 29.—A party of three men with pack animals left today for the headwaters of the Clearwater to search for George Colgate, the cook for the Carlin party. Colgate was left in the mountains, being unable to walk, and it was thought he must certainly perish, but a bottle was picked up in the river Penewawa, sixty miles from Lewiston, which indicates that Colgate is among the living. The bottle contained a note purporting to be from Colgate, in which he says he is fifty miles from civilization, but his legs are better and he can walk. He asks the finder of the note to come to his relief.

OMAHA, Neb. Dec. 30.—Two corpses were found in a box last night at the Pacific express office. They have been identified as those of Mrs. C. A. D. Brown, wife of a well known Omaha man, and buried in Forest Lawn cemetery last Thursday; and M. W. A. McWhinney, an old soldier who died

at the county house and was buried last Tuesday. The graves had been robbed by unknown parties. The box in which the bodies were found were addressed to John Robinson, Iowa City, Iowa.

It is believed they were intended for a medical college connected with the Iowa State University. There is no trace of the man who took the box to the express office.

LAHORE, India, Dec. 30.—Resolutions adopted by the national congress declare that fifty million people are on the verge of starvation and urged the government to take immediate steps to succor them.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30.—A dispatch from Nizni, Novgorod, states that during the charity carnival on the Volga river the ice broke and a large number of persons fell into the river. Twenty-eight were drowned. It is thought some of those rescued will die from the effects of the shock and exposure.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Dec. 30.—Samuel J. Godbe, manager of the Kingston mine, on the proposed extension of the Nevada Southern railway, has sold to Denver parties for \$450,000, the Jim Crow and Monitor mines, located near Helene, Nevada, in the Ferguson mining district, one of the camps opened by the extension of the Nevada Southern railroad, from Blake, Cal., to meet in Southern Utah the extension of the Rio Grande Western.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 1.—A special to the *Times* from Independence, Kan., says: One of the most horrifying discoveries was made this morning, when Al Brown, a son-in-law of George W. Read, manager of the Long Bell Lumber company, broke into the home of the latter and found Read, clad only in his night clothes, sitting dead in a chair before a hot stove fed by natural gas. The body was in an advanced stage of decomposition. Edith Scott, a domestic of the family, was lying dead on the floor of her room, and Mrs. Read and a five-year-old son were in bed, the boy dying and the mother unconscious. The doctors decided that the family had been poisoned by strychnine.

OMAHA, Dec. 31.—On the marble slabs at the city morgue lie the charred remains of the family of John Cummings, father, mother, baby and grandmother. They are awaiting the outcome of an inquiry which the coroner began this morning.

Nothing in Nebraska's annals approaches the deed for horror. Cummings had been in ill-health for some time and deliberately set fire to his own house and caused the death of his mother-in-law, wife and one-year-old baby.

Little Tommy, when asked how the fire originated, said: "Cummings was sitting on the edge of a bed in the rear room, where Mrs. Cummings also was with the baby. Another person in the room was Mrs. Fox, mother of Mrs. Cummings, my aunt. There was a fuss about something and Cummings upset the lamp and closed the door, compelling all the inmates to stay there. They cried, but he refused to let any of them out."

The police are working on the case yet but have developed nothing to dispute the evidence that Cummings com-

mitted the crime while in a fit of insane rage.

COLOGNE, Dec. 31.—The Cologne *Zeitung* publishes full details of the attack on the Catholic church at Croche, in the government of Kenvo, by Cossacks, last month. The account fully confirms the report originally sent out, and which was afterwards officially denied. The correspondent of the *Zeitung* adds that the Cossacks were guilty of incredible barbarity and cruelty. They lanced and knouted the defenseless people whom they drove from the churches. Women as well as men were included among the victims. The dead and mutilated bodies were thrown into a lime-pit near the church.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The Globe Theater was completely gutted and the property of Hanlon's Superba company ruined by fire this morning.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 2.—The authorities here and in San Francisco are considerably excited over a supposed plot to blow up Mayor Pardee, of this city. A few days ago a woman leaving the ferry boat accidentally dropped a note addressed to "Joe" and signed "Nick," saying: "Have everything ready when the time arrives; have the dynamite at Pardee's office next week. Everything will work." Police in citizen's dress are detailed as a body guard for Pardee and his residence is guarded at night.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—A very important and sensational capture was made by the police of Saragossa. Ever since the Liceo Theater outrage the authorities have been searching in vain for Salvador Franch, known to be the most desperate and forceful of the anarchist leaders, but he seemed to be kept fully informed as to the intentions regarding him and always managed to escape the clutches of the law in the nick of time. It was only after the arrest of a number of sympathizers among the secret police themselves, that they made any headway. Franch was finally located. After most elaborate preparations and the gradual drawing of lines about his house, the police made a descent on his quarters. When they burst in the door and entered with drawn revolvers, Franch drew his revolver and shot himself in the breast, inflicting a severe wound, and attempted to swallow poison. He was taken before a magistrate. He fought desperately, avowed complicity in the Liceo outrage and expressed fiercest regret that no more people were killed, and that he was not able to carry out or further more bloody outrages. He will be taken to Barcelona for trial.

Taylor Branaman, driver of the Riverside stage, brought in news of the attack on a man by a coyote. An old man called "Doc" had camped on the divide just beyond Donnelly's, Tuesday night. Wednesday morning, just at break of day, while he was wide awake and just on the point of arising, a coyote sprang upon and bit him several times in the face, severely. He shook him off and got up, when the animal attacked him a second time, but he finally beat him off. It is very unusual for a coyote to attack a human being, and this animal must have been starving or mad.—*Florence (Ariz) Tribune.*



*Written for this Paper.*  
**NEW YEAR IN ASIA.**

Next Monday will be New Year's day in America. It will not be New Year all over the world. Nearly every Asiatic nation has its own calendar. The New Year festivities of the Chinese take place during the latter part of January or the first of February. Russia has a New Year about twelve days different from ours, and the pretty girls of Burmah do not celebrate their New Year until about the first of April. In my trip around the world a few years ago I struck a number of queer New Year celebrations, and I find that every nation celebrates the day differently. The people of Burmah and Siam have the most curious customs. The Burmans think that a spirit king at that time descends from heaven to earth and upon the manner of his coming depends the prosperity of the year. The astrologers fix the time of his appearance and they give the signal when he has come. Then cannons are fired, guns are shot and every man and woman in the country makes a prayer and pours a libation of water on the ground. This is the last night of the old year, and the next morning is to be the beginning of the New Year holidays.

**THE BURMESE WATER FEAST.**

New Year in Burmah begins with a great water feast, and the Burmese girls and women for this day reign supreme. I wish I could show you a Burmese girl. She is as pretty as any of her kind the world over. She is straight, well-formed and fine looking. Her red lips are luscious, her eyes are large, brown and velvety, and her cheeks are the color of the cream of your own Jersey cow, with a faint tinge of red in the center. She wears but two garments, one is a white saque of fine silk or cotton, which covers the arms and bust and falls to the waist, and the other is a strip of silk or cotton of the brightest colors, which is wrapped tightly around her waist, hips and loins, and fastened with a twist at the front. It falls to her feet and when she walks she kicks her bare heels out behind, so that the only exposure of her person is from her foot to her knee. She wears rings in the lobes of her ears as big around as a silver quarter, and she smokes cigars as long as a lead pencil and as thick as the wrist of a two-year old baby. She has more rights in the way of business and love-making than has her American sister, and on New Year day she is more giddy than ever. As soon as the day breaks she gets a squirt gun made of tin or bamboo and with a bucket of water goes out to saturate her gentlemen friends. No one is safe from her, and boys and girls, men and women, devote the day to sprinkling and soaking each other. No one has the right to get mad on this day, and a boy has the right to pour water over his father, and the girls drop bucketfuls from the roofs of their houses down the backs of their parents and Europeans as well as Americans are soaked. At a New Year not long ago an Englishman in a tall plug hat arrived at Rangoon, Burmah, on New Year's day. He had letters of introduction and he went to present these wearing a high silk hat, a long frock coat and light pantaloons. At the front door he found four pretty Burmese girls, who told him in their lingo they were going to throw water over him. He thought they were

asking whether he wanted to see their father, and he raised his hat and said "Yes." Upon this he got about four gallons of water and he was drenched to the skin. Another Englishman who was treated in this way picked up the girl and dropped her into the bath tub from whence she was getting the water. She was a high-toned Burmese girl, this action was entirely contrary to New Year etiquette, and caused, it is said, the young man's social ostracism.

**THEY BATHE THEIR GRANDMOTHERS.**

The Siamese New Year is the 27th of March and the holidays last for five days. There is no tax on gambling at this time and all the gambling houses of Bangkok are opened. Thousands of these half-naked Siamese squat about playing fan tan and one of the funniest customs is that the children have of bathing their grandmothers on New Year's. The ugliest looking old women of the world are the Siamese. The maidens are plump and bright-eyed. They are short, seldom over five feet in height, but they are straight and well formed. They wear nothing but a strip of cotton cloth a yard wide and about three yards long, which they wind about their hips and fasten by pulling the ends through between the legs and tucking it into the belt at the back. This is the dress of the common woman, and it is only the better classes who have anything about the shoulders, the bust and the neck. In such a costume a plump girl looks well, but a scrawny wrinkled old woman looks horrible. The Siamese women cut their hair short. It grows coarser as they grow older and it stands up like a shoe brush all over their heads, these grandmothers have bristles about an inch long. They all chew the betel and long before they have grandchildren their teeth are black and their lips are cracked and stained. They squat around the house on their haunches doing little but smoking cigarettes and chewing betel nuts and they vary the puffing out the smoke with the spitting out betel juice. This betel juice is red and it looks just like blood. The most of the houses of Bangkok are right on the river and the children dip up the water in buckets and pour it over these old hags as they sit on the porches in the sunshine. They act as though they loved their grandmothers and they probably do. After they are through pouring the water over them they sprinkle them with perfume and powder their necks and faces. They also give them a new suit of clothes on New Year's Day, consisting often of a new waist cloth and a Turkish towel.

The celebration of New Year's Day is sanctioned by the Buddhists and the Siamese believe that the souls of those Buddhists who have gone to purgatory come back to earth on that day. The people pour water out on the ground in celebration of this and they always go to the temples and visit the shrines. Every idol in the kingdom is bathed with perfumed water and incense is burned by the cord. They lay flowers upon the idols and they weave garlands and put them into Buddha's hand. The children play tricks upon one another much the same as we do on Halloween or April first. They black each other's faces and put each other into the river. They have a water celebration much the same as in Burmah and the king has a reception of his officers much the same as has our President.

**SIAM'S MOCK KING.**

Speaking of the king, Siam has another queer holiday, during which the king nominally gives his power over to a mock king, and the whole of Siam takes part in this celebration. The governor of the province sent me an invitation to it while I was in Bangkok, and I watched the proceedings in company with an Austrian prince, who was visiting Siam at that time. There were thousands on the streets, and the rich Siamese as well as the poor were out. There were lots of royal babies, who were dressed in nothing but diamonds. I remember one young prince, who had a cupful of diamonds upon him, and his sole dress was these and a silver belt. He was about four years old, and he was smoking a cigarette. There were lots of pretty Siamese girls, many of whom wore silk waist cloths, and through the crowd came a number of Siamese debtors, with chains about their legs. They were going to work, and were not allowed to take part in the festivities. The celebration took place in a great court near the city market of Bangkok. We waited about three hours before we heard the procession. Then a noise arose like that of a thousand dogs with tin cans tied to their tails rattling over the stoniest of streets, and a moment later we saw about 2000 naked legs carrying 1000 half naked Siamese, who carried banners and escorted a wrinkled old prince as their king. This old king was as black as the ace of spades, and his under jaw was no thicker than your finger. He was dressed in gold and silver clothing, and he had a crown on his head that looked like a pyramid of ice cream. The people cheered him as he came up, and he stopped in front of our party and wagged his thin lower jaw at the governor, saying something that I could not understand. Right near here there was a great swing fastened to a beam across two poles about 100 feet high. From the top of this beam the ropes holding the swing were hung, and on the board at its foot four naked Siamese stood. A purse of money was tied to a long bamboo fishing pole and fastened to one of the uprights; so that the money hung about thirty feet out from the swing. The pole was so bent that the bag of money hung quivering from the topmost point, far out to the side of the swingers. The feat was for them to get the money while the swing was moving. They first knelt and prayed to the king, and then went up and down upon the swing until they swung themselves high up in the air and nearer and nearer the money. At last one of them reached it. According to the rules he had to bite it off with his teeth and to hold the money in his mouth until the swing stopped. This is no easy feat, and the people went wild. Then other four men took their places on the swing, and more money was put up, and so it went on. I was not able to learn just what it meant, but I was told that it was semi religious in character and that it came from the Brahmins.

**QUEER CHINESE CUSTOMS**

The Chinese New Year festivities often last for three weeks. The people prepare for them, and the last days of the old year are the busiest. Every one wants money, and the storekeepers are getting ready for their annual settlement. All debts are expected to be paid at the end of the old year, and

every one figures up his accounts. The women celebrate the occasion by cleaning house. The floors are washed, the chairs are covered with red cloth, and strips of red paper marked with names of good fortune, wealth and happiness are pasted outside the front doors. The last of the old year is celebrated with a feast, and on the last night the little boys of China run about the streets yelling out good resolutions. One of their cries is that they will sell their folly and their lazy habits to any one who will buy, in order that they may be wiser next year. On the last day of the old year the Chinese pray before their ancestral tablets. They go out to the graves and they worship the gods in the temples. They fire off firecrackers to scare off the bad spirits, and New Year's night in China is a good deal worse than it is in America. New Year' morning finds all the shops closed. The day is devoted to calling and visiting. Presents are given. The ladies visit one another and carry gifts of candy. As soon as they come in each guest is served with a cup of tea, in which an almond has been placed as an emblem of good fortune. The officials hold receptions as we do, and the princes at Peking call upon the emperor and say that they hope he will reign 10,000 years. These New Year festivities are kept up for days. Presents are sent between friends, and one of the most common presents is a cake as round as a ball fried in oil. The Chinese watch the weather very carefully on New Year' and on the week following it. If the first ten days of the year are good they believe that the whole year will be fine and that every thing will flourish. There are lots of prophets, soothsayers and gamblers, and the whole country for the time goes wild. The beggars are out in force. They go about the last night of the old year with buckets of paste and red placards, on which are written good fortune and New Year wishes. They paste these on the walls and doors of the houses of the people who are well to do, and come around early the next day and beg for a gift as a reward for their printed card the night before.

#### HOW THE KOREANS FLY KITES.

Some of the queerest people I have ever met are the Koreans. The world knew nothing about them ten years ago, and they have today about the same customs which the Chinese had four hundred years ago. They are to a large extent a nation of children and New Year is a great day with them. On this day men and boys turn out to fly kites and they keep this kite flying up during the New Year holidays. When they are over they cut the strings of their kites and let them fly away, believing that the kites will carry of any ill luck which may be waiting for their owners. A Korean kite is different from any other kite in the world. It has no tail and is nearly square. It is made of thin pieces of bamboo covered with paper, with a hole in the center. The fact that it has no tail makes it require great skill to operate it, and the Koreans use reels of strings instead of balls. When they get their kites high up in the air they try to make them swing this way and that so they will cut the strings of their neighbors, and when the strings become entangled their owners pull at them and the one who gets hold of his enemy's kite first has the right to it. These kite fights are very skillfully

managed, and a thousand people often watch them with as much interest as the Spaniards do a bull fight and we Americans do, the race track.

#### ONE SUNDAY A YEAR.

New Year's day is a sort of a Korean Sabbath. It is the only Sunday the Koreans have, and the same may be said of the Chinese. In Korea no one ever works on New Year and there are family reunions like our Thanksgiving day. Children on this day are expected to go home to their parents. All debts have to be paid, and every one expects to get his bills at the last of the year. On New Year' morning it is imperative that you call upon your friends, and you are expected to sacrifice to your ancestors. The giving of New Year presents is common, and these presents are always sent out in a certain kind of box known as New Year's boxes. Every one comes out in new clothes and for a week little else than feasting is done. The Koreans are very superstitious and one of their New Year's customs is the making of effigies of straw representing themselves. In these straw men are hidden pieces of money and also a piece of paper on which is written a prayer asking that the owner be delivered from all plagues and diseases and misfortunes for the year to come. Boys call for these effigies and they cut them up to get the money out of them. The more they are cut the better will be the luck of the persons who make them. After they are torn to pieces the remainders are thrown at some cross roads, where they are burnt.

The Japanese celebrate the New Year much the same as do the Chinese. Calls are made, presents exchanged and settlements are expected. The children are out in force. They play all sorts of games and they make snow men just as our boys do in America.

#### NEW YEAR IN TURKEY.

The Turks have a number of holidays. I was in Constantinople on Mohammed's birthday and the people were all out in their best clothes, and I watched the sultan go to the mosque. I also saw the procession which goes every year across Constantinople to kiss the mantle of Mohammed. The Mohammedan year is eleven days shorter than ours, and its New Year day changes from year to year. The astrologers fix the exact beginning of it by firing a rocket from one of the heights about Constantinople, and the Turks celebrate it in great shape. The sultan gives a reception in one of his palaces and in this reception every one gets a New Year gift in the shape of some Turkish gold pieces which are especially minted for the purpose. All the high class Mohammedans make presents to their households on this day, and nearly every servant gets a piece of money. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

*Written for this Paper.*

#### SEASONABLE REFLECTIONS.

It has been said that "misfortunes never come singly," and as human experience evolved the saying, it may be assumed that later observation will find reasons for continuing such superstition, or faith. Things are so intimately blended in this probation that pestilence springs from famine, and poverty breeds disease and death just as certainly as cause and effect

follow each other in most matters whether good or evil. While humanity loses heart under lengthy depression, it is surprising how easily recuperation comes when the turning point is reached; just as when the honored pioneers of these valleys forgot readily their weariness, their hardships, persecution and sacrifice, when they felt the solemn quietude of these mountains, and realized that the old spirit and the trying conditions were gone—possibly never to return again.

Illustrations might be cited, both on a small and a colossal scale, to show how unnoticed calam at the past merges into a present. The destructive flood of Johnstown was but the topic of a few days; the Civil War, of a few years, and save for special fostering it would not have endured as it did. The trying famine, of early Utah times was forgotten almost at the sight of harvest, and the history of the handcart trip across the plains became half-mythical amid the warmth and cheer of welcome given to the survivors on their arrival here. The frenzied fever patient lapses into a passive dreamy state with the returning tide of health; and so, while in many cases calamity follows calamity, in many cases also an apparent calamity produces exceedingly beneficial results. The storm is succeeded by increased wealth of verdure; special good health comes to the recruited invalid, and Nauvoo the beautiful becomes, by an exodus of force, the grandly magnificent self-respecting Utah, conscious of greater power and a loftier sweep of destiny than the prairies ever could have given.

Financial depression is the unexpected parent of cautious economy, and when tens of thousands are unemployed, and necessity in every guise insists upon relief, then the throbbings of the people's mighty heart renege apart the garb of selfishness and indifference, until contributions in unstinted measure assert again and again the essential brotherhood of man, and the fact of Christian charity beneath the surface of personal restraint, cramped conditions, and a future, cloudy at the best. Hesitancy is an unknown factor in such emergency. To divide is hardly considered a virtue—it is a privilege to minister to suffering and want. By the conditions, Providence feels the heartstrings of His children, judges (if it may be so expressed) the progress of the world, and makes me, to themselves an object lesson and testimony to growth in a life's ideal.

Men cannot always mark how chivalry and patriotism flinch to fervor until an enemy is before them in the field; nor can the religious man explain fully how persecution makes him cling the closer to his faith, or how "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church!" Heroism is often exhibited, if not actually born, under the stress of circumstances; and true inspiration burns with greatest brilliancy when its need is made most absolute, by reason that the darkness is so keenly felt. Some of these are the enigmas of life, to be solved only through the abiding consciousness that in the domain of divine routine accident finds no place, and that compensation is inherent in that which to limited vision

appears only in the form of calamity, sorrow, trial and loss.

Many men have deplored during this year their non-success in life. Others have mourned a blighted home. Sickness and death invading the precincts of the family circle, have captured its bloom and beauty, and crushed uncounted hopes. Friend has betrayed friend; cool and jealous souls have hinted confidence away. Sympathy has been smothered in its expression, and love has bartered itself for dross. Everything has seemed inconstant, unreliable, shadowy and fleeting as the morning's mist. The days have fled, the year wanes and the lesson of an overruling hand has not impressed itself upon the tablets of all experiences or scarcely claimed an earnest thought. And yet God rules. He directs, controls and hesitates not in the pursuit of Good for every human soul. Some "learn to trust where they cannot trace." Others see "through a glass darkly," but are satisfied in time. A few of rare experience possess unshrinkable faith; and not a few are doubtful as to whether the infirmities, weaknesses, sins of man awake any attention from "the Majesty on High."

Large numbers of the human family exult in their own strength, magnify their own wisdom, extol their own ability, and claim to carve out their own destiny. They never tell of miscalculation, of baffled hopes, of disappointment, failure here and wrong there; but their beginning and end are known alike to Him, and "He will bring them by a way which they have not known to a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker He is." It goes without saying, that since last year's resolves, thoughts have been indulged in which were unworthy; words have been uttered which much would be given to recall; acts have been performed which linger in remembrance, hiding beneath a cheap and flimsy veil the self-laudation of limited experience.

It may be asked, What is this to me, or what to the future? Much every way, if only to say, "Let the dead past bury its dead," and with the dying year, in a contrite spirit let go this blurred and tainted record. Then with chastened thought and conscious weakness seeking to "the strong for strength," and trusting in infinite mercy and wisdom for the condonation of past folly, begin anew the coming segment of human measure, as if the destinies of a world hung on personal integrity and its unflinching effort. So, financial pressure, unusual economy, loss of friends, sacrifice of property, worry and anxiety, self-reproach and failure, shall have yielded precious fruit, and sickness, change or death will have but opened all eyes to the transitory nature of time and things, presenting through faith the permanent and eternal beyond this vale of tears. Even the gigantic calamities of fire and flood, of famine and pestilence, of so-called "accidents and fearful loss of life," are from this view but the shadows of a mighty change, but "signs of the times," which he "who runs may read;" the closing of an era, the opening of another seal, the beginning of a new chapter in man's history and the Divine economy, which shall be more startling than any of its predecessors, more indicative of the

culmination of that "controversy" which the Prophet spoke of in the ages long ago.

Utah and her people—the Latter-day Saints—are moving on the lines of destiny to an outcome which shall surprise both friends and foes, for human wisdom hath not devised it, nor can it bring the same to pass. The Saints are but the instrument, an Omnipotent hand alone can sweep its wondrous strings.

### STORY OF A LETTER.

Modern mail service is regarded in this country as being well nigh proof against all kinds of miscarriages. Yet, notwithstanding the almost marvelous methods applied to insure prompt and efficient delivery there are instances of the going astray of valuable letters and packages for which no satisfactory explanation can be given. Such a case has just come to light in this city.

The particulars as obtained by a News representative Dec. 28 are as follows: About the 20th of October of the present year George Q. Cannon & Sons company sent out a great many business circulars to its agents in this and surrounding states and territories. Among them was one addressed to George Williams of Beaver, Utah, a gentleman with whom the firm had done some business. This circular like all of the others was enclosed in an ordinary unsealed envelope with a one cent stamp on it.

Mr. Williams, having closed up his dealings with the company declined to take it from the office although it was several times tendered to him by the Beaver postmaster. He knew who the writers were by the envelope, it bearing the usual company advertising.

Quite recently Mr. A. M. Buchanan, one of the firm's traveling agents passed through Beaver and the postmaster being well acquainted with him handed him the letter. Mr. Buchanan mechanically opened it and was surprised on discovering that it contained in addition to the circular a smaller envelope sealed, stamped and cancelled. It bore the stamp of the Salt Lake postoffice of October 22, and was addressed to William A. Davies, president of the Fraternal Life Association, No. 206 Sansome street, Rooms 4 & 5, San Francisco, California.

Well, Mr. Buchanan was very much puzzled over the matter and hardly knew what to do. Finally he arrived at the conclusion that some clever fake advertisers were at work and determined to open the envelope, which he did. In it was a check signed by W. S. McCormick & Co., bankers and made payable to Lipman, Nadel & Sons of this city. This was properly endorsed by the last named firm and was made to apply on a life insurance of M. Nadel, payable at the First National Bank of San Francisco. The letters were brought to this city and Mr. Buchanan went to the place where Mr. Nadel used to do business on East Temple street as a clothier. There he ascertained that the firm had removed, but was not able to learn where they were now holding forth. Today he secured that information from the reporter and at once waited on Mr. Nadel, who informed him that the mysterious miscarriage of the letter had been the occasion of a great deal of annoyance and worry as

its failure to reach its destination led to the conclusion it was probably the desire to drop the policy something that may yet be done in case the matter is not satisfactorily explained to the insurance people. The prospects of such a proceeding would seem to be considerably weakened by the statement here made.

It appears, according to Mr. Nadel's statement that he has been paying \$21.50 each alternate month on a policy of \$5000 for a period of twelve years. This being the case, he is naturally not very anxious to lose the handsome sum that he has paid on the same. Now the query in his mind is: Can Postmaster Nash or any of his clerks explain how this strange miscarriage occurred?

### WAYNE COUNTY, AGAIN.

CAINESVILLE, Wayne Co., Utah, Dec. 16, 1893.—As a number of questions have been asked regarding this country, I thought it best to answer in your columns.

There is a good supply of water, which can be taken out very handily, there being water ditches made to convey water to most of the land; one canal is now in progress. The soil is mostly blue clay land, bearing black greasewood and mineral weeds. There is considerable mineral in this kind of soil, but good crops can be raised on it after the first year. As you get near the river the soil is a sandy loam, very rich, covered with willows, rabbit brush, wild canes, etc. There is not much feed for stock, as the range is overdone at present. Lumber is worth twenty dollars per thousand—common lumber. We are 100 miles from the railroad at the nearest point—that is Salina, on the D. & R. G. W. There is no meadow land. The water is very fair except in time of freshets which are worst in July and August.

This country is surrounded by mesas, with a ledge of rock about one hundred feet high all round the top. They are about 500 to 1000 feet high above the valley. The surrounding scenery is not tempting and this is no place for a tenderfoot and scenery seekers. But good working men and energetic people who can bring good recommendations can find homes here. There is not much land to be taken up here, if any, but those who have land will divide with such as I have mentioned for a small figure. We want some one to come here with a good store. In fact, some one to help build up the country. We are new settlers in this part; there is not much sale for produce at present, but one can raise all he wants to eat, if he will till the earth, as we have a splendid climate, can work clearing land, building, fencing, ploughing, etc., most all winter. Snow never lies in the valley over three or four days at a time. Horses and cattle are cheap we have to go fifty miles to the grist mill, and there we can get roller flour; but we have a splendid mill site and are going to raise more grain, if we can get a mill. There is no danger of frost in grain. There have been two crops of oats raised in one season.

We have had considerable sickness this winter, having been visited by that dread disease diphtheria.

Respectfully,  
W. E. HANKS.

## WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

Jefferson county, Colo., has become the owner, by tax sales, of about 12,000 lots in additions adjoining Denver.

Colorado wheat fed hogs this winter has realized the farmers 80 cents a bushel in the eastern portion of the state.

In Las Animas county, Colo., Mrs. Dr. Beshoar enjoys the honor of being the first lady voter to register in that county.

In Jefferson county, Colorado, some of the farmers on the Church ditch have to haul their water for domestic use a distance of six miles.

Wheat sowing has been going on all winter in Kit Carson county. The weather has been as mild as September on the plains this winter.

The Cache county court has appropriated \$500 for the purpose of making a display of Cache county products at the Midwinter Fair.

Nevada is turning its attention largely to hopculture in the valleys. The soil and climate is exactly suitable to the perfection of hops, says an exchange, which do not do well in a wet climate.

The Chinese consul at San Francisco has sent a communication to the board of health stating that he had issued an official notice commanding all Chinese to thoroughly overhaul and cleanse their houses.

Lon Hartigan, captain of Company K, Colorado national guards, and city editor of the *Durango Herald* has just died of pneumonia. He was a graduate of West Point and a man of fine natural abilities.

Philip O. Koonce, the 18-year-old boy who pleaded guilty to the charge of robbing the mails on the Hailey-Corral route, Idaho, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Ada county jail.

Trinidad (Colo.) children contributed enough food, fuel and clothing for the helpless poor of that city to last all winter. About ten wagons of stuff was gathered together, among which was 1350 pounds of flour.

The Montezuma hotel at Las Vegas is said to have been purchased by Wilson Waddingham, who intends converting the place into an American Monte Carlo. A spacious casino is to be added to the hotel.

The firm of Walker & Sons, who have an extensive dry goods concern at Kearney, Nebraska, and who had branches at Cheyenne and other places, have failed with liabilities amounting to \$95,000.

A gymnasium has been established in connection with the public schools in Trinidad, Colo. Regular drills and a half hour devoted to physical culture will be among the daily routine of the Trinidad schools hereafter.

In Centennial valley, Montana, and near the town of Lima, a dam, tunnel and canal are being constructed this winter which will bring 80,000 acres of land into cultivation. The canal will extend to Dillon, Montana.

Jefferson county, Colorado, promises

to become the greatest poultry producing section of the state. Mr. John Nichols, near Golden, is introducing steam incubators and employing a poultry expert from the East to manage them.

"Nevada doesn't want to be annexed to Utah or vice versa," remarks the *Carson Appeal*, and then goes on to say that Nevada may be down now but is on a sound financial basis, and is content to hoe its own row and paddle its own canoe.

The Bessemer colony people, who recently located homesteads on the Divide, not far from Colorado Springs, are enthusiastic over their selections. The new settlement promises to become a notable potato-growing community.

In Garfield county, Colorado, the railroads are the heaviest taxpayers. The Rio Grande is taxed \$14,418, the Midland \$10,588 and the Rio Grande Junction \$5,475. This is merely the straight county tax, exclusive of township and school district taxation.

Laramie, Wyo., will share in the benefits derived from the contract awarded to the Pueblo rolling mill by the Union Pacific for 30,000 tons of steel rails. The Laramie mill will furnish the iron angle bars, which will keep the mill running for five months.

John Pechlorich, a Slavonian carpenter employed at the Midwinter Fair grounds, fell into the hands of two footpads on Wednesday evening. He was quietly wending his way to a meeting of the Slavonian club when the assault occurred.

The San Francisco board of education, which has been prolific of more than its share of scandals during the past few months, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, is now laboring with what gives every promise of developing into a fair-sized sensation.

On the South Mosquito mountain, near Fairplay, Colo., two miners named McCaul and Lamb observed an avalanche start to move above them. They had just time to run a few hundred feet when an avalanche of snow swept down behind them, right over the spot they had recently stood upon.

The survey of the Coalville Indian reservation, opposite Kitle Falls, Wash., having been completed, and the government inspector having finished his duties of the inspection of the lines, there is a prospect that the reservation will be speedily opened to settlers.

The State University at Reno, Nev., has closed the last season of the old year, and will re-open on January 4th. The *Journal* says that the present season has been the most important in the history of the institution in point of numbers and the general excellence of the work done. About 175 students have been in attendance.

In the Shoshone mountains, Wyoming, fifteen miles from Cera postoffice, the Cheyenne papers report that a monster has been discovered in a mountain lair. It is said to be sixty feet long and as big around as a horse, and belonging to the prehistoric

palaeozoic age. The whisky sold in that neighborhood is awful.

James P. Bushee of Portland, Or., Masonic grand lecturer of Oregon, fell from a Union Pacific train on Christmas day, and was instantly killed. The deceased was returning to spend Christmas with his family, and when the train was within the city limits he slipped on the icy platform and fell, striking on his head.

J. F. Puyne, the Chicago *Tribune* man, who is attempting the 6,000 mile journey in 100 days on a one cent capital, met with a misfortune between here and Denver, says the *Cheyenne Leader*. He was sound asleep in the caboose of a train when some person unscrewed a valuable diamond from his scarf and got away with it safely.

There are fully 540,000 acres of land tributary to Mesa City which are unsurpassed for fertility, yet subject to entry by actual settlers. The water problem is the only thing now to be settled in order to transform this vast area into beautiful and profitable farms.

The water problem will be settled ere long.—*Albuquerque Citizen*.

For a year past the Stockton, Cal., steamers carried passengers both ways over a ninety-mile course for the modest sum of twenty-five cents. This was the price of a first-class passage. Berths were only twenty-five cents each and meals fifty cents under the competitive rates. On the 1st of January, so report says, the rate of fare will be raised to \$1.

William T. Roberts, late of Denver, but at present serving a term of twelve years in the Canon City (Colo.) penitentiary for murder, is the latest applicant for pardon. He says the court was prejudiced against him, the prosecuting attorney intimidated a witness, and the wife of the petitioner was allowed to testify, which, he claims, she did falsely.

Naturalists say that the largest serpent of which accurate measurements have been taken in modern times was an anaconda which Dr. Gardner found dead and suspended in the forks of a tree in Mexico. It was dragged out into open ground by two horses and a careful measurement with a tape line proved that it was thirty-seven feet in length.

Cattle on the ranges never averaged better than now, says the *Virginia City (Nevada) Enterprise*. The stock is not fat, but average in very good condition, and a little later will be in prime order for the block. The drought thinned the cattle on the ranges to a reasonable number. An estimate of the losses is one-third of the cattle—most of the dead being old stock.

Three indictments have been formed by the Ada county grand jury against Edward M. Goodrich, a young man who lives in Boise valley, each charging him with grand larceny. One indictment charges him with stealing a calf, another with stealing five calves and two steers, and the third for stealing two calves. Young Goodrich has always borne an excellent reputation. He says he purchased the stock.

A Montana lumber dealer has offered to supply that city with 750,000 feet of lumber, sawed to order and delivered on the track at \$15 per 1,000 feet, contract to run six months.



Superintendent of Supplies Clark has laid the matter before Supervisor Mc Murray and Alderman McGilvray, and if the time of delivery can be extended to a year the bid will probably be accepted, as it is 16 per cent below any other bid received.

If the suggestions of the irrigation convention which met recently in California are carried out, says the *Phoenix (Ariz.) Gazette*, it will not be long before the waste places of this great western country will be made fruitful plains. If to make two blades of grass grow where one has grown is work worthy the philanthropist how infinitely grander is the work of compelling arid lands to become sources of food supply for thousands.

Edward Toohey was seriously injured at the Griffin mine, St. Kevin district, Colorado, on Saturday, and will in all probability lose the sight of both eyes, besides being disfigured for life. He was picking out some loose rock when a terrific explosion occurred. It is supposed that he struck a "missed" hole. The force of the explosion threw Toohey some distance from the rocks with great force, badly bruising him, besides other injuries.

E. S. Pomeroy, a pioneer of 1850 and an old miner, took a dose of poison on Christmas morning and was found dead in his room in the Jefferson hotel, San Jose, Cal. He was a native of New York, aged 65. At one time he was well off, but lost his fortune in mining speculations, and for the last seven years had been clerk in the New York Exchange hotel. He was recently discharged and despondency caused him to end his life.

The other day at the Bitumen mines the one-year-old child of Will Majors was playing in a yard when an eagle swooped down on the child, who defended itself as best it could, the eagle making desperate efforts to carry the little one off. The child's screams attracted Mrs. Majors, who scared off the bird of freedom. Boys spent an entire day trying to find the eagle's nest, but unsuccessfully.—*Santa Cruz Sentinel*.

A man named Davis has been hauled in by the game warden for killing deer in violation of the provisions of the fish and game law, says the *Soda Springs Republican*. When Davis heard that the officers were after him he skipped out, but the warden was too cute for him. He was adjudged guilty on the hearing and fined \$100. He could not raise the funds, and was committed for fifty days in the county jail at Pocatello.

A sad case of suicide has occurred in Los Angeles. Mrs. C. C. Story, after giving birth to a child became suddenly insane, and before she could be prevented, took her husband's revolver, and placing the muzzle of the weapon over her heart, fired, the bullet passing through the heart and death ensuing in a few seconds. Mrs. Story was the wife of a well-known conductor of the Southern Pacific. She had two children besides the little babe.

A dispatch from Rangely, Colo., says that reports from that part of the state indicate a bad winter for stock and game. The drouth of last summer left the food poor, and the cattle are going into the winter in very bad condition to meet the severe weather. Deputy

State Game Warden and Fish Warden C. W. White reports that there are thousands of deer in the neighborhood but that many will die from want of feed, and the loss in cattle from the same cause is expected to reach fully 25 per cent.

Charles Alpe, a butcher's apprentice of Stockton street, San Francisco, was stabbed in the right side on Friday night on the Barbary coast by Paul Escobas, a young Portuguese sailor. The wound, which penetrated the lung, may prove fatal. The affray occurred about 7 o'clock on Broadway between Kearney and Montgomery streets. There are conflicting stories told regarding the trouble which led up to the assault, but it appears as if it were the result of some old feud between the two and their respective friends.

Parties from Summit Lake report a peculiar elopement case in that section says the *Lemoore (Cal.) Leader*. A fifteen-year-old boy became infatuated with a married woman and left with her for parts unknown. The woman, a comely person, several years the senior of her youthful lover, had been working at the boy's home, and announced the intention of leaving. The boy proposed that he go along to assist her home with her bundles. Both left on horseback, and since then there has been no trace of them.

The *Boise Statesman* is authority for the report that H. W. Early of that city has announced his intention of bringing suit for damages for \$100,000 against Altman & Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., and Isaac Dessau, a representative of that firm. It was Dessau who swore to the complaint on which Early was arrested on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the creditors of T. C. Early & Co. and which resulted in Early's being incarcerated in the county jail for several months pending the action of the grand jury, which only recently ignored the charge.

Sheriff Curtis and Mr. Sommers of Helena, Mont., manager of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company, are in Butte, looking for G. A. Von Schrititz, manager of the company's Butte office. He is said to be short \$1054.05 in his accounts. He is also said to owe a few hundred dollars about town, borrowed money. He left a letter to Mr. Somers confessing his guilt, and saying he had left town to try and get money to make good the shortage. He had been gambling and had used the company's money to play even. A reward of \$200 has been offered for him.

The greatest excitement prevails in Chinatown, at Sacramento, over the abduction of a young Chinese woman, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*. Shortly after 2 o'clock on Christmas morning two villainous-looking highbinders drove up to her house on I street, and, on the plea of waiting to see her on important business, induced her to open the door. Scarcely had the woman appeared when the highbinders threw a blanket over her head and forced her into a wagon. They then whipped up the horses and drove furiously up I street, where they were lost in the darkness. Last accounts of the affair say that the abducted woman has not since been heard of.

Some break in the insulation of the wires connected with incandescent

lamps at the bottom of the swimming bath at the Multnomah Athletic club, at Portland, Or., on Christmas night created wild commotion for a time. Several persons who plunged into the bath were severely shocked by the escaping electricity and were unable to help themselves. Friends who rushed to their assistance were smartly shocked by the brass railing around the tank, and in the commotion the bathers came near being drowned before they were pulled out. The wire connected with the lamps was finally cut and an end put to the trouble.

An unlucky and yet lucky boy is Cleme a Wetle of the Dalles, Or., says an exchange, and the several narrow escapes he has had from death can scarcely be counted on the fingers of his hands. He commenced by breaking his leg in three places. Shortly afterward a horse stepped on his foot, cutting off his big toe as neatly as a biscuit cutter could have done it. Last summer he was badly powder-burned while investigating explosive powder with other children. A few days ago a mule kicked him in the abdomen. A few days later he was shot in the stomach with a 32-caliber bullet, and still lives. The bullet went in and out again without lacerating the internal organs.

George C. Hunter, of Oakland, Cal., has lost his memory completely. He is alive and well, says a California exchange, goes about just like any ordinary person, but can recall nothing of his past life. His mind is a blank. He does not remember his wife nor his mother. Though he had a good education, he has forgotten how to read and write, and the multiplication table has fled into regions from which he cannot recall it. He remembers that a face is familiar, but that is all. The name of anything about the person he cannot recall. The accident bringing such consequences occurred on the 15th of October. Young Hunter was working on a locomotive in the railroad round house in West Oakland when an iron plug was blown from a steam pipe and struck him on the head, fracturing the brain.

TOPEKA, Dec. 29.—Mrs. Lease, sent Governor Lewelling the following letter this afternoon, anent her removal from the board of trustees of the state charitable institutions: "Disclaiming any intention of questioning your authority, or wisdom of your acts, or the integrity of your purposes, I beg leave to remind you that you have, as the chief executive of this state, tried and sentenced me without according me that which the law of the land accords the vilest criminal—the right of defense. Were I an employee of yours, your right to perpetrate this act of injustice might depend upon your inclination. As it is, I recognize the fact that I am an employee of the state, accountable as such to the people of this state for my official record, and for them, as well as for myself, I demand a statement and investigation of the charges preferred against me, that I may have an opportunity to concede the manifest justice of your decree, or defend myself from the imputation of hiring politicians."

# THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

## SWEDEN.

Influenza is raging fearfully in Stockholm.

The island of Gothland in the Baltic will be connected with the Swedish continent by telephone.

The schooner Olga, Captain Jansson, was wrecked off Sandhamaren. The crew was saved, but had a narrow escape.

Three of the Laplanders, who were exhibited in the Lapland village at the World's Fair, arrived at their old home the other day.

Steam turbine fire engines are now being manufactured by Dr. Gustaf de Laval, the great inventor. They work much more satisfactory than the old fire engines.

Sweden, as is known, is chiefly an agricultural country, there being close upon one and three-fourths acres of arable land per inhabitant, an unusually high figure for Europe.

The oath, which the state church demanded every one of her clergymen to take before the preacher was allowed to be a minister of the gospel working in the interest of the national church, has been abolished. A solemn promise will take the place of the oath.

Many English and Dutch skaters will participate in the international skating tournament to be held in Stockholm next year. Harald Hagen, the Norwegian champion, will be there, and two Americans are also out for the stuff. The king and the whole royal family will view the "races" from boxes especially built for the purpose. The contest will decide the world's championship.

In the manufacture of gloves Sweden has obtained a certain reputation abroad in consequence of the introduction into the market of gloves, in which the leather is placed with the hair-side in and the flesh-side out, contrary to the ordinary custom. These gloves, fashionably known as "Gants de Suede," are manufactured solely in the province of Skone, where there are nine such factories, with a produce-value of \$140,000.

Of late years, however, in Sweden, as in most other European countries, the soil has not yielded sufficient food for the needs of the population, chiefly in consequence of the increase in consumption and also because, owing to the increasing importance of cattle rearing, more stress has been laid on producing fodder than on growing cereals. The value of all the ground farmed in Sweden is computed at about \$783,000,000.

The Swedish soil is divided into about 330,000 parcels, 280,000 being farmed by the owners themselves, and but 50,000 by tenants. Most of the ground belongs to small landowners, even if there are, in certain provinces a number of large estates. The Swedish peasant has always been free and independent, the feudal system and consequent serfdom for the agricultural laborer having never gained a footing in Sweden. Agriculture

has made great progress, and the return yielded by the soil is very fair. For instance, wheat yields 20 to 22 bushels per acre, while the average for western and southern Europe is 17 bushels, and for the United States but 12 to 13 bushels.

## NORWAY.

The Hoelgenæs Hotel in Romsdalen was burned down.

A moderate-conservative club has been organized in Bodo.

Small landslides are still reported from Værdalen.

A new Methodist church will probably be built in Christiania.

The sixth Norwegian labor convention will be held in Skien Jan. 21.

The railroad line between Ekersund and Flekkefjord will be completed before 1897.

B. Bjornson's "Mary Stuart in Scotland" was performed at the Christiania theater for the 100th time.

The majority of the grocery clerks of Christiania have organized a union for mutual benefit and protection:

Thomas Angell's Institution has bought the country-mansion Lerfossene and large forests in Selby and Tydalen.

It is said that King Oscar will spend the greater part of next year in Christiania. The king and the queen will arrive at Christiania Jan. 23rd.

Ex-minister Berner made a speech in a mass meeting in Stavanger the other night. The Radicals of the city gave later a banquet in honor of Mr. Berner.

The circulation of all the conservative papers of Christiania is said to be much larger than last spring; and the circulation of the organs of the left has decreased a little.

## DENMARK.

The first private telephone in Samsø was put up the other day.

Miss Amesen-Kall, Denmark's oldest authoress, celebrated her 80th birthday.

The prominent hotel keeper Staugard, one of the oldest citizens of Loegstoers, is dead.

The Duchess of Chartres, Princess Marguerite and Prince Henri of Orleans paid a visit to the royal family.

The Workingmen's Building Association of Copenhagen completed its 100th house.

Scarlet fever is raging epidemically in Copenhagen, and many hundred cases are reported.

A tunnel may soon be built under the Great Belt between the island of Sjælland and the Jylland peninsula.

About fifty Danish fishermen perished during the last storm. Only off Hanstholm 22 were drowned. Off Agger 13 were drowned.

Sofus Birch, the author has written several new plays which will be published next year by Book Dealer Jacob H. Mansa.

A bill granting municipal suffrage to

women passed the Folkething by a vote of 39 to 13, but it is next to certain, that it will be defeated in the Landsting.

Martin Christensen, of Lungby who had the exceedingly rare pleasure of attending the golden wedding of his daughter, recently died at the age of 94 years.

C. Schmidt-Hansen, the painter, has sold one painting to Munich for 25,000 kroner, and "Funeral on Board the Ship" to the Dantzig picture gallery for 8,000 marks.

Since the great importance of needle work instruction in the schools has of late been more and more acknowledged, the equally great importance of following a fixed method has become apparent. The first person who introduced a properly organized system was Rosalie Schallenberg in Germany. In 1881 the Stockholm institution "In Memoriam of Lars Hiarto" sent a Swedish teacher, Miss Hulda Lundin, to Germany, in order to learn the new method of needlework. On Miss Lundin's return from Germany the Schallenberg method was under her superintendence introduced in some of the national schools of Stockholm, and courses were arranged by her for educating teachers in needlework. After having further studied foreign systems Miss Lundin was in 1885 nominated superintendent of the national schools of Stockholm.

She afterwards independently developed these ideas herself and created a pedagogical working system which is more and more recognized as Swedish.

Miss Lundin gives courses of instruction in needlework to teachers, who afterwards spread her method all over the country. Her system has gained many friends in other European countries, and especially in America.

Models of these works as well as explanations of the manner of working were exhibited at the Chicago Exposition, and attracted general attention.

## OAKS OF BRITTANY.

About half way down the room, on the east side of the hall in which the Art Exhibition is now being held in this city, hangs a pretty picture, showing a scene of combined forest and field. It is encased in a plain, broad, gold colored frame, on the lower part of which is the inscription in small Gothic letters, "Oaks of Brittany." The central object in the painting is a large, scraggy oak, around which are large boulders of granite, while the background is a dense forest of the giant trees. The foreground of the picture is an open, grassy plat, through which there passes a winding path to a wicket gate leading through a stone fence near the right side of the scene depicted.

The painting is by a Utah artist, J. T. Harwood, of Lehi, who made the sketch from nature while on a visit to northwestern France. The scene is near a village in North Brittany, or Bretagne, as it is called in France. Beyond the wicket gate and a short distance into the woods there runs a pretty brook, which is notable as the scene where is spent a great portion of the time of a man who is unlike any other man in the world. He is vigorous in body, tall and erect, and of muscular build. He has no eyes,

no nose, no mouth, and it might be said no face. Of the usual frontal part of a human being's physiognomy he has only the lower jaw and the upper part of the forehead. All the rest of the face is artificial, and throughout the country round he is known as the man with the wooden head. His name is Moreau.

The man is not a freak of nature. He was born perfectly formed, and grew to manhood with his senses unimpaired. In fact, so the people say, he was a good-looking young fellow of the age of 20, when, in 1871, he shouldered his gun in defense of his country in the Franco-German war, where he distinguished himself by his bravery.

His head, or face rather, is not made of wood, though it has that appearance. It is of platinum, shaped into the form of the features and painted so as to resemble human flesh. Of course, the resemblance is very bad, and as Moreau walks about the village where he lives, mingles with the neighbors and engages in the ordinary occupations of life, his appearance is more than strange—it is ghastly. The eyes shine white, like enamel set in a frame of some chalky substance. There is no expression to this curious mask. There is no opening of the mouth nor any movement whatsoever.

The change Moreau's appearance was caused by a remarkable experience in a desperately fought engagement before Paris. He was a gunner at a point in the line where the fire of the Prussians was particularly deadly. Four of his comrades had fallen at his side and he himself had been slightly wounded. Suddenly with a crash and a great roaring in his head, he felt himself spun round eight or ten times like a top, but so curiously poised on his feet that he did not fall. He felt no pain and did not realize that he was seriously injured. It seemed to him that a ball had struck him on the head and glanced off. There was a rush of blood, however, and he put up his hand to find the central part of his face gone. He pressed a handkerchief to the wound and started for the military hospital. His case was then considered hopeless, and it was believed that he would die within twenty-four hours. In fact, it was hoped that he would die.

Curiously enough, in spite of the shell's terrible mutilation, one eye had been left in the shattered socket, so that Moreau was able to see at first, but the hemorrhage was so great that his eye was torn away, and on the second day he was entirely blind. Very much to every one's surprise the poor fellow continued to live, and on the fourth day it was decided to operate upon his head. Thirty-five pieces of shattered bone were taken from the gaping wound, some of them very large pieces. No vital part seemed to have been touched, and owing to his strong constitution he recovered, his face having a terribly mutilated appearance, with parts of the cheek bones and forehead carried away and the eyes, nose, upper lip and a portion of the upper jaw gone. When he spoke his voice had a peculiar sound somewhat resembling a phonograph.

The surgeons made the best of a difficult case. The lower jawbone being intact, an artificial set of teeth was

attached to it, raised on a bridge-like platform, and these were made to work against another set of teeth fastened across one of the ribs of a mask, fashioned so as to cover the cavity. This mask was furnished with eyes, nose and lips, so as to give a certain ghastly resemblance to the human face. It was made of wax.

For ten years Moreau wore this mask constantly, even at night; but in 1888, while visiting some friends at Valenciennes, he had a severe attack of brain fever, and in one of his delirious moments he tore off the mask and broke it into pieces. Being very poor—in fact, entirely dependent upon his scanty pension—Moreau could ill afford to have another wax mask made to replace the old one, and for a long time he suffered agonies of humiliation because he had no way of concealing his hideous disfigurement. Finally, however, a petition was made to the French government and an artist was sent to make a platinum mask, and instructions were given that this mask must be kept in repair and painted whenever it became necessary, so as to imitate as nearly as possible the human appearance. Since then, about once a year, an artist from Paris visits the little village where Moreau lives and with brush and pencil makes such changes in the exterior of the platinum mask as are needed, restoring eyebrows and complexion, coloring the eyes and lips and in general making the old soldier look a little more like an animated doll and a little less like some horrible specter.

Notwithstanding his affliction it is said that the unfortunate man lives happily enough and is much liked by his neighbors. Strange as it may seem, he was able some years ago to persuade a comely maiden to become his wife, and she has borne him several children. As is usually the case, the man's remaining senses have become much quickened since his misfortune, and he manages to earn quite a sum every year by weaving baskets and doing odd jobs with his hands in the way of mending and repairing. He greatly enjoys fishing, and it is in this pastime that he often spends many hours along the brook referred to in connection with the painting of "Oaks of Brittany." Sometimes people who have not heard of him but who come across him when he is seated by the side of a stream angling, are startled by the appearance of a man whose eyes stare but never close, whose lips are red but never smile, whose white face gives no changing expression, and whose voice seems to come with a thick sound from behind a drum. When they learn his history he is frequently the object of charity in the way of a goodly gift of money.

Such is the account given of this strange case, the incidents connected with which, when once related, are vividly recalled by gazing upon the picture in the art exhibition of a pretty scene close to the home, and intimately connected with the associations of the gallant and sturdy Breton whose mask is a necessity to his comfort in life.

THE MURDERER of Mayor Harrison of Chicago having been declared sane and guilty, it is now necessary, in order to clear up all controversy, that the lunacy of a good many of the medical experts shall be admitted.

## MAORI SUPERSTITITION.

The Auckland (New Zealand) *Weekly News* of July 29, 1898, contains the following article, kindly sent to the NEWS by Elder B. H. Hollingsworth (now laboring as a missionary in that land) who vouches for the correctness of the incident, and adds that most of the parties named were members of the Church:

Constable Moore, of Kamo, has been making inquiries into the statements made as to several Maories of various ages having died through remedies prescribed by a Maori *tohunga* against witchcraft, or being *makutued*. The information he has received is to the effect that between the North Cape and Whangarei 40 or 50 Maories have died from the heroic treatment adopted.

A meeting of natives was to be held at Kaikohe on July 21, to consider the action of the *tohunga*, and what steps should be taken in the matter.

As a number of natives were said to have died in the Ngunguru district, Constable Moore went to Ngunguru on the 14th July, and made all possible enquiries as to the treatment by the *tohunga*. It appears the *tohunga* came to Ngunguru from Kaikohe about the 8th March last with a number of his followers, and had a meeting of natives at Thomas Wellington's pa on the Ngunguru river. At this meeting the *tohunga* is said to have told several natives that they were *makutued*, and that they would die if they did not come under his treatment to drive the evil influence away. They were then taken one at a time into a *whare*, stripped of their clothing and put into a bath of scalding water in a sitting position, and rubbed, and after about an hour of this treatment they were told to go out into the cold air. This operation was performed four times a day, and the patients cried most bitterly whilst it was going on. The constable has learned that of five that were treated in this way, four have since died in the Ngunguru district. Keri Brown died in a week after this treatment at Matakuri, being only six months old. Constable Moore saw Graham, a native, and he informed the constable that the *tohunga* was leaving Ngunguru for Kaikohe; that his family were *makutued*, and that they were told they would all die unless they went to Kaikohe and put themselves under the *tohunga's* treatment. Graham believed the doctrine propounded to him, and went to Kaikohe, where he placed his daughter, aged 15, under treatment. She was then regarded in the best of health. After eight days, being bathed in scalding water four times a day in the presence of her father, who assisted in carrying out this cure for the *makutu*, she died. The next to be put under the same treatment was his second daughter, aged 12, who died in four days. Graham's baby was put under the same treatment, and died in a week. Then one of his sisters was treated in the same way, and died shortly afterwards, at Walomo, near Kawakawa. Four persons thus died, it is believed, from the effects of the hot baths. Graham informed the constable that in some cases the skin of the patients peeled off after going out of the baths.

Hot potato poultices were placed on their chests as soon as they came out of them. Constable Moore also learned that a girl named Lizzie Kaki and her sister Iva Kaki, aged 17 and 18 respectively, died about two weeks ago, also a little brother in March last who had undergone the same treatment, thus making eight persons who had died in the Ngunguru district alone. The *tohunga* has visited nearly all the native settlements between Kaikohe and Whangarei, and is now living at Kaikohe, some 20 miles from Kawakawa. Graham is now living near Kaikohe with some of his relatives.

The matter, we understand, has been reported to the government, who will probably take steps to have the matter thoroughly sifted, and the whole of the facts clearly ascertained.

A gentleman, who lately visited the North, writes on this subject:

It was with great interest I read your article on Maori superstition. While staying at Ngunguru (one of the places you mention), I had ample opportunity of seeing the *tohunga* at work, and his mode of treatment, as he came while I was there. The local natives were all on the *qui vive* for some weeks previous to the *tohunga's* coming, as he had notified his intention of spending a few days at Tommy Wellington's *pa* at the mouth of the Ngunguru river. For days the Maoris had been cooking and preparing food for the *tohunga* and his people. About the 10th day of March he arrived with upwards of 100 followers, and great feasting and *ape chea* of welcome were the order of the day for the first day. The next morning after his arrival the *tohunga* commenced his cures. His mode of treatment was very much the same as you describe in your paper. He first pointed out a native, and said that he or she was *makutued*, or was possessed of a bad spirit. His assistants, of which the *tohunga* had two, would then seize the supposed patient, drag him to a *whare*, strip him of every vestige of clothing, and put him in scalding hot water. It, in the opinion of the *tohunga* this did not suffice to drive the *makutu*, or evil spirit from the person being treated, he would order the patient to be doused in the river. These two extremes were considered absolute, but in many cases (when the poor things were suffering so much they could not help yelling and shrieking from pain) hot roasted potatoes were placed near their skin. Under this treatment it is no wonder so many deaths have occurred. In the case of the girl Harriet Graham, she was a daughter of one of the natives residing in the district, and it was with her that I went down from the hotel to see the *tohunga* at his work. Although a native girl, Harriet had never seen a *tohunga* before, and during the time we were watching him and his assistants she was absolutely terrified that he would order her to be treated. Her father seems to have had perfect confidence in this man's power, as he eventually placed his family under the *tohunga's* treatment; and I see by your report that four of the family have died, including the girl Harriet. Most of the patients I saw treated were females ranging from 11 years to 25 years.

Their cries were heartrending, and they would piteously appeal to those around for help, as they were thus being slowly murdered. But the more the patients yelled the more "treatment" they got, as the *tohunga* would say their surleyness was only due to the spirit, or *makutu*, coming out of them.

What I have here written is an outline of what I really saw myself. A more hideous or disgusting spectacle I never wish to see again, and it all occurred within 100 miles of Auckland. The matter, I hope, will be thoroughly sifted by the government, as it most decidedly should, and the whole of the facts ascertained.

### WRAPPED IN FLAMES.

Captain Harder of the ship *Lucipara*, which arrived at San Francisco on December 12th, reports a most startling phenomenon encountered by the vessel in the Indian ocean while bound from London to Sydney. The crew observed a peculiar condition of the atmosphere and the sea when in latitude 42 deg. south and longitude 61 deg. east. The sea seemed to be kept down by a compression of the air, and all at once the vessel shivered as if from some submarine convulsion and a sheet of flame enveloped her. It circled about the masts and yards and the crew expected momentarily that the ship would take fire, but the flame snuffed out in a few moments as suddenly as it had appeared and no damage was done. A hurricane followed, but the vessel outroued it. The captain has no explanation to offer for this most remarkable phenomenon, but it is supposed that it was caused by some electrical or submarine explosion. The *Lucipara* is a four-master of 2,850 tons.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 29.—This morning while laborers were exhuming the bodies of deceased state convicts, to remove them to the new prison cemetery, they found the coffin of Jim Burrows, the train robber, buried two years ago, empty. The discovery caused a sensation, and led to rumors that the bandit may have escaped.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—This is Gladstone's 84th birthday. He passed the forenoon working hard in his study and during the afternoon went to the house of commons, receiving many telegrams of congratulation from distinguished people in all parts of the country.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Attorney Trude in the Prendergast case, resumed his closing argument for the prosecution this morning. In the course of his remarks he had occasion to refer to Henry George, the great single tax advocate, whom he characterized as a "migratory and pestilential parasite."

Judge Britano began his charge to the jury at 1 o'clock p. m. The verdict of the jury in the Prendergast case was guilty, with sentence of death.

### OBITUARY NOTES

BENJAMIN P. EVANS.

Benjamin P. Evans, a respected citizen and late resident of Center, Tooele county, died at that place on Wednesday morning last, after a short illness, leaving a family of seven children to mourn

his death. Mr. Evans emigrated from Swansea, South Wales, in 1862. For a number of years before emigrating to this country he presided over the Welsh mission and conducted a monthly publication in the interest of the Church in the Welsh language. The funeral took place today at St. Johns, Rush Valley.

ERMA LAVINA ATWOOD.

On Friday, December 22, 1893, Erma Lavina Atwood, daughter of Frank and Amanda Lavina Harman Atwood, died at Mill Creek, Salt Lake county, aged 16 months and 17 days.

AMANDA LAVINA HARMAN ATWOOD.

At Mill Creek, Salt Lake county, on Monday, December 25, 1893, at 4:15 p. m., Amanda Lavina Harman Atwood passed from mortality. She was the beloved wife of Frank Atwood, and eldest daughter of Robert and Amanda Harman. Sister Atwood was born May 12, 1869, and was therefore 24 years, 7 months and 13 days old at the time of her death. She leaves an infant boy two months old.

Sister Atwood's death calls from this sphere of action a beloved and devoted wife, mother and daughter, and a faithful sister, and the families that are called upon to directly bear the loss have the sincere sympathy and condolence of a host of friends in Mill Creek and South Cottonwood wards and elsewhere. The illness and death of her beloved daughter weighed heavily upon Sister Atwood's mind, and her physical nature weakened by the conditions which existed was unable to bear the strain thus placed upon it.

WILLIAM L. ALLRED JR.

Private advices from St. Charles from William M. Allred, a friend of the News and a citizen well-known both in Idaho and Utah, brings news of the death on Dec. 22nd of his grand-son, William Lansing Allred Jr., a most excellent and promising young man aged 22 years. The funeral was held on the 24th, the birthday—a very sad one—of the sick grandfather.

The deceased was born in St. Charles, Idaho, Oct. 28, 1871. He had been attending the Agricultural college at Logan for some time, but nine days before his death he returned home suffering from heart trouble. His parents, William L. and Sarah Wilkes Allred are well nigh prostrated with grief, and a wide circle of relatives and friends mourn his untimely death.

### THE DEAD.

Peaceful be their Rest.

DURPHEE.—At Cainesville, Wayne county, Utah, December 13, 1893, of diphtheria, Rosa Durphee, aged 10 years.

NORTON.—At Cainesville, Wayne county, Utah, December 13, 1893, Delos, son of Benjamin and Etie Norton, aged 3 years.

BILLS.—At Riverton, Salt Lake county, Edward A. Bills; born June 15, 1893; died December 17, 1893, of convulsions.

MYERS.—At her residence 410 east Fourth South street, at 8 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, December 28, 1893, Mrs. Ann Meyers; the deceased was aged 84 years.

NOYES.—At Cainesville, Wayne county, Utah, December 3, 1893, of typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of over three weeks, Gustavus, son of Fred and Maria Williams Noyes, aged 23 years.

BEACHAM.—At St. George, Utah, Dec. 20, 1893, Jacob Beacham. He was born in August, 1829, six miles from Bath, Somersetshire, England, and joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day saints in Monmouthshire, Wales, emigrated to the United States in 1856. He remained in Pennsylvania until 1861 and then came on to Utah. When the southern mission was called, he was a volunteer to come and settle St. George. He acceptably filled his mission to the very last.—[COM.]



# THE DESERET WEEKLY.

Truth and Liberty.

No. 4.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, JANUARY 13, 1894.

VOL. XLVIII.

## DIVINE INSPIRATION.

*Discourse Delivered at the Sixty-fourth Semi-Annual Conference, of the Church, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Saturday Morning, October 7th, 1893, by*

ELDER ABRAHAM H. CANNON.

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

I hope and pray, my brethren and sisters, that while I occupy this position for a few moments I may have an interest in your prayers and faith, that what I say may be that which the Lord desires to have said.

The Gospel which we have received, as all must know who have listened to the remarks of the brethren during this Conference, teaches us different principles and different ways of doing things than are generally known to the people of the world. God has commenced a marvelous work and a wonder, and He has said that He will carry it forward in His own way. He does not depend upon the counsels of men for His wisdom. He does not leave His work in the hands of men for its accomplishment. But He directs in all things which pertain to the upbuilding of His Church. He has said through one of His prophets, "For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord. For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts." We have seen this exemplified in all the course of the Latter-day Saints, from the organization of the Church until the present day. It was not according to the ideas and ways of men that God established His Church and revealed the Gospel which we have received. He did it in His own way; and in the carrying forward of that work He has acted according to the plan which He designed, and has not submitted His purposes for the criticism of men. I believe that in the future, no less than in the past, God will do this. He designs that we shall be different to men in educational matters as well as in religious matters, in financial as well as in social affairs. He designs that in our education we shall occupy a higher plan to that which is common in the world; that we shall not depend alone upon the discoveries and inventions of mankind for our knowledge, but that we shall seek to receive from Him that inspiration and revelation which shall make us grasp in a moment that which it sometimes takes years of study and research on the part of uninspired men to acquire.

God has shown us, so far as we have

gone in His work, that He is perfectly capable of pointing out to us truths which the human family, even after fifty years' announcement by the Elders of this Church, have not yet understood. Take, for instance, the Book of Mormon—a revelation giving knowledge to this people concerning the inhabitants of this land; telling of their forefathers, of the cause of the dark skins which they have, and of their destiny; describing the country which we inhabit and the travels of the people who built these great cities in the south, the ruins of which we find almost everywhere in the southern part of this continent. This truth the people of the world are only beginning now to verify through their explorations and their study; and every discovery which they make, every truth which they accept, is only a further evidence of the divine source from which this sacred record came. God has revealed this truth to the children of men; but they have rejected it, because of the source whence it came, and because of the bearers of this great historical record to the people of the earth.

God will open the heavens to His servants, if they will seek Him in faith. I believe it is the duty of the teachers of the youth of Israel, not alone to teach from the text books which are provided for the school, but to have their minds continually open to the impressions of the Holy Spirit, that when they speak to their pupils they may speak by the Spirit of God. I do not feel that a man or a woman who occupies the position of teacher among the youth of Israel is filling the position in its completeness who does not teach by the spirit and inspiration of Almighty God. The Bible itself is even now a book of science and revelation to the world, notwithstanding all the advancement we have made thus far in science and in art. It speaks there of the rotundity of the earth—a truth which was rejected in ancient times. In that book which was written so many centuries ago, we read of God having given to the air its weight; but not until Torricelli announced to the world that the air had weight would the people accept it. We read in this sacred book that the promise to Abraham was that his seed should be as the stars of heaven, innumerable; and yet in early days people ridiculed the expression, because it was announced to the world that there were only some one thousand stars in the heavens above us, and if his seed was to be limited to this small number it was no very great promise. But through the discoveries of the telescope it is revealed to us that the heavens are beset with the workmanship of our God, and the truth which Joseph Smith announced in one of the revelations, that there is no space in

which there is no world, is verified by the discoveries which have been made through the inventions of modern times.

Now it is said that in one system alone, which we can see by means of the telescope, there are at least eighteen millions of worlds like this upon which we stand! And of systems there is no end.

God spoke by His Spirit through the holy men of old, and thus revealed truths which it will take the people of the world many years yet to discover by their slow processes of study and research. He intends to speak to this people and reveal to them scientific truths, as He has religious—truths which the world will not readily accept; and it will take years for them to be brought to the knowledge of that which God will reveal instantly to His servants who will seek knowledge from this source.

I believe that in every affair of life it is our privilege to have the guidance of the Spirit of God. Brigham Young, in founding this Territory, sought the inspiration of the Lord and worked continually under the influence of the Holy Ghost. We see the results of his magnificent labor and his grand instructions which He was inspired to give. He told the people to pursue a course which was contrary to the judgment of men. You older people will remember how it was in the early settlement of this valley. When the gold excitement was raised in California he counseled the Saints not to leave these valleys, forbidding as they were, to which God had led them, and he promised that those who would remain should receive a richer reward than those who sought their fortunes in the golden west. The results proved the truth of his prediction; for those who remained not only prospered in their temporal affairs, but their spiritual strength increased. Many of those who left this land and went west lost their faith, or wavered in the truth, the people who remained here, pinched by hardship, tried by adversity, were stronger in their faith and in the Lord, and they today are numbered among the rich and wealthy among the people of God. He told the Saints again that they should not engage in mining. He told them that the basis of their prosperity was the cultivation of the soil and the manufacture of those things necessary for their sustenance. The principle revealed in the Doctrine and Covenants was made expressive in the midst of the people of God, and they were advised to have the beauty of their apparel the workmanship of their own hands. The results which have followed show the wisdom of the counsel which God gave through His servants in those times. For while the mines have been opened, and I am thankful to the Lord for the wealth they

have yielded for the benefit of the people, we find today that the prosperous people of this Territory are those who have devoted themselves to the cultivation of the soil and who have sought to produce, according to the ability which God has given them, that which they needed for the sustenance of themselves and their families.

A few weeks ago I supposed in my ignorance that nearly all the Latter-day Saints were in a species of bondage, through their indebtedness. I thought that almost every farm in the Territory was mortgaged, and almost every home possessed by the Latter-day Saints was obligated to some person or firm, because of the indebtedness of the owner. But within a few days I have had this illusion dispelled, and I am happy to say that the condition of the Latter-day Saints is not by any means as bad as I supposed it was. The census bulletin of the government of the United States which was recently issued concerning this Territory, shows how wise and far-seeing was the prophet of God in counseling the people to take the course which he suggested, because it shows that of the farm population of this Territory there are out of every one hundred families eighty-six that own unencumbered the land upon which they dwell and the houses that they occupy; five out of every hundred occupy encumbered possessions; while only nine out of every hundred families who are living upon farms are tenants. You go from the farms into the villages and towns of the people, compare their condition with that of the farming population, and you will find that out of every hundred families who have their homes in the country, without owning the farms, there are fifty-six families only that own their homes, while five own homes encumbered, and thirty-nine rent the places they occupy. Then you come into Ogden and Salt Lake City—the only cities mentioned in this census—and we find there the happy condition of the farming people reversed. In this city and Ogden, out of every hundred families occupying homes there are only thirty-two who own unencumbered the homes in which they dwell; nine out of every hundred have mortgages upon their residences; while the remaining fifty-nine hire the places in which they live. Now you see how it is. People in the country have not the temptations to extravagance which are presented daily to those who live in the cities.

They have not encumbered themselves, and they are comparatively free. They can go to bed at night knowing that the roof that covers them is their own. The labor that they expend upon their home is for their own benefit. On the morrow they cannot be thrust out into the world without home or possession. It is theirs. People should be happy who have their homes in this condition, and they should seek to pursue such a course that they will not lose possession of their lands; but bring them up to the highest possible state of cultivation, make them places of beauty, and use the energies and talents which God has given them for the benefit of themselves and those who are dependent upon them.

I say that herein we can see how God has inspired His servants to teach the people; and though at times they have not understood the wisdom concealed in the counsel that has been given, yet

in following strictly that counsel they have found blessing and profit. Take, for instance, the principle of tithing. If you announced that to the world and asked them to observe it, would they not consider it one of the most burdensome taxes that could be inflicted upon them? Yet every Latter-day Saint is my witness that those who follow strictly this law of tithing among the people of God do not find it a burden, but rather find it a temporal as well as a spiritual blessing; for their property has been abundantly blessed, so that they have not missed the tithing which they have given to the work of the Lord. Take, again, the missionaries which we send into the world. If a man in the world was called to leave his business for two years or more to preach the Gospel, he would think it was ruinous to all his temporal affairs. But here are Elders who go out and spend year after year, and the very man who have spent the most time in the missionary field, and who stand at the head of the Church today, are the men who are the most prosperous and the most free from debt. And so the Lord will show forth the wisdom of the course which He presents to the people through the results which follow the efforts of the Latter-day Saints. We can do no better than to observe strictly every command that is given us by the servants of the Lord, however much they may conflict with our present ideas, and God will bless us in pursuing this course. We have before us the promises of great blessings. Only yesterday we had announced from this stand a prophecy in which all of us can take comfort—that we should come out of our present troubles with more credit and in a better financial condition than we have ever yet seen. I know men around me—and I have shared in the feeling myself—who have considered with horror the thought that our names were to be dishonored, our credit ruined, because, perhaps through our lack of wisdom or from some other cause, we have involved ourselves in debts which it seemed we would be unable to pay. We have thought this the greatest trial of our lives, because we are in the midst of it. We thought at one time the greatest trial was that which sent our brethren to prison, exiled our families, and scattered them here and there on the face of the earth without any human prospect of their ever again being gathered together, or of our being permitted to see on these stands the men whom we honored as the leaders of God's people on the earth. Yet out of that dark cloud the Lord has brought the glorious light of His Spirit, and today we are enjoying greater freedom and greater blessings than any we have had for many years. So I believe He will yet bring us out of our present troubles with no loss of honor. I testify that the prophecy which was uttered yesterday is the word of the Lord; for every man who will serve God and hold in his heart the influence of His Spirit will come out of these troubles and these seeming disasters brighter and clearer and better for the experience through which he has been called to pass. It is just as possible for God to do this, with all the darkness which appears before us, as it was for God through His servant to tell the widow who went out to gather sticks that she might bake a cake with which to feed herself and son once more before they died, and who out of that gave to the

prophet, that her barrel of meal should not waste nor the cruse of oil fail until the earth brought forth again in its abundance. So it will be in this case. The famine for money which has spread over us and the lack of things which seem necessary for our prosperity, God will supply in one of the many ways which it is possible for Him to adopt to bring about salvation, temporally and eternally, to His children upon the earth. Amen.

*Written for this Paper.*

## CABINET MINISTERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1894.—It was ten minutes to 11 o'clock last Tuesday. I stood on the White House steps. President Cleveland was in his office up stairs, ready to go to his cabinet meeting, which was to take place when the clock struck 11. A steady stream of visitors, sightseers and bridal couples sauntered up and down in half-moon walks which led from the iron fence to the porte cochere of the Executive Mansion. Some of the sightseers were in the vestibule staring at the wall of glass which separates the long promenade corridor from it. Others were trying the chairs of the east room, and still others were button-holing the guards and asking to be admitted to the private apartments of the house. Two brass buttoned policemen stood at the door, and a half dozen messengers, lounging in chairs or standing guard here and there, could be seen. No Congressmen or office seekers were visible. No one is received on cabinet days, and this order has become so well known that the latter class keep away, and the members, if they call at all, come early. I had taken my stand here to watch the cabinet come up. First I saw a carriage, with prancing horses, driving in at the gate. A swell coachman sat on the box, and a blonde man of fifty odd, dressed in dapper clothes, was its sole occupant. He had a heavy straw colored mustache, bright blue eyes and rosy cheeks. He sat straight up in the carriage, and, as his horses were reined suddenly up before me under the porte cochere, I could see that his yellow gloves were new and that his clothes had been made by a good tailor. This man was Secretary Morton, the horny-handed farmer of the administration. He had a package of papers in his left hand, but he held them gingerly, as though he thought the dried ink might discolor his new gloves; and as he jumped from the carriage I could see no signs of gardening or plowing upon his polished boots. Secretary Morton always drives to the cabinet meetings. He has for years made enough out of his farm to enable him to keep a fancy turnout, and Uncle Sam provides each of his cabinet officers with a carriage. This was a government carriage and it belonged to the department of agriculture. The secretary of agriculture stepped briskly into the White House after alighting from it, then turned to the left and then to the right, going upstairs to the cabinet room.

The next arrival was the Secretary of State. Judge Gresham looks more like a farmer than Morton. He walks from the State Department to the White House at cabinet meetings, and he has a way of pushing himself along with right-angled gestures which is peculiar to

himself. He often wears a slouch hat, but today he had on a stiff silk plug, the nap of which was well roughed up. He came up the walk to the porch with a look of determination written all over him. This said, "I am going to get there by and by," and he did. He spoke to the guards as he came up and saluted every one with a Democratic "How do you do." He had no papers to carry, nor did he put on airs. As he passed me I noted that the gray hairs have crept rapidly in and out among the black strands of his hair and beard, and that he is now on the edge of growing old, though his walk shows that he still feels the wound which he received at the battle of Atlanta.

#### A WAR STORY OF GRESHAM.

Speaking of that battle, I heard the story of Gresham's wound the other day. Gen. McPherson was over him, and a day or two before Atlanta fell, a shell struck Gresham and carried away the fleshy part of his leg above the knee. He was badly hurt, but he had the nerve to send word to Gen. McPherson that he was disabled and had been ordered to the rear. McPherson sent back a sympathetic message and an escort, and Gresham was carried out by a round-about course to a place where he could get medical attention. Here he laid for some time, but as soon as possible he was put into a baggage car on a stretcher and in this way carried off. In this baggage car he found a coffin next to him. It was there when his stretcher was put in. Several men were standing about it, and he heard one of them say, "It is too bad that the general is gone." "What general is it you are talking of?" he asked; whereupon the men told him that they were speaking of Gen. McPherson, who had been shot in the battle and whose dead body was in the coffin at his side. McPherson had been killed shortly after he had sent him his escort and had now overtaken him on his way to the rear.

#### A MAJOR GENERALSHIP OR BUST.

This battle was fought in July, 1864, and Gresham went into it, I am told, with the hope that he might be made a major general for his bravery. There is no braver man in the country than he. He won his brigadier generalship largely through his gallant conduct at the battle of Vicksburg. He had gone into that battle a colonel of the fifty-third Indiana and had rushed into the storm of it at the head of his men without orders. His regiment had done its full share of hard fighting, and he had ever been in the thickest of the fray. At its close, however, the brigade commander put him under arrest for marching without orders, but Gen. Grant had noticed his bravery and he ordered his release. It was on Grant's recommendation shortly after this that he was made a full brigadier. At this battle near Atlanta he realized that the war was nearly over and that if he was to win higher honors he would have to move quickly. Before riding into the engagement he said to one of his friends on McPherson's staff, "Here goes for a major generalship or bust." He then slouched his hat over his black eyes, dug his spurs into his horse and dashed into the fray. He had ridden barely a dozen rods before he received a shot in the leg which knocked him from his horse and threw him to the ground. The wound was such a severe one that the surgeon at the hospital ad-

vised the amputation of the leg, but this Gresham refused to permit. Blood poisoning ensued, and he had a hard struggle for life. I am told that he now and then still feels the effects of the wound. The blood poisoning left his stomach weak, and though he has a great capacity for work he has to use much care as to his health.

I was thinking of this story as I saw the general push his way on into the Executive Mansion. There was hardly a limp in his walk, but what an historic path his feet have trod. From the war until now he has been a part of our history. He has had the closest associations with men of both parties. Gen. Garfield at one time intended to make him Secretary of the Interior, and President Arthur thought enough of him to make him his Postmaster General and Secretary of the Treasury. He has never been an office seeker, and he said not long ago that he had never allowed ambition to take hold of him for fear it would make him its slave. There is no man in the cabinet who has so many strong friends as Gresham, nor any who is more democratic. He has torn the red tape from the State Department and you may find him almost any evening ready for a chat at his home. He has the confidence of the President, and I venture he makes no bones of saying just what he thinks without regard to the consequences of Cleveland liking it or not. He sits at the right of the President in his cabinet meetings, and he usually comes into them about five minutes late.

#### A LOOK AT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

As the door closed behind Judge Gresham I saw the Attorney General walk into the White House grounds. A little sober, student-like man, with a gray mustache and iron gray hair, he came gingerly along, with his overcoat on his arm. The day was warm, and Gresham had left his coat at home. Morton was clad in a business suit, but the Attorney General carried his coat, though it was within an hour of high noon and he had only to walk across the street. Olney is one of the reserved men of the United States, and if it were not irreverent I might call him and Secretary Bissell the clams of the cabinet. Neither of them likes to appear in the newspapers. Neither will submit to interviews, and both slip in and out about Washington as though they were walking on eggs and feared the result of boisterous exertion. Olney and Bissell are both lawyers and neither was much known before he came to Washington. Attorney General Olney is sixty-seven years old. He is worth a fortune, and his law practice, largely connected with railroads, has, it is said, been netting him \$50,000 a year for a decade or so.

#### BISSELL AND HIS CARRIAGE.

Postmaster General Bissell always comes to the White house in a carriage. He is rarely seen walking on the streets of Washington, and I venture there are not a hundred men here outside of those who have met him in a business way who know him. Let me tell you how he looked as he stepped from his coupe today and stood upon the White House steps. The Postmaster General has been compared to President Cleveland. I do not see where the likeness comes in. Bissell is a much bigger man than the President. He is taller, broader and

better made. He has a giant frame, and the bones of this are loaded down with muscular fat. I don't think his flesh is flabby. It looks solid, and his dark, sallow skin appears to be healthy. He has a bigger head than President Cleveland. If you could trust a ruler through it from ear to ear you would find it quite as thick as that of the President. Its longest dimensions, however, are from top to bottom. I venture it is nine inches from his crown to the medulla oblongata, and his face must be a foot long. His chin is a double one, and it slopes off into a long, strong neck. The Postmaster General has a good, broad forehead. It is high, as well as broad, and he combs his black hair straight up from it, making it look still higher. His head is very high above the ears, and the ears are of a good size and set close to the head. Postmaster General Bissell has a pleasant expression. He is honest in his manner, and he can laugh. I judge he would make a good club man, though he has not spent much time in club life in Washington. He is noted for his reticence in regard to himself and his department, and the cold chills corrugate his fat back until it looks like a wash-board when he is asked to make a statement for newspaper publication. He is, perhaps, the closest to the President of any man in the cabinet, and psychically he and Cleveland are in fact the halves of one soul. The Postmaster General lives here at Washington about two blocks from the White House. His home is a big brick of three stories and an English basement. It has a prison-like entrance, and at the right of this is a little office or library, where the Postmaster General receives his gentlemen friends of an evening. He does much of his work at his home, and he smokes and works here far into the night. He is a man of culture, of good education and a graduate of Yale. His wife is one of the most accomplished women of the capital, young and charming. She is a fine musician, and received a part of her musical education in Europe. She is a New York girl, and was a schoolmate of Mrs. Cleveland at Wells College. The Postmaster General is said to be rich. He has made a fortune at the law and in railroads, and is said to be worth as many hundred thousand dollars as he weighs pounds. As he tips the beam at about three hundred, this would make him the possessor of more than a quarter of a million.

#### LAMONT AS WAR SECRETARY.

Another rich man in President Cleveland's cabinet is Daniel Lamont. He followed Bissell up the White House steps this afternoon. He is six inches shorter than the Postmaster General, and, though he has materially gained in weight since he was private secretary to Cleveland, he does not now weigh more than half as much as Mr. Bissell. He has not aged in the past eight years. His mustache is the same wiry red. His china-blue eyes look out from under the same heavy, unwrinkled brows, and his only difference is seen in fuller cheeks and a perceptible paunch. Secretary Lamont is always well dressed. He wears business clothes as a rule, but they are new, and the creases in his pants are as clearly defined as were those of Secretary Whitney's. Lamont leads a democratic life at the War Department. He has a little ante-room back of his office, where he receives his friends, and in which many a confiden-

tial political chat is held. He is a rapid worker and knows how to make others work for him. There are no frills about him, and though he is now rich and famous he puts on no more airs than he did when he was comparatively poor. I am told that the biggest salary he had ever received up to the time he entered the White House was considerably less than the amount he got there. He was the first private secretary to get \$5,000, but it is now said that his New York railroads and other stocks bring him in several times this amount, and he is on the way to a million. Secretary Whitney discovered his sterling abilities during the last administration, and it was through him Lamont became one of the heads of the greatest street railroad syndicates of the country, and I am told Lamont's ability aided materially in making this property so valuable. The company has a capital of \$30,000,000 and its stock sells for 150. Not long ago it was only twenty millions, and it sold at 60. Lamont got a good slice of the stock when he entered the company. He had a big salary, and his ability was so pronounced that he was taken into a large number of the biggest institutions of New York. He was secretary or treasurer of a number of these, and he was a director in eighteen different stock companies. He is not a man who talks much about himself. He is very friendly with the newspaper men, but objects to be interviewed, and will not talk for publication if he can help it. When he first came to Washington he lived in a house on H street, not far from the Metropolitan Club. Now his home is a big yellow brick, just across Jackson Park from the Executive Mansion. It is sandwiched between the home of Senator Cal Brice and that of the literateur, Henry Adams. It is within a stone's throw of the War Department and Lamont walks to his office and back again three times a day.

#### CARLISLE AS A WALKER.

It is the same with Secretary Carlisle, who lives a block or so farther up on K street. Carlisle walks a great deal. He is a tall, angular man with a student's stoop. He has fattened somewhat since last March, but his clothes still hang on his big frame in wrinkles, and he could stand fifty pounds more of flesh without injury. He is a man of many acquaintances and he stops and talks to every other man he meets. In coming from the treasury to the White House today he was button-holed by no less than six men and I noted that each one seemed to leave him well pleased. Carlisle is noted for his honesty. He is blunt in his ways, and he always says what he thinks. There is nothing of the oleaginous politician about him, and he is big enough to be simple. He is not a hard student, though he is a good deal of a worker. He leaves his work at the department when he goes out and delights in playing poker for small stakes of an evening. He is noted for his clearness of intellect and in the point of pure brains he is a heavier weight than any other man of his party. He does not care for show, and he has none of the bluster of Hoke Smith about him.

#### FULL OF BLOOD AND MUSCLE.

The Secretary of the Interior likes to do things with a rush. He is over six feet in height and he is packed with animal vitality. He has lots of muscle and plenty of good blood. He couldn't

keep quiet if he tried, and he moves about Washington with a rush. He is fond of horseback riding, and he rides a big bay steed up to the White House and hands him over to a groom while he goes into cabinet meetings. He is not at all backward in expressing his opinion in the meetings, and his words carry considerable weight. He is perhaps the best mixer of the cabinet, and though he says he would rather be a lawyer than a politician he has shown himself to be eminently fitted for the latter occupation. He is one of the hard workers of the cabinet and one of the heavy weights. He is not fat, but he must weigh at least three hundred, and every ounce of his flesh is solid.

#### GOSSIP ABOUT HERBERT.

The Secretary of the Navy is another big man. Mr. Herbert is nearly six feet in height and he weighs one hundred and seventy-five pounds. He has a big head, the face of which is covered by a tawny beard, and his blue eyes look out from under heavy brows. His complexion is rather rough and it has just the tinge of the fallow of the south. He dresses plainly and is thoroughly Democratic in all his ways. There is no trouble in getting at him either at the department or at his house. If he can do what you want he tells you so at once, and if not, he will tell you why. He has been so long in public life that he understands how to deal with the Congressmen. He knows most of them personally and is popular in both houses. He has many sociable qualities, can tell a good story and can dictate like a steam engine. He has a rosy-cheeked private secretary named Finney, who can take down his ideas at the rate of two hundred words a minute. With this man on one side of a big mahogany desk and himself on the other, the Secretary begins work about 9 o'clock in the morning. He first runs through his mail, then receives callers and devotes himself to the work of the department. At between one and two he has a light lunch. The afternoon is largely taken up with the chiefs of the various bureaus, and all sorts of questions are disposed of. The navy is now one of the big manufacturing departments of the government, and its estimates amount to millions. There are all sorts of fine questions to be answered, and Secretary Herbert calls in his experts and places these before them. He has been studying the navy all his life and he is thoroughly posted upon it and its needs. He is practical, however, in his ideas and he runs things to suit himself. His evenings he usually spends at home. He is a bookish man and is well read. He likes a good novel and at the same time is thoroughly posted on historical subjects. Much of his reading he carries on in connection with his daughter, Miss Leila Herbert, who presides over his house here and does the honors as the leading lady of the navy. Secretary Herbert is a widower. His wife died a few years ago, leaving two grown up daughters, both of whom are noted for their beauty. The oldest sister is married and now lives in Alabama. The younger is Miss Leila. She is a slender, blue-eyed blonde, with fluffy light hair and delicate features. She is by all odds the youngest woman in the cabinet, but by virtue of Washington society rules she has the place her mother would hold if she were alive. Miss Herbert has had much experience

in Washington society. She is the Secretary's constant companion when he is outside of the department. She travels with him everywhere, and it is said that she has been on the deck of every ship in the United States navy. She is a very accomplished young woman, speaks French and Spanish fluently, and has seen enough of Washington life to enable her to preside over her father's house with great credit.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

*Written for this Paper.*

#### HINTS ON BUTTER-MAKING.

LOGAN, Utah, Dec. 28, 1893.

The present condition of affairs in the West leads one to think that Utah is doomed to rely entirely on her agricultural resources. Yet it is my belief that farming is as profitable a business as any one could go into today, if conducted on the right principle. Our advantages over those of the Eastern states are very great, yet we are far behind them in our system of agriculture. The question is, What can be done to bring the farming of Utah up to the standard? Stopping to think for a moment, have we a single agricultural journal in Utah? Have we a newspaper that has an agricultural editor? In fact, have we anything with the exception of the Experiment Station that is doing anything for the furtherance of our system of agriculture?

The manufacture of butter is one of the oldest industries in the country and is exceedingly in money value by only a few of the larger manufacturing interests. While we have made great strides in other directions on the farm, butter-making still continues to be conducted almost entirely by unskilled labor, or at least by persons who have had no special training for the work, and who have little or no knowledge of the constitution of milk or of the principles involved in its care and management. In consequence of this a large proportion of the butter of Utah is still made in practically the same manner that it was one hundred years ago. Three-fourths of the farmers of Utah contribute something to the butter supply. The wide distribution of labor is largely a matter of necessity, growing out of the perishable nature of milk which prevents its being shipped long distances to central factories, as is the case with most raw material in most manufactured articles. It is nevertheless a great disadvantage to the dairy industry, as it has not only prevented the employment of skilled labor, but has given the impression, especially among farmers, that little knowledge or experience is required to make butter. The result of all this is that there is no uniformity in the method practiced or in the quality of the product.

A partial remedy may be found in an extension of the factory system in all counties where sufficient milk can be obtained to warrant the outlay. This would undoubtedly work great improvement in the yield and quality of butter. But there are many sections where cows are not numerous enough to support a creamery, and to such improvements only come through a better understanding of the nature of milk and of the effects which different methods of treatment have upon it.

I will endeavor to present in a brief manner some of the more important facts now known concerning the constitution of milk, and to trace the influence of some of the different constituents upon the separation of cream.

Milk when fresh is a thin emulsion of butter fat in a watery solution of albuminous matter, milk sugar and mineral matter. Under the microscope it appears to be a clear liquid in which is suspended an immense number of small fat globules that are more or less collected into groups. These globules vary considerably in size, the smallest being about one ten-thousandth of an inch in diameter and the largest about one two-thousandth of an inch. The average diameter in cows' milk is about one five-thousandth of an inch. Twenty-five fat globules, placed side by side in contact with each other, would span a distance just about equal to the thickness of a sheet of writing paper. The size of the globules varies considerably with different cows and with different breeds. It is a characteristic of the fat globules of Jersey and Guernsey milk to be large and quite uniform in size; of the Ayrshires to be quite small and variable; while the Holstein globules are small but quite uniform in size. The number of globules in a given volume of milk varies greatly according to their size and to the per cent of fat; the average number would be about 2,000,000,000,000 in one quart. Milk containing large globules will cream more rapidly and efficiently than milk with small globules. Uniformity in the size of globules is also desirable, as globules of the same size will reach the surface in about the same time.

The average composition of milk is approximately as follows:

	Per cent
Fat.....	3.5
Nitrogenous matter.....	4.3
Milk sugar.....	4.5
Milk Serum { Ash.....	7
Water.....	87.0
	100

The first portion of milk drawn at any milking contains much less fat than the last portion. Numerous analyses of such milk show that the first milk drawn from the udder rarely contains more than 2 per cent of fat, and often falls below 1 per cent, while it is not uncommon for the "strippings" to contain 8 to 10 per cent of fat. The phenomenon has been explained by a partial creaming of the milk in the udder of the cow previous to milking, also by the fat being more retarded in the small vessels of the udder than are the other portions of the milk, and by the secretion of the fat being stimulated by the act of milking. Perhaps each of these contributes somewhat to the result. Dr. Babcock is of the opinion that much of the milk is elaborated during the milking and that in its passage through the small vessels of the udder the fat is retarded and consequently more of it is obtained at the end of the milking.

I have stated that under the microscope the fat globules of the milk appear to be more or less collected into groups that are not easily broken up. The groups are quite different character from those formed in the churning process, as the globules composing them retain their spherical form and are rarely distorted or united with each other; in the grouping formed in

churning, the globules are to a greater extent distorted and are more or less incorporated with one another.

The cream which separates upon standing from a perfect emulsion is composed of the same constituents as the original emulsion, and differs from it only in the relative amount of serum and fat which it contains. The separation of the cream is purely a physical phenomenon, depending upon the difference between the specific gravity of the fat and that of the serum, and upon the resistance which the serum offers to the movement of the fat globules. The greater the difference in the specific gravity of the serum and the fat, other conditions being the same, the more rapidly will the cream rise, and the less volume it will occupy after a given time. The more viscous the cream, the more resistance will it offer to the separation of the cream and the greater will be the volume of cream after a given time.

When first drawn from the cow, milk is a perfect emulsion, and I shall assume that it continues in that condition throughout the creaming process, and on this basis shall consider the circumstances which influence the creaming. The difference in the specific gravity of the fat and the milk serum, which is the cause of the separation, depends mostly upon the nature and amount of solids, not fat, that the milk serum holds in solution; for we may safely assume that the slight change which occurs in the composition of the fat will not materially affect its specific gravity. One per cent of solids not fat increases the specific gravity of the milk serum .00875; consequently the greater will be the difference in the specific gravity of the milk serum and the fat, and the greater will be the tendency of the fat to rise. But, on the other hand, the viscosity of the serum, and consequently the resistance of the movement through it, increases with the amount of the solids, not fat, more rapidly than the specific gravity. It follows that the higher the per cent of solids not fat in the serum the more slowly and the more imperfectly will the cream separate. The conditions, however, are somewhat modified by the size of the fat globules, for the resistance of the serum is much less with the large globules than with the small ones. Large fat globules and small amount of solids not fat are therefore favorable to the creaming, whether we regard the time required or the thoroughness with which it is accomplished, while small fat globules and a high per cent of solids, not fat, are opposed to creaming.

ARTHUR BARRETT.

## GREETINGS FROM ANN ARBOR.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 31, 1893.—To the "standard of Truth"—the welcome DESERET NEWS—we all send hearty new year's wishes—that it may be prospered and continue in casting its golden rays of right about it, is our hope. The NEWS happened to be late this week, and an hour after its regular time of arrival several of the boys had popped their heads in, asking, "Has the NEWS arrived?"

Christmas saw the ground dry, the weather balmy, our hearts happy. Instead of overcoats we noticed many

of "our brethren" coming from the postoffice with packages under their arms. Your correspondent was obliged to get his room mate help him carry his presents from the office, an obligation happily carried out. We were not slighted at all by our Utah friends during this annual gift offering.

The "Utah Debating Society" elected new officers last week, viz: J. Z. Stewart (of Logan) president, Jos. E. Page (of Payson) secretary. The meetings are very interesting, and that they are a great benefit to the boys is clearly evinced by the speeches and debates so ably given. The "Utah Club Court" is doing good work. New cases are heard each week, giving splendid, practical experience to the "laws."

Mrs. L. Henry, of Fillmore, has been cordially welcomed in our midst. She is the oldest of our ladies here, and therefore has acquired the title Grandma from many of us.

The officers of the "Utah Club Court" are Mr. Halverson (of Ogden) judge; Jos. E. Page, clerk; J. J. McClellan, assistant clerk.

Some fifteen of our members were invited to a party given them by Miss Phillips on Thursday evening last. Games were played, music that gave pleasure was given, and at about 11:30 p. m. an elegant dinner was spread before us. Oranges ("as big as your hat"), four of the most delicious varieties of cake, and sandwiches such as but few can make (except our "mothers") were the main factors which pleased our palates. And the final Candy pulling in real earnest, making more than one hand smart and nearly blistered. We were royally entertained and informed our kind hostess so before withdrawing.

Ernest Partridge and Joseph L. Horne have returned from their visit with college friends "up north," and now many times give us sweet music from the mandolin and guitar.

January 8th all branches of the U. of M. open and all will be work. Some of the "laws" are writing their "theses"—while others read Shakespeare, etc. The "lits" (literary students) are writing essays, speeches, or reading the poets, and the others are reading books not allied with their studies—to get a rest—deserved.

Once again a glorious new year to our NEWS, and our greetings to friends and dear ones! May '94 ease up the panic '93 has so cruelly given us.

Q. U. E. F. N.

WHAT ARE we to understand from the following, taken from the columns of the good old Presbyterian *Mail and Express* of New York?

It is reported that the bill for the admission of Utah as a state, which recently passed the House of Representatives at Washington without a division, has occasioned the deepest anxiety among the representative Christian laborers in that Territory. Men like Drs. McMillan, Wishard and McNiece do not see how a truly Christian nation can be so indifferent as not to enter a vigorous protest against the passage of this bill by Congress.

"A truly Christian nation" would seem to have a mighty hard time in satisfying all observers, wearing every manner and color of sectarian spectacles, as to its right to the proud title.



## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

### EACH FOR ITSELF.

We cannot believe that Senator Proctor's bill making the admission of Utah to statehood conditional on the union of the Territory with Nevada, is going to be rationally regarded—as some of the eastern papers call it—as the only true, logical, and easy solution of a “double problem.” On the contrary, all such talk, and every such proposition, only complicates whatever problem already exists; to the ordinary observer, the object really sought is the defeat of statehood, through setting by the ears the people of both the commonwealths affected. On their part, the people of Nevada are opposed to the idea of union; their political autonomy would be gone, and their senators and representative in Congress, and their state official machinery would be out of employment; for Utah has many times Nevada's population and wealth, and would naturally dominate the new state. On the other hand, Utah feels perfectly able to sustain, unaided, the dignities and responsibilities of statehood for herself, and has no relish for the plan of wedding her to another—a ceremony whose only benefit and gratification would be in supporting and keeping alive her decrepit spouse.

Meantime all regrets on the one hand that Nevada was inconsiderately admitted and that the act was a blunder, and all denials, on the other hand, that there was any mistake at all, are vain and useless. As a state she *was* admitted, and there she is; and as to her rights, it is not in the power of Congress to annul or tamper with them. Poor Utah, as a territory, may perhaps be kicked and cuffed about and made a football for political parties, and all she can do is to repeat, between sobs, that she wants statehood, but no such alliance as this that is proposed by the Vermont senator. But with Nevada the case is somewhat different. She can consent to annexation if she desires it; if she refuses it, no power can force it on her. She surrenders nothing, she merely accepts new domain; and it is obvious that, however desirable this might seem, the consent of her people must first be had to it. In the light of existing facts, it is not probable that this consent will be obtained, and we surely hope it will not. If Nevada will accordingly do us this kindness, and reject the proposal the great Green Mountain senator presumes to make for us, we shall be glad to recognize that she is not only a true friend, but that, as the love stories in such instances have it, she also “will be a sister” to us.

### KING SOLOMON'S MINES.

In the history of King Solomon it is related that he built a navy in a Red Sea port, which was manned by Phœnicians and sent to Ophir, where large quantities of gold were found and carried to the royal treasury. He also built another navy at Tarshis, a

Phœnician colony in Spain, probably, and from this station regular voyages were made for the purpose of bringing back gold, silver, ivory, etc.

Much speculation has been indulged in as to the part of the world to which these ships were sent. The Jewish chronicler gives no clue whatever to the solution of the problem. He merely states that each voyage was completed in three years. The opinions are much divided, some favoring some part of Africa; others Arabia or even India.

Lately explorers have discovered ruins in Africa which may throw some light on the subject. Mr. Robert M. W. Swan, who now is exploring the country between the Limpopo river and Matabele land, announces the existence of ruins in that region which he has no doubt are of Semitic origin. The hills, he says, are crowned with the remains of forts and temples. The builders of these structures, he thinks, were attracted to the place on account of the presence there of precious stones, and that they carried on their work under difficulties that necessitated the erection of fortifications. In a tumulus consisting of wood, ashes, bones and pottery, Mr. Swan found little images of terra cotta and many fragments of vessels, some of which were peculiar in shape and curiously decorated. A fragment of an ivory bracelet was also found, the indications being that the place had once been used for the cremation of the dead. It is not impossible that Mr. Swan has discovered one of the places from which the ancient Phœnicians in Solomon's vessels carried precious metals to the coast of Phœnicia.

The problem where those ancient rich mines were situated has practical value only as its solution will serve to prove the historical accuracy of the Jewish historian. Josephus places Ophir in the peninsula of Malacca, but he has not, curiously enough, many followers in this view.

### IS IT PLAGIARISM?

The News has just received a piece of vocal music, “Deal Gently With the Erring,” from the publishing house of F. W. Helmick, New York, the words of the song being credited to Mrs. Julia A. Carney and the music to Charles Baker; and underneath all is the announcement “Copyright, 1893.”

This would seem to indicate that the musical world was favored with something new. We beg to say, however, that the Latter-day Saints Hymn Book, published in its first addition 53 years ago, and of which there have since been twenty editions, contains on pages 184-5 a little hymn of four verses, beginning, “Think Gently of the Erring One,” and credited in the index to “Miss Fletcher.” The verses are of four lines each, while the verses in the piece of music before us are of eight lines. But in the latter we note that with scarcely the change of a word the second verse is made up of the first and second verses of our

old familiar hymn, and the fourth is made up of the third and fourth as they appear in our hymn book.

It is therefore evident that either Mrs. Carney is Miss Fletcher, or that the former has plagiarized at least half her present verses from the maiden lady named, and in either event that there is nothing new enough about the production to entitle it to make even a part of an entirety coming under the distinction of “copyrighted, 1893.” The music we presume is entirely new, it is at any rate charming and should become popular; and the words lose none of their sweet fervor through age. Our point is, not to criticize either on the score of melody or rhyme, but merely to ascertain if there has not been a trifle of deception on the part of some one connected with the present publication.

### FORTUNES IN TEA.

A vast amount of money is spent annually in the United States for tea for use as a beverage. Great Britain takes first rank as a heavy tea-drinking nation, but in Utah there are a good many people who hold their own even with the tea-loving Briton in the quantity of the beverage injected into their systems, notwithstanding the injurious effects which the best authorities indicate as following its excessive use.

During the past five years the island of Ceylon has come to the front as a tea-producer. Formerly coffee was the great staple product of that country. But a fungus appeared in the coffee plantations and they failed. In 1883 Ceylon had 250,000 acres in coffee fields; in 1893 she had less than 25,000 acres. The fungus which destroyed the crops has disappeared, but while its ravages were being carried on in the island the coffee planters in America increased their product and occupied the field. Thus a business that once flourished in Ceylon, and from which vast fortunes were made, is now almost a thing of the past. During the hard times of the years of coffee failure many of the planters sought new homes in the United States and elsewhere.

Ceylon is, however, suited to the cultivation of the tea plant, and a number of those formerly engaged in raising coffee turned their attention to cultivating tea. They succeeded so well that their example was soon followed by others, and in 1893 there were over 250,000 acres of tea fields in the island. The crop does remarkably well, and it is said the quality is as good as that of the plant anywhere. The value of the product for the past year is placed at \$200,000,000 by the time it gets to the market.

Under this condition, the tea planters have made a great deal of money. The cheap cultivation of the plant enables them to sell its product at a low price and then reap immense profits. F. W. Mackwood, who is an extensive tea-grower in Ceylon, was here a few days ago, and stated that labor in the fields there costs on an average but ten cents per day. He is of opinion that if the same wages had to be paid as prevail in this country for the same class of labor, the planters would not be able to compete with the cheap pro-

duction of other parts of Southern Asia. As it is, the native Cingalese are employed only to a limited extent. The natives from the mainland of Southeastern India furnish the bulk of the laborers. Both sexes are employed, and during the picking season a great many little boys and girls are enlisted. The women and children are far better at picking the leaves than are the men, as their fingers are more nimble and they are thus able to work faster.

There is one lesson that might be learned from the way in which tea cultivation is carried on in Ceylon, and that is the attention given to the growing crop and the care shown to gather it clean. The soil is well-worked and kept free from noxious growths, so that the entire field will give forth its full strength to the plant that is being cultivated; while the leaves are carefully collected and kept clean so there will be no loss by waste. These features go a long way toward securing a good return to the tea-grower, the price of whose crop depends largely upon its cleanliness and freedom from foreign plants and substances. A reputation for excellence in this regard is, (like a reputation for excellence in producing any crop or article of commerce,) an important factor in enabling the grower to dispose of his crop. Mr. Mackwood says the rowers in Ceylon have gained this reputation, therefore there is no difficulty in their finding a good market, even in these times of depression. Meanwhile the tea-drinkers in Utah and elsewhere are contributing of their means to a much greater extent than is essential for their welfare to the piling up of fortunes for tea-growers.

#### CHINA AND FRANCE.

The dispatches state that there is danger of trouble between China and France that will bring other nations into the controversy in such a way as to destroy the peace of Europe. There is a feeling of intense indignation among the inhabitants of the Flowery Kingdom at the French aggression in Siam. It is said the Chinese are not averse to a quarrel with France, whose forces they feel confident of overpowering. The recent dispatch of several Chinese warships to Menam is regarded by the European powers as significant, as was shown by British, Russian and Spanish war vessels quickly following the Chinese squadron on the occasion referred to, and watching for developments.

There is no doubt that the Chinese military force is greatly superior in numbers to that of France. Precisely what the army of the empire aggregates in available men is not definitely known. The regular army consists of 6,459 officers and 650,000 men, with an estimated available strength in the nation of 4,000,000. France cannot put anything like such a force in the field, much less transport it to southern Asia. But the superiority of the French as fighters will go a long way toward making up for the disparity in numbers, though the Chinese evidently believe that the training their troops have received under English and American officers, and the recent improvements in the equipment of the

army, place the advantage on their side.

While it seems hardly probable that the Chinese will provoke a quarrel with France or will find it profitable if they do, it may be interesting to note the condition of the French military preparation now compared with what it was previous to the last great war in which France was engaged. Since the war of 1870, the republic has spent on its army over three billions of dollars, exclusive of a vast amount for pensions and the construction of strategic railways. Of this amount about one-fifth has been employed in the reconstitution of *matériel*, while the remaining four-fifths has been devoted to the maintenance of the different arms of the service.

With this great outlay it is hardly to be wondered that France has improved her armament beyond what it was in 1869. Then it consisted of 25,005 officers and 380,372 men, with 89,702 horses. The recent report of the army shows that now it is composed of 28,382 officers and 484,015 men, with 140,879 horses. Whereas in 1869 the regular army practically represented all the troops at the disposal of the government, the case is very different now. With the addition of the territorial army, and without taking into account the reserves of the latter—which amount to 850,000 men—there are 1,650 battalions of infantry, 600 squadrons of cavalry, and 750 batteries of artillery, representing a force of over 2,000,000 men that can be brought into the field on brief notice. The Lebel rifle, with which the troops were armed in 1892, can send, at a distance of 2000 meters, or 2200 yards, a bullet through an oak board three inches in thickness; the magazine of this gun contains eight cartridges, and can be emptied with great rapidity. Besides this the army is supplied with new cannon which carry twice as far as did the old pattern and throw projectiles which have a much greater destructive force than those in use in 1870. There is also as marked an improvement in other arms and equipments.

This showing for France makes it plain that she is a very powerful antagonist in a conflict close at home, and in a tussle with the Mongolian the latter would have his hands full if he provoked the quarrel and the sympathetic support of the French were thereby unitedly brought to bear in a warfare against him. It does not seem probable that Chinese diplomats fail to realize the gravity of the situation in which their nation would be placed by the precipitation of such a conflict. A shortsightedness in this respect is not in accord with the history of Chinese diplomacy, for however stupid and incompetent the Mongolian rulers may be from the standpoint of Western civilization and enlightenment, they have not afforded the world heretofore an opportunity to accuse them of undue haste or rashness in international complications.

#### STUDIES IN SOCIOLOGY.

Undoubtedly sane, as the world views sanity in reformers, and yet most woefully unpractical in his

theories, is the veteran Count de Chambrun, whose essays on sociology in certain French newspapers, and collected in pamphlet form with the title "*Mes Conclusions Sociologiques*," have reached the exchange table of nearly every important newspaper in this country. They furnish rather entertaining reading, and yet they excite almost pity for the aristocratic, senile dreamer who writes and evidently believes in them.

The present work, "*My New Conclusions in Sociology*," has followed by only a year "*My Conclusions in Sociology*," and is sent forth upon a distracted world from the peaceful retreats of the Auvergne mountains. In it the good old nobleman retracts nothing of his former views; his diagnosis of the ills of the times and their remedy is adhered to implicitly. Abstract and vague as are his "conclusions" in general, their drift may be understood from a brief summary: "In the world of industry the factory or the mine is to be the self-governing unit. The Chambrun will have nothing of co-operation or participation in profits. A council elected by suffrage of the employed is to adjust all disputes with the management. The revolution of '89 upset the tyranny of the crown; that of '48 the tyranny of the stock jobbers; the tyranny still remaining to be upset is that of the wage payer."

That our author's scheme, as elaborated in his book, involves the entire reorganization of the social order, naturally does not, in the least militate against the favor with which his effusions are received by the socialist press in Paris. Indeed, he tells us that there are more than a hundred Parisian periodicals devoted to the discussion of the principles of "machine civilization," as the new era may not improperly be called. And while he would doubtless be shocked at the supposition that this propaganda can only be made effective through anarchy and ruin, he curiously fails to grasp the coincidence that the stormy days preceding the fall of Bastille were heated to a point of fury by just such restrained sedition and tolerated anarchy chief from the columns of the press.

The legitimate fruit of such agitation—though the old Count de Chambrun may mean only well—is seen in the mutterings of anarchy which fill the air of western Europe. Paris stands upon the thin crust of a seething volcano—any day may see her wrapped in its fiery embrace. Spain is shaken to its very center, and plot and murder lurk in every shadow. Italy has not escaped the blight—assassination defies detection and threat is open as the day. The Latin races are in the throes which until lately were deemed peculiar to the Teuton and the Slav. Alas, that philanthropic souls should unconsciously add to the terrors of the case by childishly playing with and yielding to the monster; that instead of hounding the enemies and eradicating the evils of society, they should cajole the one and build fantastically upon the other, until in some dark hour the whole social fabric comes down in tumult, ruin and death! A reformation must indeed come; but it will the easier be wrought, and ought universally to be more desired, by the white, stout wand of Order

and Peace, than by the lurid, hissing brand of Anarchy and Desolation! We are bound to say the tendency of Count de Chambrun's "conclusions" is toward the latter form of remedy.

### THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

An exchange, in answer to a question, devotes a paragraph to the various theories about the location of the garden of Eden, remarking that any endeavor positively to identify the place at present is useless.

The brief description of the beautiful spot where man's first days on earth were spent is found in the opening chapters of Genesis. It is stated that the Lord planted a garden in the eastern part of Eden. In this country a certain river was running, which after having watered the garden divided in four separate branches, Pison, Gihon, Hiddekel and Euphrates. The first of these rivers "compasseth" Havilah, a country famous for gold. The second "compasseth" Ethiopia; the third Assyria.

Commentators, who believe that the Mosaic narrative is historical, and should be understood literally, have naturally seized upon the name Euphrates and commenced their search for the garden somewhere near the sources of that historic river. But the problem was to find a water system consisting of one stream that branched out in four, of which the Euphrates was one. The impossibility of solving this problem in a rational manner soon became apparent. True enough, the Hiddekel is identical with the Tigris, two of the Eden rivers would apparently be accounted for; but the second river Gihon, which is said to have passed through Ethiopia, in Africa, could never have been a branch of the Euphrates system. Besides, modern researches have pretty well proved that the two rivers Euphrates and Tigris, now united in their course for some distance, were once two separate rivers, a fact which contradicts the theory that the Hiddekel of Moses is the Tigris of later historians.

Luther, with the clearness of thought that generally characterized his mode of dealing with vexatious questions, pointed out that the Deluge had probably changed the topography of the country to such an extent that no effort to locate the garden by the description in Genesis would avail. With this view once adopted the scholars have been left free to follow their own fancies in their search for the home of our first parents. And almost every part of the globe has been suggested. The most general opinion has been that the cradle of mankind stood somewhere in Asia. But others guess at the South Sea Islands, and others even at Scandinavia.

It is clear enough that with the ordinary means of research the question will ever be unsolved. But here, as so often, revelation comes to the aid of science and designates clearly where the land of Eden and the garden were located. Josephus is right in considering Eden a vast country. But he is wrong in locating it between the Ganges in India and the Nile in Africa. According to revelations given in this generation through Joseph the Seer, neither Asia nor Africa, but this

continent, America, contains what was once called the land of Eden in which the garden was planted. Here, on this continent, blessed above all others with liberty, light and the riches of the earth, Adam once dwelt. Here he blessed his sons and daughters, committing to them the knowledge of God and the power of the Priesthood. Here, on this continent he builded an altar, and to this continent he shall again come, the Ancient of Days, to visit his people.

There is no contradiction in the supposition that Eden was located in America and the fact that the names Euphrates, Ethiopia and Assyria are attached to rivers and countries on other continents. All these names may originally have been given to place, rivers, cities, valleys, etc., in this country by Adam and his descendants. When these emigrated, they would naturally call new localities with familiar names, a practice which is known to be extensively carried out in our own day. This removes the difficulties about the names in the Biblical narrative. Revelation has thrown its light through the depths that to science seemed impenetrable.

The latest that has been published concerning Eden is the theory of Lieutenant Totten, which, however, is more curious than valuable. He thinks that at the time of Adam, the earth was still surrounded by a luminous ring similar to that of Saturn. The four streams mentioned by Moses, he thinks, were four divisions of this luminous ring, which to the spectator were literally "encompassing" certain countries. This ring, consisting of gaseous substances, gradually cooled, he thinks, and fell down on the earth, causing the great deluge.

But leaving all theories, the fact remains that man once was favored with the direct guidance of the Almighty, or revelation. This is man's natural privilege as God's child. The fall and the voluntary stay in a fallen condition is what cuts off the direct communication between God and man. Salvation restores the communication, so necessary for the guidance of the individual, the Church, and mankind. This is one great lesson of the garden of Eden.

### EXERCISING FORBEARANCE.

While an irascible person causes a great deal of discomfort and brings little or no pleasure to others in his association with them, it is usually the rule that he is himself the greatest sufferer through his own irritability, and it is probably a realization of this fact, as well as a desire to avoid quarrels as far as possible, that causes ordinary people to exhibit a large degree of forbearance and submit to many things that are unjust and improper from the hands of unduly hasty-tempered people.

There is a strong contrast between the brittleness of nature manifest in some people and the patience that is exhibited by others. The type of the latter class is like a well-constructed machine which, though run at a high speed and required to perform a great amount of labor, yet is kept so carefully cleaned and oiled that every part

operates with perfect smoothness and regularity. The energies of such persons are applied in the most economical manner, because their faculties are united under intelligent control, thus reducing the loss of power to a minimum; and their advancement in the sphere of life which they occupy is comparatively rapid, and the mortal probation is with them a period of marked progress toward a better state.

The majority of mankind, however, have not been as yet educated up to this standard. With many of them there is so much of sputtering, and grumbling, and jolting, that if a comparison were to be made they would be of necessity likened to a machine so dry through the absence of a lubricant or so clogged with dirt that all but the slowest or most gentle movements are accompanied by a jarring and grating that are injurious as well as unpleasant.

There is no difficulty in arriving at a conclusion as to which of these classes those who have received the Gospel ordinances should belong. Their place is with the latter. It may be that occasionally they will be pressed by various circumstances and conditions, both external and internal, to an extent that there must be a slight variance from the even tenor of their way; but it is not long before their characteristically well-directed energies restore the equilibrium and all moves smoothly as before. And since the Lord desires His Saints to serve Him with all their heart, might, mind and strength, it plainly is essential that for them to do so properly they must not waste their energies by irritability and unnecessary friction. They may display great zeal and earnestness, yet if they are restive and impatient there is an unapplication of force which could be profitably used to a nobler purpose, and they are like the machine that needs the cleaning and oiling process in that they fall in a measure short of the purpose of their creation.

Patience,—long-suffering, forbearance,—is as essential to the thoroughly Christian life as oil is to the swiftly-revolving bearings of a smooth-running machine. Without it, harshness and discord take the place of gentleness and harmony, and contact with others produces a feeling like that experienced through too close proximity to an over-filled kettle of boiling water—there is a constant dread of being splashed on and scalded. Such a feeling of discomfort is not a fruit of the Gospel of Christ, and those whose impatience is the cause of it need further development and care in the way of eliminating selfishness and exercising self-control, before their hearts are sufficiently mellow to retain the good seed until it can germinate, grow and yield its kind.

In His explanation of the parable of the sower, the Lord said of the seed which produced an hundred fold because of the richness and depth of the soil in which it fell: "But that on good ground are they, which in an honest and good heart, having heard the word, keep it, and bring forth fruit with patience." There were the good seed and the good ground, but the work of production therefrom had to be attended with patience, for the plant must have time to take root, to

grow, to yield. Some of those to whom the word of God came received it with joy, and the seed sprang up; but they were too impatient to await the time of taking root, therefore they were compared by the Savior to a rock on which the young plant withered away because it lacked moisture. Some of those who today are numbered as members of the Church exhibit similar impatience. Things do not move rapidly enough to suit them; they want to crowd along the day of judgment before the day of warning is ended. Sometimes very good people manifest great impatience. When experience has gained them more knowledge they may realize the need in themselves of forbearance toward others.

It is not a reasonable requirement to insist that a proper manifestation of patience is a never-ending submission to extreme irritability of temper in others. Such a patience as that is of the kind that ceases to be a virtue, which the genuine article never does. But it requires careful discrimination and thoughtful judgment to draw the line. A continued bristling of temper toward others is a sin, and in the home circle especially is productive of widespread evils. A continued submission to it when it might be checked by firm, peaceful and decisive action and a better state of things thereby be inaugurated, is also improper, just as the unnecessary permitting of wrong actions is sinful. It is sometimes necessary for people to protect themselves from unpleasantness in others, but it is never justifiable in so doing to fall into the same error that is being resisted. Irrascibility in one person does not act as an emollient on the irascibility of another. The divine patience is that which leads men, by softening their harsher natures when they will permit it and harmonizing them with true principles, to a higher and better life. This is the attribute which Saints cultivate in themselves and seek to impart to others, that by the earnest, constant and powerful works of faith they may render acceptable service to the Divine Ruler.

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

There are not many new laws, or amendments of old ones, needed at the hands of the Legislative Assembly at its present session. The Territory already has a tolerable surfeit of enactments, and the proverb tells us that "enough is as good as a feast." We venture to say, in behalf of the whole commonwealth, that the new legislators will most acceptably earn their \$4 per day each, and mileage, if during the next sixty days they study how few, not how many, fresh measures and changes in those already in force, they find it necessary to force upon the statute books. That community is governed best which is governed least; and in the multitude of laws with vexing paraphernalia and complicated provisions, the average mortal finds more mystery than satisfaction, and more confusion than sense. In the changes that have occurred during the last two years, and the changes that are imminent in the near future, important items of legislative necessity are of course before us; what

we wish to urge is, not that any needed measures be postponed, but that the standard of legislative excellence be sought rather in the quality than in the quantity of the work done.

The News welcomes the representatives of the people to the capital, and wishes them a pleasant and profitable session. We believe they will be actuated by the sole desire to promote the Territory's welfare; and in pursuance of that end they will receive, regardless of politics or creed, the encouragement and applause of this paper and, we believe, of the whole people.

#### A VERY BAD JOKE.

The Brigham *Bugler* of Saturday, Jan. 6, contains an account of a mock marriage performed in that city on New Year's day. It appears that "a young dude" of Salt Lake and an equally young widow of Brigham City met at a party. Among the fun indulged in was that of a marriage ceremony, the above mentioned pair consenting to appear as the principal actors. It so happened, however, that the fun-loving gentleman who drew up the license was a notary public, and the one that performed the ceremony was an ecclesiastical officer, with legal power to tie hands and hearts together. All this did not dawn upon the principals in the disgusting farce, till everything was over. But when light came upon the situation the youth was ready to faint. He has a sweetheart, it is understood, in this city, and, should the ceremony be declared legal, as similar ceremonies have been in other parts of the country, by the courts, he finds himself in a truly awkward position.

In some countries in the civilized world a mock performance of this kind would render the performers liable to prosecution and probably result in fines or imprisonment. From the position of the Church, it deserves the severest condemnation. Marriage being instituted by the Lord for man, partakes of the nature of a divine ordinance. Like baptism, the Lord's Supper, and other ordinances, it should be considered holy, and not a subject of merriment and laughter. But apart from any religious motive, wise men have considered the relations entered into by the marriage ceremony the main foundation of society. All just laws aim at the protection of the family in its various relations. No true patriotism can exist where the marriage covenants are disregarded or made light of. To be true to these covenants and to regard them as a sacred trust is the essence of that virtue which leads to the defense of home and country in times of supreme danger. No matter, then, from what point of view a practical joke like the one referred to is regarded, it is an act which the serious part of the community will censure. Some will regard it as being almost blasphemous, and all will agree that it is dangerous in its demoralizing influence, if it is allowed to pass without some consequence to its perpetrators and participants. It would probably gain pretty general approval if the young couple were made to undertake in earnest the responsibilities involved in the cere-

mony which they have profaned. No other reparation within their power would appear to be adequate; and yet the enforcement of those obligations might, and probably would, result in mutual unhappiness. In whatever way the parties may succeed in extricating themselves, the duty of the community is plain: to visit upon the act full public censure and convey adequate notice that it is regarded as little less than a grave crime.

#### DIPHTHERIA IN SCHOOLS.

Anything pertaining to the study, prevention and cure of that dread enemy of childhood and youth—the deadly disease diphtheria—is certain to be received with interest by every class in every community that has suffered from the destroyer's ravages. It is accordingly with pleasure that the public will learn that, according to the report of the New York health board, diphtheria is a preventable ill; precautions against it are advised that are said to be effective, and the promise is that where strict sanitary regulations are enforced, there is no need of the disease obtaining a foothold at all.

This gratifying news is associated with a report that advances some very novel suggestions as to the cause and spread of the malady. It is well known that the disease is increasing; that it is most deadly in its effects—one in four cases proving fatal, whereas in the dreaded scarlet fever only one in twenty results fatally; that its germs are not readily killed by the ordinary extremes of heat and cold; and that it is spread and propagated chiefly by the contact of children in the public schools. The recommendations referred to are to the effect that the living of janitors in school buildings should be strictly prohibited; that muslin covers for books ought to be discarded; and that since the contagion is spread by means of indiscriminate mingling of slate pencils, these should be done away with entirely, and instead of them and slates, pens and paper should be substituted. These suggestions are reinforced by a cloud of expert testimony, and they are strongly urged upon the attention of all those who have at heart the preservation of life and the success of the country's common schools. Whether our local physicians are prepared to agree with their eastern colleagues in the position taken, we have not taken the time to ascertain; but the matter is important enough to deserve their notice without further invitation, to the end that if there is any negligence that can be avoided it may be pointed out, and the measure of immunity this Territory has already enjoyed may be made effectual and still greater through the employment of every precaution that skill and observation can suggest.

#### OUR FRIENDS, THE RAILROADS.

In the local railway situation there ought to be much food for thought on the part of every man who now is, has been, or expects to be in business for himself or for another, as well on the part of those whose hopes are

bound up in the development of this country and the advancement of all its interests. Firstly, the aspect of affairs indicates the determination of the railroads to enter upon a line of policy that cannot but result disastrously to themselves. And secondly, the program plainly hinted at, and, as we learn, in some degree inaugurated, is nothing more nor less than a declaration of hostility to the public's best interests, a notice that in the accomplishment of certain defined ends the common weal is regarded with supreme indifference.

Of course a policy that will inevitably bring about these results will just as inevitably compass its own defeat. The difficulty lies in enduring till it works its own ruin. We may all be sure that the game of grab and extortion is brief and unsavory, and that short-sightedness in business always brings about a fatal stumble. But while the grinding game continues, experience proves that many an honest, worthy cause receives a squeezing from which it may never recover; and while the blundering, blinded course is reaching its end, many are kicked and maimed and crushed beyond possibility of restoration.

If all reports are true, the healthy competition that ought to exist where two railways do the business that could formerly have been monopolized by one, is likely to prove in our case a yawning sham. The glory that belongs to him who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, will hardly be snared by those who fasten two or more voracious leeches upon a spot which could have been successfully and abundantly sucked by one. Phlebotomy has not lately been as popular, even among medical men, as it was a few decades ago; and it was hoped the railway men had also been moved to adopt other measures. There is no evidence that the patients in the one case, or the public in the other, have developed any increased fondness for the practice. Once in a while, under great stress and provocation, it has been necessary to notify would-be blood-letters that the operation is so distasteful that it will not be tolerated. It may be necessary in our case to signify, as plainly as words and acts can express it, that this long-suffering but still resolute community has not even one more drop to spare—it will fight and die first.

But, dropping metaphor—what the News wishes to say in all kindness to the railroad companies doing business with and drawing support from the people of Utah is this:

Do not attempt to ride a free horse to death.

Do not plan and scheme to add here a little and there a little to the gross burdens the business community are already called to bear.

Go slow in increasing the freight tariff, on which you were very glad to compromise a little while ago.

Do not introduce the hideous features of the cutthroat game of "freeze-out," either against competitors or the people.

Deal generously, not niggardly, with your patrons either in the passenger or the freight service.

Remember that the anomaly of the public condition with reference to coal

alone, is almost outrageous and that but one more straw is needed to smash your alleged combine into bits.

Begin the New Year right, not wrong;—and you will merit, not the manifestation of contempt, but the continuance of the friendship that the people have ever felt towards you for all you have done in the past—in broadening their foundations, multiplying their advantages, and adding to and beautifying the superstructure of grace and prosperity which is the delight of a continent.

If no move contrary to this advice has been made or even thought of, there is still no harm in giving it, and we crave the railroads' pardon for trespassing on their esteemed attention. If such moves have not only been thought of but actually begun—and rumors to this effect are plentiful as snowflakes—we trust our words will not come too late to cause a reconsideration and an orderly retreat.

#### AN ABLE CHAMPION.

The *Irrigation Age* begins its fourth volume and the year with many changes in make-up and style—all improvements. It has assumed in its general appearance some of the best features of the *Review of Reviews* and, being compact and classified in its literary arrangement, is now much more convenient for handling; either in the monthly part or the bound volume.

The opening pages are devoted, as they ought to be in a magazine of this character, to the progress of Western America, and our enterprising municipal neighbor, Ogden, receives a flattering notice on the very first one. Later on, the question of territorial admission to statehood is calmly and favorably discussed; there appears an excellent portrait of our fellow-townsmen W. H. Rowe, as president of the Bear River system, with a personal sketch on a later page; a glowing paragraph follows regarding the orange industry in the Salt River valley, Arizona, a locality inhabited by many former Utah citizens, and then comes this bit of straight advice on the matter of the Salt Lake-Los Angeles railway, one of three lines practically determined upon that are bound to exert so marvellous an influence in the building up of Western America:

Of all the railroads that might be built to employ the idle labor of the country today the most beneficent would be the line suggested between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles. Better than almost any existing line this would illustrate the high function of the railroad as an avenue for the exchange of products between localities of radically different capabilities. This road would open to the citrus fruits of Southern California the splendid markets of Utah, Idaho and Montana. It would furnish an outlet for agricultural and horticultural products, which the high altitudes raise with more success and profit than the expensive lands of the South, and it would encourage the budding manufacturing industries of the inter-mountain states. Not only this, but it would open up to the miner the wonderful Deep Creek country of western Utah and eastern Nevada, and awaken the slumbering agricultural possibilities in the central and southern portions of the later state. And if San Diego rather

than Los Angeles be made the western terminus, it would give the localities connected with it by this road the benefit of the grandest seaport on the Pacific coast. Further than this, the existence of such a direct line between the growing cities of the mountain regions and the growing cities of the far southwest would develop a surprising passenger traffic. Utah would then winter in California and California would summer in Utah—the fairest land beneath the western sky! It is exasperating to realize that this inevitable railroad of the future, with all its potentialities for good, must remain unbuilt for an indefinite period to the tremendous disadvantage of the men of today.

A thoughtful article on "Fruit Growing in Utah," from the pen of Joel Shoomaker of Mantli, is given the place of honor in the department devoted to "Horticulture by Irrigation;" and as showing that this Territory is alive to the use of water power and electricity, appropriate reference is made to the organization recently of the Pioneer Electric Power company, which, as has been set forth in these columns, proposes to harness and utilize the wasted force of the rushing and beautiful Ogden river.

It will thus be seen that in the January number of the *Age*, Utah has had her fair share of mention; and yet from a scanning of other pages this does not seem to have been given at the sacrifice of space of any other western commonwealth. On these lines the magazine ought to enjoy an extensive patronage, and be the means of accomplishing incalculable good.

#### "FIGURES WON'T LIE."

The fallacy of the above phrase, as the expression of a commonly-accepted truth, is beautifully shown in the following extract from the usually accurate Springfield *Republican*:

Wells, Fargo & Co. estimate the value of the silver mined in Utah in 1893 at \$5,233,935, and the total quantity at 7,107,503 ounces. The estimate of value is made on a basis of 30.64 cents per ounce, which is called the export value. This must mean value at the mines, and include all the cost of mining and smelting, and if so it shows that there is profit in silver mining in Utah at the lowest price yet reached for silver bullion, which was about 68 cents.

After the foregoing, we need not say that the *Republican* is what radical silverites would call a "gold-bug" paper; and yet we do feel to say that it is rarely drawn into an error in statistics to fortify its side in any controversy. Observe, however, the complete destruction of its own point in the quotation above, by a blunder in two figures, and draw from it the conclusion that whereas figures properly used do not lie, figures improperly used can be made to lie like fury:

If the total quantity of Utah's silver output for 1893 was 7,107,503 ounces, and the estimate of its value was made upon a basis of 30.64 cents per ounce, the total value would be about \$2,177,739 instead of \$5,233,935. The sale of silver bullion at 31.64 cents when "the lowest price yet reached for silver bullion was about 68 cents," would then indeed indicate, not only "that there is profit in silver mining in Utah," but also that there are a



whole population of silver mine owners in Utah so demented that they should not be at large without a guardian. So hard have the times not yet been that in order to raise a little ready money, the bullion owners have had to make any such sacrifice as this.

Now, if the *Republican* will take its pencil and work a simple problem in long division, it will find that 7,107,503 ounces of silver aggregating a total value of \$5,238,965, means a value per ounce, not of 80.64 but of 73.64. And if without further argument the esteemed *Republican* will accept our figures on this point, we will accept its figures on another one named—the lowest market price. All this will bring us both, by a similar line of logic, to radically different conclusions. If the estimated value of the product per ounce is 73.64 cents ("including all the cost of mining and smelting"), and the market price of bullion gets as low as "about 68 cents," it shows that instead of "there being a profit in silver mining in Utah," there is an actual loss of nearly 5 cents per ounce, or, on the total output, something like \$850,000.

We do not wish to be understood as arguing either that it costs 73.64 cents per ounce, or more, or less, than that figure, to get the bullion. Neither do we reckon much on the 68-cent figure as the lowest or average market price: it has been lower, it is now higher and probably will remain so. Neither do we believe that silver mining in Utah has been, is, or is going to be, unprofitable. Our contention at this time merely is that according to the *Republican's* corrected calculation it would be disastrously so.

#### A RUSSIAN VISITOR.

Our country, it appears, is honored with the presence of Baron de Wagstaffe, a Russian dignitary, who has been sent by his government on a secret mission. It is stated, however, that the gentleman comes with the intention of looking for new ideas that may be useful for defensive and offensive purposes in the long expected European upheaval, when at last that event shall take place. That the distinguished Russian will make the places where arms and ammunition are manufactured the special objects of his visit is natural, and it is even thought probable that he will order a handsome supply from American manufacturers.

It is only a guess that the visit of Baron Wagstaffe has some connection with the recent purchase by Russia of the Brazil line of steamers, as reported in the dispatches. It was stated that the transfer of these steamers was made merely for commercial purposes. But it is now thought possible that the czar's intention is to arm these ships. In the event of a war with a nation whose keels are plowing every sea, these ships would be particularly serviceable on the Pacific. But even as an innocent merchant fleet, they would serve as a pretext for Russia to maintain in the Pacific a squadron for their protection, with a naval station on the Siberian coast. By means of the Siberian railroad and this fleet, it will be seen that the influence of the European giant would be considerably extended.

The czar's representative is doing the right thing in coming to this country for new ideas. If there is anything newly discovered about the art of destroying life and property, our manufacturers of projectiles and armament are sure to know it. And if the peculiar conditions of Russia need peculiar constructions of the means of defense, our inventors are sure to find the exact thing needed on land or sea. In this respect no country can successfully compete with the United States.

But Mr. Wagstaffe may in this country learn something of far greater importance if he will but do so. He can learn that a great and mighty people can exist without maintaining a million soldiers as a standing army to suck the very life out of the nation; that intelligence, liberty and regard for the laws are surer bulwarks of a state than the decrees of despotism, sacred only in the darkness of ignorance. These lessons would be of inestimable value to the great empire of the czar. It is his misfortune that he does not send his ablest representatives, and a great many of them, to look into, study, adopt and transfer to Russian soil, some of the sturdy supports of true and safe government which the New World has developed with such surprising accuracy and such assurance of perpetuity.

#### DON'T WARM A VIPER.

There is in this city a paper published in the Swedish language under the name of *Korrespondenten*. It was started a few years ago, professing to be an exponent of the cause of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints among the Swedish people. Under these professions and by various other means, which we are not required to enumerate, it is understood to have gained a welcome among some of the Swedish Saints, who subscribed to it, thinking they were supporting a friendly and a laudable enterprise. Soon, however, the dual spirit of the paper manifested itself. It commenced to attack worthy persons and institutions indiscriminately. The religious services and public speakers were particular objects of the venom of its writers. The bitterness of the language employed was equal only to the stupidity manifested on occasions, as, for instance, when one speaker was ridiculed for having quoted a celebrated Swedish poet and made a suitable application of the quotation.

But all this would not have been worth while the notice here given, as most of the readers of the NEWS are not even aware of the existence of the publication, had it not been for the fact that a recent number of the paper contains a rhyme which is so indecent that not to denounce it, the publication and the author, would be to neglect a duty we owe to the Swedish-speaking Saints. By the publication of this contribution, in which the author prays the Lord to condemn certain honored men to eternal torment, the paper has forfeited all right to the sympathy and support of those whose patronage it from the beginning sought; and Church members should be made aware of the fact, lest they unawares be further led into supporting some-

thing their own self-respect would prompt them to shun.

It is perhaps only right to state that Mr. Rydman has severed his connection with the paper; and, in order to fasten the odium where it belongs, that the miserable rhyme above referred to appears over the signature "Nels," whose identity, we think, is not difficult to determine.

A KANSAS paper sagely says: "In these practical days no man thinks of proposing to a woman on his knees." We should think not, indeed; before that stage of familiarity, he had surely already not only proposed to, but married her.

IT MUST be remembered that in the proposed prize fight in Florida there figure two Mitchells—the bully, and the state governor. In all predictions as to who is going to win, be sure to designate by initials.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany is evidently in no particular financial straits. He is negotiating for the purchase of the noted Cape diamond, now in the vaults of the Bank of England, for an even five million dollars.

A NEW YORK woman is suing her husband for divorce for the real reason that he stutters so terribly, but probably on the ostensible ground of cruelty.

THE ANTIQUE and curio cabinet of Massachusetts is adorned with ten living ex-governors of the state.

Written for this Paper.

#### THE GOLDEN RAY SUBLIME.

A golden ray of sunshine sweet,  
Looked gently down on me;  
It sparkled in the Orient  
And sped across the sea.  
It fringed the mountain tops with gold  
And glittered in the rain,  
While beams of life-reviving light  
Bespangled all the plain.

A golden ray of beauty rare  
At dawn of day did rise  
It crimson-decked the horizon,  
And dappled blue the skies.  
Yon brilliant bow in graceful curve,  
The ray sublime has sent,  
The king of day a triumphal arch,  
In seven colors blent.

"Let there be light, and there was light."  
The edict was divine;  
It was the God Omnipotent,  
Who caused the sun to shine.  
When this decree was thundered forth,  
It was the morn of time,  
The universe looked up and thanked  
The golden ray sublime!

The silvered moon and twinkling stars,  
By their reflection bright,  
Acknowledge whence their radiance comes,  
In waves of glimmering light.  
Ten million voices from the depths  
In concert seem to say  
From all the worlds in yonder skies,  
God bless the golden ray!

A climax of beneficence!  
The greatest, not the least;  
The planets sing thy praises while  
They roll from west to east.  
All nature warms to light and life,  
In thy bright glittering band,  
And lo, a magic carpet green  
Spreads all throughout the land.

Oh, golden ray of beauty rare!  
Oh, line of light sublime!  
A thousand bells may chime thy praise,  
A million poets rhyme,  
And write immortal verses  
Till the end of mortal time:  
Yet cannot span the goodness of  
The golden ray sublime!

MACK LINTON.

Moroni, December 25, 1893.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

*Written for this Paper.*

## SPARE THE TREES!

In your issue of December 30, the article of Prof. C. A. Whiting, on the preservation of our native forests, was a most timely topic, and I feel sure that he gave voice to the sentiments of a large body of thoughtful people throughout the Territory, who, like him, hope that the near future will see measures taken to secure the ends pointed out in that paper. It is no longer a mooted question that forest areas have an immense influence in promoting the economic well-being of a country, and the question is sure to come home to us with increasing force the longer we delay it; for, soon or late, we shall be compelled to adopt systematic methods of preserving and increasing our forest growths.

In common with the greater part of the West, the forest growths of Utah are extremely meager, and are limited almost entirely to the mountain slopes. As the country was settled these scanty stores were drawn upon more and more heavily, until in the more populous centers there is no further supply to draw upon. In the mountains east of Salt Lake City, pine trees can only be found in inaccessible places, and the few that remain are secure simply because Nature, more provident than ourselves, has thrown around them a bulwark of rugged rocks. And yet in these pine trees, protected by an intelligent public sentiment and fostered by wise regulations, is to be found a source of wealth of no inconsiderable proportions.

It has been my fortune to travel over a large portion of the Territory, and wherever I have gone I have seen evidences of the same wasteful methods. Trees are cut down without the slightest discrimination, the only apparent object being to satisfy the needs of the moment. But even if it stopped here, there would not be so much room for complaint—how often are we called upon to witness those mountain fires, that sometimes burn for weeks at a time, lighted up by the stupid carelessness or wanton destructiveness of persons who, if they will, not do better things of themselves, should be constrained to do so by the strong arm of the law! In some portions of the Territory, the mountains are clothed with a thick growth of cedars, which are being drawn upon for fuel, fence posts and other current necessities, without the slightest thought of any compensating measures for the future. The only thought of the man who goes to the canyon is, "where can I get my load the most easily and the most quickly?" By the drain upon it, the wood grows scarcer and more difficult to get with each successive year; and the simple sight soon bewails the lamentable fact that the "cedars are growing scarce." Poor improvident fellow! The very prodigality of nature has taught him bad habits. If he could only learn to see that there is a way to supply his every proper need, and still rather to increase than to decrease to the eternal detriment of the country he dwells

in, the store he draws upon! He must have the wood, but let him join in a common effort to make it a perpetual treasure-house to himself and his children.

During the past summer the town of Mount Pleasant, Sanpete county, was visited with a tremendous flood. Water came down from the mountains in torrents, carrying with it whatever lay in its path. When it subsided, a most promiscuous lot of debris was scattered in various parts of the town, and in the principal street was deposited a foot or more of soft mud. Even now traces of the flood are plainly visible, and the people of that place will long remember the flood of 1898. Other Sanpete valley towns have had similar visitations in the past two or three years, and are now devising plans for steering the floods away when they chance to come; but not one of them, so far as I have learned, has given any attention to forest culture as a means of keeping the water back in the mountains, so there may be no floods. These are object lessons that should awaken the people of Utah to a more enlightened policy.

But perhaps little can be done in this way without organized effort; and system and science must come in to direct this effort in the best directions. Prof. Whiting suggests a Forestry Association, and such an organization is an imperative necessity if we would secure results proportional with the importance of the matter at issue. It would serve as a center of inspiration as well as of information, and might be a worthy father to many local organizations in various parts of the Territory. Nor would we be trying an experiment. We have the example of other states and other countries before us, and although our condition and environments may call for special work, yet their experience will be valuable to us. Germany has a thorough system of forest regulations, reduced to a science, and that country has been wonderfully benefited by the organized efforts that have been made. The results could only have been gained by institutions for that purpose. If we better our condition, it will be only by pursuing similar methods.

The physical condition of every country is largely the result of the policy of its inhabitants in respect to forest culture. The Mediterranean countries of Europe are today suffering from the wholesale destruction of the mountain forests. Where once were springs are now dry places; and unless some compensating movement on a large scale takes place in those lands, decadence in material prosperity is certain to follow.

The famines of India and China in large part are traceable to the denudation of the mountain sides of their trees; the forests are no longer there to absorb the rains, which now run quickly off in disastrous floods.

New York has been agitated in recent years concerning the devastation of the forests in the northern part of that state, around the headwaters of the Hudson. Their disappearance was being followed by floods. The state is

now taking measures to protect them for the future.

Let Utah be as wise! We have no surplus to squander. The faults of the past may yet be condoned by a wise and vigorous policy for the future. Let us foster our meager forests and add to them by every means in our power, both as individuals and as members of an enlightened community—and success will be ours. Nature stands anxiously waiting to welcome us as laborers in her vineyard. Then let's to work, and the acknowledgements of a grateful posterity will commend the wisdom of the fathers!

AN OBSERVER.

*Written for this Paper.*

## TALKS WITH OLD-TIMERS.

In reading over the sermons delivered at the late Semi-Annual Conference by the Authorities of the Church when the people were advised to be more economical and self-sustaining and to keep out of debt, I was reminded of a story told my companion and myself by a gentleman who had visited Utah early in the "fifties."

The gentleman was Mr. Joshua Woods, of Bristol, Pa., and one of Green county's most respected citizens.

Hearing of our presence in Green county, he sent for us to come and see him which we did; and our visit to his home was a very pleasant one, not only for us but himself as well, for he enjoyed talking about "old-times." He said he went out West during the great gold excitement in California and traveled around in Montana, Wyoming and those northern countries and when winter came on he found himself in Utah and in the heart of the Mormon settlement. He was struck with awe when he entered the beautiful little city of Great Salt Lake and saw the people living so happily together in their comfortable little homes, when all around them for hundreds of miles there was naught but rugged mountains and barren plains to invite the weary wanderer.

He gave a good description of the city as it was then and said he never could forget his visit there; "for," said he, "I was treated just like one of the 'Saints.'" He spoke in glowing terms of the industry and frugality of the people and of their hospitable ways, and ever since his visit there he has defended them whenever an opportunity presented itself.

Some of the bread that the early Saints cast upon the waters returned to us in the form of Mr. Wood's hospitality, though it had been floating many years seeking a place to lodge.

Mr. Wood said the most unique and interesting feature about Mormonism was the preaching of its Elders which did not consist of some old story reiterated every Sunday morning, but the sermons were full of instructions about temporal as well as spiritual affairs; and he thought that was one reason why we made such successful farmers. He said that a good many farmers of this country lacked the advice given to those Mormons out in Utah; and when I look over this country and see some of the half-tilled farms, I cannot help but think if the owners of them had some man like Brigham Young or Heber C. Kimball to instruct them they would be better

off financially as well as intellectually.

Mr. Woods spoke of attending a ward meeting over which Bishop Woolley presided and said he: "I hear part of that man's sermon surging through my ears now;" and judging from the appearance of his surrounding I cannot help but think he profited by it, for he is the possessor of a nice home and a well disciplined family. He said the Bishop told the people that spring would soon be on and he wanted them to prepare for it by getting all of their farming utensils in working order so there would be no delay in putting in their crops; and when gardening time came he wanted the people to keep up their pigs and chickens so that they would not bother their neighbors; and he wanted them to learn to lay away for a "rainy day" and that "a penny saved is a penny earned." Mr. Woods also gave a good account of the "teachers' visits" "whose duty," says he, "is to visit every family and find out how they are getting along," to see if there are any poor or sick and if so to see that they have the proper care and the necessities of life. He thinks our system of taking care of the poor the best he has ever seen and never tires singing its virtues to his friends. He spoke of Brigham Young as a "smart man" and a "leader" and what honest man who is acquainted with his history will not?

Our visit to Mr. Woods is one long to be remembered for a talk with an honest man who is acquainted with Utah and her people is a thing of beauty not easily forgotten; but a talk with a man like I met a few weeks ago is longed to be forgotten. He at one time, so he said, "went through Utah to California and if it had not been for the snow in the Sierra Nevadas he would have helped wipe us d—n Mormons out of existence." He then went on in a great tirade about the Mountain Meadow massacre, and when I corrected him in some of his statements, he said: "What do you know about it. You are too young to know anything about that affair? I have been there and I ought to know something about it." I then asked him where Mountain meadows were situated, and when he said "on this side of Salt Lake City on a tributary of Bear river," I left him disgusted, with the words running through my mind, "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

JOHN Q. CRITCHLOW.  
FAIRMONT, W. Va., Jan. 8, 1894.

*Written for this Paper.*

## AN ESSAY ON UTAH.

Utah derives its name from the Indian tribe Utes (dwellers in mountains). It is an immense basin about 6,000 feet above the sea, surrounded by mountains reaching at some points the altitude of 13,000 feet.

This great basin extending into Nevada is formed by the Wasatch on the east and Sierra Nevada mountains on the west. It is drained by the Colorado river and tributaries, boasts of a net work of railroads of 2,500 miles, of manufacturing of silk, sugar, woolen and other goods; has an agricultural college, university, and other educational buildings.

Its commerce, taxable wealth, re-

ligion, newspapers, population, history, etc., make a fine showing.

Vast mineral deposits, with the yellow metal at the head of them all, and our agriculture, gardening and floral cultivations aided by a very commendable system of irrigation attains a distinction almost without a rival. No less attention is elicited by her facilities afforded for grazing. The salubrious climate, warm days and cool nights during the summer months and short, moderate, invigorating winters, pure refreshing air, hundreds of lakes, countless fresh mineral and thermal springs valued for general use, particularly for their properties for the destruction of disease, have few if any equals.

Lying serene and within sublime view of our lovely capital is the Great Salt Lake, recognized as one of the greatest wonders of the world, with its perennial blue and complacent bosom covering inestimable fathoms of briny water, noted for the exquisite pleasure it affords and peculiar qualities it possesses for the float or surface bath, which invites and holds to its shores thousands annually, including invalids, with a fascination irresistible.

The sickly crippled, aged and decrepit once within the boundaries of this Territory and introduced to its fine climate, waters, etc., heralded everywhere as the promoters of health, joy and the prolongation of life, are loth indeed to leave it. Men of small means come here, locate, earn a livelihood, become independent and self-sustaining, seemingly but with little effort.

The capitalist finds safe and profitable investment for his money, realizing returns beyond his most pecuniary expectations. The laborer, mechanic, artist, scientific and professional man each, here, have ample material for the thorough cultivation of their talents. The hunter sees a great variety of wild game gamboling playfully in many parts of the Territory, among which are the deer, mountain sheep, catamount, wolves, foxes, beavers and bears; in their feathered relations we have grouse, quail, geese, pelican and duck, and in the streams fish of many kinds, of good size, including the pike, bass and salmon trout acquiring the nice weight of thirty pounds. Our scenery is of infinite beauty. The grand, lofty, imposing, snow-capped mountains, studded with fir and pine trees, standing solemn and magnificent in relief with their interesting reverse of green, fertile valleys, carpeted in their turn with luxuriant vegetation, accompanied with a great expanse of rolling prairie, overspread by the broad canopy of an azure sky lined with silvery clouds, enlivened with the rays of an eternal sun, disseminating cheerfulness and lending enchantment to all, and furnishing a combination of natural subjects for the landscape painter without parallel. Vocal and instrumental music are rated with our leading accomplishments, having a position second to none in the world, as recently proven at the great Fair notwithstanding a biased decision to the contrary. We may well feel proud of our land of poetry, scenery, song and dreams. Only half a century has elapsed since this land, now flowing with milk and honey, was

entered by a few courageous, oppressed people, who, being driven from their eastern homes and fatigued with their long journey, halted here for rest and began at once with indomitable courage the struggle for life in this great, barren, forbidding plain of sand and sage (once a part of the American desert), subduing and making it an oasis at once inviting, growing, substantial, and presenting an appearance of ages of careful cultivation, with a thousand times as much yet to be done to bring it to the point its proud sons contemplate.

It was a monstrous undertaking and the pioneers deserve great credit for the manner in which they have reclaimed and improved so vast and desolate an area, at the same time instilling in the bosoms of their descendants the hallowed principles of truth. No land may I favorably compare with our own fair Utah, and being one of her adopted children I observe with ecstatic enjoyment her multifarious resources. Many distinguished men have homes here, including some of the most noted of modern times. Utah unquestionably produces her share of the greatest statesmen, theologians, literary and philosophical geniuses. When our Territory reaches that goal—statehood—for which she has so long and vainly striven, which has been so unjustly withheld from her and which now seems within her grasp, she will occupy a position among the sisterhood of states, the envy of all. She will be recognized as a grand acquisition, even superiority, worthy of her name. She will occasion much surprise among her foes for so long having forced her—a gem in purity, so eminently entitled to the respect, admiration and esteem of the laws and states of our common union—to tolerate a territorial form of government.

She will not only bring with her admission the coveted title of state, but many modern improvements in science and art. She will be found grandly and fearlessly revolutionizing social evils, promulgating educational and religious principles, aggrandizing national interests, advancing in physical science and culture, and in systems of commercial associations already of high order.

Our great union will find her baby state Herculean in strength, a colossus in soul and a Phebus in beauty.

HOMER KENDALL.

LEHI, Utah, Jan. 5, 1894.

*Written for this Paper.*

## OUR STOCKHOLM LETTER.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 16.—The Americans, who visit Stockholm during the winter months, are few and far between. By Americans I here mean such fortunate mortals, whose forefathers have made the United States their home one or two centuries ago.

These native born citizens of the great Republic usually pay a visit to the "Venice of the North" during June or July, when the gay Swedish capital is at her loveliest. They take up their abode either at the Grand hotel or at the Rydberg hotel, from the windows of which the view of the city and its many islands is most picturesque.

But there is another contingent of

American travelers, who arrive here a short time before Christmas and stay from one to two weeks or sometimes a whole month after the holidays. Those are the naturalized Swedish-American citizens, who come to spend Christmas with their relatives and friends.

You can often see them go shopping in the large stores, and you will also find them in the theaters and large concert saloons, where they make themselves observed by reason of their custom to put in some English words while carrying on their conversation in Swedish.

Last summer I became acquainted with several American gentlemen, among others three merchants from New York, who were stopping at the Grand. The conversation drifted, as it often does, when you have a good talk with Americans, to politics, and the Cleveland appointments were especially the subject we discussed.

I took great pleasure to inform them how the present Swedish-speaking American minister was one of the most popular men in King Oscar's domain, and how the whole nation, from the king himself to the humblest subject, took a keen and lively interest in the question of Mr. Thomas's retention as minister of the United States to Sweden and Norway.

The three New York merchants were red-hot Democrats, as I believe you call it. One of them was also a politician of note, who had taken a very active part in the Presidential campaign of 1892. They did not know Mr. Thomas before their arrival at Stockholm, but had become acquainted with him during their stay in the capital, and it goes without saying, that he made the most favorable impression on them. The democratic politician was the most enthusiastic of the three, and he made us all smile when he most emphatically stated: "To the victors belong the spoil, but the American ministry in Stockholm ought to always belong to Mr. Thomas. I will tell Cleveland all about it when I see him."

I do not know if the gentleman has "seen Cleveland and told him all about it." I suppose the President has a will of his own, and is not very easily influenced even by more prominent politicians than our New York merchant. Even if King Oscar himself should ask for Mr. Thomas's retention, as a rumor here says he has already done, I believe that Cleveland would care very little for His Majesty's wish, if he had made up his mind to appoint some other man for the position: The hope of everybody here is, that Minister Thomas will be his own successor. There is no doubt that President Cleveland would gain many friends both in the United States and in Sweden by retaining him.

I have interviewed a great many other American travelers on the subject and I have also tried to get the opinions of naturalized Swedish-Americans. They have all agreed in expressing their belief that a person who is more fit to represent the United States in Stockholm, does not exist. As one of them put it, "Thomas is the right kind of man for that position. He never enquires whether a man is a Democrat or a Republican. All he wants to know is that he is an American, 4,000 miles away from home, and he will immediately offer him his hospitality and kindly services."

The Stockholm *Aftonbladet* quotes the following from a private letter by Anders Zorn, the celebrated painter and Sweden's art commissioner at the World's Fair, to one of his artist friends in Stockholm. "I do not say too much if I declare that never before has the Swedish art celebrated such triumphs as in Chicago. All European nations were represented by the best works their art had produced, and then Sweden sends only one and a half hundred paintings, and comes out victorious. I have not been asked to make any report, but other commissioners have sent reports to their governments, and as I have heard, in favor of Sweden. Lectures on Swedish art are now being held both in New York, Boston and Chicago. I would have preferred to write on this subject in the newspapers, but I am too timid to see my thoughts in print."

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There is an anecdote about Zola, Alphonse Daudet and the Loncourt brothers once coming in a dispute, about the importance of a name. Daudet, always idealist, proposed to demonstrate practically that it was not the name of the author but the work itself, which decided its success. He sent anonymously one of his novels to his publisher, but the manuscript was returned. Other publishers treated it in the same manner. The novel was sent back by everyone, seldom read, always refused. He did only need to put his name on the front page, and the publishers tried to outbid each other in order to obtain the right of publishing the work.

A variation of this theme was recently discussed in a newspaper article published in the magazine *Ord och Bild* (Words and Pictures). The article, the author of which is Mrs. Helene Nyblom, one of Sweden's most prominent female writers, treats a very delicate subject. Mrs. Nyblom asks namely in full earnest, whether Henrik Ibsen is a poet or not, and she answers the question with no, insisting upon that many of his latest dramas would not have been published, had anybody with a less famous name than Ibsen written them. How she arrives at the conclusion—well that would take several columns to relate. Enough may be said, however, that Mrs. Nyblom gives many good reasons for her opinion which undoubtedly is shared by many people who do not take the trouble of studying closer the most mysterious and incomprehensible of modern authors.

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The fact that the Swedes are a musical people is best proved, says an author, by their national melodies, their songstresses and their students, choruses being each in their kind admitted to be the finest in the world. Rossini is stated to have declared that such a melody as Neckens Polska, neither he nor any other composer then living could have written. Jenny Lind was the most gifted singer that any country has ever produced, and other Swedish songstresses have won a world-wide celebrity, e. g. Christine Nilsson. In 1867, at the World's Fair in Paris, when the Upsala Students' chorus carried on the competition in singing, it was unanimously adjudged the first prize. Singing and its cultivation generally forms the focus of musical life. Ever since the royal opera was founded in 1773, it has had plenty of good voices, more especially sopranos and tenors.

## NOTES.

Glenwood, Colo., papers announce a coming coal rate war. New Castle dealers threaten to bear the market with \$3.50 coal.

Reno, Nevada, is enjoying a season of old-fashioned winter, with superb sleighing; and the merry jingle of the bells is heard on every side.

Buffalo, Wyo., rejoices in the possession of booming times. Ninety per cent of the taxes have been paid and business is brisk, writes an exchange.

At New Castle, Colo., the kind hearted farmers bring in loads of vegetables as donations to the families of the idle coal miners.

At Kingman, Ariz., an estimate is published by the *Mineral Wealth*, showing that the mineral output shipped out of Mohave county, Arizona, for 1898, was \$600,000.

At Ouray, Routt county, Colorado, the standard price for wheat is \$1.50 a bushel. This has been the price for two years. Plenty of vacant land in that region.

Three thousand rabbits were donated to the poor of Pueblo by the citizens of Caduca and Lamar last week. The Arkansas valley below Pueblo has been overrun by rabbits.

A lemon tree is flourishing in Long Beach, Southern California, within a quarter of a mile from the ocean. A number of lemon trees will be set out this year at the seaside.

The Silverton and Red Mountain railroad line has been kept open thus far this winter by railroad men "bucking snowdrifts" each day. Fears are expressed that the road will close.

Casper, Wyo., can now boast of a full blooded Lincoln buck which took the prize at the World's Fair and fifteen blue ribbons at other fairs. It weighs 275 pounds and will be used for breeding purposes in Wyoming.

Alamosa, Colo., is assured of the location of a packing house at that point next spring. The surplus grain of the San Luis valley will then be converted into clear sides and sugar cured hams, lard and canned corn beef.

At Antlers, Garfield county, Colo., Messrs. Horan and Moore raised 823 pounds of potatoes from one pound planted. They also produced sixty-five bushels of oats from one bushel of seed. They challenge the state to beat that.

A Monte Vista, Colo., inventor named Mead has perfected and patented a light, durable and economical hay baler. It weighs only 2,400 pounds and can be loaded on a wagon by two men. It is said to be a great improvement in hay balers.

A fatal lung disease has broken out among the horses in Northern Wyoming. Those that do not die are worthless when the disease leaves them. The Eureka Cattle company, near Bonanza, has lost some valuable thoroughbred horses.

Johnson county, Wyoming, the scene of the tragic cattle baron raid of 1892, is producing pork. At Buffalo last week several hogs were marketed weighing over 600 pounds. One Johnson county beef was killed weighing 960 pounds dressed.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

PROVO, Utah, Jan. 5.—R. R. Irvine has filed suit against the *Enquirer* for twenty-five thousand dollars damages for libel. The alleged libelous statements were made that Irvine, while judge of election, removed ballots from the ballot-box.

PROVO, Utah, Jan. 5.—Judge J. W. Blackburn was found dead in bed this morning. The cause of death was rheumatism of the heart. The body was warm when found. The judge has not been well for some time, but his demise was unexpected. He was outdriving yesterday afternoon.

Thursday's election in this city resulted in an unexpectedly large and sweeping victory for the Republicans whose standard bearer, Hon. C. S. Varian, was successful over Hon. W. C. Hall, the Democratic nominee. The number of nearly one thousand votes.

There were 1261 votes less cast yesterday in the whole city than in November, and 3308 less than the total registration.

John Ahern, a lad of 12, while coasting on Twenty-third street, Ogden, yesterday, collided with another sled and broke his left leg just above the ankle. He was removed to his home at 230 Twenty-sixth street and Dr. Powers was summoned. The broken limb was set and the lad made as comfortable as possible. The fracture is a very bad one, but Dr. Powers anticipates no serious results.

The condition of Hon. Wm. R. Smith, of Davis Stake, is still most critical, and nothing but the patient's extraordinary vitality could have enabled him to survive so long. On Saturday evening last it was thought the end had come, and the family were unmoved to the bedside. But the sufferer rallied, and a friend who is in the city today reports that he is somewhat better though seeming to grow weaker with each relapse.

The preliminary hearing of the charge against March McKinney, of Cedar Fork, of causing the death of John Lewis, at Lewiston, Tooele county, is set down for Tuesday morning next, before U. S. Commissioner Pratt. It is alleged that the defendant stabbed the unfortunate man in the head with a knife on December 18th. Lewis was conveyed to the hospital, lingered until the 23rd of the same month and then died from the effects of the injury.

News comes from Eureka to the effect that Luke Skinner, a miner, fell from the sixth to the eighth level, a distance of 200 feet, in the Keystone mine and was dashed to death. He was seen a few minutes before, walking towards the shaft with a lighted candle in his hand as though looking for something. Suddenly he disappeared and a search for him resulted in finding his mangled remains at the bottom of the shaft.

An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death returned.

At Ogden, in the Fourth district court, the Jarvis Conklin Mort-

gage Trust company asked for the appointment of a receiver and for the foreclosing of a mortgage amounting to \$2,070,000, with interest at 7 per cent from October, 1891.

The defendants called are: Bear Lake and River Water Works and Irrigation company, Salt Lake Land and Irrigation company, Wm. Garland, W. W. Corey, A. B. Corey, Charles R. Corey, W. H. Wattis, Samuel M. Jarvis, E. O. Wattis, Roland R. Conklin.

A Hailey, Idaho, dispatch to the *Boise Statesman* says that word was received yesterday, Friday, that Theodore F. Shaw of Sawtooth, Custer county, was found frozen stiff about eight miles from Sawtooth. Information is meager, but it seems Shaw was going from one of his mines to another a mile distant and is supposed to have sat down to rest and was overcome by the severe cold. He was found lying on a ledge of rocks that had been bared by the wind. He met his fate before Friday, December 29. On that date his remains were found. They were badly mutilated by wild animals.

At about 7 o'clock Tuesday night, when the janitor of the Weber Stake Academy went to heat up the building preparatory to Dr. Phillips's night school, he found it full of smoke, and, on investigation, found a fire burning in the cellarway under the building. The fire was luckily of small dimensions, and the janitor speedily succeeded in extinguishing it. That there was a deliberate attempt at firing the building there can be no doubt; because the place where the fire occurred is never used, and a mass of debris and wood was burning. Two of the pieces of the wood were found to be pickets taken from the fence of an adjoining house.

SUGAR HOUSE, Salt Lake County, Jan. 5, 1894.—Sugar House turned out en-masse last night to pay its respect to one of its best citizens, Brother Bird Murphy, who leaves in a few days for a mission to the Southern States. A committee consisting of Brothers W. Summerhays, W. C. A. Smoot, Jr., J. M. Whittaker, A. Stayner, Jr. and A. Castleton, arranged a happy program—consisting of songs, speeches and recitations, which was well received by those present. Brother Murphy has been a faithful worker in the ward, both in the Sunday School and as a teacher, and his worth was duly appreciated by the members of the ward as evinced last night.

W. C. A. SMOOT JR.,  
In behalf of the Committee.

Mrs. Lucas, the unfortunate woman who wandered away from her home in Ogden last Saturday afternoon, was found at the mouth of Weber canyon on Sunday by Joseph Bambrrough. Mr. Bambrrough's attention was attracted to her by her groans, and he discovered her lying in the snow half-conscious, not far from the county road. She was removed to Mr. Bambrrough's house, when it was found that both of her feet were badly frozen up to her ankles. She was given every possible care and her limbs thawed out in so skillful a manner that they will

probably be saved. Yesterday she was brought home, where she now is in a very critical condition. On Sunday she was tracked from down at the southwestern part of town for two or three miles, when the track was lost.

On Saturday night last, William C. Parkinson's store at Preston, Idaho, was broken into and about \$1000 in cash and scrip stolen. They had the money in two small iron boxes. Saturday had been a very busy day with them, and at night they were in a hurry to go to a concert, so they left boxes in the office, a very unusual thing for Mr. Parkinson to do, for they have always been very careful to put their money in a safe place. On Sunday morning they found the back door of the store burst open, and the boxes with the money gone. They suspected two or three boys, and watched them. They followed them closely on Sunday, and on Monday they were caught. The stolen box was found in a barn hid in the hay. The boys confessed to the crime and are bound over in \$2000 each to appear at the district court in Malad. One of the young men broke into the same store before and was in Malad jail for it. They all denied knowing anything about the robbery at first, but at last gave in and told all about it.

It seems strange that in a place like Cache valley, enjoying, as it does, a reputation for the energy and progressiveness of its inhabitants, one of its most important natural resources should have been so nearly overlooked as has been its supply of natural gas. It has been known for many years that that it existed in some sections in large quantities, and parties striking it while boring for water, have lit it many times just to see it burn, and have then bored down below the gas belt in search of water. The only use being made of it by any one, is by Mr. William Toombs, on his ranch about two miles west of Smithfield. While boring for a flowing well he struck gas at a depth of 150 feet, and thought he would utilize it. He conveyed it to his house, and during the fall and winter his house has been heated and lighted by it. While boring he ran through many different strata, and when in the neighborhood of the gas, brought up whole, perfect leaves and pieces of wood of a kind not now found in this part of the country. His discoveries in this direction might be of interest to botanists and geologists. As Mr. Toombs has demonstrated the value of this gas it should not be long before a company is formed to furnish it to the residents of Logan and other towns in the valley.

There was a most shocking and painful coasting accident at the intersection of Center of and Peach streets Tuesday night, January 23 at twenty minutes past nine o'clock.

A number of schooner parties were organized, one of them containing fifteen persons. This particular one was under the management of Joe Richardson, a young married man who resided in the neighborhood.

One of the members of the party was Miss Emma Bollwinkel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bollwinkel, who reside at the corner of Center and Apricot streets. It is directly in front of their home that the coasters com-



mence their dangerous descent. The young lady had just recovered from a long and severe spell of sickness and her mother was anxious for her to come into the house and so informed her. But her companions insisted on her taking one more ride. This was consented to and a moment later she had taken up a position on the schooner, next to Mr. Richardson, the pilot, and they started away amid merry hurrahs and shouts of laughter. Their course was parallel with the track of the Center street car line. A block from the starting point the car was seen coming up the hill, but all relied on Richardson's ability to steer clear of the car and track and it looked as though he would be able to do so. But at the last he lost control of the schooner and it dashed diagonally across the street and directly into the side of the car between the front and hind wheels.

As a result Richardson sustained a terrible fracture of the right leg both above and below the knee, the member being crushed to fragments. Miss Bollwinkel's right leg was also broken below the knee near the ankle, while the knee itself is frightfully crushed. A Miss Bear was also badly hurt, but had no bones broken. She was at once removed to her home, while the other two unfortunates were put on board the car and brought down town, where they were waited upon by Doctors Richards and Wilcox, the company's physicians. Later both of them were taken to their homes.

It is thought that Miss Bollwinkel's limb may be saved, though it will always be stiff. Richardson's death followed two days after the accident.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The thirty-first session of the Territorial Legislature convened in Salt Lake City, on Monday, January 8th.

### THE COUNCIL ORGANIZED.

Promptly at 2 o'clock, J. M. McNutt, Esq., of Ogden, the chief clerk of the last Council, called that body to order. On motion, Breedon and Williams were appointed to wait on the secretary of the Territory, and inform him that the members of the Council were ready to be sworn in. Immediately Secretary Richards appeared when the members of the Council rose to their feet in a body and took the oath of office.

Mr. McNutt then read the roll of members of the Council from the certified list furnished him by the Secretary of the Territory, and all the members answered to their names.

Booth nominated Mr. Breedon, of Weber county, as president, and Hart, with a brief eulogy, nominated P. L. Williams. Mr. Breedon was elected by a strict party vote, as were the remainder of the Republican caucus nominees as below given.

Chief Clerk—Colonel Percy S. Sowers of Salt Lake County.

Minute Clerk—J. H. Clove of Provo.

Sergeant-at-arms—Henry Adams of Juab county.

Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—Joel Ricks of Cache county.

Watchman—William H. Payne of Salt Lake county.

Messenger—John M. Hansen, of Millard county.

Chaplain—R. G. Lambert of Salt Lake county.

### HOUSE ORGANIZED.

At 2:15 J. R. Letcher Esq., chief clerk of the last House, called the lower branch of the Legislature to order, and read the names of members from a certified list furnished by the Secretary of the Territory.

Varian moved that the House now proceed with the election of Speaker. Carried.

In a eulogistic speech, Allen nominated A. B. Emery of Summit county.

Powers spoke admiringly of Emery, but thought the House should choose its presiding officer from the north, as it had been claimed that heretofore Salt Lake and Summit county had controlled the Legislature, and he nominated Aquila Nebeker.

Nominations were closed and the vote was taken by ayes and noes, the result being:

Emery..... 14  
Nebeker..... 8

Emery was elected.

Varian offered a resolution providing for the election of the remaining officers of the House, the Republican caucus nominees being named in the resolution:

Chief Clerk—C. E. Stanton of Salt Lake county.

Sergeant-at-Arm—W. H. Wilson of Utah county.

Minute Clerk—John D. Spencer of Salt Lake county.

Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk—Thomas B. Evans of Weber county.

Watchman—John McKeller Jr., of Tooele county.

Messenger—Rasmus Clawson of Sanpete county.

Chaplain—Samuel J. Clark of Sevier county.

Jaulter—William Dole of Salt Lake county.

The Secretary of the Territory then administered the oath of office to the officers of the House.

### JOINT SESSION.

Chairs were provided in Representatives' hall for the members of the Council, who were all in their seats at 8:35, when the proceedings of the joint session opened, President Breedon of the Council presiding.

The chaplain of the Council offered prayer.

The rolls of the two houses were called; all the members of both were present, except one member of the Council.

Varian and Williams were appointed a committee to notify the Governor that the joint session was in readiness to receive his message.

At 3:40 his Excellency Governor West entered, and was received by the joint session, the members rising as he appeared, and the large audience gave a round of applause. He was introduced to the joint session by President Breedon, and read his message, which was listened to with profound interest by legislators and audience alike. At its conclusion a tremendous burst of applause filled the hall.

Powers offered a resolution providing that 2,000 copies of the message and accompanying documents be printed. Adopted.

The chief clerk of the Council read the minutes of the joint session, which were approved, and the joint session

adjourned. The chaplain of the House pronounced the benediction.

A breezy air of variety, not to say diversion, was imparted to the proceedings of the House by repeated passages between Allen and Powers. As is generally understood, each aspires to the leadership of his party, and while Powers will doubtless hold that position, at least in debates, it is a question whether Varian will not quietly take from Allen the Republican laurels of leadership.

At times Allen would give Powers a whack with a bludgeon, but while Allen was making this effort Powers would retaliate with several cuts with a whip. And so the pair had it back and forth to the amusement of members and the delight of a crowded audience.

### Territorial Finances.

The annual report of the ex-Territorial auditor, Arthur Pratt, which the Governor appended to his message to the Legislature shows that the total debt of the territory on December 31, 1893, amounted to \$1,230,523.80, made up of a bonded indebtedness of \$700,000, territorial warrants in circulation, \$121,867.58, and sundry amounts due the various territorial institutions and to employee, etc., of \$408,655.72.

The resources are:

Cash in Territorial treasury.....	\$ 159,547 22
Counties, due from .....	350,876 95
Contingent expenses.....	05
Total Territorial deficit, or excess of liabilities over and above its available resources as above.....	740,099 04
Total.....	\$1,230,523 80

The deficiency is \$40,099.44, but to offset the total deficiency of the Territory there are institutions valued at \$1,175,459.76. The total assessed valuation of the Territory is \$115,114,842, some \$4,000,000 less than in 1892.

### Territorial School Funds.

The territorial school commissioner has completed the work of apportioning money to the various counties, it being the first installment of 1893 taxes. The second will be made on the 31st of March. The apportionment is made on a basis of \$2.10 per child of school age. The report in detail shows:

County	Childr	Amount
Beaver.....	1,227	\$ 2,576 70
Box Elder.....	2,665	5,596 50
Cache.....	4,385	9,168 50
Logan City.....	1,618	3,393 60
Davis.....	2,505	5,260 50
Emery.....	2,046	4,296 60
Garfield.....	1,118	2,347 80
Grand.....	145	304 50
Iron.....	957	2,009 70
Juab.....	1,565	3,286 50
Kane.....	687	1,442 70
Millard.....	1,581	3,320 10
Morga.....	652	1,369 20
Plute.....	584	1,214 40
Rich.....	634	1,314 40
Salt Lake County.....	5,906	12,402 60
Salt Lake City.....	11,294	23,717 40
San Juan.....	144	302 40
Sanpete.....	4,542	9,538 20
Sevier.....	2,484	5,216 40
Summit.....	2,622	5,506 20
Tooele.....	1,268	2,662 80
Uintah.....	1,120	2,352 00
Utah County.....	7,364	15,464 40
Provo City.....	1,623	3,382 30
Wasatch.....	1,441	3,026 10
Washington.....	1,451	3,047 10
Wayne.....	681	1,430 10
Weber County.....	3,067	6,432 70
Ogden City.....	3,385	7,108 50
	71,709	\$150,588 90

## INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND MINES.

Virginia City, Nevada, *Enterprise*: The total ore product of the Comstock lode during the first three-quarters of the year 1893 was 46,365 tons. The bullion yield of this ore was \$68,162; total cost of extraction, transportation and reduction foot up \$955,616 according to the sworn statements of mine superintendents. The returns from the Savage include only the first quarter of 1893 and the Hale & Norcross has made no statement. When the statement for the last quarter is received it will probably swell the total bullion yield for the year 1893 to \$300,000. This is a marked falling off below the product of any year since 1884. Of the total bullion yield last year nearly \$300,000 was in gold. As a majority of the other mining districts in Nevada are largely silver producing and as the extraction of ore has been almost totally suspended since the depression in the price of bar silver, the entire bullion yield of the state for 1893 may not exceed \$3,000,000, against over \$6,000,000 for the year 1892. It is estimated that of the \$555,000,000 in bullion produced from Comstock mines that \$250,000,000 was gold. Before the bonanza uncovered in the Consolidated California & Virginia mines was developed, the ore extracted from the upper workings of the lode was nearly one-half gold, and in the early history of the Comstock gold largely predominated in the surface workings. The ore extracted from the Consolidated California & Virginia during the past two years has produced nearly 50 per cent of its value in gold bullion.

Don Corey, member of the territorial bureau of information for Utah county, was up from Provo today. He filed the county's report on resources with Secretary Snyder of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Corey says of the threatened suits against Salt Lake City and the various canals in Salt Lake county, by land owners along Utah lake, that within a short space of time there will be forty of these suits filed in the district court at Provo. All of these will claim damages by reason of the overflow of their lands by Utah lake, the cause of which they alleged to be the crowding back of the water by the canal companies' dam in Jordan river.

In connection with this it may be stated that while the suits are being filed in the First district court it is by no means certain that they will be tried there. The defendants in these cases have made no complaint against the judge, but allege that the prejudice of jurors in Utah county will give the verdict to the Utah county farmers every time. Because of the situation which they thus claim to exist, there will be an effort to secure a change of venue, and have the cases tried at either Salt Lake, Ogden or Beaver.

A movement is on foot to raise funds to carry the case of E. C. S. Greco to the Supreme court of Utah for decision as the construction of the law of 1888, entitled "Befouling Waters," and the law of 1892, on the same question, which latter law is believed by many

to be explanatory and in modification of the 1888 law, fixing a limit where or within which sheep may not be herded, camped or bedded, within seven miles of any city, town, village or settlement, where the drainage will flow into any stream used by the inhabitants below, says the Mount Pleasant *Pyramid*. In the Greco case it seems distance from a settlement, city or town makes no difference if the sheep are near a stream which is used by the inhabitants below. Such men as are sheep owners of the highest respectability in the community and of known responsibility and integrity, have decided to carry the Greco case to the Supreme court for decision and if the court holds against them, to use all lawful means to have the incoming legislature pass such a law as will protect the wool industry, as well as farming and other industries in the Territory.

Grand Junction, Colo., *Times-Star*: There is said to be, by coal experts, the largest coal field in the world surrounding Grand Junction and Mesa county. It extends west from Grand Junction to the Wasatch mountains in Utah, a distance of over 200 miles, along the Book mountain range, and no place at or near the foot of which a drill of 200 feet would not encounter from two to five veins of coal averaging from two to twenty feet thick, most all of which is on the unsurveyed government land. There is a store of wealth deposited in this territory upon which future generations will continue to develop for ages to come, within a radius of fifteen miles from Grand Junction. There are no less than fifty openings where the farmers from Grand valley haul their own fuel at a cost of digging and carting only, and a better quality of bituminous coal does not exist in the world. The towns of Aspen, Leadville and other places have been partially supplied with coal from this point, but the full development of these wonderful deposits can only be had by the establishment of manufacturing factories among us.

The *Engineering News* states that "a question involving both interstate and international water rights has arisen in connection with the proposed canal of the Colorado river Irrigation company. This canal was to head in the Colorado river, nine miles above Yuma, Ariz., pass through a portion of California, then for some forty-five miles in Lower California, to take advantage of grade, and finally back into California. The people of Arizona claim that the canal is to head in that state, and object to water being diverted from them, while the Mexicans claim that if the canal passes through their territory sufficient water must be given them to irrigate lands coming under it. The boundary of Arizona and California is in dispute, and it seems likely that legal steps must be taken to settle both the interstate and international questions involved."

A reporter interviewed J. M. Toombs, of Willard, says the Brigham *Bugler*. He says that for one year he and Warren Hickman have been quiet-

ly developing a valuable onyx quarry situated on Promontory, twelve miles south of the station on the S. P. Ry. in Box Elder county, by that name. They have got out some beautiful samples, varying from very dark to a white. Fine specimens of marble are also found in the vicinity. Representatives of an eastern company have lately been out and inspected the place and they are so well satisfied with the value of the discovery that they have organized a company called the Western Onyx & Marble Co., at Eau Claire, Wis., where they will erect a new plant purposely to work the precious stones from the place. Mr. Toombs says that they expect to put eight or nine men to work on the quarries some time in February.

W. H. Boose was instantly killed in the Stevens mine at Butte Friday. He was cleaning up a drift on the hundred foot level, when a rock weighing about four tons slipped from the hanging wall and completely covered him. Sam Stevens, who was working close to him, managed to escape the big rock by jumping, but was struck by a number of smaller stones and knocked senseless. The accident was not discovered until evening, when the men failed to show up for supper, and a search was instituted. It took three hours to get Boose's body out from under the rocks. Stevens is suffering from concussion of the brain and may die.

The Utah Sugar Company directors were wroth Jan. 6 at the unfounded assertion of a morning contemporary that at the meeting yesterday afternoon a form of contract with the farmers who raise beets for next season's crop was adopted, and that "it is intimated that the producers of beets will not get as much for their product next year as they have in the past." This is denounced as untrue, and the statement was given out that no contract was adopted. "The subject of reducing the price to the farmers has never been discussed," said Manager T. R. Cutler today; "there has been no intimation of a reduction, and that matter has not been taken up at all."

Lehi *Banner*, 4th: The Tickville district is forging ahead at a rapid rate. Clark & Taylor, Mason & Sharp, W. H. Winn, Dave Winn, H. Walker, Mr. Briggs, Yearnace & Coleman went out there yesterday prepared to do work. All who own claims there are jubilant over the good showing being made. There will be a meeting of the owners of mining claims located in what is known as the Low Hills and Tickville, held in the Lehi City hall on January 11, 1894, for the purpose of organizing a mining district, electing a recorder, passing by-laws, etc.

Returns were received today from Boston on the sale of 26,000 pounds of Utah wool shipped east last July. The clip was placed in the hands of a prominent Boston commission house, and during the closing days of December the final sales were made, and the report thereon has come to hand. John A. Carson, who shipped the wool from Kelton, Utah, receives for his clip less than six cents per pound. It was good average wool, too.

Boise, Idaho, *Statesman*: John Nurminster, an aged and decrepit Ger-

man, who arrived in this city several days ago from Salt Lake, has applied to the city for assistance. Nurminter says he walked most of the way from Salt Lake. His feet are badly frozen and he is almost dead from exposure. Chief Chinn has been keeping the unfortunate fellow at his own expense, but yesterday he applied to the relief society to take charge of the man. Nurminter says he is on his way to Oregon, where he has a daughter.

**Mt. Pleasant Pyramid:** Sophus E. Jensen came in from the sheep camps for the holidays, and brought the most encouraging word yet received. He says there is plenty of water now, and the herds are scattering out in the ranges on good feed. Considerable flesh was lost on account of the dry spell, but it is expected to soon regain this now. Mr. Jensen has set out for the desert again.

**Mount Pleasant Pyramid:** Sheriff Burns was considerably worried last week over the absence of one of his boys in the Henry mountains. The young man is down there with his father's sheep, and it being a new country and no word having been received from the boy since storms set in, Mr. Burns was intending to start out to inquire if all was well. Whether he has departed yet or not, we are unable to say.

The stockholders in the Brigham City Co-op held their annual meeting Monday. The business was shown to be in a prosperous condition. A dividend of three per cent was declared. Apostle Lorenzo Snow was elected president and Samuel Smith, L. Snow Jr., Adolph Madsen, Alvin Nichols, Rudger Clawson, A. E. Snow, and Carl Jensen were chosen directors. This is the first time a dividend has been declared for a number of years.

**American Fork Item:** Dr. Bostwick, who is at the head of a new patent medicine company, has located here and will put up a large plant for the manufacture of the medicine, which are, one for rheumatism and malarial fever, a catarrh remedy, a liniment and a hair grower, the latter being a most wonderful discovery, producing hair on anything from an old bachelor to a hair trunk. The machinery is ordered and will arrive soon.

Eben Smith, A. F. Wuensch and Warren Hussey, of Denver, are in the city, on their return from Helene, Nevada, where they have been looking over the Jim Crow and Monitor mines, which S. T. Goube entered into an agreement to sell for \$450,000, as stated in the NEWS some time since. The three gentlemen will visit the Bingham mines, and then return to Denver.

The Mammoth mill closed down at noon yesterday, and there is no certainty as to the time when it will resume. The cause of the shut down is the obstruction of the tramway from the mine to the mill by some parties who claim that the track passes over their ground.

Another gold discovery is reported from Ophir, Tooele county. It is at Larkin's ranch, three miles west of the town. The scene of the new discoveries is probably on the same belt as the mines at Mercur, Juab county. A

large number of locations has been made.

Adjutant General Case, of the Idaho militia, in his official report, gives the number of Idaho militia at 24 commissioned officers and 208 enlisted men, a total of 232. The number of men in the state available for military duty is 13,932.

New Castle, Colorado, has been selected by Ohio parties as a suitable location for a stoneware manufactory. It has good clay and cheap coal. The projectors will manufacture stoneware suitable for fruit preserving for the fruit raisers of the Grand Valley and Utah.

A party of Colorado capitalists and mining men went out to the Camp Floyd and Mercur districts today. Among them was Henry Wolcott, brother of the Centennial state senator of that name. Mr. Wolcott is already largely interested in these districts and has great hopes for the future.

A gentleman who returned to this city from the Camp Floyd district today says that a great deal of work is being done in that part of the Territory and he has strong hopes that with the coming of spring a great camp will be built up there.

An eight-foot vein of ore was uncovered on Monday in the Poorman mine at Cripple Creek, Colorado. It assayed \$65.50 per ton. In the Free Coinage mine a body of gold ore was met with which showed nearly \$5000 to the ton.

**Lehi Banner:** One of our mining men informs us that he has discovered a fine deposit of corundum near our city. This is a mineral of extreme hardness and is much used for making emery wheels. This deposit may prove valuable.

J. C. Leary manager of the Union Stock yards has resigned his position as such to engage in business in Kansas city. He will find a successor in the person of Edward H. Mack, recently connected with the Pueblo Stock yards.

W. L. Pickard reports that in Denver the business men are feeling encouraged over the fact that there December showed up to be the best business month of 1893.

Boise, Idaho, *Statesman*.—It has been definitely decided there will be no Idaho exhibit at the Midwinter fair.

The Hansauer, Germania and Mingo smelters have made a reduction of 10 per cent in wages.

#### PRIESTHOOD MEETING.

The Priesthood of the Salt Lake Stake assembled Saturday at 11 a. m., Elder Angus M. Cannon, president of the Stake, with his counselors, Elders Joseph E. Taylor and Charles W. Penrose, presiding.

There were present of the First Presidency, Wilford Woodruff and George Q. Cannon; of the Apostles, John Henry Smith and Heber J. Grant; Elder Seymour B. Young of the first Council of Seventies.

The roll was called and responded to by twelve pre-idents of Seventies and

eighteen home missionaries. All the wards in the Stake were properly represented excepting the Sixteenth city ward, and Pleasant Green and North Point of the country.

The First, Fourth, Fifth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second quorums of Elders were represented by their presiding officers.

Upon the recommendation of their respective Bishops, twenty-five young men received certificates authorizing their ordination to the office of Elder, each of whom promised to honor and magnify their office and calling if ordained.

The speakers were Presidents Wilford Woodruff and George Q. Cannon, and Elders Angus M. Cannon, Charles W. Penrose and Heber J. Grant.

The subjects treated were the necessity of the Bishops returning recommends for entrance to the Temple in this city every six months; the conscientious settlement of tithing; the full preparation of young men to receive the Melchizedek Priesthood, and the proper exercise of this authority; the necessity of implicit dependence upon prayer to secure temporal and spiritual blessings; and the vast responsibility resting upon those who are called to the work of God.

Communications from President Lorenzo Snow, of the Salt Lake Temple, to the president of the Stake, were read, stating that until further notice members of this Stake will be admitted to the Temple without previous arrangement of days, also that those who are unable to make cash contributions to the Temple may present produce at the Bishop's Store House, and hand in receipt therefor as donation to the Temple. It was also stated that the poor should not hesitate to come forward and perform work in the Temple for their dead, though their means for purposes of donation may be limited.

Bishops of wards and clerks of Elders quorums and other Stake organizations are requested to see that their reports for the six months ending January 31st 1894, are forthcoming at the February Priesthood meeting.

Adjourned until the first Saturday in February.

#### THE EUROPEAN MISSION.

[*Millennial Star*, Dec. 25.]

**Arrivals.**—The following missionaries arrived from Utah per Cunard Line Steamer *Lucania*, Friday evening, December 15, 1893: Albert Edward Jarman, of Salt Lake City, Utah, Jobe Hill, of Clarkston, Utah, and Thorgrim Bjarnason, of Spanish Fork, Utah, all for the British mission. The last named Elder will take up his labors in Iceland. The Elders experienced quite a rough voyage. Considerable sickness prevailed among the passengers and three deaths occurred.

**Appointments.**—Elder Albert E. Jarman has been appointed to labor as traveling elder in the London conference.

Elder Jobe Hill has been appointed to labor as traveling elder in the Irish conference.

Elder Thorgrim Bjarnason has been appointed to labor in Iceland, which island has been detached from the Scandinavian mission and added to the British mission.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Written for this Paper.*

## ORATORY.

The following address was delivered before a recent meeting of the Monday Night Club, by Frank B. Stephens, Esq.:

I have been asked by your committee to read a paper upon the influence of oratory in the nineteenth century. I shall confine myself to its influence in the United States, as that affords a field far too broad to be covered in the limits allotted to this paper.

Emerson says, "Eloquence is the power to translate a truth into language perfectly intelligible to those to whom you speak." A French philosopher says of eloquence, "That the prodigies which it often works in the hands of a single man upon an entire nation, are, perhaps, the most shining testimony of the superiority of one man over another." Emerson also expresses a similar opinion when he says that eloquence is the appropriate organ of the highest personal energy, and in his essay on eloquence he says that "Courage is an indispensable attribute of the orator. There is no true orator who is not a hero. His attitude on the platform requires that he counterbalance his auditory. He is a challenger, and must answer all comers. The orator must ever stand with forward foot, in the attitude of advancing. His speech must be just ahead of the assembly, ahead of the whole human race, or it is superfluous. His speech is not to be distinguished from action; it is the electricity of action. It is action as the general's word of command or chart of battle is action."

The definition of eloquence familiar to every school boy given by Daniel Webster in his oration upon Jefferson and Adams, probably expresses more completely than any other that has ever been given, the attributes of the orator, but is too familiar to need question here.

Matthews says that "Oratory, like satire, is fed by the misfortunes of society. Its element is the whirlwind and the storm, when society is upheaved to its foundation, when the moral and political darkness is thickest, it shines forth with the greatest splendor. As the science of medicine would be useless among a people free from disease, so if there were a Utopia in the world free from crimes and disturbances, there would be no demand for oratory."

Athenian oratory was at its height when the Athenian empire was at its lowest point of degradation. Not at the time when Greece was achieving her glorious victories, but when she was ruled by foreign despot, did Demosthenes herald the dawn of an eloquence never since surpassed. It was when the Roman people were under a terrible oppression that Brutus, waving the bloody knife of Lucretia, burst forth into the terrible denunciations that aroused the populace to drive the Tarquins from Rome, and establish the republic. It was a father's cries and prayers for vengeance, as he rushed from the dead body of Virginia, appealing to his countrymen, that aroused the legions of the Tusculan camp to seize upon the

sacred mount, and achieve another freedom.

So it was when the spirits of the colonists were galled by the unjust laws of George III, that Patrick Henry gave utterance to that speech never to be forgotten in the history of our country which so influenced his hearers, that they rushed forth from the hall re-echoing his cry of "To arms, to arms!"

So it was again, in 1830, when Calhoun and Hayne were stabbing at the very life of the nation with their speeches of nullification and secession, that Webster delivered his memorable effort in the senate of the United States, in reply to Hayne, universally conceded by dispassionate historians as having a greater effect than any other upon the destiny of this nation. When dire necessity arises, Providence furnishes the remedy to meet it.

It is, however, believed by many, that oratory as a force in the destiny of nations, or to influence the actions of men for the time being, is a thing of the past. It is believed by many that in the pulpit, on the platform, before the court, or in legislative halls, oratory has lost its power to thrill the audience, sway the jury, or influence the passage of legislative enactments. To a great extent, this is no doubt true. The present generation is eminently a commercial one. The people of today are devoting their energies to money-getting. Most men now would rather be an Edison with a million than a Webster in debt.

In this latter part of the nineteenth century, the patentee of a quick-selling invention stands a better chance to win success, measured by our standard, than does the student who stores his mind with the grandest utterances of the greatest speakers, and seeks to inspire his fellow-men with patriotic fervor. Shrewd manipulation gains the point—seeing the right man at the right time; keen foresight and shrewd tact is making arrangements with the leaders of various factions—does more towards getting the bill through Congress or the legislature, than any impassioned utterance of the political orator. The question now is, how will the bill, if passed, affect our pockets, or the votes of our constituents? not, how will it affect our liberties or what moral effect will it have?

Eloquence addressed to minds and hearts glowing with patriotic or religious enthusiasm is sublime; eloquence addressed to the pocket-book is ridiculous.

Following the civil war and reconstruction of the southern states, came a long era of commercial prosperity, which, with the exception of occasional depressions like the present, is likely to continue for years to come. Facts and figures now occupy the attention of those who must work; and those who are so rich that they are not compelled to work, are either in pursuit of pleasure or devoted to the arts and belles lettres.

But do not misunderstand me. I do not mean to say that in this last quarter of the century public speakers have no influence. They have; but it is the brief business-like speech, teeming with facts, and not the winged thunderbolt of

rhetorical metaphor, hurled by the impassioned orator, that carries the point.

The people of today are so generally well informed upon all current questions, and take such pride in making up their own minds, that they are not easily swayed by the magnetic speeches of men who, had they lived in the time of Wirt, Clay and Calhoun, would unquestionably have risen to the occasion and ranked with them. Up to very recently, party spirit has steeled the minds of voters against the influence of the speaker. The issues arising out of the slavery question, and the war of the Rebellion, intensified party spirit to a degree never before known. Since 1860 it has been impossible for a Republican to believe that any good can come out of the Nazareth of Democracy, and it is still very hard for a Democrat to vote for a Republican. This party spirit and fear of the party lash, in the speaker himself, has been potent against his power as an orator. The orator, if he would influence men, must be bold, manly and fearless. He must strike for what, in his heart of hearts, he believes to be right, let the blows fall where they will, or his utterances will be a sham. The fear of how his speech may be taken by the church members in one part of his district, or the whisky men in another part, cripples the influence of men who otherwise might speak in tones of thunder and with the effect of lightning.

There is another reason why at the present time men do not become more famous as orators. We unquestionably have men of great oratorical power, but the great commercial enterprises of the day, the great corporations, seize upon these men as soon as they show what is in them, and no man can become a splendid orator in the service of enterprises and corporations that too often compel him to take the side against the rights of the people.

John M. Thurston, general solicitor of the Union Pacific railway, will probably end his days in its service, without leaving a lasting impression behind him as a public speaker, but I think he is, without exception, the most eloquent man I have ever listened to.

Robert G. Ingersoll, in his nomination of James G. Blaine, where he described him as "The plumed knight," carried the convention by storm. In the days of Burke, Chatham and Sheridan he would, I believe, have outranked any of them as an orator. Had it not been for his unfortunate attacks upon the Bible and Christianity, at a time when infidelity fed him with flattery, he would undoubtedly be the greatest American orator of today. In personal magnetism and in the power to express beautiful sentiments in the most touching language, he has on equal. There are many other men in the United States who possess the natural qualifications of great orators and should there be a national crisis would no doubt become famous, but whose names for reasons before stated are not likely to pass into history as those of great speakers.

Let us, however, turn back to the second quarter of the nineteenth century, when historians concede that oratorical power was potent in our destiny, and a study of its influence at this time and of the conditions that rendered it possible may give us another answer to the question of why it is not more

effective today. In the history of the United States there have been two periods in which the power of oratory was supremely felt; from 1760 to 1785, or during the time of the securing of the independence by the American colonies; and from 1825 or 1830 to 1860, when the questions of nullification, states rights and slavery were before the people. It is of the later period that I shall particularly speak; but in order to understand the later, we must refer to the earlier.

The conditions in the last half of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth centuries were peculiarly favorable to oratorical influence. We were then a homogeneous people; we were alike in impulse, language and education. A great majority of us were English-speaking Americans. The nations of continental Europe had not yet poured their millions upon us, who neither understand our language nor appreciate our institutions. We were a people dominated by strong moral convictions. The strong moral energy of the Pilgrims and other colonists who came to the New World to seek political and religious liberty was still potent among us.

The latter part of the eighteenth century had been richly fruited with enlarged civil and religious liberty. Mirabeau in France, Curran, Erskine, Chatham, Burke and Fox, in England; Patrick Henry, Adams, Jefferson and Hamilton, in America, had in the latter part of the eighteenth century given utterance to sentiments of liberty and patriotism that were declined by every school boy in the first half of the nineteenth. It was not then in bad form to show a little enthusiasm for our native land. The American flag was always hailed with a cheer. The Fourth of July was a great day. It was not then the fashion to be English. The men who now turn up their "trousers" because it rains in London, would then have been tarred and feathered. In the schools, patriotic speeches were learned by heart. There were not as many books in the homes, but the quality averaged better. A copy of Milton was in almost every farm-house. The light literature was not there, consequently no temptation to read it to the exclusion of the other. In the schools every Friday afternoon was given up to rhetorical culture. Choice extracts from ancient and modern classics were memorized and made a part of the very fiber of the young student's nature. A contempt for the classics and a craze for a smattering of the sciences had not yet entered our colleges. Daniel Webster never spent a day dissecting the tail of a tadpole, and he probably did not know the difference between a gasteropod and a cephalopod, except that his knowledge of Latin and Greek would tell him at once that the one has its feet upon its stomach, and the other on its head.

The great orators of this and the last century were educated mainly in mathematics and classics, and more classics than mathematics. Pitt, from his earliest boyhood, had his powers of speech and expression trained by reciting daily choice passages from the best English authors, by rendering aloud passages of Greek and Roman orations in choice English. He familiarized himself thoroughly with Milton and Shakespeare, and learned page after page by heart. The same was true of Fox, Curran,

Erskine and Burke. Burke had Cicero's orations at his tongue's end, and Webster read and re-read the Greek, Roman and English classics, until they were a part of his very being, and his own thoughts took wing upon those vehicles of expression that will never cease to excite the wonder and admiration of those who study them.

Take a homogeneous people speaking the same language, all imbued with the spirit of patriotism, generally familiar with the speeches of great champions of liberty, ancient and modern, most of whom had heard from the lips of revolutionary patriots the story of Lexington, Bunker Hill and Valley Forge, let such an audience be addressed by a man of great moral and intellectual force, able to clothe his thoughts in choice language, and at the same time perfectly intelligible to his hearers, on an occasion when the liberties of the people and the safety of the nation is threatened, and you have conditions highly favorable to the effective influence of oratory. Such were the conditions in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The influence of the orator was not greatly felt in the first quarter. There were many heated discussions in Congress and upon the stump; but after the war of 1812, the questions were less of principle than of expediency. It was not until 1829, when treason and disunion appeared in the nullification sentiments of South Carolina, that the occasion was presented for great oratorical effort. In this period, Daniel Webster towers above his fellows like an oak above the underbrush.

Matthews says, "Doubtless Calhoun had a more acute and metaphysical mind; Clay had a more electric and magnetic nature, and showed a far keener sagacity in divining public sentiment, and in sweeping the strings of popular feeling, but in sheer intellectual might, in that comprehensiveness of vision which sees all sides of a subject, and judges it in all its relations, in that largeness and weight of utterance which gives the greatest impressiveness to everything one says, and in hard logic which links conclusion to conclusion like a chain of iron, neither Clay nor Calhoun, nor any other American was ever equal to Webster! On small subjects he was dull. As Grattan said of Flood, Put a distaff in his hand, and like Hercules he makes sad work of it; but give him a thunder bolt, and he has the arm of Jove."

It was, says the same writer, "On momentous occasions, when great public interests were at stake, that the full might of his intellect was visible. When feeble men, awed by the darkness of the political sky, fled for shelter from the tempest, he rushed forth exultingly to the elemental war, with all his faculties stimulated to their utmost. When the thunders of nullification muttered in the distance, he coolly watched the coming storm, and when it burst, he bared his head to the bolts, like the mammoth of tradition, shaking them off as they fell."

When Hayne concluded his speech, it was feared by the friends of the Constitution that he could not be answered; but Webster thoroughly and completely vanquished him. His speech was so widely read, and carried such conviction, and the entire North became so indoctrinated with his views of the structure of our government, that when his

bones lay mouldering at Marshfield, the North was ready to fight to a man against the heresy of secession.

I believe that every school-boy today should read and re-read and commit to memory the peroration of his speech in reply to Hayne, beginning:

"When my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on states severed, discordant, belligerent! on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original luster, not a stripe erased or polluted, not a single star obscured, bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as 'What is all this worth?' Nor those other words of delusion and folly, 'Liberty first, and Union afterwards;' but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every American heart, liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Parker gives the period from 1830 to 1860 as the golden age of American oratory, and certain it is that all of the conditions most favorable to oratorical influence were present. Eloquence existed "in the subject, in the man and in the occasion." Since the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of the Constitution, no such critical period had been known.

An influence similar to that wielded by Webster in the North, was exercised by Calhoun and Hayne in the South. As Webster stemmed the tide of nullification flowing toward the North, and united the entire North in the support of the Constitution, so Calhoun filled the entire South with the spirit of secession and opposition to the Constitution.

During the period from 1830 until 1845, Webster was the reliance of the entire North in the support of the Constitution; and his power was undiminished until the slavery question became all important, and the odious compromise act of 1850 was passed. I wish the historian might have recorded that Webster took the same exalted stand upon the slavery question that he did in the defense of the Constitution. Had he done so, the world could not endure long enough to dim the lustre of his fame. An opportunity so grand the world had never seen; four million slaves in a nation whose boast was the liberty of its people! the slave power greedily extending its bounds until the whole North was threatened! Then, indeed, was the time when the matchless orator might have taken a stand that would truly have made his name immortal. But he favored the compromise act of 1850. As Secretary of State he took unnecessary ground in favor of slavery, and though James Russell Lowell says that at the meeting in Faneuil Hall in 1850, those who came as accusers remained his captives, the fact remains that he ceased to be the idol of the North. It was left for men of less intellectual power but with greater moral courage to combat the extension



of slavery and champion the cause of freedom.

William Lloyd Garrison began the fight when to speak of the abolition of slavery was to be dragged from a Boston church by Boston citizens, who tried to hang him for uttering the sentiment. We can now hardly appreciate the splendid manhood of such men as John Quincy Adams, who presented petition after petition in the House of Representatives for the abolition of slavery, when his only reward was threatened expulsion. William Lloyd Garrison, John Quincy Adams, Wendell Phillips, Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore Parker, Joshua R. Giddings and many others whom I can not recall—with them culminated this period of American oratory of which I have spoken. They rose to Emerson's definition of an orator; they stood with forward foot in advance of their auditory, challenging all comers. They dared to lift their voices when to do so was to be scoffed at and spit upon by the very ones whose commendations would have been most dear to them.

It was at this time that pulpit oratory reached its zenith. The ministers were among the first to come to their senses on the slavery question, and from brave old Peter Cartwright in Illinois to Theodore Parker in Boston and Beecher in Brooklyn, Methodist, Unitarian, Congregational and all, from the pulpits all over the land, freedom's orators pleaded for the removal of the stain upon our national honor for which every true American yet blushes.

Abraham Lincoln, while not a brilliant orator, yet possessed such power as a public speaker that between 1850 and 1860 he probably exercised more influence upon the voters of the North than any other one man, and, his biographers claim, more than all other men together. His Cooper Institute speech was a revelation to the United States of his power as a public speaker. Lincoln was not a magnetic speaker, but he possessed the power to convince men by sheer force of logic. His style of oratory was perfectly suited to the popular mind of the time in which he spoke. The people of the North, during the few years immediately preceding the war of the rebellion, were not in a mood to be carried away by oratorical platitudes. They thought intensely upon the questions of the day, and what they wanted was not a magnetic speaker, but one who could aid their own reason in arriving at the right conclusion. Lincoln was a thorough master of the fundamental principles underlying the constitution of the United States, and of the principles of human rights. The closing paragraph of his first inaugural shows the tenderness and pathos of which his great heart was capable. His is a character which should be studied by every American youth. He was the ideal statesman of the last half of the nineteenth century. No other American, no other human being could have taken his place. Webster, although by far a more powerful speaker and greater master of language, and in some respects, of far greater intellect, had not that greatness of soul which made Lincoln almost godlike; taking the whole country, rebels and all, into his embrace, and doing fearlessly, impartially and sympathetically, exact justice to all.

With the freedom of the slave and the death of Lincoln, this period of

oratory passed away. Great-hearted Abraham Lincoln, emancipator of millions, the golden age of American oratory went out with his life. It came in the muttering thunder of assaults upon the Constitution; it culminated in the tempest of anti-slavery agitation and disunion; it passed away midst the sobbing of broken-hearted mothers of soldiers dead, with a mournful requiem for the martyred President slain. Let me end with the closing words of his first inaugural:

"In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have a most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it.

"We are not enemies, but friends; we must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave, to every loving heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

#### CHURCH THEOLOGY CLASS.

Instructor James E. Talmage called the assembly to order promptly at 12:30 p.m. Prayer was offered by Elder R. K. Thomas. After the consideration of an incidental question, the review of the previous lesson was taken up and the subject of baptism finished. The class was recommended to read up and study more on every subject connected with the Articles of Faith, as only those topics more directly bearing upon the doctrines mentioned, could be discussed in the regular course of these lectures. Passing on, the last part of the Fourth Article of Faith received attention.

We believe that the first principles and ordinances of the gospel are: (4) Laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost. The promise was made by all the true servants of God who taught water-baptism, that the Holy Ghost should follow. John the Baptist proclaimed: "I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance but he that cometh after me, is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear, he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire." Baptism of water and of the Spirit were always associated by Christ and his teachings among men. He said it was necessary that he should go to the Father, that the "Comforter" might be sent and they should remain in Jerusalem until that promise was fulfilled. And when on the day of Pentecost, there "came a sound from heaven as of a rushing mighty wind," while "there appeared cloven tongues like as of fire" they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and the multitude asked: "Men and brethren, what shall we do?" On condition of their repenting and being baptized, Peter said, they should receive the Holy Ghost. Book of Mormon prophets and apostles promised the same gift, Alma stating that baptism by water alone was incomplete.

The Lord speaking through Joseph Smith in our day makes the same assurance: "Therefore, as I said unto mine Apostles I say unto you again, that every soul who believeth on your words, and is baptized by water for the remission of sins, shall receive the Holy Ghost."

The lecturer next considered the personality and office of the Holy Ghost. In the Doctrine and Covenants he, the Holy Ghost, is described as a personage of spirit, possessing personal attributes.

What the spirit is, we all cannot at present fully understand. It is a characteristic of the weakness of the human intellect that things heavenly can only be made known to us by comparisons. Through His attributes we may form a conception as far as necessary for our study. The Holy scriptures inform us that He is the great teacher that came after the other great teacher had left; further that He testifies, reproves, speaks, commands, intercedes, searches, is grieved, and knoweth all things. Nephi, as recorded, spoke to him as one man speaks to another. To understand that by which the delicate fibers of our conscious organism are affected something higher than human reason is required. Of nature's many phenomena around us but few are understood by men; yet to make comparisons with even those inexplicable, we would only belittle the wonderful manifestations of that mighty Spirit.

In considering those who are the recipients of the Holy Ghost it may be stated that all men have some measure given unto them, since it is the Spirit of life, of truth in art, science and history. Yet the special gift referred to consists in the right to a continually increasing portion of that spirit, the authoritative claim, which shall ever remain with the faithful. Its bestowal is to follow the acceptable baptism in water. Man's tabernacle may thus become a temple of the Holy Ghost, to be enlightened, purified and sanctified—and we are correctly warned against defiling the place inhabited by such a spirit.

Benediction was pronounced by Elder Joseph E. Taylor.

#### FATHER WILLIAM PROBERT.

A correspondent writing from Holden, Millard county, under date of Jan. 3, says: Father William Probert died here suddenly this morning. He got out of bed and made a fire at three o'clock a.m., and at five was lifeless. He and his wife have had a bad cough and got up to warm themselves to see if it would not stop their coughing. They then went back to bed. At five this morning Sister Probert called for her husband to again make a fire. He did not answer so she put her hand on him and found he was cold. He had been dead perhaps an hour. There was no one but the aged couple in the house and Sister Probert had to dress herself and go one block to Brother John Crawling to whom she conveyed the sorrowful news. Brother Probert was a native of Herefordshire, England, where he was born on November 3, 1818. He joined the Church in 1848.

Durango, Colo., papers warn miners and prospectors not to come to the La Plata gold fields before spring.

## THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Soon after the organization of the two houses of the Legislature at their first session on Monday the 8th, Governor West's message was read before a joint session of both houses. The message was read by the chief executive himself. It was received with applause and two thousand copies of the same were ordered printed for distribution. The full text of the document is as follows:

Gentlemen—As citizens of Utah I congratulate you and myself that it is more than probable in welcoming you, which I heartily do, that it is my pleasure to greet our last Territorial Legislative Assembly.

The early passage of the enabling act for the admission of the Territory into the Union, which now seems assured, will require the assembling of a convention which will formulate the fundamental principles that shall control the new State, and the meeting of a new Legislature that will follow, to readjust our laws to meet the changed conditions, admonish us of the propriety of confining present legislation to matters of urgent necessity, and the taking of preliminary steps only in the inauguration of new subjects of importance, which will require time for their completion.

Believing in the wisdom of such a course, I have endeavored to so confine my recommendations.

## UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The question of the advisability of consolidating and making one institution of the University of Utah and the Agricultural College, has been the subject of much recent interesting discussion. The present site and ground for the University are considered unsuitable and insufficient, and a bill looking to obtaining a more suitable location on the Fort Douglas Military Reservation was introduced in the last Congress and reintroduced in the present Congress. It is expected that favorable action will be taken when the bill is reached. The pending statehood bill provides for the donation of public lands to the University and to the College. Both institutions have been established by and fostered and nurtured by liberal appropriations from the Territory and each is in successful operation. In view of the existing situation and the grave importance of the question, I would respectfully suggest the wisdom at this time of making only necessary appropriations for the successful carrying on of the respective institutions under present conditions, thus affording ample time for a complete investigation, and thorough discussion of the question of consolidation.

## COMMISSION ON IRRIGATION.

In my message to the Legislative Assembly six years ago I submitted the following:

"The great value of water to our people, and the prosperity to flow from a complete utilization of our supply, is readily recognized by all. I recommend the appointment of a commission of three persons, one of whom at least shall be required to be a competent civil engineer, skilled in his science; the commission to be

charged with the duty of making a full and exhaustive investigation of the question, and required to report to the next Legislative Assembly the result of its labors, with such suggestions as it may be enabled to make, for the inauguration of a comprehensive and thorough system of irrigation for the use of our reclaimed lands and the reclamation of other lands. Necessary appropriations for this purpose I recommend.

Time, and the agitation of, and the increased interest in the question of irrigation, has confirmed me in the view that much good would come from the action of such a commission, and I respectfully ask your favorable consideration.

## CAPITOL BUILDING.

Being advised of the request of the Capitol commission (its report will follow later) for an appropriation of \$125,000 to begin the construction of the Capitol by building a wing, which will furnish necessary offices for the present, in my opinion it should be granted.

It would be judicious economy to make the saving that would result from doing so. The rents that would have to be paid to secure necessary and suitable accommodations for the different branches and offices of the government, would be much more than the interest upon the investment. The building would provide more appropriate and better quarters in which the business of the people could be transacted than could possibly be obtained elsewhere. A permanent building for the purpose must sooner or later be erected, and the advantages to accrue to our material men and laborers to prosecute the work are obvious.

## MONUMENT TO BRIGHAM YOUNG.

A Memorial association has been inaugurated by a number of our citizens to erect a suitable monument in honor of Brigham Young. They have contracted with a Utah artist who has furnished the design for, and has it part completed a great work. It would seem that no more fitting and appropriate site could be selected for the erection of such a memorial to Governor Young than the Capitol grounds of the Territory of which he was the first Governor and of the state of which he was the pioneer statesman and founder.

I recommend that you take such steps as you may deem advisable to obtain the desired end.

## A MILITIA RECOMMENDED.

A properly organized militia is almost a necessity of a well ordered, free commonwealth. Our young men, for several years with commendable patriotic manliness, have been ready and willing to assume the duties and responsibilities of service and have only awaited the direction and authority of the law makers to give us a military establishment which will be the pride of the inter-mountain country. Of the appropriations made by the general government in aid of the State and Territorial militia, \$75,057.05 had been allotted to this Territory up to June 30, 1889, and none since that time. In view of our early admission as a state into the Union, let us by prompt enactment of a law enable our people to avail them-

selves of their desires and opportunities to establish a military force and thus, as in all other respects, show that our Territory is well prepared and fitted for admission into the Union of States.

## EIGHT HOURS A DAY'S WORK.

Entertaining a firm conviction that the happiness of mankind would be greatly contributed to by lessening the hours of labor, I earnestly recommend in the interest of this great reform, an act providing that eight hours shall constitute a day's work on all public works.

## AMEND AND REVISE THE LIEN LAW.

Our mechanics' lien law is imperfect and needs revising and amending. I commend to your wisdom the preparation and enactment of a wise and just measure that will fully protect the material men and laborers.

## TERRITORIAL WARRANTS SHOULD BE KEPT AT PAR.

For years the managers of public institutions of the Territory have been compelled, in order to sustain them, to borrow money at a high rate of interest and without authority of law to do so.

The holders of Territorial warrants have been compelled often to submit to heavy discounts to realize on them. Such a grievous and shameful condition should be promptly remedied, and no longer tolerated. There is no reasonable excuse why all the debtors of this rich and prosperous Territory should not be promptly and fully paid, and its warrants be at all times as good as coin.

## REPORTS OF PUBLIC OFFICERS AND INSTITUTIONS.

The following reports made to the Governor I lay before you:

The Auditor of Public Accounts, the Treasurer, the Librarian, the Sealer of Weights and Measures, the President and Directors of the Desert Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.

In due time you will receive reports from the Regents of the University of Utah, the Trustees of the Agricultural College, Directors of the Insane Asylum and Trustees of the Reform School, informing you of the progress, condition and the needs of the respective institutions.

## DELAYED LEGISLATION.

I earnestly request that the Assembly may so dispose of business before it that ample time for investigation and deliberation on all measures sent them may be given to the Governor. It is too often the case that the most important legislation is crowded into the last days of the session and must be hastily and inconsiderately disposed of.

Animated, as I do not doubt we all are, with the great purpose of serving the people well, I invoke God's blessing upon your labors, that they may redound to His glory and the people's good.

CALEB W. WEST.  
Executive Mansion, Salt Lake City, Utah, January 8, 1894.

Durango, Colo., people are pleased to hear that Otto Mears, the "pathfinder" and roadbuilder, has accepted the position of manager of the Standard Smelting and Refining company at Durango.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—The British ship *Volga*, with 840 Chinese laborers on board, from Calcutta to Demerara and Philadelphia, was lost off Windward islands December 10th, says a report received here today. It is believed several of the Chinese were drowned. The *Volga* had on board 1050 tons of rice, besides a quantity of other stores, but that was all lost.

DENVER, Jan. 2.—One of the evil effects of Governor Waite calling an extra session of the legislature was made apparent today. The banking house of White & Co., New York, had contracted to take \$400,000 worth of the public improvement bonds of this city. They today wired, withdrawing all negotiations until after it is determined what the legislature will do.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A *Herald* special from Managua, Jan. 2, says the war between Nicaragua and Honduras has begun in good earnest. Already Policarpo Bonilla, leader of the Honduran insurgents, has invaded Honduras from the Nicaragua lines, captured the town of Yugaran, set up a provisional government in the town and President Zellaya, of Nicaragua, has been recognized as authority. The provisional government was set up in the town of Corpus on Dec. 30, the day on which that place was captured by Bonilla, after five hours' siege. President Vazquez's losses in the engagement were twenty-three killed and five wounded. The invaders had two killed and several wounded.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Polish newspapers publish accounts of a recent attempt to poison the czar of Russia at a banquet. The fish course was only half consumed and the czar ordered the remainder sent to an orphan asylum. Later, the czar, the orphans and all who partook of the fish were taken sick, and an investigation showed that the fish had been poisoned.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 2.—A large crowd of unemployed men, accompanied by women, many carrying children in their arms, marched to the city hall this morning demanding work from the city. When informed that there was no work, they made many threats. One leader said: "We will have work or tear down the city hall. Our families are suffering. We must have employment or bread." The police dispersed them.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 3.—A cut in granulated sugar, placing it nominally at 4 cents a pound but really at 3.74 cents to favored rebate dealers, the lowest price on record, has been made by the sugar trust. The object of the reduction is to influence Congress. There are, however, several other causes. The general trade depression which has limited buying is an important factor. Another element is the increase in the Cuban crop, which for the present season is estimated at 1,006,000 tons against 840,000 tons last year.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Ostend boat was unable to land passengers owing to the severity of the weather. Terrible weather with much snow is reported in all parts of England. Severe weather prevails throughout Germany.

The drifting of ice in the Rhine has interrupted navigation on the river.

A severe storm is reported to have done much damage in the Baltic ports, and several disasters to the shipping are anticipated. Full details of the storm have not yet been obtained, but there is no doubt that much damage is done.

In France and Germany the sea coast is being made the scene of the greatest damage.

EVANSTON, Wyo., Jan. 3.—Webster & Moran of this place have patented a machine for clearing the ground of sage brush. The machine is made with a large revolving cylinder filled with teeth which will pull the brush up by the roots.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 3.—Unless something of an unexpected nature turns up, the Corbett-Mitchell battle will surely take place. If found impossible to pull the fight off in this city, a secret battle ground will be selected within the limits of Duval or St. John's county, and the contest will go on as if nothing had happened.

FORT MONROE, Va., Jan. 3.—The marriage of Senator Faulkner and Miss Whiting took place at 5 o'clock this afternoon in the old St. John's church, Hampton, to the music of the bridal march from Lohengrin, sung by eight young lady friends of the bride, with organ and orchestra accompanying. The senator and his bride left for the South tonight.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The secretary of state and the British ambassador are pursuing negotiations for an agreement upon regulations to police the Bering sea. It is important that these regulations be agreed upon before the opening of the sealing season.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 3.—In the United States court of Frankfort Judge Barr appointed J. W. Buchanan receiver of the Southern Land Improvement company. The failure seems to be an unusually bad one. There were not sufficient realizable assets to pay the commission of the assignee.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—Telegrams from Barcelona say ten arrested anarchist leaders were handed over by the civil authorities to the military authorities, owing to the fact that the latter have declared that the prisoners were accomplices of Pallas in the attempt upon the life of General Compo, and must consequently be tried by martial law. The anarchists were terror-stricken when handed over to the officers, as they expected they were being led out for immediate execution.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Extremely cold weather prevails here and on the continent.

The gale on the English Channel is so severe that the mail boats are unable to cross.

TOLEDO, Jan. 4.—Careful estimate of the losses by last night's fire foot up to three-quarters of a million dollars. It was by far the greatest fire Toledo has ever suffered. The wind carried burning brands half a mile to the northeast, and only the vigilance of the house owners who watched their premises and extinguished incipient blazes, prevented a general conflagration.

TOPEKA, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Lease has filed quo warranto proceedings in the supreme court against M. Freeborn, appointed by Governor Lewellyn as her successor on the state board of charities.

DENVER, Jan. 4.—Twenty-five members of the lower house, called to meet in extra session next Wednesday, held a caucus and decided that on account of the many subjects of local importance, such as state reservoir, irrigating ditches, etc., which would give work to the unemployed, it would be best not to adjourn at once, as suggested.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The pension office has decided in view of the act of Congress of Dec. 21st, 1893, it no longer has the right to withhold the pension of Judge Long, of Michigan, and has directed that he be again placed on the pension rolls.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan. 4.—Caroline Sankey, formerly a pauper in Lyecoming county, but now an accomplished belle, is living at 1120 Twenty-first street, San Francisco, with the family of Charles Scoggins. She has just been declared heiress to a fortune of \$100,000.

Samuel Sankey was a pioneer of 1849. He had a boy, who was drowned while swimming in Mission creek. The father saw a little orphan niece, adopted her and took her to his lonely home.

Sankey died possessed of \$12,000 in money and Chicago real estate worth \$10,000, besides a tannery in Mifflinburg said to be worth \$50,000, and notes and judgments for over \$9,000. Before his death Caroline had found a friend in Charles S. Scoggins of San Francisco, and when Sankey's death came Scoggins was appointed her guardian and applied to Judge Coffey for letters of administration on her adopted father's estate. This application was combated by John Sankey, on behalf of Pennsylvania relatives. Thus began a long legal struggle which has just ended.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 4.—The existence of a new secret national labor organization was discovered here this afternoon through a secret meeting of the national committee. The order was secretly founded in Chicago, Dec. 27th, by representatives from thirty-seven states, and is called the Ancient Order of Loyal Americans.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 4.—Isaac T. Van Duser, a prominent railroad contractor and builder, died, aged 77. In 1841 he built the first railway in the United States at New York, and shortly after built the Hudson River Railroad from Poughkeepsie to New York City.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The severe cold continues throughout Great Britain. The temperature in many places is the lowest known. Though the thermometer registers five to ten degrees above zero, the suffering is as great as when it is twenty below in the United States. People are entirely unprepared for it and the suffering among the poor is intense. There have been many deaths from exposure. Outdoor work is entirely suspended.

The gale in the channel has somewhat abated and the mail boats have resumed their trips. Tidal streams are frozen solid, and a heavy snowstorm prevails.

Reports from Spain say that most in

tense cold prevails there. At Zorita the temperature is ten degrees above; at Burgos several people are frozen to death. Snow is still falling and the cold is increasing.

The same conditions prevail in Russia. At Moscow the temperature is 26 below zero; at Nijoi-Novgorod, 34 below; at Kharkoff, 28 below.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—There was a good attendance at the Democratic caucus last night. Holman presided. It is estimated that 147 out of the total of 216 House Democrats were present.

Wheeler made a vigorous speech against putting coal and iron on the free list.

Speaker Crisp followed. He offered a resolution declaring it the duty of every Democrat to vote for consideration of the tariff bill, and also the duty of all Democrats to attend the sessions of the House and maintain a quorum until the tariff bill is disposed of.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—[Special].—The Republicans, aided by a score of disaffected Democrats, close the week with a continuation of their obstructive tactics. The call of the House developed 270 present. On motion to adopt the report of the committee on rules requiring the consideration of the tariff bill, 169 Democrats answered the roll call. To make a quorum 179 are necessary. The incessant repetition of roll call looks like child's play, while the crowded galleries wait day after day for the opening of the tariff debate. Doubtless Monday will enable the Democrats to get a quorum and overcome the obstacles. The tariff bill will probably pass during January. The income tax will be the great bone of contention. C. R.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—Captain Munger's report to the treasury department of the arrival of the revenue cutter Corwin at San Francisco, stated that the vessel sailed from Honolulu on December 24th, but gave nothing else of interest. This is two days later than the Associated Press report from Auckland.

The incredulity expressed by the state department yesterday concerning the exclusive Associated Press news from Auckland has been changed by the receipt of a cipher dispatch brought by the cutter Corwin, which fully confirmed the Associated Press news. It seems the queen reconsidered her objections to the conditions exacted by this government and that Minister Willis has proceeded on the line of his original instructions, notifying the provisional government that they are expected to retire and allow the restoration of the queen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—A sensational murder occurred here this afternoon. Harry G. Poole, a young man well known about town and of a well-to-do family, was shot and almost instantly killed by Mrs. Shattuck, the aged mother of Estrulla Shattuck, a young and pretty chorus girl of the Tivoli Opera house, who severed her connection with the Tivoli company last night and was to have left the city tomorrow with Henderson's Sinbad company.

Young Poole was summoned to Miss Shattuck's home, on Stevenson street, this morning, where the girl's mother met him, and demanded that he marry Miss Shattuck at once. Poole refused and Mrs. Shattuck put a pistol to his temple and shot him dead.

The woman was arrested for murder, and is now a raving maniac at the city prison. The girl is also in hysterics and unable to talk.

NOGALES, Ariz., Jan. 7.—It is stated that the Aztec Indians intend to join the Yaquis in their fight against the Mexican government. Prisoners captured by Tecopa have said they are Aztecs, but this is not believed. As a general thing the Aztecs are far above the average, in point of culture, of any citizen of Sonora. The most of them speak and write English as well as Spanish. They say they school their children in their houses, independent of the Mexican government. An impression has long existed that the Aztecs are in sympathy with the Yaquis, but, strange to say, none have ever been found in the soldiery.

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 6.—A New's Fort, Hancock, Texas, special: Last Monday, J. H. Bond, of the Corrites ranch, Chihuahua, in company with Luis Acosta and four assistants, left there for Rancho Borrero, forty miles below, to gather stock. After completing their work they started back, and when ten miles from the ranch were surrounded by a band of twenty-five Mexican revolutionists, under command of General Ochoa, and relieved of six mules, fifteen horses, eleven revolvers, saddles and ammunition, and carried back to the ranch, where all the provisions and everything useful were taken off, including all the laborers who were enlisted.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 7.—A dispatch from Janapy says a special runner from Tatti brings news that Lobengula has arrived on the banks of the Zambezi with 2000 young and well-armed warriors. Small bodies of Matateles are concentrating around Lovats.

ROME, Jan. 7.—A crowd of workmen tonight assembled in the Transvere quarter and marched to the center of Rome, bearing two red flags and shouting, "Live socialism!" "Live Sicilian martyr!" Police on guard at the passage of Garibaldi's bridge ordered the crowd to disperse, but the latter opened fire on the police with revolvers, and during the riot which followed a policeman was stabbed with a dagger. Finally the police succeeded in dispersing the crowd, and in capturing two red flags and two anarchists.

A mob yesterday evening attacked and disarmed a corporal refusing to join in the seditious cries, and afterwards they brutally beat him with cudgels.

A manifesto signed by the socialist deputies has been circulated at Modena. It says the deputies are going to Sicily to force the government to take proper and beneficent measures to restore peace.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The House proceedings opened with a lively tilt between Boutelle and Reed against the ruling of the Speaker, on the Hawaiian resolution as a question of privilege.

With a vigorous and long continued thumping the Speaker ordered the roll called on the previous question demanded by the committee on rules, on the report of order of business. The roll developed 189 Democrats answering aye, ten more than a quorum. After the discussion Wilson by consent modified the order of business as

follows: General debate and night sessions this week; five minutes rule for amendment during two weeks; final vote on the Wilson bill the 29th of January; voting at 8 o'clock; adoption of the report.

The report of the committee on rules was adopted; 185 to 1.

LANDER, Wyo., Jan. 8.—A peculiar kind of lung disease affecting horses is prevalent along Owl creek and vicinity of Embar, in the northern part of Fremont county. The Embar Cattle company recently lost a valuable stallion besides several other animals which have not died but are rendered unfit for further use.

ROME, Jan. 8.—Rev. Father Wiso of the church of St. Lucia and sacristan of that church, arrested on Saturday with the priest's sister and nephew on suspicion of being connected with the revolutionists and subsequently released on the ground that a thousand or more letters found at their residences had been confided to them, they being ignorant of their contents, was rearrested this morning.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 8.—The government thermometer registered this morning twenty-three below, the coldest of the season. Private thermometers run as high as thirty and thirty-five below.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Samuel A. Merritt, Utah, chief justice of the Supreme court of Utah. Receiver of Public Money—Frank Harris of Salt Lake City, Utah.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The investigation of the water resources of the United States undertaken by the geological survey has been practically completed. The work was commenced in October, 1889, with the object of determining the quantity of water available for irrigation of arid lands in the West or for the use as water power. Studies have been made of most of the drainage basins west of the 100th meridian as well as several of the "catchments" of the East. Scientists have devoted a large part of the time in examining the run offs of the Missouri, Arkansas, Rio Grande and Snake rivers. "It does not appear probable," said Geologist F. Newell, "that even as high as 10 per cent of the land now owned by the government can ever be irrigated. In fact, there is not sufficient supply of water to bring under cultivation an arid region equal to that which has passed into the hands of individuals and corporations. There are, however, localities where thousands of acres can be profitably irrigated by construction of dams and irrigating canals."

Attorney W. H. Holcomb was publicly horsewhipped on the streets of Los Angeles, Cal., on Friday afternoon, by his divorced wife and a woman named Hylands. Mrs. Hyland a week ago brought disbarment proceedings against Holcomb, alleging that he used his wife as a dummy for other women in divorce cases. Holcomb is a prominent attorney and politician. The affair created the greatest sensation. It is said the women were afraid that Holcomb would attack their characters in court, and planned a public castigation for effect.

*Written for this Paper.*

## CHOCTAW INDIANS.

Having given a brief sketch of the Cherokees in a previous article, I will now give your readers the benefit of the information I obtained concerning the Choctaws during my recent labors among them. After spending a short time at Manard, we went to Briartown, the headquarters for the southern part of the territory, including the Choctaw Nation. There we were kindly received by Brother Seaborn G. Mabry and wife. Brother Mabry is a white man from Georgia, but his wife is part Cherokee, and was the first of her people to embrace the Gospel. She and her husband were baptized by Elder Joseph H. Felt while he was laboring in the Indian Territory with Elder M. W. Dalton in 1884. Since that time their house has been open to the Elders. At first the labors of the Elders were confined to the Cherokee nation, but the field has been constantly spreading into the surrounding nations.

Leaving Briartown we crossed the Canadian river, the dividing line between the nations, and found ourselves among the Choctaws. So far the Elders have not been as successful here as in the Cherokee nation, though some of the Indians have embraced the Gospel and are witnesses to the fact that the signs follow the true believer. Among this number is Sister Louisa Griffith, a half-breed Choctaw nearly seventy years of age, who was restored to health and has since done her own work to the surprise of her former acquaintances. Many others are investigating, and the prejudice is gradually disappearing.

It is a trait of the Indian people to be very cautious, and not to rush into anything hastily, therefore they are very slow about accepting the Gospel. This fact is easily accounted for. So many whites have gone among them for the express purpose of taking advantage of them, that the Indians have lost confidence in the whites, and will not have much to do with them until they become acquainted. There also have been many false reports circulated among them by the whites concerning the Mormon people, and when they once form an opinion it is difficult to change it. Some are very indifferent and do not care to listen to the Gospel, while others seem interested, and desire to learn all they can about their forefathers, as well as the plan of salvation.

As the Indians have kept no history of themselves it is difficult to obtain a correct account of them for many generations back. It is said by some of the principal men among the Choctaws that the four tribes—Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek and Seminole—were at one time united as one tribe called "Muskooges." Others deny this, and as there is no record of it, we cannot prove either claim. But it is almost certain that the Choctaws and Chickasaws were originally the same people, and according to tradition their king died and left twin sons. These two sons both claimed the right to succeed their father, and as neither would relinquish his claim a war was the result. The names of the brothers being Choctaw and Chickasaw, their followers took upon them the name of

their respective leaders, separated into two tribes, and have since been known by these names.

The Choctaws at one time occupied what is now Alabama and Georgia, but afterwards removed to Mississippi, where they remained until they were brought west by the government. Prior to the Revolutionary war the kings were appointed by the British, and still farther back the French had the choosing of the crowned head. The next officers to the king were the chiefs, each "iksa" or clan having one principal and subordinate chiefs. Next in rank were the capitalists and warriors, who were dominant over the tillers of the soil, etc. There were six of these "iksas," and they lived apart from each other. They never married outside their own "iksa," as their laws prohibited them from so doing, until 1836, when this law was repealed. The most enlightened of the "iksas" was the Hyah-pah-tuk-kalo. The royal house or house of kings was of this clan, and was called the "Hattak-i-hollatah" (Beloved of the people). None but those of royal blood were permitted to occupy the throne.

Before there were any missionaries among them the Choctaws believed in the Great Spirit, and their customs and habits are evidence that they are of Israelitish origin. Though many of them accepted the Christian religion, they did not relinquish their old customs and superstitions, in the shape of burning or otherwise torturing and killing those accused of witchcraft, until 1834, at which time laws were passed prohibiting such deeds.

After consenting to the allotment of their lands in Mississippi and the adoption of the United States laws, the Choctaw people saw the position in which they were placed, and at once petitioned the government to remove them to a new country, and give them the right of self-government. The treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek was accordingly made, providing for the sale of their lands east of the Mississippi, and the purchase of the tract now occupied by the Choctaws and the Chickasaws. The proceeds of the sale were to have been placed in the United States treasury for a certain length of time, and then were to be paid to the Choctaws with five per cent interest. But the payment was deferred for half a century and then only paid in part. Soon after the treaty was made the people prepared to remove to their new lands, many of the aged as well as the very young sharing in the hardships of the journey. Disease getting among them many died on the way and after arriving at their destination; others became discouraged and returned to Mississippi.

The removal was commenced in the year 1831, and was continued until 1834. It was again resumed in 1846 and ended in 1849, the majority of the Choctaws being at the time located on the lands now occupied by them in the Indian Territory.

Since coming west a change has been made in the form of government. Instead of having a king over them they now have a governor, or principal chief, as he is sometimes called, who is elected by the people for a term of two years. Next in importance are

the district chiefs, one for each of the four districts into which the nation is divided. Each district is divided into counties, and these are presided over by county judges, who, together with the sheriffs and other minor officers, are elected by the people.

The judicial power of the nation is vested in a supreme court composed of three district judges, one of whom is styled chief justice, and the circuit and county courts.

The senate is composed of sixteen members, four from each district. The representatives are sent from the counties, each thousand citizens being entitled to one representative in the house. The legislature convenes annually in October at Tus-ka-homa, Wade county, where the capitol—a large stone building—has been erected. Each session usually occupies from five to seven weeks, and the members receive \$5 per day during this time. No person can become a member of this body except he have Indian blood in his veins. The principal chief is vested with the veto power, but is subject to a two-thirds vote of the legislature.

Their government has been well conducted, very little trouble having been experienced until the fall of 1892. At this time they were expecting money to be paid them by the United States government, and some trouble arose about this and other matters, which resulted in the loss of a number of lives. The difficulty remained unsettled and in the spring of 1893 more fighting was indulged in, though with less serious consequences, as no one was killed. United States troops were sent to the scene of trouble to preserve order until a settlement could be effected. The money has been since paid them, over \$100 per head, and the trouble is thought to be settled.

The royalties annually turned in by the national agent, permit and other collectors amount to about \$250,000. This sum is sufficient to pay all expenses of the government, as well as to carry on a very good school system. Small neighborhood schools are established in most of the settlements throughout the nation. There are also four academies where more advanced studies are taught; and if the Choctaw student desires to pursue his studies still further provision is made for sending him to the high schools in the states, all expenses being paid by the Choctaw government. Non-citizens cannot send their children to the Choctaw schools, but must provide schools for their own.

The cost is greater to become a citizen of the Choctaw nation than of the Cherokee, \$100 being the price of a license to marry a citizen. Fifty dollars was the price until the last few years, when it was raised for the purpose of keeping out those who marry for the sole purpose of gain. Couples frequently avoid paying for a license by crossing the line into one of the states to get married. In such case the wife still retains her rights as a citizen, and can hold property in her own name, but the husband has no more rights than any other non-citizen.

The Choctaws have the largest country, of any of the five civilized tribes, their nation covering an area of 10,450 square miles. The population in 1890, including freedmen and



adopted citizens, was estimated at 18,000. There are also about the same number of non-citizen whites. The latter own no land, but they rent from the citizens and pay the owner one-third or one-fourth of their crops. They are also required to obtain a permit from Indian government to live in the nation. Some parts of this nation are very productive, the soil being very rich; but a large portion is rough and mountainous, and very inferior farming land, though well adapted to stock-raising.

The chief wealth of the Choctaw country, however, is the seemingly inexhaustible coal beds, which are being developed very rapidly, and the royalty paid to the nation from this source amounts to a considerable sum. There is also an abundance of timber in the Choctaw nation, which increases their revenue materially since the advent of the railroads.

The full blood Choctaws are very strict in keeping their word. When one is convicted of crime and sentenced to be shot, instead of being confined in prison, he is given his liberty until the time set for execution. It is said that they are always on hand at the hour designated.

The majority of the Choctaws are becoming very much enlightened and many of them have large farms under cultivation. Some of these live in good houses. But there are still a few of the full-bloods who live in the backwoods and cultivate a "tom fuller" patch, and keep a few hogs. The latter live on the "maat" and roots found in the woods, which are usually very plentiful, and cause the owners very little trouble.

The Elders have not been as kindly received by the people in this part as in some other parts of the territory. Some few meetings have been interrupted and broken up by the rough element at the instigation of those who are supposed to be teachers of the Gospel. But of late no such disturbances have occurred. It was in this part where two of our Elders were robbed of their watches last spring, an account of which appeared in the NEWS at the time. In the same vicinity myself and companion were required to remain out in the cold all night, as the people were so prejudiced they would not allow us to even sit up by their fire. It was a bitterly cold night, but because we were "Mormons" they would not give us shelter, although some of them were well able to do so. But we have many friends in this nation, who would sacrifice a great deal for the Elders, realizing that they will receive the blessings promised for so doing.

F. B. WOODBURY.

*Written for this Paper.*

### AFTER THE HOLIDAYS!

From a business standpoint it may be said that much more was done than even the sanguine expected, and while there was a color of economy, in that those who bought were less lavish than usual and selected less costly presents, or more useful and necessary ones, the aggregate was somewhat surprising.

Business men and firms, during the lull which generally comes with the New Year, engage in stock-taking, and

have a regular cleaning up, and we hear already of prominent business houses in this city which are thus engaged. Not unlikely some will shrink from this, for with high taxation, heavy rents, and little business, some fear as to the showing is naturally felt; but it is better to know the worst, and this can only be done by thorough overhauling. The more hopeful may endeavor to make their assets more than is justified by the circumstances. There is always, in the best managed firms, a proportion of their stock which should be heavily discounted. Late styles, unseasonable goods, articles in excess of demand, some things bought in all good faith which do not "catch on" with buyers; a few generally which are old and shopworn, should be overlooked altogether, and in these times of fluctuation when tariff agitation affects certain lines, they should be handled at depreciated rates. Then, while a dealer is expected to meet his obligations, he is not always sure that his patrons will be as reliable. Some accounts become uncollectable at all, others will cost all the profit on the first transaction before collection. Some are good if slow, and a few are beyond suspicion. The grading of this indebtedness is one that every business man must look squarely in the face. If hopefully counted at par, this is not a trustworthy, honest representation of financial standing. Fixtures, teams, grain, all appliances of business, including real estate, should be revised and discounted at least annually; wear and tear counts, and even real estate forced on to a market from necessity, rarely brings its estimated value.

Of course the instincts of business are self-preservative. Men give to it their time and attention for the profit expected; but trying times come, and the most experienced become anxious and sometimes doubt the outcome. All they have is at stake, including business honor and reputation, to maintain which "no stone is left unturned." If they succumb it is a calamity, and to a sensitive man akin to death. Another class meet such a condition with stoicism and indifference. Their sensibilities are not quick and repudiation is a venial thing. The few, seeing the inevitable, fortify themselves, and, after failure, they are better off than ever. It is a difficult thing for a wholesale house to meet this diversity of business ability or to fathom the ultimate of those to whom they give credit from time to time. Continual supervision and a conservative weeding out of unreliable patrons is the test of true business insight and the knowledge which comes by experience of chameleon-like human nature.

It hardly does to "holler until you are out of the woods;" but Utah merchants have "kept a stiff upper lip" during nearly a year's depression. Lenity may have been shown to them—they have certainly shown it to others, and this confidence of the older and larger houses and firms has been financial salvation to the Territory at large. There has been an abiding faith in the honesty and integrity of debtors, from the wholesale to the retail, which finds no equal in our entire country; and as a consequence failures have been comparatively

few; indebtedness has been quietly reduced both at home and abroad, stocks are low in most instances, and collections fair, so that whether a change comes or otherwise, panic has found no place, and there is a fearless and healthy looking into the future. The lessons of restraint, economy and consideration are worth all that they have cost, and an education has come which is both appreciated and understood, not to the death of enterprise or the placing of an undue brake upon the wheels of progress, but a too sanguine—a semi-reckless spirit has been brought to bay, which unchecked might have permeated all through society.

This stock-taking season is also likely to confirm a feeling of legitimate business caution—caution in buying, caution as to selling. There will be a greater disposition to look after the resources of even a small store. Grain held or produce waiting for better prices, will be placed in market, even if the anticipated price is not secured. Dealers will see that live money commands interest where dead stock suffers depreciation; and there is more likely to be a profit in selling than in holding. Besides, there will come a feeling of relief to the wholesale house, whose patience perchance has been stretched to a point which was unpleasant, to say the least. Besides, this reacts upon the public mind, and the farmer begins to conclude that he, too, can better afford to sell for a few cents less than to pay interest or lose the esteem of his trading neighbors. Every store—nay, every small dealer, will take to heart the situation. Mammoth stores, like Z. C. M. I., have to do this, and we understand that this institution is already counting up for stock-taking, and its officers would no doubt recommend this course to all their patrons, so that a fair, honest, reliable statement of the humblest store may be had if it were deemed desirable.

The NEWS would not be invidious nor have its readers think that stock-taking should be confined to the dealer in imported merchandise exclusively. There is no branch of business, there is no occupation followed, but will admit of this intelligent inquiry and supervision; and even among men earning daily wages the writer has found that a man who keeps an account of his income and expenditure is generally among the most thrifty and prosperous of his class. Business habits are a restraint against random deal to any right-minded man. He must gauge his ability to meet obligations which are no less sacred than those of the merchant. In fact, it is this lack of consideration among the people of this Territory which has made of their hopeful feeling a snare of indebtedness, far, far too great for an emergency, similar to the present, whatever it might be in unobstructed times.

This thought of stock-taking, if it were our purpose, might be carried out into the domain of moral, social and religious life. There is ample room for reflection, inquiry and comment. But business is uppermost for the moment, and the Press is in its legitimate sphere when it suggests to all its readers of the mercantile profession, who are so easily affected by financial influences originating outside of Utah, that they continue to

sail under "close-reefed topsails" until they are in smooth waters, with all the sea room they can ask; and from all our friends who are of the great body, that they will not cease their efforts at extricating themselves from the bondage of indebtedness, so that when stock-taking comes again the balance sheet may be in their favor. They will thus secure an independent business condition—one without incumbrance to them, their families or their posterity. May this be the realization as well as the promise of this eventful year to our Territory or our coming State!

Written for this Paper.

### MORMONS IN MEXICO.

From a warm friend of the News, G. H. Snell, Esq., of this city, but now traveling in the southern countries of the North American continent, we have received the December 21 number of *The Two Republics* published at the City of Mexico, containing the following interesting account of Mormon colonies in the land of the Aztecs:

The following particulars regarding the Mormon colonies of Mexico have been obtained by a *Two Republics* reporter from Mr. S. C. Bentley, a very intelligent colonist of the colony of Juarez. There are five colonies altogether, four being in the state of Chihuahua and one in the state of Sonora, all being within a radius of about 100 miles.

The first colony established was the colony of Diaz in the state of Chihuahua, which has been in existence about 7 years. The lands are situated 70 miles from Casas Grandes and 4 miles from La Ascension. The colonists number about 700. Irrigation is resorted to, the water being obtained from springs and by means of windmills. The colonists manufacture brooms from broom corn, which are sold in Chihuahua, Durango and other places. Among the other products are honey, corn and cattle. One flour mill has been erected and another is being built. Lately, an artesian well company has been formed for the purpose of obtaining more water, which has already commenced operations. The colonists own one threshing machine and several mowing machines, and a new reaper has recently been introduced.

The colony of Dublan consists of about 300 people, and is located about four miles north of Las Casas Grandes, on the river of the same name. Water for irrigation purposes is largely obtained from the river, and windmills are also used to increase the supply. Wheat, corn, barley and oats are the chief cereals raised. Cattle-raising is an important feature, the land being well suited for stock. Butter and cheese of very fine quality are produced. A new roller mill has recently been established, embodying all the latest improvements. The colonists own two threshing machines, two reapers and several mowing machines.

The colony of Juarez was established, about six years ago, some ten miles southwest of Las Casas Grandes, in the state of Chihuahua. Their land is somewhat mountainous.

Irrigation is resorted to all the year round, water for the purpose being

tolerably plentiful. Fruit, including peaches, grapes, apples, plums, nectarines, strawberries and blackberries, etc., is freely raised. A cannery has been established, not only for the purpose of preserving the fruit but meat as well. The colonists have two shoe shops, a tannery, grist mill and brick manufactory. The bricks manufactured are for the purpose of building their houses. They also possess a harness shop, threshing machines, reapers and mowers.

About five years ago the colonies of Pacheco and Cave Valley (really one colony) were established on the top of the Sierra Madre mountains, where famous old caves are found. This was, some years ago, the stalking ground of the Apache Indians. Seven of said Indians visited their ancient haunts a little more than a year ago and brutally murdered a woman and her child belonging to the colonists. Her husband had left his house one evening to start work threshing next day some distance away. The woman and three children remained behind, the latter consisting of two boys and a girl. The children, soon after, started out to feed some pigs. While thus engaged the Apaches fired upon them, instantly killing one of the boys and wounding another. The mother, thereupon, came out of the house, when she also was fired upon, and afterwards her head was beaten in with a big stone. The little girl all this time remained unhurt, and while the Indians were maltreating the mother the wounded boy took his sister into a chicken coop, where they hid themselves. The Indians subsequently made search, but were unable to find the children. The brutes then looted the house and took away all the horses they could lay their hands on. After the Indians had departed the little children crept out of their hiding place to get to their nearest neighbors some six miles away. On the journey the boy fainting from loss of blood and was unable to proceed further. The little girl, however, went on her way, soon met a colonist, and told him what had happened. A vigorous pursuit of the Indians was at once made, but none of them were overtaken, although all the stolen horses were recaptured. This is the only trouble the colonists have had with the Apache Indians, and since its occurrence, all the houses have been fortified with stockades, etc.

The colonists own two saw mills and shingle mills and supply lumber and shingles for 100 miles around. Pine is the principal timber. Potato raising is carried on with great success, the tubers being of excellent quality. Oats, and some barley, are raised. Irrigation is unnecessary.

A colony of from 300 to 400 people has also been established in Sonora, which is doing exceedingly well, but Mr. Bentley was not in possession of details concerning it.

The colonists spent over \$7,000 last year in purchasing machinery, wagons, etc. They do all the corn-cutting and threshing for their Mexican neighbors. They have also introduced short horned Durham cattle and Holsteins as well as horses for the purpose of crossing and improving the native stock. They contemplate raising alfalfa for their cows. They raise fine marine sheep.

The colonists individually own their holdings, but they co-operate for the purpose of establishing stores, purchasing and working threshers, erecting and working factories, etc. The co-operation, however, is voluntary.

Good schools have been established and among the subjects taught the Spanish language is included. Children above 8 years of age are expected to attend the schools, but they are not compelled to do so.

The colonists and the natives are on remarkably good terms, and the prospect of the colonies is so good as to encourage the Mormons to extend their colonizing efforts. Most of the colonists come from Utah.

Want of transportation is their chief drawback, the nearest railway station being Gallego on the Central railway—about 120 miles away. Had the Deming to Chihuahua railway (the concession for which has recently been declared forfeited) been proceeded with, it would have run through the lands belonging to two of the colonies and near the others.

### Y. M. A CIRCULAR LETTER.

To the Young Men of Israel,

Dear Brethren:—The manifest interest taken in our systematic course of instruction, as shown by the calls for advanced lessons, is very encouraging, as it bespeaks careful home reading and preparation, weekly progressive class exercises, and general advancement of the entire associations, which are truly strong educational factors in the midst of the people and therefore direct aids to the local and general authorities of the Church.

This universal system of education, through our young men, is carried to every home in the land, and only requires proper recognition and application to bring about the results for which the associations were established, namely, testimony of the truth, development of the individual capability, and a practical knowledge of Theology, History, Science and Literature.

For the benefit of those associations that have completed Part 1 of the Manual, sets of lectures are prepared and published in the current numbers of the *Contributor*, the direct organ of the associations and exponent of the thoughts of our young men. We thus call attention to these advanced lessons that there may be no cessation of interest in the line of progressive related work.

Your Brethren and co-workers,  
WILFORD WOODRUFF,  
JOS. F. SMITH,  
MOSES THATCHER.

General Superintendency of Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association.

William Francis Perry, past master of Live Oak Lodge of Oakland, (Cal.) Free and Accepted Masons, has been arrested on a charge of felony and embezzlement. The plaintiff is on the board of trustees of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, and the sum which it is charged he has misappropriated is in the neighborhood of \$5,000. Perry is a real estate man doing business in Oakland.

## WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

Roswell, N. M., is becoming noted for its large production of fine onions.

Strawberries are shipped daily from Gardena, says the Los Angeles *Express*.

Butte, Mont., merchants report a better holiday trade than they had one year ago.

Idaho's diamond fields are again attracting attention and claims being staked off.

The Rio Grande Southern railroad has reduced passenger rates from 10 cents to 8 cents per mile.

Morgan county, Colorado, declines to receive more coyote scalps, because the state bounty fund is exhausted.

At Eddy, N. M., the great dam which was washed out last August, causing a loss of \$125,000, has been restored.

The Laramie, Wyo., glass works are to cost \$100,000; of this amount the people are to pay a bonus of \$30,000 in cash.

Deep snow in the South park of Colorado insures abundance of water for irrigation in the Platte valley next summer.

New Mexico college of agriculture at Las Cruces has issued a valuable pamphlet on insect pests of the Rocky mountain region.

Greeley, Colo., papers announce a plentiful fall of snow along the headwaters of the Cache la Poudre. Water will be plentiful.

At Ordway, in the Arkansas valley, Colo., 70 cents a hundred is being offered for 10,000 bushels of wheat suitable for sheep feed.

Wyoming convicts in the Laramie penitentiary, 117 in number, were treated to a chicken and mince pie dinner on Christmas day.

The first rails for the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad have arrived at Florence and will soon be laid for the use of a construction train.

At Greeley, Colo., Mr. C. A. M. Loud has just received a present of a 100-pound sack of potatoes. The sack contained just thirteen potatoes.

Charles Bodman, one of the best known engineers of the Northwest, has been arrested at Spokane, Wash., on a charge of smuggling opium.

James R. Tyler, a clerk in the auditing department of the Southern Pacific Railroad company, has died from the effects of escaping gas.

The public school at Lusk, Wyo., has closed because the directors refused to purchase coal, and the children's parents refused to contribute fuel.

Kit Carson county, Colo., contains much rich unclaimed government land which the settlers of that county desire occupied before spring crop planting.

At Cheyenne a mass meeting has been held on resolutions passed by taxpayers demanding a reduction of city officials salaries to a hard times basis.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Reno, Nevada, has been held for the purpose of appointing a committee to

provide for the deserving poor of that town.

At Lamar, Colo., on January 15, another large rabbit hunt will take place, Trinidad and La Junta will send their crack shots to the bunnie shoot.

Trinidad, Colo., has developed a sensation. Postmaster Roca has filed a suit for divorce and names the city marshal of Trinidad as the cause of his action.

The governor of New Mexico has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the two men who recently brutally murdered ex-Sheriff Doherty, of Moro county, N. M.

Near Montrose, Colo., twelve orchard tracts have just been sold under the Louisenbiser ditch, upon which preparations are being made to plant 5,000 fruit trees.

A petition is circulating at Grantsville, Idaho, requesting the county commissioners to put a bounty of \$1 on coyote scalps and 5 cents per head on squirrel scalps.

At Trinidad the snow was sufficient on New Year's eve for sleighing, and the streets of the Southern Colorado metropolis were thronged with sleighs and cutters.

Farmers of Montezuma valley, Colorado, are hauling their wheat from thirty to sixty-five miles to Durango in wagons, and make good wages by saving railroad charges.

Golden, Colo., clays have recently been tested in eastern glass and pottery works and pronounced to be the finest and purest known for making glass and pottery.

White Oaks, N. M., indignantly denies that miners are starving or that hard times prevail there. The Colorado papers are requested to revise their slanderous statements.

The Eddy-Bissell Cattle company of the Peoee, N. M., valley, has marketed recently 1755 head of fat cattle, mostly old bulls and cows, at prices ranging from \$14 to \$17 a head.

Silver depression has caused Kingston, N. M., to lose its paper. The *Shaft*, published by J. P. Hyland, will remove to Rincon, Dona Ana county, N. M., early in January.

In White Oaks, N. M., last week artesian water was struck at a depth of 110 feet. The water immediately rose 60 feet in the tube. The water problem has been solved in White Oaks.

In Eddy county, N. M., thousands of Texas sheep are being herded in the Guadalupe mountains and the sheriff and assessor are called upon to assess the trespassing Texans for taxes.

Maricopa county, Arizona, schools cost \$96,000 last year, \$45,000 of which went to improvements and new school houses. This is a significant and favorable sign in the coming new state.

The Helena land office has received from the surveyor general plats of recently surveyed lands located in Cascade and Mesagher counties. The land will be open to entry February 2nd.

Sheridan, Wyo., has just finished a

handsome brick City Hall. It contains a fire department, mayor's office and council chamber. It is said to be the finest municipal building in Wyoming.

Sheridan, Wyo., has just finished a handsome new brick city hall. It contains a fire department, mayor's office and council chamber. It is said to be the finest municipal building in Wyoming.

Las Vegas, N. M., has enjoyed summerlike weather this winter while ice has frozen fifteen inches thick seven or eight miles away. The Las Vegas ice crop will be a very valuable one this year.

Natural gas has been struck at a depth of 255 feet, while a Mr. Blake was boring for water near Farmington, N. M. The people in the San Juan region are much elated over the discovery.

Delta, Colo., has shipped by express during the past four months 281,853 pounds of fruit, 32,992 pounds of vegetables and 529 boxes of eggs. Also two freight cars of apples weighing 32,000 pounds.

The Saguache, Colo., reservoir will soon be commenced. An appropriation of \$80,000 is available for the work and now the title to the reservoir site has been secured the dirt will soon begin to fly.

Trinidad, Colo., appears to be determined to suppress the gambling dens which have so long been a feature as a nuisance upon Trinidad's main streets. The crusade is in full blast there now.

Thirty five-tael tins of the finest Hongkong opium have been seized in the forward hold of the steamer Gaelic, lying at the Pacific Mail dock at San Francisco. The steamer arrived last Saturday night.

An aged mail carrier became lost in the snow between Buffalo and Red Rock, Wyo., last week, and wandered in a circle for two days. When found he was about to lie down and die, as he was quite exhausted.

At Cheyenne, Wyo., there is a magnificent display of native grasses on exhibition in the state capitol. There are 100 varieties, and among them blue stem grass five feet long and buffalo grass half that length.

Crested Butte, Colo., the noted coal and coke town of Gunnison county, requires six locomotives daily to haul its product away. From \$18,000 to \$20,000 monthly is paid out among the workmen of Crested Butte.

Boulder county has decided to relieve its unemployed by building a road from Oredell to Crisman. Only married men are to be given work and those who decline to work will receive no relief from Boulder county.

Utah and Ute Indians are said to be organizing for a big hunt outside their reservations. Game wardens have warned the redskins to look out for trouble if they trespass within the White River settlements of Colorado.

From Farmington, N. M., Colonel E. L. Johnson, of Philadelphia, is about to fit out an expedition of six men with pack mules and start on a trip to Patagonia and Cape Horn. He goes to obtain material for a book.

La Porte, near Fort Collins, Colo.,

has this year shipped 810,000 pound of onions. The onion crop of Larimer county is estimated at 600,000 pounds which at \$1.25 per hundred netted \$7,500 for the county's onion crop in 1898.

A Missoula, Mont., man has perfected a plan for "corralling an avalanche." He has found an immense gorge of snow which never melts, and he proposes to excavate it and use it for cold storage for dressed meat for shipment east.

Squads of Chinamen, numbering several hundred, have been passing through Monclova, Mexico, during the past two weeks on their way toward the Rio Grande, where they expect to find an easy entrance into the United States.

At New Castle, Colo., a letter has been received from the Strouse brothers of that place, who have discovered good gold placers down the Colorado river, near the head of the Gila river, Ariz., and are panning out good wages all winter.

Hunters in the Yellowstone Park, Montana, have been captured by soldiers while killing elk on that reservation. Their horses and outfits were confiscated and they have been confined in the guard house at Fort Yellowstone.

At Sheridan, Wyo., it is said that about 500 men are waiting for work on a branch of the Burlington road to be built into the Big Horn basin next spring. The new road will start from Sheridan and will open up a rich farming country.

Laramie city, Wyo., has abandoned negotiations with Denver parties for a glass factory at Laramie soda lakes. The glass men demanded a bonus of \$30,000 cash, the old glass works, 1000 acres of land, the soda lakes and 320 acres of limestone.

Montrose, Colo., is determined to have a creamery in operation through 1894. A meeting was held last week and a committee appointed to canvass among the farmers and formulate a plan for a permanent butter manufactory at Montrose.

A thesacodus-primaenus found in the rocks of the Wind river region of Wyoming is on exhibition at Philadelphia. It is said to be the first of hoofed animals, is about the size of a calf and lived about 500,000 years ago, more or less. It is valued at \$10,000.

Eaton, Colo., farmers are looking over the lands of the Wyoming Development company of Wheatland, in northern Larimer county, with a view to making an extensive settlement there. They are successful irrigators and wheat and potato raisers.

Some rascal sawed in two the shaft of the water wheel operated on the Rothenbaugh placer, near the Jackson bridge, last Sunday, says the Grangerville (Idaho) *Free Press*, and work on the claim has been delayed for a few days in consequence.

Governor Hughes and Territorial Secretary Bruce have been to Yuma, Arizona, in communication with the authorities in regard to the San Diego, Yuma and Phoenix railroad, the great desert canal in California and the improvement of the Colorado river, matters of great interest to southwestern Arizona.

Aztec towns of a prehistoric age

have been discovered near Eddy, N. M. The ruins indicate cities of from 15,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. Drifting sands have covered the ruins, but extensive buildings, streets, aqueducts, etc., are found when the sand is removed.

Greeley, Colo., has set a very humane example to the balance of the state. Dumb brutes left to starve and shiver without food and shelter upon the streets or roads are to be taken up and sold for the expense of their keep. Burros, goats and cows are to be corralled and fed.

Laramie county farmers are closely observing the experimental fattening of 170 hogs and 100 head of cattle on the Loomis and Maxwell ranch near Fort Collins. Whole wheat is being fed to this stock and the result will determine whether Colorado wheat can profitably be fed to live stock.

The Douglas *Budget* says that the unprecented amount of snow in northern Wyoming at this time of the year is the subject of general comment. Portions of the Big Horn that have heretofore been accessible at all times during the winter are beyond reach, and they have had three weeks' sleighing at Buffalo.

Near Palisade and Clifton, in the Grand valley, the Mount Lincoln Ditch company has completed machinery for pumping irrigating water for 3000 acres of irrigating land, and will supply water to ten and twenty-acre subdivisions at \$20 per acre for fruit raising purposes. The water is pumped by water power.

The stockmen have no particular complaint to make of the hard times and the panic we have been going through remarks the Texas Live Stock *Journal*. They have been able to get ready cash enough to supply their immediate wants, and in that particular they were more fortunate than the general run of people.

Near Grant in the Sybille valley northwest of Cheyenne, Wyo., a graphite grease factory will soon be established for the manufacture of the products of American graphite. The tests of the graphite deposits there show them to be 90 per cent of pure graphite. Abundant water power is obtainable for the factory.

Walter Starburg, engineer at the Grand opera house, Pueblo, Colo., attempted suicide on Tuesday by swallowing, in a drink of whiskey, some arsenic which he has been carrying around with him for some years. The poison was pumped out of him and he will be all right unless stomach trouble sets in. Domestic troubles are believed to have been the cause of his attempt at self-destruction.

A young lady who lives on Pine street near Stockton street, San Francisco, Cal., was accosted the other night by a man who ordered her to hand over her purse. Instead of acceding to the request she drew from her pocket a huge door key, which, in the darkness, looked like a revolver, and, pointing it at the head of the footpad, ordered him to move on or have his brains blown out. The man made his escape down the hill without loss of time.

It is told of the methods of Kid, the renegade, says the Tucson, Arizona,

*Olsen*, that when any signs of him are found it is an indication he is far away. When staying in any region he carefully conceals all indications of his presence, when ready to leave he leaves indications and vanishes. When sign of him is found it, therefore, indicates that he is far away, instead of near, as he would be willing to take chances of his being far away under such circumstances, however.

Emma S. Douglass has procured from Judge Hubbard, at San Francisco, a writ of habeas corpus, by which she seeks to gain the custody of her nine-year-old son, Dudley Douglass. The boy's father is dead and he has been living with his grandfather, who has refused to surrender the child. He claims that the mother deserted her offspring six years ago and has since paid but little attention to its welfare. The mother is a dressmaker, and, as the grandfather claims, has not sufficient means to support her child.

The committee appointed by the water right owners under the Grand Valley canal has been in session with J. P. Brockway for the past two days endeavoring to arrange for a sale of the ditch to water right holders. Mr. Brockway demands \$50,000 and states that his offer will remain open for three weeks. The committee regards the price as too high, and thus far nothing has been accomplished. The water right owners are desirous of purchasing and ending the misunderstandings and litigation of the past years, but do not wish to pay more than the ditch is worth. The conference is still in session.

A young man by the name of Thomas McDonald undertook to "shuffle off this mortal coil" last evening by the aid of a penknife. It seems that he had taken a young lady to the Catholic ball at the opera house on New Year's night, and after escorting her home he learned that she regarded another young man with more favor than she bestowed upon him. This information so worked upon his feelings that he threatened to kill himself right then and there, and in order to carry out his threat he took out his penknife and jabbed it into the right side of his neck, inflicting a very severe wound. Fortunately no artery was cut, and he bids fair to recovery.

J. W. Reid has commenced the argument of an important case in the Federal court at Boise, Idaho, involving the title of Colonel Craig's heirs to a valuable tract of land in Nez Perce county, valued at \$25,000. Colonel Craig was an important figure in the early history of Idaho. He went to Oregon in 1829, married a Nez Perce woman and secured a tract of land on Lapwai creek, under the Provisional government, the title of which Congress ratified in 1851. In 1855 Craig proved up on the land, but could get no patent, because it had not been surveyed. That same year, when the Nez Perce Indians made a treaty with the government ceding certain lands, Craig's tract was exempt for the friendship the Indians had for him, and this exemption was entered as part of the contract between the government and Indians. Recently an attempt was made to remove the descendants of Craig from the land, and the suit is to determine the title.

## THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

## SWEDEN.

The new iron-clad "Thule" has been delivered to the state.

■ The Hernösand-Luleå railroad will be opened to the public in a few days.

Lars Larson, a hunter of Hyttan, Norrland, shot and killed four bears in one day.

A famine is threatening many Laplanders in the utmost northern part of the country.

Judge C. J. Schöping, one of the oldest jurists in Sweden, died at Stockholm at the advanced age of 76 years.

The farmers of Jämtland have declared war against the wolves, who have killed a large number of their cattle during the last month.

S. Mortenson, a well-to-do citizen of Ringshult, Smoland, committed suicide by hanging himself. The cause is not known.

The Stockholm *Aftonbladet* has now a circulation of 50,000, which is a good showing for a city of only 260,000 inhabitants.

Prince Bernadotte is suffering from influenza. Some of the public schools of Stockholm have been closed on account of the epidemic.

Ex-Sheriff Ola Nilsson, of Kaxelakra, died at the age of 90 years. He had been one of the bravest sheriffs of the parish of Flämsjö.

Queen Sophia, who a few days ago was reported improved in health is again growing worse. She is in bed nearly the whole day in her room in the Ulriksdal castle.

Many fairs and entertainments, to be held in January and February have been arranged by the society of Stockholm. All the receipts will be used for the matter of defenses.

A patriotic poem, written by King Oscar has just been published by some of the Stockholm dailies. The poem is beautiful and speaks of how necessary it is that every citizen makes sacrifices for his country.

The steamer "Tirfing" from Gothenburg arrived at Carlshamn the other day. She had met with a disaster near Carlshamn, and one of her engineers was scalded to death by the bursting of a steam pipe.

Mrs. Anna Lisa Wahlsten, the oldest female inhabitant of Gothenburg, celebrated her 97th birthday. The old woman who is still in good health received many gifts and presents both from known and unknown persons.

One of the leading clergymen of Stockholm is said to be much disgusted with the archbishop, who for some cause has reprimanded him, and will probably soon resign. The most peculiar is that the name of the preacher is not given in the daily papers.

The yearly sale of photographs made in the country amounts in value to about \$1,000,000. It is estimated that nearly 2,500 people are engaged exclusively in the photograph trade in Sweden. Among

Swedish portrait photographers may be especially mentioned the great collection of Swedish national costumes, which are colored and made by G. Florman, of Stockholm. These photographs have been justly admired by foreigners and many of them have found their way to America.

The blind people in Sweden receive instruction at the new and magnificent Royal Institute for the blind at Tomtebodå, in the vicinity of Stockholm, as also at a couple of smaller institutes receiving support from the government. The institute first mentioned receives an annual grant of \$14,000, and during the past year imparted instruction to 76 pupils. The two smaller asylums receive an annual grant of about \$13,000 each. In Sweden, in 1892, the blind numbered more than 4,000.

The heating of the cars on all the Swedish railroad lines is done—with very few exceptions—by steam, furnished by the locomotive boiler for express trains and by a special boiler in the baggage car for the mixed trains, or by a combination of both when the cold is excessive and the train is unusually long, as it has been found that steam cannot be carried to advantage for heating purposes for a length of train exceeding 100 meters, when the outside temperature is lower than 15 degrees.

High up in the most northern provinces of Sweden rye is grown in favorable localities even close to the polar circle, though this is exceptional, as the real limit towards the north is considered to be 61 degrees. As a rule so-called winter rye is cultivated, being sown in the fall green during the winter and earing the following spring. The spring-rye, which is not so generally cultivated, is annual, has smaller ears, being sown in spring and reaped at the close of the summer. In 1892 an area of 975,000 acres was sown with rye. In Sweden the rye sown in the fall yields on an average 20 to 22 bushels per acre, and weighs 56 lbs per bushel.

The manufacture of scales holds a prominent position in Sweden, and increases the more, partly because most merchandise is now-a-days sold by weight, and partly because, since the introduction of the metric system, scales can be manufactured also for export. All kinds of scales are made, both for wholesale and retail trade. Amongst the eight Swedish factories existing in 1892 for scale manufacture, Tengelin's scale factory in Stockholm takes the first place. This establishment, which was founded in 1823, manufactures a speciality namely the so-called Steelyards, according to their own patent, and specially suitable for market business.

## NORWAY.

The number of factories in Norway may be estimated at about 1,000.

Many new large office buildings are being erected in Christiania at present.

Three men, of Hurdalen were drowned while skating on Lake Hurdal the other day.

No landslides have been reported from Værdalen during the last three weeks.

Ex-Admiral Rasmus Andrews Knap died in Copenhagen at the age of 75 years.

Bjornson's "A Gauntlet" will soon be performed at the Royalty Theater at London.

Their golden wedding was celebrated by Emil Larsen, a farmer of Jæderen, and his wife.

The export of lumber from Norway has been much less in 1893 than the previous year.

After the 1st of January next year no more saloons will be found in the city of Christianssand.

The conservatives are making tremendous efforts to come out victorious at the next election.

Bjorn Bjornson, the actor and son of the famous poet of the same name, was married to Miss Gina Oselio, the court singer.

Their wedding was celebrated by Miss Ragunhild Juell, the well-known Norwegian singer and Dr. Baekstrom of the Upsala university.

Martin Hovdet, of Foldalen was found frozen to death the other night. Hovdet was a peculiar old man, something of a modern Rip Van Winkle.

The radicals will ask Bjornstjerne Bjornson to make stump speeches as soon as the campaign begins in full earnest. Bjornson will probably be only too willing.

A collision between the steamer Anna of Christianssand, and the steamer Augusta of Haugesund took place off Ryvarden. Augusta sank in a few minutes, but her crew was rescued.

Miss Beate Kjelland, a daughter of Alexander L. Kjelland, the famous author, will soon marry Dr. Axel Salomonsen, son of the wholesale merchant Salomonsen, of Brede, Denmark.

The Norwegians and Danes living in Paris gave a banquet in honor of Jonas Lie, the Norwegian poet. The speech of the evening was made by Herman Bang, the eccentric Danish actor.

Bjornson's "En Fallit" was given for the first time at the Valle theater in Rome, and met with a great success. The Italian paper *Popolo Romano* publishes a detailed and very favorable critic.

## DENMARK.

Herman Bang, the author, is lying sick in Paris.

Two fishing-smacks capsized off Vardo and eight people were drowned.

Actor Th. Liebe, of the Royal theater, died at Copenhagen.

Hogsbro has been reelected Speaker of the Danish Folkething.

The export from Denmark to the United States, is valued at \$2,160,000.

The wholesale merchant, E. Toermoes, of Copenhagen, died the other day.

Baron Rahden, who some time ago shot and killed Lieutenant Castenschold, has been acquitted.

Fourteen of the fishermen, perished during the late storm, were buried at the Harboore cemetery.

Rev. Hans Peter Kofoed-Hansen, a well-known author, died at Copenhagen at the age of 80 years.



Prince Henri of Orleans has returned to Paris after a short stay in Copenhagen.

Consul Carl Lund has bought 16 buildings on Skydebanegade in Copenhagen at a price of 1,665,000 kroner.

The collections for the families of the fishermen, perished during the November storm, have now reached the large amount of 300,000 kroner.

The liberal voters Union of Copenhagen, at a largely attended meeting, passed strong resolutions against the present cabinet.

Mr. Klubien, one of the most prominent attorneys at law of Copenhagen, died from an apoplectic fit while pleading a case in the Supreme court, December 15th.

The woman's geographical work of 1,200 pages will be published by Salmonson Bros., Copenhagen, next year. The preparation of the work is in charge of nine authors, eight of whom are Danes and one Norwegian.

The syndicate which bought "Almindeligheden" or the commons of Copenhagen, has petitioned the city government for permission to connect the two pieces of ground on either side of Ny Toldbogade by a tunnel under the street and a bridge above it.

### RELIEF IN TEMPERANCE.

In the northern part of the Sea of Japan, some forty miles distant from the large island of Ezo, lies a tiny island called Okushiri. Its soil is fertile. Trees of varying proportions cluster thickly over its surface. The agriculturist and the lumberman might find profitable occupation there. But the chief pursuit of the people is fishing.

Every spring, says the *Japan Mail*, great shoals of herring approach the coast, and the fish are easily captured in such quantities that this one beautiful dispensation of nature suffices to feed and clothe the inhabitants from year's end to year's end. Living thus in ease and plenty the people might be expected to develop qualities usually incidental to such circumstances, and they appear to have fallen pretty freely into the vice of drunkenness. In 1895 there were some 260 souls in the island. They possessed only four fixed nets. They lived in houses thatched with coarse grass; they had scarcely any roads and they could boast only a single school. Yet they consumed annually \$3000 worth of sake in addition to shochu and other strong drinks. In short these common fisher folks spent upon intoxicating beverages more than \$1 per month for every unit of their number, including women and children. The same ratio of intemperance applied to the whole of Japan would signify an annual expenditure of \$500,000,000 on intoxicating beverages alone. In the face of this reckless outlay for liquor the people often suffered severely from hunger and cold during the winter, the price of rice ranging very high in the midwinter months and the dwelling-houses being ill-adapted to exclude the inclement atmosphere. The local authorities prevailed upon them to adopt a system of storing provisions against times of scarcity, but their sources, reduced by payments on account of sake,

were insufficient to accomplish anything effective in that line. These circumstances induced some bold men among them to openly denounce the excessive use of alcoholic beverages as the cause of all the people's sufferings, and to preach the necessity of applying to useful purposes the funds thus squandered. The crusade provoked violent opposition, but in 1884 the inhabitants were induced to enter into the following agreement:

Covenant made by the people of Okushiri Island concerning the sale and purchase of alcoholic beverages and the use of the same in the Island of Okushiri.

This land which we inhabit is a lonely island in the Pacific ocean. Its inhabitants numbering ninety families, find almost their only means of amusement in drinking alcohol. Nine out of every ten are addicted to sake, the sums annually spent upon which aggregate a heavy amount.

Debtors are unable to meet their engagements, and some are even compelled to depend on official aid for supplies of food. We are threatened with misery and some extraordinary measure is necessary to save us. Frugality must be the rule of our conduct, and every kind of excess must be avoided. We, therefore, hereby resolve to abstain from the luxury which we relish above all others, namely, sake, so as to terminate the importation of the liquor into the island. The money hitherto devoted to the purchase of sake shall be applied to lay in stocks of rice and other grain as a provision against future want, on the one hand, and to increase the capital available for fishery purposes on the other.

#### SIGNATURES OF THE PROMOTERS.

Dated July, 1884.

Art. 1.—We, the inhabitants of Okushiri Island, jointly and severally, in accordance with the covenant hereby signed, do pledge ourselves to abandon wholly the sale, purchase and use of alcoholic beverages.

(Signed)

#### 117 OKUSHIRI ISLANDERS.

The consequences of this covenant were very marked. It was rigorously observed. Even government officials, whatever their rank, had to give up sake drinking when they visited the island, and as a matter of course, every dramster who could not reform, was compelled to take his departure. Order thenceforth reigned completely, and prosperity came with rapid strides. The population increased fivefold in five years and the capital invested in the fishing industry tenfold. Reed thatches were replaced by shingles. Four large granaries were kept full of rice, and in addition, each house had a store of its own. It is stated that there is now stored in the island rice sufficient to support the people for three or four years, even though the herring fishery should fail entirely. Roads have been constructed in places where nothing of the kind existed before. The principal school has been greatly improved and several branch schools have been established.

New lands have been brought into cultivation, and hemp to the value of \$2,000 is grown annually for the manufacture of fishing nets which before the signing of the covenant, had to be imported entirely from the mainland. Statistics also show

a marked decrease of crime, and so famous did the success of the experiment become that a large community of settlers in the neighboring island of Ezo pledged themselves to a covenant similar to that of Okushiri and with similarly happy results. Finally, we may add that when the five years originally contemplated by the covenant expired, it was renewed for another term of five years, despite the opposition of an influential local official.

### BURNED TO DEATH.

MANASSA, Colo., Jan. 4, 1894.—A sad and fatal accident occurred in Bishop John Dalton's family on New Year's morning.

Breakfast was over and Sister D. had just stepped to the corral to attend to some chores and was not out five minutes, having left George M. (a little fellow of two and a half years) and the baby in the cradle in the house alone. During this short absence little George had taken up a new broom, undoubtedly trying to sweep with it, which caught fire from a small fire smouldering in the fire-place. From the broom his clothes caught fire and when found by his parents he was wrapped in flames, writhing on the kitchen floor in agony.

Medical aid was immediately called and all was done that could be to relieve the little sufferer, but all in vain to save life. He died about half-past 12 o'clock p.m., two hours after the accident occurred.

The funeral service was held January 2, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the family residence, and was largely attended by sympathizing relatives and friends.

This sudden and sad accident cast a gloom over the whole ward and all festivities of the day were dispensed with.

WM. CHRISTENSON.

### OBITUARY NOTES.

MARIA D. CHAMBERS.

On January 2nd, 1894, at 9:30 o'clock a.m., Mother Maria D. Chambers passed from this sphere of life at Ogden. For over a year past she has been a very severe and constant sufferer, and for several weeks has been confined to her bed. It always has been a pleasure to Mother Chambers to minister to the wants of the needy, the sick and the afflicted, and for several years previous to her affliction she was a zealous and active worker as counselor in the Relief society of the Fourth ward. She was highly respected and beloved by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

It is only fourteen months since the death of her husband, Father John G. Chambers, and now the parting of the mother from the large family of sons, daughters and grandchildren makes it doubly hard for them to bear. Her eldest son, John H., is at present performing missionary labor in England.

In company with her husband Mother Chambers left England, her native country, in February, 1853, and arrived in Utah in October of the same year, where she has resided with her family ever since.

WELCOOME CHAPMAN.

St. Johns, Arizona, December 28, 1893. In your SEMI-WEEKLY issue of the 22nd inst. I saw the announcement of my father's death. I now forward a correct but brief history of Welcome Chapman Sr., deceased. He was born in Reed-borough, Vermont, on the 24th of July

1805. At the age of 10 years he with his parents moved to New York state; he embraced the Gospel about the year 1833, joined the Saints in Missouri, and was with them in their troubles. He came to Nauvoo and engaged in cutting stone for the Temple there; left Nauvoo in the spring of 1846 and came to Garden Grove; assisted in putting in a crop, and arrived in Winter Quarters in the fall, remaining until the spring of 1848, at which time he started to cross the Plains, arriving in Salt Lake valley in the fall of 1848.

In 1850 he moved to Manti and in 1853 succeeded Isaac Morley as president of Sanpete. In 1861 he was called by letter from President Brigham Young to come and cut stone for the Salt Lake Temple, continuing until its dedication.

HYRUM CHAPMAN.

JANE MCKAY SMITH.

Sister Jane McKay Smith was the daughter of Joseph and Martha Blair McKay. She was born in S. rone, county of Autrine, Ireland, April 25, 1837; removed to Scotland with her father's family when six years of age; embraced the Gospel March 7, 1851; emigrated from Johnston, Scotland, April 2, 1859; crossed the plains by pulling a handcart from Florence, Neb. to Utah, arriving in Salt Lake City on the 4th of September, 1859. She was married to Andrew Smith on the 24th of October, 1859, was the mother of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. She leaves eight children, five sons and three daughters, and four grand-children surviving her. She was a true and faithful woman, firm in her religious convictions from the time she embraced the Gospel to her death. She was a great sufferer for nine years, the cause of her affliction and death being heart disease and lung trouble. She bore the suffering with a degree of patience that is seldom met with.

O. M. ALLEN.

PIMA, Graham Co., Ariz., Dec. 24, 1893. —Orval Morgan Allen, son of John E. and Pamela Parry Allen, died at his residence in Pima, November 10th, 1893. Brother O. M. Allen was born in the township of Saint Ferdinand, St. Louis county, Missouri, June 9th, 1805. He joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in an early day and shared in all the persecutions of the Saints in those days. He was one of Joseph Smith's body guard during the troubles in Nauvoo and was in charge of Zion's Camp at the time they were so mysteriously fed by the hand of Providence in sending thousands of quails to their relief. Brother Allen never tired rehearsing the trials and hardships of those days. Papers and certificates in his possession, signed by Joseph Smith and others of the Church Presidency, show that he was worthy to enter and work in all the sacred places of the House of the Lord, and a certificate of election issued by Thomas Carlin, governor of Illinois, showed he was duly elected captain in the second cohort of the Nauvoo Legion of the militia of the state of Illinois, April 2nd, 1842.

He emigrated with his family to Utah in the fall of 1852 and settled at Springville, Utah county; he was one of the most active in the defense of the people during the Indian troubles of those days. In 1854, he moved to Palmyra Fort, which was three miles west of Spanish Fork; then when President Brigham Young advised that that place be abandoned, he went and helped to locate Spanish Fork city. In 1861 he was called to go and help build the city of St. George, where he labored hard to make that mission a success; he was afterwards called to Toquerville, where he burned the first bricks burned in southern Utah. On October 6, 1869, he was called on a mission to the United States, which he filled with honor; while absent he secured the genealogy

of his ancestors as far back as 1670, establishing that he was of the old Puritan stock. He has since done Temple work for hundreds of them. In 1880 he was called to Arizona, and settled at Taylor, Apache county; in 1883 he removed to Luna valley, Socorro county, N.M., then in 1886 he came to Pima, where many have been benefited by his wise counsel.

Brother Allen was 88 years and 5 months old at his death, and might have lived several years yet but for an accident which befel him four weeks previous to his death, by falling down stairs, dislocating the hip joint of the left leg, which caused him to suffer very much, and had a tendency to hasten his death. During his illness he never faltered but was true to his convictions of the truthfulness of the Gospel. He passed off quietly in full faith in the principles of his religion in full hopes of a glorious resurrection. He leaves a wife and 17 children, 83 grandchildren, 29 great-grandchildren and a host of friends to mourn his loss. G. W. WILLIAMS.

ELIZABETH YOUNG.

From a letter from Joseph Young, of Layton, Davis County, we learn that his wife, Elizabeth Young, died Dec. 5, of acute pneumonia, induced by la grippe. The deceased was born near Harrowgate, Yorkshire, England, in the year 1830; she was married to Joseph Young in 1852. She was a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints at least 46 years. She came to Utah in 1861, crossing the ocean in the ship City of Manchester. She passed through the states the same year as the rebellion was breaking out, and with difficulty reached Florence some time in May, where the company waited six weeks for the Church teams. She crossed the plains in Captain Eldredge's company of fifty-four wagons and reached Salt Lake City in September. She spent the first winter in Peterson's settlement, in Weber valley, and moved to Kayesville the following spring, 1862, the year of high water. Such a season has never been known since. With her husband she passed through the privations incidental to the settlement of a new country, but of late years had got nicely fixed and comfortable. She was tenderly nursed and cared for and had the best local medical help. She passed away surrounded by six grown-up sorrowing sons and daughters.

SARAH GWYNNE.

Sarah Gwynne, relict of the late Wm. Gwynne, was born at Merhyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, South Wales, Dec. 31, 1827; died, after an illness of nearly three years, resulting from a paralytic stroke, Dec. 16, 1893.

Deceased embraced the Gospel in 1850, and came to Utah in 1855, residing up to the time of her death, at Bountiful, Davis County, Utah. She will be remembered by the Elders who have labored in Wales, for her house was always open to the servants of God, and they were always made welcome. Last April death robbed her of her youngest daughter (Mary Ida,) whose lovable disposition and gentleness of spirit endeared her to the hearts of all who knew her. The blow came with terrific force to the distracted mother, she having ever since been confined to her bed, until death relieved her of her sufferings.

Sister Gwynne leaves two children to mourn her departure—a son and daughter, the former still a resident of Wales, the latter (wife of David Lewis,) reside at Bountiful.

The funeral services were held at the Bountiful Tabernacle on Monday the 18th of December, and were largely attended. The speakers on the occasion were Elders Chas. R. Jones, John James, Samuel Smedley and Thomas Briggs. Each bore testimony to her consistent life and integrity to the truth.

AMANDA MARIA TIETJEN.

Died at Ramah, Valencia county, N. M., December 31, 1893, Amanda Maria Tietjen, daughter of Ira and Sarah Hatch. She was born June 25, 1867, at St. George, Utah. Sister Amanda was the mother of four children, three of whom survive her. The eldest was burned to death May 1, 1888, from the shock of which our deceased sister never recovered, but gradually declined until she peacefully fell asleep. She was a thorough Latter-day Saint in all that the word implies and passed through many and severe trials. She was a devoted wife and mother, ever ready to assist those who were in trouble and was best beloved by those who knew her best.—[COM.]

## THE DEAD.

Peaceful be their Rest.

DYER.—In this city, December 31, 1893, of asthma, William C. Dyer; born in Devonshire, England, February 1, 1829.

DUNN.—In Glasgow, December 5, 1893, Thomas Dunn. He was born in Glasgow, January 25, 1840, and was baptized May 29, 1870.

WALKER.—At Anubank, November 22, 1893, Thomas Walker, aged 43 years and 5 months. He was born at Tallcross, in Glasgow, and was baptized in Parkhead, in 1873.—*Millennial Star*.

LINTON.—In Glasgow, December 6, 1893, Mary Linton. She was born at Rathfriland county, Down Island, March 28, 1871, and was baptized July 7, 1893.—*Millennial Star*.

ORGILL.—In Mount Pleasant, Sanpete Co. Utah, January 8, 1894, Thomas Orgill, aged 74. Many of the Elders will remember Brother Orgill of Burslem, Staffordshire Potteries.

RAMSEY.—At Payson, Utah, January 7, 1894, at 9 a.m., Lewis Ramsey. Funeral services at his late home in Payson, on Wednesday, January 10, 1894, at 1 p.m.

SMITH.—In Farmers ward, Salt Lake county, Utah, January 6, 1894, of brain fever, Alice, daughter of Albert and Mary Ann S. Smith, aged 5 years, 11 months and 8 days.

EVANS.—At Murray, Salt Lake county, on December 5, 1893, of epileptic fits, Sarah Ann Davis Evans, daughter of James and Mary Evans. She was born April 23, 1863, at Astley, Shropshire, England.

SMITH.—In the Eighth ward, Salt Lake City, January 1, 1894, at 6 a.m., of heart disease, Jane McKay Smith, wife of Andrew Smith. She was born April 25, 1837, in Strone, County of Antrim, Ireland.

BEACHAM.—In St. George, January 2, 1894, Richard William Beacham; born in St. George August 22, 1863. He was the oldest son of the late Jacob Beacham, and was the main support of his aged mother. He leaves many relatives and friends that will long remember him and mourn his loss.

SHOELL.—At Pleasant Grove, Dec. 15th 1893, Bertha Shoell, of typhoid fever. Aged 19 years and 11 months.

Also at the same place Dec. 29th, Ella Glines, wife of Lawrence Glines, of typhoid fever. Aged 24 years. Both were daughters of Brother and Sister Frederick Shoell. Mrs. Glines leaves a husband and one child 10 months old. The sympathies of the community go out in behalf of the afflicted families.

SMITH.—At her residence, Heber City, Wasatch Co., U. T., December 3, 1893, Sister Sarah Smith, leaving her companion, 9 children, 34 grandchildren, 1 great-grandchild and a numerous host of relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

Sister Sarah was the daughter of David and Elizabeth Frampton; born November 14th, 1834, in Clay county, Mo. Brother Frampton and family suffered in common with the Saints under Governor Boggs' exterminating order from the state of Missouri; located and assisted in building up the city of Nauvoo, Ill. He died from the effects of an accident while cutting saw timber, leaving his young family, who participated in the unpleasant exodus of 1846. January 13, 1850, Sister Sarah was married to Thomas Smith, emigrated to Utah in 1852, and can truthfully be placed among the Pioneer Saints who braved the trials and has fought the good fight.

# THE DESERET WEEKLY.

Truth and Liberty.

No. 5.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, JANUARY 20, 1894.

VOL. XLVIII.

## THE BONDAGE OF DEBT.

*Discourse Delivered at the Sixty-fourth Semi-Annual Conference, of the Church, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Saturday Afternoon, October 7th, 1893, by*

ELDER MOSES THATCHER.

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

The words to which I have listened during this Conference appear to me to be opportune and suited to the needs of the people. I have nothing specially resting upon my mind upon which to speak during the brief time I may occupy; but I have noticed that as the pendulum swings to the right so it must swing back again to the left, if the clock continues to do its duty; or if it swings to the left it must swing back again to the right; and thus extremes follow each other. It is written that "sacrifice brings forth blessings." Three years ago the Latter-day Saints laid a great sacrifice upon the altar of their consciences, for when the Manifesto was then read in this building many men and women with aching hearts voted for it. However much the world may have thought us mistaken, there had been ties formed that were sacred to the heart of many a father and mother. Upon the brow of their children at no time had appeared the blush of shame. But the pendulum had gone far in the direction of oppression. It was useless to argue with prejudice dark as midnight. It was useless to supplicate at the feet of cruelty, for the public mind was wrought up to such an extent that it demanded a sacrifice unparalleled in the history of the world. That sacrifice was given. And all around us we see today the blessings that have followed. Yet had it been left to this people to have decided the time and place wherein and when such an announcement should be made, we possibly would have been until today in doubt. Some said it was too late; others said it came too soon. But we, having a man of God standing at our head able to communicate with Jehovah, he noted the time and fixed the place, and the results are before us. Brother Grant stated that "the American people are a generous people." And so I state. They are a broad-minded people. They have built upon the broad foundations of human liberty. But they like others when prejudiced are blind. Give prejudice play among this people, and we have not wisdom; for they go not hand in hand. Witness the recent trip of the First Presidency, allusion to which has been made. A perfect ovation! Where they had been hated and despised before, honor was done and every courtesy

extended to them. Is not this one of the blessings that have followed that great sacrifice? Listen to the sweet singing of our choir, and note the homage done them. See the impression made upon the hearts of thousands of people by the revelation contained in that beautiful hymn, "O, my Father." Why, when a certain train left Utah and passed through the before intolerant State of Missouri, it was difficult to state for whom the cries of the people were loudest, Grover Cleveland or Utah. Who brought about this change, and caused men of the world to grasp the hand of our venerable President, and from the inmost depths of their hearts desire God's blessing upon him? That which was despised has been exalted, and the Joseph that was cast into the dungeon wrongfully accused by Potiphar's harlot wife, who took from his shoulder the garment of innocence and laid it at the feet of her husband with accusations—I say Joseph the innocent who was thrust into the jail, while guarding the honor of Potiphar's house, has been called out of the dungeon, and if he does not wear the golden chain of honor today, he will wear it in the future, and he will wear the signet ring, too, and will yet ride in one of the first chariots of the land, honored, glorified, and the magnanimous savior of his brethren and father's house, with his hand against anarchy and misrule in every land and clime. God will raise up this people. He having permitted them to be trodden down, He now will exalt them. I rejoice in the words of encouragement offered yesterday by President George Q. Cannon. I, too, bear my testimony that the clouds will break away.

But as we have learned by the experience of our trials in the past, in reference to the Manifesto, in reference to the political division of the people, so let us learn, my brethren and sisters, wisdom by what is occurring around us day by day. Money has been scarce. A man being worth a thousand dollars and owing a hundred dollars, if he was pushed might have to sacrifice all he had to meet that obligation. One extreme will follow another; and unfortunate is he who, through untoward circumstances, has had to create obligations at high rates of interest; for when the panic has passed by, those who have money in abundance in the East will not find it so easy to place it again among the people. Those who have had their fingers burned; industries that were paying more in interest than they could produce, will withdraw themselves from the productive fields and the result will be, if I can read the future, that one extreme in this also will follow another. Money today in New York at call is

bringing but one to two per cent per annum, however scarce and high it may be here. They are not offering it to the people on time loans, because they are waiting for the action of Congress. Whatever action Congress may take, those who hold the money will desire again to throw it out among the people and when that desire comes strongly upon them they will throw it out upon securities that they would not today look at at all. I have had but one advice to give to people, and that is, pay your debts as soon as you can, both principal and interest. Pay every farthing; give the pound of flesh if it is required. But remember that the power of money is not a natural power. It has force only in legal enactment. Unlike the tree that produces the fruit, unlike the germ in the grain of wheat, it is dead except it is given power by legislation.

We speak of the interest on money. Really there is no such thing as interest on money. It is the rent of the land or of the house that you occupy, if the money is invested in land or in the house. The farmer borrows today, we will say a thousand dollars. He does not put it in the safety vault and lock it up. He does not put it in his stocking and bury it. If he does, at the expiration of the year, if thieves have not broken through and stolen, it is just the thousand dollars that he borrowed; it has not increased a single farthing. But if he takes that thousand dollars and puts it in land which with his labor produces a thousand bushels of wheat, what is the result? Two hundred bushels of that wheat, at prices ruling today, are needed to meet, not the principal, but the interest. One fifth part of his labor meets the interest, so called, of money, but really meets the rent upon his land; for money produces nothing. You may lock up a hundred million of dollars for a thousand years, and when you bring it out it will be no more, no less. The manufacturer borrows a hundred thousand dollars at ten per cent interest per annum. For what purpose does he borrow it? If in the manufacture of his goods last year he found no market that was remunerative, he borrows the money to pay his obligations, in order that he may hold his goods until he finds a better and advanced market; and if he finds not that better and advanced market, he borrows again—or goes into bankruptcy. It is, then, his goods that produce the income or the rent on the money.

Careful reading of history discloses this fact beyond any question: that as money receives its power through legislation, so from the beginning of time that legislation has been in the interest of those that accumulate, rather than in the in-

terest of those who produce the wealth of the world. At the close of the war we owed nearly four billions of dollars, bringing ten per cent per annum. What did it mean to pay interest on it annually? At the price of wheat this year it would require eight hundred millions of bushels of wheat annually to meet the interest alone. You farmers in Utah who have borrowed money on your real estate, have you ever thought that your farm, being valued at twenty thousand dollars when interest is six per cent, shrinks to the value of ten thousand dollars the very moment interest reaches twelve per cent? Did you ever think of it in that light? Take the interest today on the debt of Great Britain and destroy that amount in property, and then compel her to pay one hundred and twenty millions per annum, and it would paralyze the whole nation. Take our condition in Utah. All the products of Cache county put together—one of the fairest counties in the Territory—are not sufficient to pay its interest on the annual indebtedness of this Territory alone. Now, if the tithings of the people there have represented one-tenth of all the tithings of the people; if their contributions have represented one-tenth of the contributions of the whole Church, then we have reached a point in financeering where one-tenth of the labor of the people is being expended on interest account alone. Is it wise or prudent? No, it is not. It is not in the line marked out by President Brigham Young. It is not in the line taught by President John Taylor. It is not in the line of the wisdom of President Wilford Woodruff. Bondage is debt; and whoever heard of the rich of any nation meeting together to plan for the good of the whole people? The poor inveigh against the extravagance of the rich and the luxury in which they live; and yet, my brethren and sisters, the very thing against which they inveigh is their only valve of safety. It is a boon to the poor that some of the rich expend their money like water thrown on the ground. It is a boon also that the rich must die as well as the poor; for children rocked in the cradle of luxury—and I may say, too, in the cradle of immorality—will throw to the winds the wealth accumulated by their parents. A few rich men in any community, outside of the influences of the Gospel, by combining under special laws, living the habits of industry and practising usury, can soon reap the wealth accumulated by the labor toiling masses. That is the history of the world. In Belgium they have salutary laws, however, that we may copy after later on in our nation. If a man dies possessed of fifty thousand dollars of property, five per cent, I think, of that property must go to state institutions of learning. If he dies possessed of a hundred thousand dollars' worth of property he is taxed ten per cent, and so on up until reaching a certain point, which, as I remember, is half a million dollars; and anything above that goes to the state for the education of the people of the state and for charitable institutions. Whatever we may say in praise of civilization, a nation cannot be Christian that does not have a system of income taxation, thereby placing the burdens of taxation according to their ability to bear it equally upon the poor and the rich; justice, equity and statesmanship put it upon the income of the rich man, because the poor man, when the nation is in danger, is the foremost

man to bear the flag of his country in the front of the battle; he not only offers his sacred honor, but his life. Why then should legislation be in favor of the few as against the many?

The "kingdom of God will rectify all the evils that we speak of. But the world has not been willing to give it place. Let the genius of the Gospel of the Son of God have play in the midst of the nations of the earth, and there will be none of these inequalities that we now complain of. Brighter times are before us. Utah in passing through what she is now passing through will turn her attention to the wealth around her—to the silk in the leaves and the honey in the flowers whose fragrance we breathe; to the wealth that we dig out of the soil, to the gold and silver in our mountains, to the sugar in our ground, to home industry—and we will become a great people; and as we advocate and practice this, we will stand up erect as God made us, not only independent within ourselves, but able to feed the alien that may come to us. They will come, and will bring their gold and silver by the millions; and will lay it, too, at the feet of the servants of God, asking for wisdom to invest it. Up to date none of the institutions of Utah have been pressed to the wall; not a bank, not a single Mormon institution of note. Their credit is still maintained, and the honor of the Church is the pride of its people. That is something for which we ought to feel grateful.

I feel that I have spoken as long as I should. But my heart is not depressed. All things do not seem dark to me. Much light is beyond the clouds that hover over us today; and God will give them not only a silver but a golden lining. Abundance will come upon Zion; for He hath decreed that He will glorify her and He will make the feet of those who bring glad tidings very beautiful upon the mountains. God bless President Wilford Woodruff, and speedily take from his heart and mind the load resting upon him by reason of the financial distress upon the whole people; that he may be free from these things; permitted during his remaining days and by his remaining strength to pour blessings upon the people. And may the Spirit of the Lord make strong all the quorums of the Church, uniting them like a threefold cord that cannot be broken; and in the midst of our trials and tribulations let us see to it that we wound not the hearts of our friends. Let us do nothing in the hour of distress that will alienate our friends from us. And, whatever else we do, let us not forget the worthy poor in the midst of the people; and if we have no labor for them, let us at least divide our crust with them. Let the rich who have abundance dispose of their surplus and give liberally to the worthy poor. And above all things, let no thought enter into the heart of any Latter-day Saint that we shall ever reach a point when it will be honorable not to pay our honest debts, not only to the Gentile, but also to the Jew, and to Latter-day Saints. I believe that the Senate will pass the bill that the House of Representatives passed, and that, too, promptly. I believe also that President Cleveland will sign the bill, restoring to the Church its property, now so much needed. May God grant that this people may continue to advance and prosper until they shall see as they are seen and know as they are known. Amen.

Written for this Paper.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1894.—I have come to Columbus from Washington to give you a letter about Governor McKinley. He is today one of the most interesting characters in the United States. We are a nation of hero worshipers, and each of our great parties has to have its demigod. McKinley is the demigod of the Republican party. He fills the niche where stood Garfield and Blaine, and his worshipers hope to elevate him to the White House. I have no doubt but that the gray matter under his black hair is permeated with the Presidential itch, but I have looked in vain to find any evidence of the disease in his face or his surroundings. He has the same clear, brunette complexion which he maintained under the malarial influences of Washington. His eyes are just as bright, and there is no austerity or snobbishness in his manner. He leads much the same life that he did while he was in Congress. He lives at a hotel and walks like an ordinary citizen every morning to his office. He spends his day in attending to the duties of his position, and walks back to his hotel at sunset. He remains almost the whole time, while he is not in his office, in his rooms at the hotel, and his manners and tastes are of the simplest character. He goes to bed early and sleeps well. He is in good physical condition, and his mental health seems to be sound.

I went over to the state house this morning to look at his work shop. The Ohio capitol is situated in the middle of the city. It has a big park about it and a wide stone walk leads up to its front entrance. On each side of this walk are now big blocks of granite, from the pedestal of the Ohio statue at the exposition, and above these and by the steps of the state house lie the bronze statues which formed that monument. Giant figures of Gen. Sherman, President Garfield, Gen. Grant and Chief Justice Chase are laid out on their backs on one side of the walk, and on the other the great bronze matron, supposed to be the mother of the state, lies on her stomach, as though she had the nose bleed and wanted to let the fluid trickle off into the gutter over which her bronze nose rests. Passing these you reach the steps of the capitol and go through a long row of stone pillars up the steps into a gloomy rotunda, filled with bad paintings, which you see through a dim light. The whole state house is solemn and funereal. It is built of brown sand stone, and it looks like a prison. It was made by penitentiary convicts, and their sad souls seem to have shrouded this great stone box in gloom, and Ohio taste has come to help in carrying out the illusion. In the rotunda, for instance, one wall is given up to a great glass case filled with the flowers that rested on Garfield's catafalque, and other solemn relics hang here and there. Passing through the rotunda you have to go down a gloomy corridor to get to the governor's office, which lies below this, and the negro messenger who stands at the door would be worth a fortune as a eunuch or a mute. The governor's apartments consist of two large rooms. His private office is finished in mahogany, and he does his work behind a big, flat desk, seated in a

mahogany chair on a cushion of drab leather. He has his private secretary on the opposite side of him, and there are one or two clerks in the front room, but I looked in vain to find any literary bureau, and I saw no signs of the activity which usually hangs about the office of a statesman who is pulling his wires for a presidential nomination.

As far as I can learn McKinley is not a wire puller. He has faith in his destiny, and he believes that all things come to him who waits. He thinks that the people lead the politicians, and he recently said that when they laid out a campaign the politicians had to follow. He believes in the people rather than in organizations, and I think he is something of a fatalist as regards himself. He will not talk about his chances as a Presidential candidate, and he will let no one else talk with him on the subject. He gets bushels of mail every week, and there are scores of letters now coming in from politicians all over the country who want to organize their districts for him. They say that they did so and so in such a campaign, and they can now do as much for McKinley. Such letters generally find their way into the waste basket unless they are from personal acquaintances or men of undoubted standing. In the latter cases they are respectfully acknowledged, but nothing more. A great many political adventurers call at the state house to see Gov. McKinley on this subject. All are received, for there is no red tape about the office, and access is as easy to the beggar as to the millionaire. No encouragement, however, is given to the adventurers, and so far as I can learn McKinley has not yet laid out any campaign nor planned any organization with a view to 1896. I have made some study of him both here and at Washington in connection with his treatment of men. He is a fair judge of human nature, and he usually gets a good insight into the souls of his callers before they leave him. He does this by listening rather than by asking questions. He is a good listener, and he lets the men who have business with him do the most of the talking. In nine cases out of ten they show up their own characters before they leave.

Gov. McKinley is a very cautious man. He seldom says or does anything without having thought the matter over well before-hand. He is a serious man as regards public matters, and he never jests on the stump. He seldom tells stories while making a stump speech, though he is a good story teller and has a decidedly humorous side to his nature. In his private life he can laugh like a young satyr, and he enjoys the company of his fellows. He is especially fond of children and delights in teasing them and in playing with them. His tastes are naturally very domestic, and his great objection to public life is that it has robbed him of his home. He has to live, as it were, in a trunk, and his books are stored away.

It is not generally known that Gov. McKinley has a religious side to his nature. He has nothing to do with the infidelity and free thought of the age. He believes in the Christian religion and is a member of the Methodist Church. He never says anything against religion even in jest. He only says that it is

a mystery to him which he cannot explain, but in which he has implicit faith. Not long ago he said that the greatest men of our history had been believers, and though he never carries his religion on his sleeve I imagine he rather despises those who try to make themselves notorious by their disbelief. He is, I am told, very fond of the Methodist hymns and he often hums them over to himself while he is at work. He is a pure man in thought and a pure man in language. His closest friends tell me that they have never heard him tell a story nor utter an expression which could not be repeated in the presence of ladies.

One of the most remarkable features of Gov. McKinley's private life is his devotion to his wife. She has been, you know, a great invalid, and she is not today well. He has spent every moment of his leisure for years by her side, and today he gives every spare hour to her. Her life is wrapped up in his and she cannot bear to have him away from her for any length of time. She lives with him here at the Neil House, and the governor courts her as ardently as he did in the first days of his honeymoon. When she is sick he nurses her, and she has been of great assistance to him in his work.

Speaking of McKinley's health, he is a man of wonderful staying powers. He can travel from one end of a campaign to the other without tiring, and as a rule he uses up all his associates and comes out fresh. He has naturally a strong constitution. His mother is still living, at the age of eighty two, and she is strong and healthy. His father died only a short time ago at eighty five, and he kept his strength up to the last. His name was William, and Gov. McKinley has always signed himself William McKinley, jr. From the first of this year he has dropped the "jr," and now signs himself plain William McKinley. McKinley's father was of Scotch-Irish descent and his life at the time McKinley was born was made up of hard physical labors. He was one of the chief men in a furnace or rolling mill at Niles, Ohio. Niles is in the mining districts of northern Ohio. It is a town of about 5,000 people, and during a visit which I paid to the town last year I was shown the house in which McKinley was born. It is a two-story frame, and what was probably the parlor in young McKinley's day is now used as a grocery store. Over the front door there is a porch covered with vines, and Gov. McKinley comes out upon this porch and makes his stump speeches whenever he comes to Niles. I found the people of Niles very proud of him. Some of the old citizens told me that he was a black-haired, dark-faced chubby little boy, and that he usually went there then, as he does today, by the name of Bill McKinley.

I called upon Gov. McKinley last night at his rooms in the hotel. I am stopping at the same place, and I can tell you that the governor of Ohio has a negro in a swallow tailed coat to wait upon him, and without he has more persuasive manners than I have, he has to pay a quarter three times a day if he expects a full meal. I did not see him in the dining room, and I suppose he dines with his family in his apartments

on the second floor. He has a number of large rooms here, and the one in which he received me was about fifteen feet square and was ordinarily well furnished. Its windows looked out on the main business street of the city, and the governor sat in a swinging chair by the side of a fire before a high-roller top desk, which was pushed up against the wall near the window. He stood up as I entered and I had a good chance to see how he looks in this year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-four. He has grown fleshier since he left Congress and his form is beginning to assume what the French madame would call *embonpoint*. He stands about 5 feet 7 in his stockings, and he weighs, I venture, 175 pounds. He is a straight, broad-shouldered, big chested man, with a form and face which have often justly been compared to those of Napoleon Bonaparte. He is taller than was Napoleon, but he grows more like him in feature and form as he grows older. He does not like the comparison, and he once told me he would kill me if I repeated it concerning him in the newspapers. But the resemblance is so obvious that I can best describe him by using it. Gov. McKinley has a very handsome face and a very strong one. He looks a trifle older than he did six years ago and his black hair is mixed with gray at the temples, and there are a few more serious wrinkles in his face. His blue eyes, however, are still full of life, and when he smiles his face grows younger. He is smooth shaven, and his dress, as usual, was black. I don't think I have ever seen Gov. McKinley in anything else than a suit of black clothes, and he always looks clean and well dressed. He wears a standing collar, a black necktie, and his only jewelry is a gold ring on the third finger of his left hand and a gold watch chain, which runs across his vest from one pocket to the other. The governor is a very pleasant man in his manners with his guests. He is accustomed to meeting men and he puts his callers at their ease. There is no gush about him, and he has a dignified, common sense way which is very home-like and pleasing. I talked with him for perhaps an hour. He is an easy conversationalist and his face changes in expression as he becomes serious, or the reverse, in his talk. During a part of the time he chewed at a bit of a cigar which he had taken out of his pocket and broken off, and I was struck with his earnestness, his simplicity and his evident honesty.

During the conversation I asked Gov. McKinley as to the tendencies of politics. Associated as he has been with all classes of statesmen at Washington during his term in Congress, closely connected with the organization of politics in Ohio and living today, as he does, under the shadow of a legislature which has been accused several times of having sold its choice of a United States Senator, it struck me that he ought to know something of the purity or impurity of politics, and I asked him if it was not true that public life was full of corruption. He replied, "No, it is not. The profession of politics is as pure today as that of any profession in the United States, and our public men have as high a sense of honor as any other class of men in the world. Take Congress. I was in the House of Represent-



tatives fourteen years, and of the 300 or 400 men with whom I was associated from year to year during that time I do not know one whom I would have dared to approach with a corrupt proposition. Had I had the money and the inclination to have bought Congress I do not see how I could have gone about it, and I don't believe there is a body of men, legislative or otherwise on the globe which has a higher sense of honor than the Congress of the United States. There may be corruption and corrupt men among them, but I do not know where it exists if it is so. Politics, I believe, grows purer as this country grows older, and our standard of political honor and political morality is higher today than ever before."

"The most of your life has been spent in politics, governor," said I. "What do you think of politics as a business? Would you advise a young man to adopt public life as a profession?"

"No," was the reply, "I would not. There is no life more full of disappointment. No matter how successful it may be at the start, it is sure before it comes to an end to bring sorrow and grief. I know of no trouble which seems to affect men so much as that of apparent unappreciation and disappointed ambition. Take a look at the careers of the most noted men of our history and you will find every one of them full of disappointment. Times change. Conditions change, and men change. The story of the ablest of our statesmen and the most famous of our public men runs through the graveyards of their own disappointed hopes. No, I would not advise a young man to make politics his profession."

"Looking at the condition of parties today, do not the signs of the times point to the organization in the future of a party of the poor against the rich?"

"No," replied Gov. McKinley; "there will never be a party of the rich and a party of the poor in this country. If the present state of things keeps on there can only be a party of the poor, for we will all be poor."

"What are the causes of the hard times?"

"I think there is no doubt but that it is the uncertainty as regards the tariff. No one knows what the Democratic party is going to do, and there will be no change for better times until that matter is settled."

"How about the Wilson bill?"

"No one knows what the Wilson bill is going to be. I must say that it does not promise well, and the voices which comes from the ways and means committee room at Washington must be a very unwelcome one to the starving among our people. It is poor comfort to the 7,000 idle miners on Lake Superior to be told that Congress proposes to admit into free competition with them Spanish iron under its clause of free raw materials. It does not take much thought to tell how such men would regard this bill, and I might go on as to a dozen other items. Everyone knows my position on that question. You ask as to the remedy for the hard times, and if you want my answer I will say in the words of Mr. Ingalls, the railroad president:

"Kick the Wilson tariff bill under the table and let it stay there."

My talk with Gov. McKinley was rather in the nature of a running chat that a fixed interview. The conversation drifted here and there and covered quite a wide range. During it I asked him when he first became interested in the protective tariff idea and when he made his first speech upon it. He replied:

"I was brought up as it were, on the protective tariff principle. My boyhood was spent in an iron manufacturing district and among miners, and my youth was spent in the manufacturing district of Stark county, where the questions of the tariff have always been living ones. The first speech I made in Congress was made against Fernando Wood's tariff bill. I remember that I made the speech at night, and the congressional committee thought enough of it to reprint it and circulate it as a campaign document."

The conversation here turned to speech making, and I asked Gov. McKinley as to whether he wrote out and committed his speeches. He replied: "No, I do not; I think the matters that I am to talk about well over beforehand, and after I have pretty thoroughly settled in my mind what I am going to say I sometimes call in a stenographer and dictate the speech to him. It is this speech that always goes to the printer. It is by no means the exact speech that I make on the stump. This may be changed by the occasion, though I usually follow the lines laid down in the speeches I dictate. I find that I change my speeches a great deal during the campaign, and seldom repeat the same speech in the same words, though, of course, the matter is much the same."

"What is Ohio doing to relieve the unemployed?"

"She is responding nobly to the occasion," replied the governor. "Popular charities have been organized in all of our towns and cities. Some of the cities have commenced public works in order to give relief to the unemployed, and we are doing all in our power to allay the suffering and want."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

*Written for this Paper.*

## DOCTORS DISAGREE.

OGDEN, Jan. 6th, 1894.

Please permit me to call your attention to a law placed upon our statute books by our last legislature. The design undoubtedly was good, but the spirit of it has been fearfully distorted and twisted into shape to answer selfish purposes rather than to enhance the welfare of the whole people, the real object for which all laws should be framed.

A careful review of the whole law would require too much space of your valuable paper; I desire therefore to only call such points of it and make such comments upon it as immediately effect the welfare of the people and with which therefore the members of our legislature should become familiar. In short then the law provides:

1. That there shall be a medical board of examiners appointed by the Governor by and through the consent of the council consisting of seven members from the various recognized schools of practice.

2. They shall issue certificates to all

who furnish satisfactory proof of having received degrees or licenses to practice medicine from chartered medical colleges in good legal standing.

3. They shall issue certificates to graduates of respectable medical colleges, who are at this time engaged in actual practice in the Territory.

4. They shall issue certificates to all persons who are not graduates of medical colleges, but who have practiced over ten years in the Territory, provided the applicant present a petition signed by twenty-five legal voters of his district where he has been practicing, and by paying the small fee of twenty-five dollars, after which he shall be admitted for examination, and if satisfactory, shall receive a certificate from said board; the contrary of course if he does not pass.

Now let us see the effect of this. As will be observed, according to the first clause of this law that seven men were to be appointed by the governor from the various recognized schools to form this board. But licence was immediately taken under this clause, for instead of appointing seven men from the various recognized schools, our ex-governor took the liberty of selecting four from one school, two from a second and one from a third, thus virtually placing the interpretation of the law and management of the whole affair in the hands of four men instead of seven. Now, when the fact becomes known that this school is the one which engineered the law through, and that they will not associate with any other school, and further that they have banded themselves together to pass laws in all states and territories with the avowed purpose of driving all other schools from the field, the extraordinary power placed in the hands of these four men to accomplish selfish purposes must be apparent to all; an advantage which they did not neglect as will be proved further on.

Under the second clause no man, however able and experienced, and whatever reputation he may have achieved in other states or territories, nor from what school he may bring his diploma, can practice without presenting himself first before the board to be quizzed and hampered with catch questions. Who cannot see the cloven foot in this clause, for here they have it simply in their power to curtail the future number of practitioners to such a limit as will satisfy their elastic consciences and the length of their purse strings.

According to the third clause, these gentlemen are constituted sole judges to say which diplomas of persons now practicing in the Territory shall be recognized and which shall not. Here again they have the power of applying the knife with the same terrible effect as in the preceding clause and the acts of the present incumbents, only show how willing men are to take the full advantage of all the power granted them when their own personal interests are at stake; for no sooner were they clothed with their little brief authority than all practitioners were notified to present their diplomas; and all who did not suit them and come up to their standard of name and estimation, irrespective of experience and qualifications, were simply rejected and the individual prosecuted or threatened with prosecution by them (not by the

people) if they did not pull down their shingle.

The next or 4th clause is so glaring and so self-evident of the same design and purpose, that comment is almost superfluous. Here they have it entirely within their power to make a clean sweep of everything in their way. Now it is a known fact and acknowledged by all practitioners that one year of actual experience in the sick room is worth two years of college life. According to the claim, however, the applicant for a license to practice must have two years experience, in addition to which he must present a petition, signed by twenty-five legal voters of the district where he has been practicing, and pay the modest little sum of \$25 before he even dare present himself before this august body for examination.

The effect of this law is keenly felt in several sections of our Territory where medical practice has been limited to just such talent. An incident brought to the attention of the author of this article will serve to illustrate: A family residing in a town from which such a person had been dismissed from practice, had one of its members afflicted with disease. The M. D. remaining, being a person of questionable character in whom the public had no confidence, the family were compelled to send to a neighboring city about 18 miles distant, for medical aid. The licensed M. D. made three trips by rail, going with the 9 o'clock train a.m., and coming with the 2 p.m. After the burial the small doctor's bill of \$125 was presented for payment besides the medicine. Such charges will be common if this law be permitted to remain upon our statute books.

But there is another feature connected with this law which demands additional notice. It has been observed that this bill was engendered through the Legislature by a certain school seeking control of the Territory in the exclusion of all others and who form the majority of the present examining board. Now the question is, have the gentlemen from this school anything that is worthy of the protection of the strong arm of the law? It is a well known fact, that the people are getting tired of drugs, the principal agents which form the materia medica of this very school and which also has very nigh run its course, hence the different schools which are springing up and threatening to drive it from the field through just and fair competition. Let us see what confidence some of the leading physicians of the world and graduates of this particular school have in this subject.

Dr. Cogswell, of Boston, says: "It is my firm opinion that the prevailing mode of practice is productive of vastly more evil than good and were it absolutely abolished mankind would be infinitely the gainer by it."

Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, in Harvard University, says: "I am sick of learned quackery."

D. R. R. Noyes, M. D., in his history of medicine, declares: "A drug or substance can never be called a healer of disease, there can be no reason or justice or necessity in the use of drugs in disease. I believe that this pro-

fession, this art, this misnamed knowledge of medicine, is none other than a practice of fundamentally fallacious principles, impotent of good, morally wrong and bodily hurtful."

Dr. Evans, fellow of the Royal College of London, says: "It will be a great blessing to the world if heaven ever reveals to earth any substitute for the nauseous and noxious drugs that are now employed in the practice of medicine. It has neither philosophy nor common sense to commend it to confidence."

But according to the present statute and especially under the interpretation of the present incumbents, there never will be a chance for heaven to introduce a new system in our Territory, for the moment it would make its appearance these gentlemen would be prosecuting and persecuting it with the strong arm of the law.

Numerous other testimonies as strong as these and from men just as able might be added, but space and valuable time forbids.

Now, we candidly ask our honorable Governor who, we fully believe, has the welfare of our people at heart, and also the members of our present Legislature, if, with such a record before them as this school has, it will be wise and just to the people whom they represent and whose rights they have sworn to protect, to permit such a law to remain on the statute books; a law which is unconstitutional and unjust and under which as complete a medical trust there is today being formed as any hydra-headed monster that ever reared its head in our Territory for selfish purpose. If there is to be a law, let it be against the administration of poisonous drugs so severely condemned by the authorities above quoted; and the wholesale butchery so commonly carried on in the sick room. Similar attempts have been made by these same gentlemen with previous legislatures but the wise and farseeing minds have invariably foisted them in their attempts.

A member of the last Legislature on being approached about the law observed: "We were all opposed to it in our minds, but these gentlemen clamored and urged us so hard that we finally consented just to see what they would do. I am not surprised for I expected just such results." We were also informed that the law was forced through at the close of the session when the members did not have sufficient time to thoroughly consider the nature of its bearings.

An effort of a like character was made in the Idaho legislature last year, but that honorable body, be it said to its credit, saw through the scheme and with an overwhelming majority rejected the miserable scheme. In this Idaho does not stand alone, for similar attempts have been made in Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio, Massachusetts and many more of the older and leading states, by this same school, but their attempts in every instance have signally failed, and those states stand as free and untrammelled from this law today as did our Territory before our last legislature convened.

Let us hope before the next adjourns that the people will have their rights restored again, and that this medical trust will be a thing of the past.

JUSTICE.

## ELIZABETH DANIELS.

OGDEN CITY, Utah, Jan 12th, 1894.

I have just received a letter from Elder Thomas L. Cox, of the New Zealand mission. The letter is dated Owaka, Catlin River, Otago, New Zealand, November 23, 1893. He asks for information which he hopes can be obtained through the columns of the DESERT NEWS. He says: "In my travels lately I met with a man who said he had a sister, a Latter-day Saint, who left England for America about September, 1845. He had in his possession a few letters which his sister had written to the family since leaving her home. He has handed them to me to read, with a request that I would try to find out something of her or his family, as he has entirely lost track of them. The first letter was dated Liverpool, England, Sept. 11th, 1845; the next was dated St. Louis, Mo., April 12, 1846, in which she spoke of her marriage to a man named Samuel Smith."

The next letter was dated at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on June 8, 1852. At that time she was preparing to cross the plains to Utah. It is supposed that Samuel Smith was at that time dead, for she had been married again to a man named Casto—she signed herself as Elizabeth Matthew Casto (her maiden name was Elizabeth Daniels). The last letter received from her was dated Salt Lake City, April 1, 1853. She was then well and happy, though not rich. It appears the family address in England was: Mr. Daniels, No. 23, West Euston street, Clerkenwell, London. Her brother's name is James Daniels; he is in New Zealand, and is very anxious to learn, if possible, the whereabouts of his long lost sister.

Elder Cox is president of the Otago conference, and speaking of his labors in the ministry there, he says: "Elder Peterson and I have been, since I last wrote, laboring in Balclutha, Milton, and the surrounding country. We have been very successful in getting the people to open their school houses and churches for us to preach in. In some other places where we were unable to obtain such places free we hire halls to hold services in, and in nearly all cases the people come out in large numbers to hear us. Since being in this vicinity we have, within the last few months, held from four to five meetings each week. These meetings are always held in the evening, and we have to walk all distances from six to twelve miles to attend them."

"After the services are over we retrace our steps homeward, arriving there at all hours of the night. We feel happy in doing this because it is apparent that we are doing some good; and whereas the people had previously been filled with prejudice towards us on account of evil rumors spread abroad concerning us, after they have heard us preach they become very much changed in their views, and we are now treated with great respect by the people in this vicinity. We anticipate good results from our labors in the near future. Within the last three months we have held fifty meetings among those who do not belong to the Church. We live like Paul did—in our own rented house, and expect to do so for several months to come."

JOSEPH HALL.

## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

### SALVATION FOR ALL.

In the Gospel according to John an incident is related, which lives the Savior occasion to proclaim the glorious doctrine that the plan of salvation embraces the whole human race. But although the doctrine was taught by Christ and further explained by His messenger to the world, it was gradually lost sight of by men, until the notion became very general that the greatest part of mankind was destined for eternal existence in flames never to be extinguished. Only through the teachings of the inspired Prophets of this age the truth in this respect has again been made known.

The Evangelist John tells us that certain Greeks, or rather "Hellenists" as Jews who lived outside of Palestine were called, had come to Jerusalem to worship. Having heard of the great Prophet of Nazareth they desired to become acquainted with him and secured an introduction by two of His disciples.

In this incident, trivial as it apparently is, the Lord sees the beginning of His triumph as the Savior of a world. The homage paid him by these strangers was but a type of that day when every tongue shall confess that He is the Lord. Anticipating this He exclaims: "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me."

Clear as this language seems to be, it has been strangely perverted. If it means anything at all, it is an unequalled promise that a time will come when Jesus is universally recognized as the Lord and master both in heaven and on earth. Through His death and exaltation this is to be accomplished.

The reason why so many Bible readers fail to see this important truth is because they do not recognize the work of the Lord for the salvation of man, after He had been "lifted up from the earth." They lay all stress on the saving virtue of His death, ignoring the fact that it is by virtue of His exaltation that salvation is possible. One consequence of this false conception is the unscriptural idea that salvation is limited to the living, while all the millions who died before hearing anything about a Redeemer are supposed to be eternally lost. God's power to save is thus limited to the brief span of time allotted a human being, and death is the termination of that mercy which is said to endure for ever. In fact, by this awful view, death and hell are stronger than the Almighty, if they consume the greater part of His children.

How different is the true Gospel sound! It teaches us that Christ lives; that salvation is offered to the dead, "that they may live according to God in the spirit;" that the work of redemption is carried out beyond the grave and will be continued until every erring son and daughter of God has an opportunity to hear the Father's loving invitation to return to the Father's house.

As yet this beautiful doctrine is but imperfectly, if at all, understood, outside the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. But like all truth

it is mighty and will prevail. It is the testimony of the messengers sent in these last days to the world from God, as it is the silent testimony of the majestic temples reared in these mountain valleys. For the answer to the often repeated question, why these structures are erected, is this: that through the faithful work of Saints even those beyond the veil shall be offered participation in that glory the fulness of which mortal tongue cannot describe. The work dependent on Christ's exaltation is committed to His Church in the most holy places. For here heaven and earth are united for the salvation of man.

### HAPPILY ENDED.

With the decree of the Territorial Supreme court ordering the restoration of the personal property and money in the hands of the Receiver to the First Presidency of the Church, we apprehend there will be not one word of complaint from any source whatever. That the order was in great measure formal—the recent act of Congress and the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States having made it so—does not in the least detract from the satisfaction with which the happy ending of the long litigation is regarded. The change in official and public sentiment which began, with reference to this confiscation business, about a couple of years ago, has worked its way step by step to the gratifying conclusion now recorded. It only needed time and gentle guidance into regular channels, not particularly hot, hard fighting, to make it effective. And while hereby thanking all those whose friendly words and attitude have helped it to this result, the News as the organ of the Church feels that the objects of chief congratulation are the nation and its people, on the re-enthronement of their sense of justice, generosity and right. The "Mormon" Church could much better sustain the permanent loss of its property than the great American Republic could temporarily survive this loss of reputation. In the restoration of both in the manner now indicated, there is accordingly room for nothing but contentment and pleasure all round.

The phrasing of the decree is so plain as to need no additional elucidation. Of course the congressional proviso as to the uses to which the property may be applied is incorporated; the language on this point being as follows: "It is hereby ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said receiver deliver said property and money to Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith, the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, to be applied under their direction and control and that of their successors in office to the charitable uses and purposes of said Church, that is to say, for the payment of the debts for which said Church is legally or equitably liable; for the relief of the poor and distressed members of said Church; for the education of the children of such members, and for the

building and repair of houses of worship for the use of said Church, but in which the rightfulness of the practice of polygamy shall not be inculcated."

As to other property belonging to the Church, and now under control of the Receiver, it is only consistent to hope that its restoration also will speedily follow. A memorial to Congress to this effect has been introduced into the Legislature and will probably pass both houses without delay and receive the Governor's approval. It applies to all the real estate, whereas the above decree refers to personal property only.

### A QUESTION OF ECONOMICS.

An important addition to the tariff literature of the country is a little work by Prof. Shulze-Governitz, a German economist who has completed a series of exhaustive studies as to the relation of wages to the cost of labor. That his views are in accord with the arguments of leading tariff-reformers in the United States will perhaps be sufficient reason for their rejection by a large proportion of American economists; and yet, since his deductions directly assail the value of the comparisons of wage rates for the United States and other countries, so frequently seen in the arguments of high protectionists, it ought to be worth the while of the latter to give him some attention, if only for the purpose of demolishing him.

This is the gauntlet which he boldly throws down: "Where the cost of labor is lowest the conditions of labor are most favorable, the working day is shortest and the weekly wages of operatives are highest." This means, if it is true, that the comparisons of wage rates so approvingly quoted in favor of the American workman, is worthless as proof as to the cost of labor per unit of product. In other words, while the German statistician finds that wages in his country and Switzerland are lower than in England, and lower in England than in the United States, yet his calculations show him that in the weaving mills of the two first named countries the weekly product per worker is only 466 yards as compared with 708 yards in England and 1200 yards in the United States. Thus it would seem to come about that the higher wage rate accompanies or causes a lower cost of production—a result just the opposite of that claimed for the higher wage rate by the high-tariff people.

To these latter, who are generally amply able to take care of their side of a debate, these conclusions are commended as worthy of notice. The News gives this much space and prominence to them because they strike us as casting an interesting and really important side-light on the great subject of present political contention.

### A LIVE VOLCANO.

Our neighbors beyond the Rio Grande are having a real sensation, outside of their perennial revolutions and Indian outbreaks. This is neither more nor less than a fiery eruption of their matchless volcano mountain,

Popocatepetl, which, if really in progress, is the first occurrence of the kind for nearly four hundred years. Popocatepetl, if not the highest, is at least next to the highest mountain in North America, the doubt being rather in favor of Orizaba, another Mexican volcano.

Readers of history will remember that the "great smoking mountain," as its name means, was reputed to be in active and disastrous commotion about the time of the Spanish conquest of the Aztec's land. Since then it has been quiescent, though keeping up a peaceful and continuous smoking. The column ascending from its cone has at times been visible for great distances, but there has not usually been anything to interfere with a descent into the crater or with the operations of the laborers engaged in collecting sulphur there. The *Boston Herald*, describing the vast fields of lava and the hundreds of extinct cones in that part of Mexico, argues that these all show that at a period of comparatively recent date, in a geological sense, there was a terrible volcanic activity. One great bed of lava runs far towards the Pacific coast from the peak of Ajusco, the third highest elevation about the valley of Mexico. Many scientists have regarded it as not at all unlikely that Popocatepetl should break out very actively some day. Mexico has two very active volcanoes: The peak of Colima, near the coast, and the comparatively slight eminence of Jorulla in the state of Michoacan. These are both remote from lines of travel. As Popocatepetl is very near the City of Mexico, with railway lines across both its western and eastern flanks, it would offer an unrivalled opportunity for tourists to see a "live volcano," should it really prove to be in active eruption.

### THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The recent news from Europe is of a rather serious character. As startling as a peal of thunder from a clear sky came the intelligence that three English officers and sixteen black soldiers in the British service had been killed by Frenchmen in Africa, somewhere in the Niger valley. The nightly encounter was thought likely to result in serious complications, but as it was explained that the affair was the result of a mistake of the commanding French officer, who also was killed in the encounter, it is expected that the payment of an indemnity and an explanation of the circumstances by the French will appease the wrath of the British lion. However, the affair is not calculated to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries, already rather strained since the Siam affair.

Still more startling rumors come from Italy. The scanty telegraphic advice tell of the revolt on Sicily and the mobilization of troops all over the kingdom, but particularly on the French frontier, from which the inference may be drawn that not all, by a long way, is told. Special correspondents to foreign papers say that Italy is on the verge of a revolution and that matters have gone so far that the king has transferred his private cash amounting to about \$29,000,000 to London bankers, as if preparing for the

possible emergency of having to leave the country a fugitive.

Should these rumors prove true, the situation in Italy may be compared to that of France before the last war. The rottenness of the administration had become so obnoxious to the people, that the only resource left the imperial government was to divert the attention to other matters, in which said government succeeded so well that the popular outcry against the emperor was changed to one yell against Germany. It is already stated that the present Italian rulers are prepared to try a similar plan. Subsidized papers tell of French intrigues in Sicily and hostile intentions against the kingdom. There may be no truth in such rumors but they harmonize with the popular anti-French sentiment and serve to keep the embers glowing ready for a big blaze at any time.

It is significant that while Italy is working up a strong feeling against the French, German papers are equally busy against Russia. The story of the massacre of Catholics in the church at Kroshe serves this purpose admirably. The condemnation of this fiendish affair, the particulars of which have appeared in the *News*, can hardly be expressed in too strong terms, and it is used with effect.

In Austria, the third power of the Triple Alliance, a story is circulated to the effect that a Czech conspiracy has been discovered in Bohemia, paid for and stimulated by French money. All this certainly looks like a concerted effort to unite firmly the three powers of the Triple Alliance by strengthening the hostile sentiment against France and Russia.

When the present state of affairs in the old world is considered, the keen statesmanship necessary to keep the equilibrium undisturbed may be conjectured. How long, we may well ask, shall the nations suffer their rulers to keep them on the edge of a burning volcano, threatening eruption every minute? How long before it will be seen that the best interests of all are best served by everybody attending to his own affairs, and all striving to excel in the pursuit of peace and the promotion of individual happiness on the basis of the great principles of that religion which all Europe confesses!

### POLISH SUGAR-MAKERS.

A New Orleans weekly, sailing under the tremendous title of *The Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer*, is a bright and new way exponent of the interests that such a periodical might be expected to look after. Its range of information seems to be wide as the earth, and it gleans and gathers from various climes with much skill and freedom. California, as "the paradise of the sugar beet," and some of the work done in that great state in sugar-making, come in for prominent mention, and among news items is the following reproduced from a Pacific coast paper:

The Poles are after the persimmons in spite of the danger to the bounty. It is telegraphed from Omaha that Count Lubinski and other Polish capitalists have been there for months investigating the

beet sugar industry with the view to establishing large factories. They have decided to establish a factory and a refinery at a cost of \$1,500,000, and will bring over a colony of Polish beet sugar farmers.

### A GREAT PAWNSHOP.

Plans for the relief of the poor—practicable, visionary, and other kinds—have probably excited more attention from philanthropists and publicists during the past three years than at any previous time in all the world's history. The schemes proposed range all the way from the fundamentally correct idea of furnishing work to the unemployed, up to the wildest vagaries of some calling themselves Populists, and to the bloodiest mutterings of the anarchists. There is no doubt that the generosity of the classes, employed through organized charity, has been adequate to the relief of millions of deserving poor. On the other hand it is undeniable that vast sums have been squandered in improper distribution, and that thousands of the beneficiaries are undeserving according to any definition that law or morality or common sense is acquainted with.

It now appears that in thickly populated eastern sections of our country the actually needy are not confined to the ranks of those usually regarded as destitute. The wants of the latter can be seen at a glance; receiving no income from any source, and with nothing to sell, not even their labor, their only recourse is to the charity of the state or their better-supplied fellow-men. But evidence is accumulating that among those formerly held to be tardy and well-to-do, continued loss of employment has reduced many to the severest straits, and is surely and rapidly absorbing not only their little savings but personal possessions which are commonly regarded as indispensable. How best to aid these really deserving persons—who require only temporary assistance, not regular charity, is a new feature of the grave problem of the day. One solution is offered by the *New York Tribune*, in the establishment of a great pawnshop. That paper argues that since an immense amount of money and supplies is sure to be provided by the benevolent people of New York, and there is danger that it will not only be largely wasted but that its distribution will develop permanent evils, every citizen is bound so far as he can to avert these consequences by seeing to it that his own gifts are not unwisely bestowed. It continues, that of a different sort, though directly suggested by these considerations, is the relief that might be furnished by the creation, under proper regulations, of a great pawnshop similar in organization and administration to the *Mont de Piété* in Paris. In New York, as in all great cities, the pawnbrokerage system is little better than an instrument of rapacity; and the *Tribune* maintains that no greater service could be rendered to the deserving poor in the present emergency than by the establishment of an institution for loaning money to them upon the miscellaneous articles which they could spare now and which they might redeem upon payment of reasonable interest hereafter. By that means

they might redeem themselves from present distress without loss of self-respect or practical forfeiture of their property. To generous men of wealth who would like to unite in some undertaking for the benefit of the unfortunate, but do not know what to do, it commends the idea of a legitimate pawnshop on a scale suitable to an experiment, and capable of expansion if the business warrants the investment. The idea does not seem to be a bad one by any means, and it has met with considerable encouragement. The workings of the experiment will be watched with interest in many other places where similar conditions exist and a similar remedy may be worth trying.

### THE TAXATION OF MORTGAGES.

At first sight, and indeed in every view which the NEWS has as yet been able to give it, one of the bills already introduced into the lower house of the Territorial Assembly is ill-timed, impolitic, and unjust, and hence ought to be defeated. We refer to the measure to provide for the taxation of debts secured by mortgages and trust deeds, and repealing the law of the last Legislature exempting such possessions from taxation. The matter is one which need invoke neither party opposition nor party support. It deserves to be discussed on its merits; and the NEWS can accordingly consider it without any suspicion of partisanship.

The question of taxation is one that has puzzled more legislative brains than any other that ever arose since the world was made. In general it may be said that the very best plan of taxation contains features of inequality and injustice; the one that is the best is the one that contains the fewest of these; the ingenuity of man has not yet been equal to the task of devising one in which none of them appear. Similarly it may be said that common justice would suggest the laying of taxes against him who is best able to pay them; and as the rich man owns more than the poor man, and as he, through that fact, is and ought to be forced to bear the larger burden of taxation, so should the man who has money to lend rather than the man who is forced to borrow, pay the tax on the sum thus temporarily transferred. We admit that all this looks proper and incontrovertible and just.

But as a matter of fact, it does not work well in practice. The borrower invariably pays the tax. He may not pay it to the tax collector, but if not, he pays it to the money-lender. The latter has the one object ever in view—to make his money yield him a certain per cent in interest. Now, does any one suppose that if a capitalist is willing to loan money at 6 per cent, the borrower to pay the taxes, he will also be willing to loan at 6 per cent if he himself must pay the tax? It is idle to expect such generosity; capitalists are not built that way. The only conclusion is, therefore, that whether the lender or the borrower be legally held for the tax, the result in the end is the same,—the borrower has to pay it.

So much for the actual workings of the case. Now as to the particular conditions and circumstances that add

importance to the question as it affects the community at this time. Whether fortunately or unfortunately, we are large borrowers. Eastern and western money has been loaned or loaned here and at certain rates of interest, fixed after an understanding that the mortgages securing it were exempt from taxation—that the property paid the tax. If the proposed law be enacted, the rate of interest on this money will be raised at once. But that is not the only or worst feature. The money will be withdrawn as quickly as possible, because the proverbial timidity of capital will cause it to shun a locality where legislative temper can in so short a time show such fickleness and change. As it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, either to renew the old loans at all, or to secure new ones, the foreclosing process will start—and no one knows where it will end.

It would be fortunate perhaps if the people of Utah were so abundantly supplied with money of their own that they did not need to borrow at all. As at present arranged, however, we seem to need outside capital to develop our resources and keep us going—at least, the records show that we have obtained a great deal. As long as this is our condition, we must cater a little to the wishes of those whose money we employ. And the next best thing to having all the money of our own that we need, is the having of such reputation for fairness, stability and thorough honesty that we can get all the money we want, and at the best rates, from elsewhere. The NEWS doesn't believe the bill now before the House is calculated to strengthen that kind of a reputation just at the present time.

### LEARN IN YOUTH.

The instructions given by the Prophet Alma to his son Helaman afford food for thoughtful consideration by the young men in Israel today, as well as by some of more mature years. Said Alma:

Oh remember, my son, and learn wisdom in thy youth; yea, learn in thy youth to keep the commandments of God; yea, and cry unto God for all thy support; yea, let all thy doings be unto the Lord, and whithersoever thou goest, let it be in the Lord; yea, let thy thoughts be directed unto the Lord; yea, let the affections of thy heart be placed upon the Lord forever; counsel the Lord in all thy doings, and He will direct thee for good; yea, when thou liest down at night, lie down unto the Lord, that He may watch over you in your sleep; and when thou risest in the morning, let thy heart be full of thanks unto God; and if ye do these things ye shall be lifted up at the last day.

There are many people who think it unnecessary for the young to undergo a work of preparation to fit them for religious duties in life, and who argue that the rule of the scriptures is that in the very hour they need it shall be given to them what to say. Such an open construction as this to the sentiment quoted may well receive careful examination before it is adopted, as it involves a direct contradiction of the inspired counsel of the

Prophet Alma. It is true that under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost men comparatively unlearned have founded those wise and prudent after the manner of the world, and will continue to do so. And it is also true that the men so blessed with a gift from the Source of superior knowledge did not acquire it through a wilful rejection or neglect of the opportunity to acquire the information and power which came to them as a revelation from heaven. It was rather their eagerness to obtain that knowledge and their realization of the necessity of its possession which wrought their faith up to the point of receiving it. Had any of them rejected in earlier life the opportunity for gaining the required understanding it would not have been bestowed upon them as a divine gift until they had repented of their former folly. A lesson of the experiences referred to is that unavoidable illiteracy is not a disqualification for receiving the blessings and exercising the powers of heaven; but it does not follow that wilful ignorance is a qualification.

The possession and proper use of an understanding of the sciences, of history, and of other branches of education, are an advantage to a servant of the Lord, notwithstanding assertions sometimes made to the contrary in public assemblages. It is a fact that there are many instances where the Latter-day Saint Elders have received this understanding by direct revelation in the time of necessity; the possession of the knowledge thus obtained, not their ignorance of the revelation bestowed, is what gave them power. Its sudden manifestation to them was a marked evidence of the interest of the Almighty in their behalf in the work they were performing; if the knowledge had been gained by them under other circumstances and through study, it would have been just as much a providence of the Lord in preparing for the special occasion of its use, though its acquirement may have shown less contrast with surrounding conditions.

Where a man of high educational attainments, however, seeks to minister as a servant of the Lord in the strength of his individual powers and outside of perfect reliance on the Almighty, he closes, by this course, the door to divine instruction. In his self-sufficiency he says in effect that he does not need the information which the Lord may have to reveal, consequently he is not in harmony with the Almighty and is not sustained by Him. So, when a man less learned concludes that he will not acquire an understanding of correct principles even in the providence of the Lord the opportunity is given him, he is in a similar state to the other in his antagonism to the purposes of the Almighty. Both are in the situation of refusing to receive light, and thereby set a premium upon ignorance of the divine will.

The Lord commands His people to seek wisdom by study and also by faith. The advice of Alma to his son to learn wisdom in his youth and the promise that the servants of the Lord will receive inspiration in the time of need, are exponents of principles of divine truth that operate in perfect accord. Those who rely



wholly upon one to the rejection of the other are in about the same state of inconsistency, from the Gospel standpoint, as are those who would receive the ordinance either for the birth of the water or of the Spirit, but upon no consideration would consent to both.

The young people in Israel owe it to themselves to learn wisdom in the days of their youth; it is a sacred obligation resting on them as members of the Church of Christ. To wilfully reject opportunities for obtaining wisdom is to learn folly, which brings sorrow instead of blessing. When people have little chance to learn they are free from condemnation for not obtaining that which was beyond their reach. The man with the one talent, as related in the parable, was not adjudged to be under sin because he did not have five or ten talents, but because he had not put to its full and proper use the one which he was entrusted with.

In the advice given by the Prophet Alma is the rule of conduct for youthful Saints. It is the path in which Christ walked. In this age the Lord has revealed the laws and ordinances of the Gospel; its keys have been committed to the Saints. The power thus bestowed is for salvation. "Ye cannot serve God and mammon," said Jesus. There can be no rejection of fundamental principle, no neglect of one's duty in the hope that the Lord will do all the work, and at the same time be harmony with heaven's laws. When men receive the light that is placed within their reach, and continue in God, He will add to them greater light, which will grow brighter and brighter "unto the perfect day." This is a truth that cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of the youth in Israel.

#### A MISSIONARY EXPERIENCE.

A private letter from Elder Albert Schoenfeld, formerly of Z. C. M. I., now on a mission in Dresden, the capital of Saxony, Germany, gives an incident in his recent experience that is worthy of reproduction as going to show how the Lord can turn everything for the best. While distributing tracts on the 9th of December, Elder Schoenfeld and his companion, Elder Tobler, from Santa Clara, were informed on by some evil-disposed persons; and as there is a law in Germany against "proselyting," they were promptly arrested and taken to police headquarters. There they had to show their passports, and also had to give proof of their visible means of support. Having done all this to the official's satisfaction, they were released with a good "talking to" and a warning. The Elders went home, knelt down in prayer before the Lord, and here came to both the thought of going back to the chief of police, giving him a tract, and bearing their testimony to him. This they did, and they added, that inasmuch as they kept the laws and bore their own expenses, would not the authorities rather be glad to have the people informed concerning the things of God? The officer told them to call in two days. They did so and he wrote out a permit, stating that Albert Schoenfeld and W. Tobler were permitted to distribute tracts under the auspices of the

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in said city of Dresden.

The incident is interesting and valuable as showing that the Lord has His own peculiar ways of accomplishing His designs, and that these ways can be learned by humble prayer; furthermore, that it is wise and proper for our Elders to keep the laws of the lands wherein they sojourn, at the same time not compromising or yielding away the requirements of the Lord. In this line of conduct the Lord will invariably bear out His servants; and if their way is not opened up before them, they have at least acquitted themselves of responsibility.

#### ABOLISH IT.

The News is ready to vote with both hands in favor of the proposal that the most appropriate and sensible change in the Utah Commission would be its entire abolishment. Changes in the personnel of that extraordinary board have sometimes improved, sometimes injured it as regards the plain non-partisan mission it was instituted to perform. We shall not say, because at this writing we do not know, that the personal changes now proposed would have the first or the second of these effects; but we can say, with full confidence, that the notion will be endorsed by all classes and parties, that the most acceptable change of all would be the wiping out of the useless and expensive set of sinecures altogether.

Whatever duty may lie upon the Legislature in the bringing about of this happy consummation should be undertaken at once and without malice. That at previous sessions the people's representatives have shown this degree of patriotism in vain is no reason why the present Assembly should not also essay it. The whole thing is a standing insult to the intelligence and honesty of the greatest of western commonwealths; and while, if it must be endured, it were probably less obnoxious if composed of residents of the Territory, especially where these are not of the office-holding class and are of irreproachable integrity, it seems to have outlived the measure of any possible usefulness and to be now worthy of nothing but immediate and painless extinction.

#### THE COUNTY BOUNDARY CHANGE.

When the News two or three weeks ago alluded to the proposition to change the present boundary lines between Grand and San Juan counties in this Territory, and mentioned some of the arguments that were urged in favor of such change, we took the liberty of suggesting that there were doubtless arguments on the other side also, and these should be presented without delay, so that the Legislature if called upon to deal with the matter might be able to do so intelligently and with all the facts before it.

With commendable alacrity Judge F. A. Hammond of Bluff, San Juan county, accepts the invitation thus extended, and in another column adduces reasons why the change

should not be made. The main argument of the advocates of the change was, if we remember rightly, the great distance some of the citizens of San Juan, as at present bounded, had to travel in order to reach the county seat. This objection our present correspondent answers by giving assurance that a change in the location of the county seat will be made. Another point previously made—that in the belt proposed to be transferred there was little taxable property and it yielded little revenue—is met by the statement that the revenue from it is not inconsiderable, and that whether much or little, San Juan needs it.

The News' conclusions in the other article are still of force. Frequent changes in the lines of counties are not desirable under any circumstances, and should never be made except where public necessity and undisputed benefits all round make them imperative. Whether such conditions exist in the case of the two counties named, the Legislature will no doubt carefully ascertain before acting in the matter at all. We commend Judge Hammond's letter to all who are interested in the question, either on one side or the other.

#### FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

A correspondent on another page of this paper somewhat sharply, and yet in all good-nature, takes the News to task for its answers to certain questions propounded to it a few weeks ago with reference to the respective rights of farmers and stockmen, and the injuries which the former are called upon to sustain from depredations by cattle and sheep running at large. He makes a strong, earnest presentation of his case, and we see nothing in his statement that we feel to take issue with.

On this great dispute there is abundance of room for calm and high-minded consideration. Agriculture is the great basis and bulwark of all our prosperity, and those who make it their pursuit are entitled to all the protection from marauders, either bipeds or quadrupeds, that the law can give. At the same time, cattle, horses and sheep are a necessity to every community; they are quite indispensable and as producers of money they take front rank among our resources. They and their owners are also entitled to every legitimate guaranty against onslaught, either legal or physical, that their opponents may attempt against them.

The importance of the two industries is the very reason why the line of demarkation between their respective rights and prerogatives is so difficult to draw. The diverse conditions prevailing in different parts of the country add to the difficulty. And yet it is not insurmountable, if the experience of Claremont county, Ohio, is correctly stated. The main trouble, we think, in previous attempts to secure suitable legislation in this Territory is that each party to the issue has tried to get advantage of the other; whereupon hasty and ill-considered compromises have followed, in which neither was benefited. The problem would not seem to be at all impossible of solution. Simply stated it is, that such regulations be made as to prevent either from infringing upon

the rights of the other; and certainly to trespass upon and waste the property of another is a right belonging to no one.

One word more: the less law, and the less complicated the provisions that are framed for this question, the better. The people of Utah are averse as a rule to haling their neighbors before courts. This aversion should be encouraged, both on the score of profit and of amiability. The simpler the enactment, the more satisfactory it will be. Of course it will take a master's hand to frame such a statute, but the *News* thinks there are that kind of hands in the present Legislature.

#### CHANGES IN PALESTINE.

Rev. A. Ben-Oliel, who has been living at Jerusalem for some years and laboring as a missionary in the interest of the Presbyterian church, is at present in this country and attracting much attention among his co-religionists. Mr. Ben-Oliel is of Jewish descent, born at Tangers. Since his acceptance of Christian doctrines and baptism he has labored in various countries among the Hebrews and is said to have organized not a few churches. So far, however, his efforts in Palestine have not been crowned with much success, if this be measured by the number of converts made among the Jews in that country.

Speaking of the Holy Land to a representative of the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, he says that he is confident that the prophecies concerning the Hebrews are being fulfilled today. A few years ago there were not over 8,000 Hebrews in Palestine. There are now 80,000, of whom 40,000 live in Jerusalem. They are coming at the rate of 10,000 a year. On the remarkable return in later years of the rain, without which the country is about worthless, Mr. Ben-Oliel remarks that this is another fulfillment of prophecy.

He might have added, if he were a believer in Mormonism, that both the gathering of the scattered people and the return of the early rains and later rains, which for centuries were known only through history, are a direct answer to the dedicatory prayer offered by Orson Hyde on the Mount of Olives in the early part of the history of our Church. Indeed, to a thoughtful observer the present condition of Palestine is almost an ocular demonstration of the truth of Mormonism. There is a work going on among Israel and Judah alike, and it is a part of that great and marvelous work which was announced and commenced by Joseph the Prophet, as he was directed by the great Ruler of the destinies of the children of men.

#### MISLEADING FIGURES.

During December there landed at Ellis Island, N. Y., 11,262 immigrants from nearly every quarter of the globe. Three thousand were ignorant and unable to read and write, and more than half without any trade or profession. They will add largely to the free soup-house list during the winter.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

The foregoing statement will doubtless have the effect intended upon the majority of those who read it, by giving

them to understand that the ignorant and pauper element of Europe are admitted to this country notwithstanding the strict immigration laws. But persons who are acquainted with the workings of the immigration commissioners' office will at once detect the fraud. An account is taken of every arrival at Ellis Island, down to the youngest babe. And as three thousand children under seven or eight years of age would not be over the usual proportion of the little tots among the immigrants, it is quite probable that the babies alone constitute the number classed as "ignorant and unable to read or write." Of the "more than half without any trade or profession," this includes the wives and mothers as well as the children who arrive, and as these constitute perhaps more than half of the total number of immigrants, there is really nothing to form a basis for the suggestion that they will add largely to the free soup-house list. The *News* has had occasion recently to observe that "figures don't lie;" and this gives opportunity again to remark that they are sometimes made the means of expressing glaring untruths. Such is the case with the *Inter-Ocean's* statistics. We do not deny that the immigration question is becoming a grave one and in the near future will require heroic yet careful treatment. But the case is not helped a bit by falsehood—no case ever is.

#### CUT THEM DOWN!

A reduction of some ten thousand dollars per annum in the official salary part of the running expenses of a city like Salt Lake is no very great stroke of economy, and can certainly escape the odious designation of cheese-paring. Still, it is an indication that is hopeful and promising. The City Council in this first ordinance may have only inserted the thin edge of the wedge. At some later hour they may again wield the ax of wise retrenchment with lusty vigor, and in a particularly consistent mood they may even vote to reduce their own stipend. Patience, dear public, yet a little longer!

An argument frequently used against low salaries is that they are an inducement only to cheap and incapable men. There is some truth in this, as there is in almost every sophistry—but not much. Some of the best officials the city ever had, worked for nothing. In fact, the best qualification we can think of in any office-holder is that he obtained and occupies his place without thought of the monetary emoluments. A man who seeks election or appointment to any place merely for the money there is in it, is a good man to defeat. That ideal political condition where the office seeks the man, and not the man the office, can rarely be attained where fat salaries are the rule. In such cases it is men's cupidity, not their desire to promote the public interest, that makes them hunters or occupants of place. We'll warrant that plenty of equally good men for the public service can be found any day at much less compensation than even this reduced salary ordinance specifies. Honor has still a high and fixed value among our citizens, and

patriotism is not altogether a lost attribute.

But is not the laborer worthy of his hire? Most certainly; we only urge a recollection of the terms "laborer" and "hire." Shall a man be asked to give his time and energies to the public without compensation at all? No; the public are able to pay their servants and ought to do so. Isn't a good man cheaper at a high salary than an incapable man at a low salary? Yes; but high salaries are not always an assurance of good men, any more than low wages and a cheap coat mark invariably an ignominious or a scrub.

We would have salaries so low that there would be no scramble for the places as a means of making a living and of feeding riotously at the public crib. We have seen too much of the practice, among party-workers and possessors of "influence," of scanning the list of offices, calculating the compensation of each, and then bravely and bolsterously setting out to capture this, that or the other position—anything, so long as it pays so much per year. It is a disgrace. If the City Council under the pressure of heavy financial burdens and a sense of the need of rigid economy can help to correct this evil by removing a portion of its cause, well and good—we're with them. Meanwhile we yield the floor to the carping critic who now will doubtless want to say the *News* is arguing that an experienced man is worth no better wages than a clown.

#### INTO SPACE FROM MONT BLANC.

One of the great scientific undertakings of the age, the erection of an observatory on Mont Blanc, was completed last year by the energetic efforts of the French astronomer Jansen. Three years previous he had made an ascent for the purpose of studying the solar spectrum, and by his report to the Academy of Science he succeeded in interesting such men as Prince Roland Bonaparte, who was recently in Salt Lake City, M. Eiffel and Baron de Rothschild for the project, and with their aid it was soon realized.

The first question was to find the rock for a foundation among the seemingly endless masses of snow and ice. The engineer charged with this task ran a gallery into the snow about forty feet from the summit, but although this was continued for seventy feet nothing was found but frozen snow. Another gallery was run in an opposite direction, but with the same result. Nothing then remained but to build the house in the snow.

The structure was prepared at Mentone. It was given the form of a quadrangular truncated pyramid, two stories high, of which the lower story was to be buried three-fourths in the snow, an arrangement necessary on account of the windstorms that sometimes rage among the Alps. The whole weighed fifteen tons. It was divided among carriers, who succeeded in bringing it to the summit. They commenced their work in the summer of 1892 and finished it the following summer. By the 8th of September 1893, everything was ready, and Jan-

sen hastened to the place and commenced his labors.

The importance to science of the observations possible in this high altitude servatt be overestimated. M. Jansen has devoted much of his life to the study of the spectra of gases and vapors forming the atmosphere of the earth. This he has done with a view of learning something definite about the atmospheres of other bodies in our solar system. He soon discovered that the solar spectrum exhibits the lines and bands peculiar to oxygen, and the conclusion would seem warranted that the atmosphere of the heavenly luminary contains gases similar to those of the earth. But did those lines originate from anything in the sun or were they merely a reflex of the earth's atmosphere? This question could be solved only by observations from various heights. After an experiment in 1888, ten thousand feet above the sea, Jansen announced that the lines referred to were due entirely to the oxygen of the earth's atmosphere. From the top of the highest mountain in Europe the astronomer will continue his studies. The question is to determine whether the other planets are habitable or not. In the atmosphere of Mars vapor has been discovered by means of the spectral analysis. The seas are therefore thought to be real oceans and the polar caps, snow and ice. On Saturn, too, vapor has been detected, and perhaps on Venus. M. Jansen, speaking of these discoveries and their importance in the further advance of our knowledge about the worlds around us, is quoted as follows:

When these investigations are finished; when science shall have determined rigorously the astronomic conditions in which each planet is placed; when she shall have fixed the geological period, the chemical constitution of the star, the nature of the gases which form its atmosphere and that of the fluids which compose its oceans, then she will be able to say with certainty if the planets are habitable and what is the nature of the life they can support, for these are the points which determine the question. It is a fine problem that we are on the point of solving; perhaps the highest that human intelligence has ever proposed.

#### PREACHERS' PECULIARITIES.

Recently a number of our correspondents have treated the readers of the News to a number of suggestions for the benefit and guidance of preachers. Some of these hints have been quite pertinent and worthy of being adopted. Some particular habitual peculiarities are injurious to both preacher and congregation. A common one is for the speaker to make the introductory announcement that he is dreadfully scared. It is bad enough to be in such a condition, but the situation is made still worse by making a statement of its existence, for the following reasons: The information is not edifying; it creates a feeling of discomfort in the minds of the congregation, who, in their commiseration for the speaker are liable to have their thoughts diverted from his discourse. Sensitive people are sometimes seized with apprehension lest the scare should result in a collapse. The sympathy and mental activity of the assemblage ought to be centered upon

the thoughts of the discourse rather than upon the person who expresses them. Neither is it conducive to the growth of intelligence and edification for the preacher to preface his remarks with a statement to the effect that he has nothing to say. This announcement is unprofitable, because unnecessary. If the alleged blank mental condition of the preacher be correct, the audience will make the discovery before he proceeds any great distance with his discourse. Should his mind, after all, prove to be prolific, it will be clear to the auditors that the statement was not only superfluous but inaccurate. This will naturally affect the estimate of the speaker's reliability.

#### A LONE VOYAGER.

The passing through this city, en route to the Midwinter Fair from Chicago, of a canvas covered folding boat, is suggestive of some of the exploits of its owner and builder, Wm. A. Andrews, of Boston. The boat is only fourteen feet long, and its fame is recorded in the legend attached to it while on exhibition at the World's Fair—"The smallest boat that ever carried a passenger across the Atlantic." On the 28th of July, 1892, Captain Andrews started from Atlantic City, New Jersey, as the sole occupant of this little craft, and on September 8th of that year landed at Lisbon, Portugal. He afterwards attended the Spanish celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus.

Captain Andrews began his sea going exploits in 1878. Previous to that time he had been a carpenter, then a worker in a piano factory. His first boat was the Nautilus, in which he made the trip from Boston to Havre, going in forty-five days. His vessel was nineteen feet long. Ten years later, in 1888, he made the voyage from Boston to Queenstown in a dory, the Dark Secret. This boat was but fifteen feet long, and was sixty-one days on the voyage. The third transatlantic voyage was on the Mermald, fifteen feet long, from Boston to Antwerp, in fifty-seven days. On each of these trips the lone voyager experienced considerable hardships from storms. His fourth and last voyage thus far was the most pleasant of any.

The venturesome Bostonian is now preparing for another ocean journey almost twice as long as any he has yet essayed. He proposes to go from San Francisco to Yokohama in the little craft which has just been shipped west. At first he thought of making the trip from Liverpool, but finally concluded it would be better to venture from the Golden Gate, as the distance would be less and he would be more in the way of ocean steamers, to be picked up in case of a mishap.

Of course there are a good many people who look upon Captain Andrews as a crank in his venturesome expedition; and most people of sense will at least consider him egregiously foolhardy. But there is a financial side to his eccentric proceedings, senseless and useless as they may appear. By means of his exploits he not only acquires considerable fame, but finds

in this form of recklessness a much more profitable employment than his old business of wood-working. He is now the recipient of considerable sums from various sources because of the prominence into which he has been brought; and as he is of an economical turn of mind he has netted already, it is said, a snug little sum which requires but a small increase to enable him to spend the remainder of his days in comfortable retirement with his family. He is now fifty years of age and robust in health. He expects to sail for Yokohama early in the summer. And while we cannot say he deserves a safe and prosperous journey, we still hope he may have it.

#### THE SIBERIAN RAILROAD.

The Siberian railroad is nearing its completion and many people are already directing their attention towards the fertile land which this road will make accessible to the world. Word comes from St. Petersburg that it is the intention of the Russian government to open for settlement a belt of land along the six thousand miles' long road, several miles wide on each side. To desirable settlers the land will practically be a free gift. The importance of this movement may be understood when it is considered that a territory as large as Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium and Denmark, with favorable climate and exceedingly fertile soil, will thereby be thrown open to the surplus population of the world. At present all industrial products are sold at a high price in Siberia, and it is therefore natural that a lively commerce will be one of the first results of the completion of the great project. The country has an abundance of mines containing iron, gold, coal, salt, etc., which only need more labor for development to yield enough to enrich the nation. With all these possibilities it is not unlikely that the opening up of the Siberian railroad will relieve our statesmen from the difficult task of solving the immigration problem, by diverting a greater part of the current of home seekers to the vast country in Asia which has hitherto been almost a *terra incognita*. It is also stated that by the aid of this road a traveler will be able to trot around the earth in forty-five days.

THE SITUATION in Florida has resolved itself into this decisive condition: The Duval club says the fight will occur as advertised on Jan. 25; Governor Mitchell says it will not. What more can anybody ask?

GEN. ALGER's boast, that he "began life as a barefooted boy," moves a flip-sant Michigan paper to say that "se did all of us." This in turn admits of the amendment: what about those "of us" who are girls?

AFTER READING that the Bell telephone has paid more than twenty-three million dollars in dividends in the past twelve years, it would be a bold old fossil who could still insist that talk is cheap.

CONGRESS COSTS the United States government \$8,000 per day. It isn't worth the money, at least in hard times like these.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Written for this Paper.

## FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

Noting three questions recently sent you in regard to sheep and stock running at large, and your answers thereto, permit me to make a few further observations.

The questions were these: 1st: If there were no benefits to be derived from sheep or stock, should they not be declared a nuisance, running at large?

2nd. Is it right and just for the owners of animals to turn them loose in or around our fields?

3rd.—Should they not be required to fence their own land if they wish to turn their animals on it? (not animals out, as it appears in the News.)

The only correct answer that can be given to the first question is yes. Now let us see what Webster's definition of the word nuisance is. First—That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation—that which is offensive or noxious; second (law)—that which incommodes or annoys, something that produces inconvenience or damage. Nuisances are public when they annoy citizens in general, private when they affect individuals only.

According to this definition they cannot be called anything else but a nuisance. As we read history we find that in the first settlement of Australia the emigrants took with them rabbits as pets, or for profit, or both. Now the animals have increased to such an extent that the government, a great many years ago, (and no doubt it holds good yet) offered a large sum of money to any one that could devise a method for the successful extermination of these (pets) pests. Even a few years ago there was a bounty paid in this Territory for the scalps of rabbits. What was the reason? The great damage they did. No matter how much benefit they might be otherwise to the human family they would still continue this destruction if allowed to run at large. It is the same with sheep and stock. But the question in this case is whose right and duty it is to take care of and prevent them doing this damage (for be it known we are not advocating in this case the usual remedy for living nuisances, namely extermination), because "there are benefits, many and great, incalculable and indispensable, to be derived from sheep and stock." It is certainly the duty of those that keep them for profit. If this was not the case, they certainly will put them in places where they will do the most good to their owners no matter how much damage they do to other people.

This reminds me that a few weeks ago I came to a crowd of men that were discussing this question. A man that holds a very prominent position here, and has had experience in these matters, said that the great area of government land here that ought to be a great blessing to the people was being made a curse, because a few men could feed thousands of head of sheep and stock there in the summer, and with the same animals destroy the farmer's crops in the fall.

If sheep or stock men want anything better than this, I don't know where they would go to get it.

There is another thing that should be mentioned; that is, that we have a sugar factory here now, and the beets that are raised to supply the same are late in maturing; and long before the beets were dug and while being gathered, the stock were all over them night and day. In fact the owners of animals turn them in just when they please and think they have a right to do so; such is the force of this pernicious custom and the lack of law to prevent it.

But suppose our legislators at the present session would give us a law similar to this: "Claremont county, Ohio, several years ago voted upon a stock law involving the question of allowing stock to run at large or keeping them within enclosures at all times. The fence law prevailed and property increased in value from that time. The stock was bred up, farms were carefully cultivated, and an era of prosperity never known before began and kept up, on account of every man attending to his own business, fencing his own farm and caring for his own stock. If such could be done in Utah, exclusive of the public range, similar results would certainly follow and the vexed question of trespassing animals, estrays and litigation between farmers and stockmen would cease." Mr. Shoemaker, assistant editor, *Irrigation Age*, Salt Lake City.

I would also refer you to Mr. Smythe's account of the trouble between stockmen and honest settlers in Wyoming. You will find it in the *Irrigation Age* for 1892. In the 1st of July number is given an exhaustive history of the affair which gave so much trouble, and cost so many lives, and would have resulted in the utter destruction of the stockmen and cowboys but for the timely arrival of United States cavalry. It also gives the picture of the man that said: "There are too many men and too few cattle in Wyoming now."

There are men that say they have a right to turn any kind of animals on their own land either with or without a fence, and the only right their neighbors have is to prove that their animals did the damage and collect it in court. This seems to be the substance of the answer of the News to the second question. Herein lies the foundation of the whole question.

In answering the third question you say, "We prefer to give no absolute opinion, and a rule that might be right and wholesome in one locality would perhaps be absurd and injurious in another." And then you say: "We know very well which would be the easier of the two plans if that were the only question to be considered." I am sorry you did not show us which was the easiest way to do. I will give a statement of conditions here, supposing they are similar to other parts of the Territory. We have one field (all farming land), a thousand acres more or less in extent, lying between two cities about three miles apart. There is a main road on one side, and a street running parallel through the center of

the field, and mostly government dry land on the other side. Running in the other direction are streets a quarter of a mile apart, or about six or eight streets. The people of these two cities own this field in lots of from five to twenty acres. Now, any time during the year when work can be done in the field you will see men going in and out at most of these streets just as it suits their own convenience. Just imagine men hauling grain or lucern hay getting off and on their loads to open and shut gates if even we had them at all these places in order to keep these animals out of the field, and on land where most of the year a cow would starve to death on a hundred acres of it if it was possible to keep her out of the field! But we will suppose there is feed on it and it is for the good of the people that our animals should have the privilege of using it. In this case all that would need to be done is to put a good fence around it, put your animals in and shut the gate and there being no such thing as plowing, hauling grain or hay, or any other farm work, these gates would not be disturbed only when it is necessary to put animals in or take them out. This is just as it is with all our pastures, by far the easiest and best way, besides being the only just solution of this vexed question.

Your idea in regard to counties that are unfit for anything but grazing is all right to declare stock free to run at large in that county. In the next sentence you seem willing to accord to each community to regulate these matters according to its own notion of right and propriety. We have never had this in the form we ought to have it; I mean, all the law we have had is either to fence out, or a no fence law. What we ought to have is a law to fence in and every one take care of his own animals, with the exception of grazing counties as stated above. Instead of this, some men build and fence their own land in the field and make a pasture of their neighbors' crops—a hard story, you say, but nevertheless true.

I wish to say right here, that it is not my purpose, or in my heart to find fault with any one, the only object I have is to help to bring about a better state of affairs in regard to this matter than exists at the present time. If you could publish the law as it stands in Claremont county, Ohio, in regard to this matter for the benefit of our coming Legislature and the people generally, you would confer a great favor.

Yours Respectfully,

X.

Written for this Paper.

## HE SEEKS NO CHANGE.

BLUFF, San Juan County, Utah,  
January 8, 1894.

Dear Sir:—I see by your issue of January 2nd SEMI-WEEKLY an article relating to the changing of the boundary lines of San Juan and Grand counties. In this proposed change a slice from this county twenty-five miles wide will be added to Grand county. Now this, to my mind, would be very wrong, for the reason that our present revenue is scarcely sufficient to keep up a respectable county organization,

and a goodly per cent of our taxes are derived from cattle and sheep that are ranged upon this portion of our county; besides this there are quite a number of fine ranches that have deeds or United States patents that are taxable, being the only tracts of land that have secured government title; these are located also on this tract proposed to be given to Grand county.

One reason set forth in behalf of this change is the long distance that citizens located on that side of San Juan county have to travel on any business with the county, as the county seat is at Bluff. This objection would be well taken were it not the fact that the county seat is sure to be removed to Monticello, a more central point. When this shall have been accomplished, those who make this objection will have less distance to reach Monticello than they would to reach Moab, the present county seat of Grand county. Our revenue is mostly derived from taxes assessed on our stock raising industry. This is fast decreasing as our cattle range is overstocked, and some large herds found here a few years ago have been removed, which of course tends to lessen our revenue. This is not an agricultural county; this industry is very limited, and for lack of irrigation water must remain so until we have means and skill to make a success of reservoiring water. Again, we have no mines that we can depend upon for support or taxation. This kind of property is confined to a limited effort at placer digging here on the river, and a few undeveloped lead or silver claims on the Blue mountains.

Thus it can, I think, be seen why we should object to the proposed change, for it will largely decrease our already very limited revenue. There is now ranging on the strip of country in question at least 12,000 head of horned stock and hundreds of horses; and there is some of the finest real estate found in the country.

There is another subject I wish to speak of; it is the craze or fad now being followed by many people of flocking down here and roving over hill and dale in search of what is termed Aztec relics and remains. This has been going on now for some four years, pursued mostly by parties from Colorado. One party sold his collection, the result of some two or three months' exploration or search, I am told, for \$4000. The Messrs. Witherill, also from Colorado, have recently left here with one of the largest collections yet obtained. They found in one place some seventy odd skeletons buried some eight feet under the present surface of the ground. Besides these bones were large quantities of relics, consisting of pottery ware of very unique design, war clubs, arrow heads of immense size, feather robes, etc. These parties, I understand, are in the employ of some society in the East who pay the boys a stipulated wage per day or month. Judging from what other collections have been sold for, this last lot should bring some \$8,000 or more. You may ask, well, what shall we do, or what can we do about it? Can not the Legislature pass a law prohibiting people from coming into this Territory and desecrating the graves of the dead, and if these dead in the

interest of science, must be resurrected, reserve the right to the bona fide citizens of Utah? These relics of a lost race I think should be placed in our museum, and let our professors and scientists have the first right of examining them, and then give the results to the world. In this much I am a protectionist. I would have all this raising of the dead bones of this extinct race confined to the people of Utah in general and to the citizens of San Juan county in particular, provided there is any money in it; for we need it awfully bad. We have no hard feelings towards our Colorado neighbors, for they have been and are among our best friends; but when it comes to dividing up the honors, and especially the profits of this raising of dead business, we feel to object, and I am thinking that should our boys make a raid over into Colorado and commence to carry off the relics of their Indians they would make a kick, and their governor, Mr. Waite, would feel like "wading in blood up to the horses' bridle," and staying with it "till hell freezes over."

We have had two weeks of frolicking, rollicking, dancing, and one very good theatrical performance, "Leah, the Forsaken." It was placed on the boards by the presidents of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement association, Mrs. Lucinda Read, Miss Ann Bailes and Miss Lucinda Neilson. Miss Ann Bailes took the leading character, in which role she made a decided hit. All other parts were well sustained, especially the part of Roland, taken by Prof. William Allen, our district school teacher.

I now feel, as to our holiday season, like some of the brethren way back in 1856 and '57—the time of the reformation—"I am glad it is over." We are having what we call down here a cold snap; the mercury says four degrees above zero. A good many are complaining of bad colds and sore throats, on account, no doubt, of our late dissipating.

Our Co-op. declared no dividend this year for the first time—cause, hard times. We have plenty to eat and good store clothes to wear. Most of the brethren sport a "biled shirt," which used to be the exception a few years ago. We have plenty of beef to eat and most of the families have a year's and some have two years' bread stuff on hand. We also have plenty of debts and we expect to pay them all, without discount or defalcation.

All our improvement associations are in good running order, especially the Young Ladies', who have continued their meetings throughout the entire year. We have baptized six new members into the Church since that fool gold-craze we had down here last winter. They are all fine, intelligent men; one young man was raised and educated in the Catholic church. They all bid fair to make good, staunch Latter-day Saints. Our new rock meeting house is finished up to the square and carpenters are now engaged in putting on the roof, thanks to our worthy Bishop and counselors, the building committee.

Thanks, my boy, to you for your reply some time ago to an article from here signed "Walter," wherein the writer attempted to go for me in regard to my attitude on the Ute Indian

bill business. I felt when you left him there was not enough of him in sight to strike at.

Success to the NEWS, the champion of the right and a terror always to the evil-doer.  
F. A. HAMMOND.

*Written for this Paper.*

### AMONG THE CHEROKEES.

MANARD, Indian Territory.—On Tuesday the 19th at 10 p.m., the Iron Mountain train on the Mo. P. drew up at Fort Gibson, an evacuated United States barracks, situated on the rocky banks of the Grand River, just above where this beautiful stream empties in, and with the Verdigris, helps to swell the Arkansas, which in its serpentine curves winds its way from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi. Elders Harper and Jeppson were in waiting for their Salt Lake friend, and soon the noise of our wagon was heard rolling over the prairie. The moon shone brightly, the air was keenly cold, and by the time we reached Manard, a distance of nine miles, we were chilled through, and accordingly enjoyed the log fire on the old hearth stone, in the Elder's room of our Indian home.

Manard is situated about half-way between Fort Gibson and Tablequah, the capital of the Cherokee nation—a city built irregularly among the trees, and rugged, rolling hills of that region. The first thing that greets the eye of an Elder at Manard is a small frame building under the shade of a huge oak tree, on the brow of a low hill, at the back of which is an almost endless forest. Near by is a little log house and blacksmith shop. Inscribed on the front of the frame building is, "Manard P. O. Wm. H. Hendricks, P. M." About two hundred yards further we come to the Bayou, the famous stream near which a part of the settlement known as Manard is situated. After having crossed this creek, on a foot log of course—for there are no bridges in this country—we continue eastward half a mile, still winding through the forest, until we come to a little rise of ground. Ascending this and to the left of the main road, we come to a double log house, with gables east and west, the chimneys on those outer walls. In front is a porch extending out from the main building, and leading back between the two log rooms continues through to the kitchen at the rear. To the right is the lot (as a barnyard is termed here) with barns and corn cribs. East of the house is a small peach orchard, set out eight years ago by two Mormon Elders. Extending east, north and west, for a half mile or more, are the fields, while between the farm and north of the house is a garden-patch fenced in with pickets. A splendid cellar and granary is between that and the kitchen, also built by the Elders. Under the projecting roof of the granary is a well of good cold water, in which swings "the old oaken bucket, the iron bound bucket, the moss covered bucket that hangs in the well." To the west is the smoke house, where during the winter season the tables are filled with fat sides of meat, while on the hooks are hung the hams of hogs which have run in the woods. To the west of the smoke house is the cowpen, where many a time we've wrestled with the



calves in the spring, while milking Aunty's fat cows. Inside the inclosure around the house is a variety of trees, native of this climate, such as the elm, cedar, maple and walnut.

Climbing the front steps we will now see what's inside. To the left and passing through the door we are welcomed into the apartment of our friends. The room is papered and decorated with various pictures. Among the furniture is an organ which generally furnishes an accompaniment to the songs of the Elders. Their pictures taken in groups and otherwise adorn the instrument, showing the appreciation our Aunty has for her boys. By the fire-place sits our good old "Uncle" William H. Hendricks and near by Auntie, Sister A. E. Hendricks, and Henry, a Shawnee, an adopted boy of our friends, constituting her family. Just across the hall is the Elders' room, furnished with beds and other conveniences of comfort, while standing over the cheerful fireplace is the native walnut mantelpiece, on which many articles, books, etc., are found, showing that men of mental culture dwell here. The kitchen must not be forgotten. A huge range, and a long table with lumber benches around it are about the only furniture. Many a meal has been enjoyed around that hospitable board.

As to the meeting house: Two years ago in January the Elders and Saints met on a selected spot of ground about three hundred yards south from here, where they assembled in a circle and unitedly dedicated to the Lord the spot where now stands the Manard meeting house.

In the course of the dedicatory prayer we asked God's blessings upon this people, the land and the work of God in this country, which has made rapid strides ever since. Plans drawn and all arrangements made—the work was left in the hands of Presiding Elder Rawlins, who, aided by the Elders, went to work, and Oct. 16, 1892, the best log house in the Cherokee nation was dedicated to the Lord. The building is about 16 x 30, with three twelve-light windows on either side, a door in the western gable end, the ceiling half circle, is ceiled with nicely grained lumber well oiled; the side walls, pulpit and benches are white; the stand is a little elevated; the floor is clean enough for a table top, and everything shows the workmanship of men of culture and refinement, so clean and neat that it becomes a barrier to men who are accustomed to spitting on floors of meeting houses. It may keep some away, but the refining influence has a tendency to teach them better. As yet we have been successful in maintaining proper respect for our sacred little edifice. The meeting house, and groves of timber surrounding it, the farm, the orchard and garden, the stock and poultry, the house and yard, and every spot of land around our Indian home seem blessed and hallowed by a sacred influence arising from the blessings of God through the labors and prayers of His servants.

A word about our Christmas day at Manard: The characteristic good-heartedness of our friends was exemplified on this day by the welcome extended to the many friends of the Elders and their kinsfolk. Between

twenty-five and thirty persons feasted at their hospitable board, where the turkey (which for some time past has been fattened for the occasion) with other meats and delicacies abundant, making as sumptuous a repast as a king would care to sit down to. After dinner all assembled in the front room where appropriate Christmas services were held, songs or Christmas chimes were sung by the Elders, and I had the privilege of relating the life of Christ from the manger to His ascension, and in conclusion showed that He had been to earth again, and had commenced the "restitution of all things spoken of by the mouths of all of the holy Prophets since the world began," showing that a work was being done by the Latter-day Saints preparatory to His second coming and ushering in of the Millennium.

ANDREW KIMBALL.

MANARD, Dec. 26, 1893.

#### CONFERENCE AT MANARD.

*Editor Deseret News.*—Since the 19th of December, the Elders and Saints of Manard, Indian Territory have been favored with a visit from President Andrew Kimball. Saturday morning the Elders met in Priesthood meeting, Elder Ephraim Jeppson was sustained as presiding Elder in this field. In the afternoon the Saints assembled in special conference, the first part of the meeting was occupied by the young Elders speaking on the fundamental principles of the Gospel, after which Elder Kimball spoke on the divine authenticity of the Book of Mormon, setting forth in plainness his proofs from the Bible. At the evening service presiding Elder R. M. Harper spoke on the principles of salvation for the dead. Elder Kimball then continued on the subjects of the restoration and apostasy.

Sunday morning, the young ladies bore their testimonies and spoke on the various organizations existing in the Church and the benefits derived therefrom. Elder Harper spoke on the atonement. In conclusion Brother Kimball showed conclusively that the Lamanites were of the house of Israel, and that Zion was established in the tops of the mountains.

Elder Kimball occupied the time during the Sacrament meeting in the afternoon, giving general instructions to the Saints. Meeting continued in the evening in which we received some more valuable instructions from our president. In fulfillment of a dream given to Elder Kimball while in Oklahoma he had the privilege of baptizing a Cherokee lady at Manard.

All the meetings were well attended and a spirit of interest manifested with an increasing desire for more. We held a meeting each evening in which Brother Kimball put the young Elders through a course of training. The health of all the Elders and Saints is good, the weather is beautiful, no snow or rain, yard cleaning is in fashion, all would think spring had come. Brother Kimball has gone into the southern part of this nation and among the Choctaws.

Respectfully,

D. W. COOLBEAR,

Clerk.

Manard, Indian Territory, December 27, 1893.

#### CHURCH THEOLOGY CLASS.

The class was opened with prayer by Elder Bywater. After the consideration of several incidental questions and a review of the previous lesson, Dr. Jas. E. Talmage proceeded with his lecture. Finishing the subject matter of Leaflet No. 10, the last subdivision, "Bestowal of the Holy Ghost," was discussed. This ceremony was performed by the laying on of hands, as stated in the Fourth Article of Faith. It was so practiced among the former-day Saints, for we read in the Scriptures, "When these Apostles had laid their hands on them, they received the Holy Ghost." Christ also performed the ceremony in this manner, when he appeared to the Nephites on this continent. In the Church of Christ this ordinance is the same today, confirmation being associated with it. It is declared unto the candidate that he is now a member of the Church, which is not done in the ordinance of baptism. The authority to bestow the Holy Ghost through the laying on of hands belongs to the Melchisedek Priesthood, spiritual gifts being promised to those who receive and honor this Comforter. Moroni, the last of the Nephite prophets, after enumerating and explaining many of the gifts spoken of says: "And all these gifts come by the Spirit of Christ, and they come unto every man severally, according as he will."

Closely connected with the first principles and ordinances of the Gospel is the Sacrament, provided as it is for those who, by complying with the same, have become members of Christ's Church. The word sacrament has a specific and general application. Some religious denominations recognize two, some seven, some any number of sacraments. To the Latter-day Saints the Sacrament means only one ordinance, viz: the Lord's Supper. The institution of the Sacrament at the feast of Passover can only be connected with that feast, inasmuch as the sacrifice offered on those occasions was not only in commemoration but considered a type of the coming sacrifice of Messiah. One was an annual feast, the other was to be partaken of often. After His resurrection Christ also established the Sacrament among the Nephites.

In order to be a fit partaker of the sacrament, some preparation is needed. Paul says: "Wherefore whosoever shall eat this bread and drink this cup of the Lord unworthily, shall be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord—he eateth and drinketh damnation to himself." We ought to make reconciliation of any wrong done and partake with "clean hands." The priests who administer the sacrament are commanded that no one except worthy members of the Church, shall be permitted to eat or drink. Among other denominations this is also observed in some way; "communion" being only given to members of good standing.

Benediction was pronounced by Bishop Preston.

New Mexico's World's Fair exhibits are to be used for advertising purposes by the territorial bureau of immigration.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

At Friday evening's meeting of the Ogden board of education a resolution passed to memorialize the Legislature to authorize the county court to attach adjacent outlying school districts in the county to the city district.

In the suit of Gilbert D. Amos vs. S. M. Green, et al., the hearing upon the order to show cause why an injunction and restraining order should not issue has been referred to Judge S. A. Merritt.

The marriage of U. S. Marshal Brigham with Mrs. Luella C. Young took place January 10th at No. 1058 south Fifth East street, the Rev. Dr. Utter officiating. Only a few of the relatives and immediate friends of the contracting parties were present.

FILLMORE, Millard Co., Jan. 11, 1894. —Yesterday morning the wife of Mr. Norton, a barber, formerly of Deseret and Provo, while in a fit fell into the fire and was terribly burned. One arm is completely roasted and the poor woman's body is burned so badly that her life is despaired of. A. B.

The question of a creamery, says the Millard county *Blade*, is getting into such shape as to be nearly a certainty. A. J. Henry was appointed a committee of one to visit the Fillmore creamery and collect practical data, to be submitted next Monday evening, when it will be in order to organize a dairy company.

The many friends of William S. Burton will regret to learn of the very sad and painful accident that happened to him at the Burton-Gardener company's mill, Monday, in the loss of two fingers at the second joints of the left hand. While using the joiner his hand slipped from the piece of wood on to the knives, and in a second his fingers were off.

The acting fish commissioner at Washington has notified Fish Commissioner A. M. Musser, of Utah, that the commissioner has allotted to Utah 100,000 lake trout eggs. These are to be shipped from Northville, Michigan. Mr. Musser will ascertain at once when the eggs are to be delivered here, and will make arrangements for placing them in Utah Lake.

"Friday, near Cisco, Utah," says the Ogden *Standard*, "an unknown man was run down and killed by train No. 2 on the Rio Grande Western. No particulars of the affair were obtainable at a late hour this morning."

Inquiries were made at the various Rio Grande Western offices in this city today regarding the rumor and in each instance the positive declaration was made that the report was untrue.

A fire said and believed to be of incendiary origin occurred in the Warwick building at No. 112 west First South street at 10:30 o'clock Jan. 11. The structure is the property of the Jennings estate and is rented by Mrs. Townsend and run as a lodging house. The seat of the fire was underneath a stairway where there were evidences of kerosene. A fire occurred at the same place the day after New Years.

In the matter of the application of George C. Whitmore, the Nephi banker, for a writ of habeas corpus, Judge Miner delivered the opinion of the court, in which Judge Bartholomew concurred and Judge Smith dissented.

The petition for habeas corpus was therefore denied, and the petitioner remanded to the custody of the sheriff of Salt Lake county, in compliance with the commitment of the Third district court.

A syndicate article on the Mormon choir, written by Eugene Traugher, appeared in the Denver *News* and a number of Eastern journals yesterday. It is two columns long, contains a brief sketch of each of the leading members of the choir, Professor Stephens and portraits of Bessie Dean Allison, Lizzie Thomas Edwards, Nellie Druce Pugsley and Agnes Olsen Thomas. The article is well written and highly complimentary.

Quantities of gas shale have recently been discovered in Sanpete county. Ledges have also been located near Mayfield, in that county. The cropings run forty per cent gas, while it is said the Australian gas shale used here runs eighty per cent and costs forty dollars a ton. The article from Sanpete county, it is said, can be laid down in this city at a big profit, even at twenty dollars a ton. It is thought it will improve greatly in quality as it is developed.

The Iron county *Record* says that the Great Eastern Reservoir & Irrigation company is taking out a high line canal from Coal creek for the purpose of bringing under cultivation the bench land north of Cedar City. Two miles of the ditch is already completed, and as soon as the frost is out of the ground work will be resumed and the canal extended six miles further this season. There is a large acreage of arable land subject to entry under the proposed ditch.

Some parties out in the hills, six miles west of Manti, in Sanpete county, recently discovered a strange freak of nature. It is an aperture in the earth surrounded by limestone formation, from which issues hot, dry air—so hot that it melts all the snow for a considerable distance around. It also emits or "puffs" out dry dust in considerable quantities. The discoverers dug down into it about six feet and found the heat to increase. There is no disagreeable odor to the fumes.

Robert Martin, the section foreman who was seriously injured at Frisco, Southern Utah, on Thursday last, says the Ogden *Sun* of last evening, succumbed to his injuries at the Union Pacific hospital this morning. The unfortunate man received his injuries by being accidentally run over by a car while attending to his duties, and although everything has been done to save his life since his arrival at the hospital all efforts were without avail. Deceased was a young man and unmarried.

Two youngsters captured a large

eagle in the Paysen canyon on Monday and paraded it on Main street the same day. It had been frozen or injured in some way and appeared to be very tame. As some school children were viewing the huge bird, the boys who held it by the tips of the wings tossed it toward a boy named John Schramm, when the eagle fastened its claws in his leg. It was immediately taken off, but the wound was a painful one and the injured boy was taken home in a sleigh.

The *News* has received a copy of the invitation being circulated through Utah county for a grand reunion and camp fire of the men of that county who served in the Blackhawk Indian war in this Territory—1865-1868. The event will take place on Jan. 24th at Springville. All the veterans now living in Utah county are invited and will be the guests of their Springville comrades. The chairman of the committee writes: "We expect to form a society in the county for the purpose of having a reunion in one of the towns of Utah county once a year."

While out on the Little Mountain range rounding up cattle a few days ago, says the Brigham *Bugler*, Joseph Fredsham, one of Call's Fort's most respected citizens, was the chief participant in a most painful accident. The horse he rode stumbled or slipped and fell on his side, crushing the left leg of the rider, breaking both bones below the knee. Joseph Yates, Mr. Fredsham's partner, was present and assisted the wounded man to remount his horse. He rode several miles horseback, then was taken into a buggy and afterwards into a sleigh, in which he reached home.

The friends of Peter Cremin and William Shultz, says the Boise, Idaho *Statesman* of yesterday, who left here last week for Snake river, are solicitous for their safety. The young men went out to bring in two mules which were lost at a former trip to some placer mines on the Snake.

The fact that a blinding snow storm has raged on the Snake river plains ever since their departure and that they have been overdue here for several days gives rise to the belief they are lost.

The sugar Co., says the Lehi *Banner*, have got the new contracts for 1894, and are distributing them. There are some changes from the one used by them last year, the principal one being the kind of beets taken. Last year they took all weighing 3½ pounds and under but this season they must not weigh over 3½ pounds and not contain less than 11 per cent sugar with a purity co-efficient of 80 per cent, for which they agree to pay five dollars per ton. Beets are to be dug only as the company orders until Oct. 15 after which they may be delivered as fast as the growers may desire.

Concerning the progress of missionary work in Denmark, Brother Adam Petersen, president of the Copenhagen conference, writes that it is very encouraging even though there are few baptisms. A spirit of freedom is being manifest among the people, and the clergymen have no longer the power over the thoughts of men they formerly had. As a consequence of this the Elders have more liberty and the peo-

ple are willing to listen to them. Prejudice and hatred are vanishing, and the Saints were never looked on in a more favorable light than at the present time. The Elders rejoice that they can bear their testimony to their fellowmen.

At a session of the board of education, Provo, the clerk submitted a financial statement for the year of 1893. The total receipts were \$16,377.08; disbursements, \$15,075.54; cash on hand January 2, 1894, \$1,801.54. The reserve, aside from school property which is valued at \$58,813.11, yet available during the present school year, from all sources, amount to \$10,609.85. The present liabilities are \$8,283.17, leaving a balance of \$2,371.18. Under this financial showing the board will in all probability discontinue the schools for the year at the end of the third term, or perhaps at an earlier date.

The man who fell from a Rapid Transit car near the penitentiary a few days ago and fractured his skull died Jan. 9 at the county infirmary. His body was brought up to Skewes's undertaking establishment from where it will probably be buried January 12. It was learned that the man was not a stranger as heretofore reported; that he was employed on a dairy south of this city and that his name was Andrew Hszelett. He was about 35 years of age and has a mother living at North Cambridge, Massachusetts, who has been notified of his death. The deceased lost his wife about a year ago, the unfortunate woman dying in a hospital in this city.

News comes from Moab, Grand county, Utah, to the effect that on the night of the 10th inst. a fatal shooting occurred at that place. The shooting was caused by a quarrel and a fight over a money dispute. The principals were Charles Davenport and John Woods. The former drew a revolver, pointed it at his antagonist, pulled the trigger and shot him dead. Two bullets were fired into Woods's body. Davenport surrendered and is now in the custody of the sheriff of Grand county. An official investigation of the shooting was held by the coroner's jury who returned a verdict of wilful murder.

Sanpete county is the only one besides Utah county, says the *Manti Sentinel*, that has complied with the law in relation to leasing school lands, and has contributed to the territorial treasury in this way \$1,400 per year. While this sum is considerable for the people of Sanpete to pay, it does but little for the Territory. In consideration of these facts, a number of citizens of Moroni, petitioned the county court to annul the leases. The court decided to table the petition, and to allow the matter to stand as before, but to make no collection until the rest of the Territory takes action in the matter.

The county court has decided not to take any steps at present, says the *Manti Messenger*, toward the erection of a court house in the county seat. The reason assigned for this action is that the building could not be erected without bonding the county and that if the question was submitted to the people they would vote against it. The least that the court could do would be

to submit the question to the people, and see whether or not they would vote for bonds. No court house can be built without bonding. It is the only legitimate business method of erecting public buildings. The people of Sanpete have waited long enough for a respectable county building.

Willie, the fifteen year old son of W. A. Crabtree of the Tenth ward, met with a painful and serious accident on Saturday afternoon, while coasting. In company with a number of other boys about his own age, he went coasting on a big schooner down the hill on Sixth South street, between Eleventh and Ninth East. The schooner ran into a pile of rocks, and all were thrown off, Willie striking the cobbles head first, inflicting a severe scalp wound about four inches in length, besides sustaining severe bruises on other parts of his body. Dr. Benedict was called and sewed up the cut; the patient is reported to be in a favorable condition for recovery.

A section foreman named Bob Marsden was brought in from the south on the 8:05 Union Pacific train Jan. 10th, and taken to the hospital here for treatment. It appears that Marsden went to bed Tuesday night in the bunk car on the line between Milford and Frisco, and in the morning was found lying unconscious between the car and the tender. He was unable to give any explanation of his condition, but there was a fracture of the skull at the base, and it is supposed he got up in the night and fell from the platform, striking his head against the coupling. He was still unconscious at an early hour this morning.

Mr. Lewis Ramsey, father of Mr. Geo. W. Ramsey of this city, died on Sunday last. He was eighty-two years of age, came to Utah about eight years since and has been totally blind for ten years. Deceased was born in the state of Illinois. Although his aged wife and the remainder of the family now in Utah had embraced the Gospel before leaving their native state, Father Ramsey could not see the light of the Gospel until a few days before his death, when he requested to be baptized. This ordinance was attended to and the Priesthood conferred upon him but a few hours before the spirit left the mortal clay. The funeral services were held today at one o'clock at the First ward meeting house.

A disastrous fire occurred at the corner of B and South Temple streets shortly after 3 o'clock January 12. As a result the interior of the magnificent brick barn belonging to Councilman J. J. Daly was completely burned out while three valuable carriages, a cow, a flock of poultry and other property was consumed in the flames.

Mr. Daly stated to a News representative this afternoon that the first he knew of the fire was when awakened by the firemen who were working like Trojans to extinguish it. He is of the opinion that a tramp passed the night in the building and that he either willfully set it afire or that he dropped a spark from a pipe or cigarette, thus igniting it.

The county clerk of Johnson county, says the Laramie, Wyoming, *Boomerang*, received no less than ninety-

seven oil placer locations, comprising 15,520 acres of land, last week.

Most of these have been filed by Omaha parties, who have become interested in that part of the state, and are satisfied that it is destined to outrival Ohio or Pennsylvania in the output and quality of its oil. There seems to be little doubt that a branch road from Casper will be run into the district in the near future, in the event of which many wells will be put down and wholesale shipments of oil be made. The future of the oil interests of Johnson county is very bright indeed.

The board of public works has approved its annual report to the Mayor and City Council for the year 1893. A recapitulation of it is as follows:

Expense account—	
Parley's Canyon conduit.....	\$ 281 94
Sidewalk improvements.....	12,470 07
Street improvements.....	858 28
State street.....	3,455 73
Commercial street.....	804 94
Richards street.....	48 83
East Temple, First and	
Second South streets.....	127,923 89
West Temple street.....	92,160 81
Aqueduct on North Temple.....	3 791 94
Gravity sewer.....	136,789 49
Fire engine houses.....	60 40
Total.....	\$372,803 11

The claims against contractors for labor and material allowed by the board and submitted to the City Council amounts to \$4,863.75.

A week ago, says the *Ogden Sun* of the 9th inst., an abortive attempt was made to set the Weber Stake Academy on fire. January 8 the attempt was repeated, but, fortunately, was again unsuccessful. Some miscreant, presumably the one who made the former attempt, had carried a quantity of hay into one of the closets and ignited it, left in the expectation that the fire would do its dreadful work. In this, however, he was mistaken, as the hay burned itself out without doing any damage. The authorities should exert themselves to the utmost to bring this incendiary to justice. Should he not be secured it is possible that he may yet succeed in his diabolical work, and destroy one of the handsomest edifices in the city.

Just as people were congratulating themselves that the dangerous pastime of coasting down the big hill at the head of East Temple street below the McCormick residence had been abolished, at least for the present, another accident occurred. This time the victim is Miss N. S. Mann. The lady on Saturday evening was walking leisurely down the sidewalk when like a flash she was struck by a schooner on which a number of boys were seated. She was thrown violently to the ground and rendered unconscious. On being removed to her home it was ascertained that she was so badly hurt that it will be necessary for her to remain within doors for a month or more. The young ruffians who run the lady down immediately beat a hasty retreat and have taken good care to keep their identity hidden.

One of the city water mains burst at the corner of East Temple and Second South streets at an early hour Saturday morning and a tremendous volume of water was discharged into the street. In a remarkably short time the basement under the Union National Bank

and the big cellar adjoining which was used by Remington & Johnson for storage purposes were completely filled with water. The flood also extended to Hogle Bros. basement.

The waterworks officials and the Walker Brothers were summoned, but for a long time could do nothing beyond watch the water as it ran into and out of the basements and flooded the street. Finally it was turned off above and the fire department engines set to work pumping the water out. The loss will reach way up into the thousands and the persons whose property was injured will hold the city responsible.

Jedediah Smith, of Farmington, died at St. Mark's Hospital opposite the Warm Springs January 13th. He met with an accident at his home one week ago. He had killed a beef and appears was in the act of carrying a quarter of it weighing between two and three hundred pounds, up a flight of stairs when he received a sprain in the region of the abdomen that prostrated him. It appears that the conditions conducive to a pelvic abscess already existed unknown to the injured man. After the accident they developed very rapidly and he was brought to the hospital for treatment. A complete stoppage of the bowels had resulted and he was operated on by a quartette of skilful surgeons but with only temporary relief.

He was the son of Jane and the late Lot Smith. He was 36 years old and leaves a wife and five children.

The county court of Box Elder recently adopted a preamble, which set forth that there were, in that county, large tracts of grant lands belonging to the Central Pacific Railroad company, and private individuals, which varied greatly in value, and were not justly assessed under the present order of things. The preamble recommends that the assessment of such lands be done exclusively by the county assessor, and is followed by the subjoined:

Therefore be it Resolved, That our representatives to the Legislature of this Territory be requested to present to said Legislature a suitable bill for the amendment of said act of 1892, to provide for the assessment of all grant lands, belonging to railway companies (but not used immediately or pertaining to the operation of their railways) as well as other corporations, by the county assessors of the several counties in which such grant lands are situated.

And be it further Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be presented to the several counties of this Territory for their consideration and co-operation.

On the occasion of the visit of the Legislature to the Reform school at Ogden yesterday, the following facts were elicited in relation to it:

The commitments during the year just ended were: Cache, 1; Garfield, 1; Sanpete, 2; Salt Lake, 20; Summit, 1; Tooele, 1; Utah, 7; Washington, 1; Weber, 8.

The crimes committed were: Assault to commit robbery, 1; attempted rape, 1; burglary, 10; house-breaking, 3; forgery, 1; incorrigibility, 10; petit larceny, 11; grand larceny, 4; robbery, 1.

Ages, 10 years, 3, 11 years, 1; 12 years, 1; 18 years, 4; 14 years, 3; 15 years, 7; 16 years, 6; 17 years, 17.

Nativity.—California, Germany,

Idaho, Louisiana, Minnesota, New York, Nevada, Texas, Switzerland and Tennessee, one each; Kansas, Sweden and Wyoming, two each; Missouri, four; Utah, twenty-one.

The present number of inmates is 89—83 boys and 6 girls.

The average cost of each inmate is \$307.65 per annum, covering \$120.08 for food, \$21.98 for clothing, 135.84 for salaries, and \$29.75 for general maintenance. A shoemaker shop, a broom factory and a printing office are, as yet, all the industries followed, except farming in its season.

The Governor and members of the Legislature appeared to take a kindly interest in the institution and its inmates.

The citizens at Deseret a few days ago met in mass assembly and passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, Many of our citizens are being allured from their families and employment by the baneful influence of the saloons; and

Whereas, It is charged by reputable citizens that gambling is allowed in the saloons; and

Whereas, The Sunday laws are being openly violated; and

Whereas, Minors are allowed to frequent the saloons against the wishes of their parents and guardians; therefore be it

Resolved, That the residents of Deseret, in mass meeting assembled, hereby enter our earnest protest against the lax enforcement of the laws relating to the regulation of the whisky traffic, and hereby demand a rigid enforcement of the laws, to the end that society and our homes may be protected; and be it

Resolved, That we demand of the county court of Millard county that they cease the alleged practice of remitting one-half of the quarterly license, and that they collect the full minimum license of \$600 per annum from all vendors of spirituous liquors in Millard county; and be it further

Resolved, That the local prosecuting attorney be, and is hereby instructed to enter complaints and prosecute all infractions of the liquor laws; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the local officers either enforce the laws or resign, and that, failing to do so, their bondsmen are hereby requested to withdraw from their bonds.

Wilson, the ex-convict arrested in Denver a few days ago, victimized a good many people at Ogden, according to the Sun of that city. His method of operation "was to represent himself as the agent of a Denver artist, and upon victims depositing \$1 he gave what purported to be a contract for having their photographs taken, and one enlarged in oils at remarkably low rates. It is needless to say that once the bogus agent received the dollar he was never seen again.

"It appears that a large number of people in Ogden have been taken in and done for in a similar way, and in all probability by the same polished swindler. Some time ago a man called on Mrs. T. J. Emmett, of this city, and induced her to deposit \$2, giving her in return a bogus contract from 'The International Art Co.,' of Denver, for two large crayon or India ink portraits. The 'agent' never came back, and Mrs. Emmett is waiting in vain for her portraits.

"The man signed the name of J. E. Fox, but the change of name in this case makes no material difference, as

in all likelihood such a scoundrel would have as many aliases as a cat has lives. 'Fox' hailed from the same place as 'Wilson,' and both employed the same methods, and it is almost certain that further investigation will reveal the fact that Fox and Wilson are one and the same. It is understood that about two hundred people in Ogden have been duped."

The same kind of a game is now being played in this city, a fact which leads to the belief that it is being worked by a gang. Three or four families were victimized in the Nineteenth ward in precisely the same manner as late as yesterday and housewives are hereby warned to look out for the fellow.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The Council continues to lead the House in the number of bills introduced. At least some of those that have been introduced in the upper house propose to duplicate statutes already in force. This is the case, at

Mr. Breedon's bill to provide for the maintenance of illegitimate children, raises a peculiar inquiry. Is the class referred to so numerous in Utah that special legislation is required to provide for their support? Such is certainly not the prevailing public impression.

Hon. Joseph Stanford, of the capitol grounds commission, says the commission would endeavor to prevail upon the Assembly to grant an appropriation of \$125,000, to be expended as follows:

For completing the work of grading and improving the grounds, \$12,000; for care, etc., of the grounds for two years, \$5,000; the balance of the appropriation to be used for the erection of a part of the Capitol building sufficient for the temporary needs of the Territory.

The question of uniting the University and Agricultural College is probably the most important one that will be presented to the Assembly. A member of the Council said that he had heard but one other member express an opinion on the question, and that all the others were reticent in relation to the subject. He declined to state the opinion he had heard, and also his own, and expressed the view that a serious contest over the question would probably be had. While evidently resolved not to commit himself to a reporter, he went far enough to say that, in his opinion, an average climate should be chosen for an agricultural experiment station. The connection in which this was said conveyed the inference, whether intended or not, that Cache valley was too cold. Hall's memorial asking Congress to locate the lands for the Agricultural College, provided for in the statehood bill which passed the national House, in the Uintah Indian reservation, has no bearing on the question of union. It merely asks to have the lands located there, but offers no plan for disposing of them, this being left to Congress.

The most interesting proceedings that have yet occurred in the House, were had Thursday afternoon when the memorial protesting against free lead and incidentally against the passage of the Wilson bill was under consideration. The Republicans were

determined to push it through, and the Democrats were determined to prevent this. The latter resorted to dilatory tactics, but were at length obliged to allow the final vote on the measure to be taken. Several Democrats refrained from voting. The same contest and tactics were continued in regard to the sugar bounty memorial, which was next in order. Powers said he voted against it because he thought the gradual reduction of the sugar bounty proposed by the pending measure in Congress was all that the sugar interest ought to ask. Hubbard said he voted no because not fully informed on the question, and Stoker said he voted no because he was opposed to all legislative bounties on principle and believed them to be unconstitutional.

Probably at every session of the Legislature for twenty years, a bill to amend the estray law has been introduced. This antiquated precedent has been promptly followed at the present session. Johnson has introduced an estray bill. It provides for the appraisal of damage done by estrays by one disinterested voter of the precinct. The person damaged may hold the animals twenty-four hours, during which time he must try to find the owner. If the owner be not found, the estrays must be delivered to the constable, who is made precinct pondkeeper. The certificate of appointment is filed with the justice of the peace and is made the complaint in a civil action, the person charged being the plaintiff and the owner of the animals, known or unknown, being defendant. Summons issues and the usual proceedings in a civil action take place. If the owner does not claim the animals and pay damages, costs, etc., they are sold, but may be redeemed within ninety days; if not redeemed within that time the sale is absolute, but the owner may obtain from the justice any surplus above damages, costs, etc., for which the estrays sold, by proving the same were his property, within six months. After six months the surplus goes to the county school fund.

The report of the commission on Capitol grounds offered in the House, recites that, owing to the small appropriation last session and the delay in cashing the warrants, work was done only on the portion of the grounds improved during 1892; that roadways have been graded, trees, evergreens and shrubbery, etc., planted and the old beds of shrubbery enlarged; 447 ornamental trees and evergreens, and 1,650 shrubs, rose trees, etc., have been planted, costing \$1,538.50; lawns had been enlarged, several hundred feet of iron water pipe have been laid; the fence has been repainted, and rustic park seats have been provided. Thousands of people have visited the grounds during the season. The report recommends an appropriation of \$12,000 to improve, and \$5,000 to care for the grounds during the next two years, and \$125,000 to build a wing of the Capitol. The assembly is invited to visit the grounds. The report is signed by Caleb W. West, chairman, and Joseph Stanford, secretary.

It was an interesting debate that was

had in the House over the eight hour law. The measure, as it passed, is as follows:

Section 1. That hereafter eight hours shall be a legal day's work on all public works in the Territory of Utah.

Sec. 2. All advertisements for the letting of contracts, and all contracts hereafter entered into shall specify for the performance of public work, shall be conditioned that in all work performed thereunder eight hours shall be a day's work.

Sec. 3. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the Governor.

There was no partisan feeling in the debate, and members seemed to speak their sentiments with marked candor and earnestness. A crowded lobby listened with intense interest to the discussion, and once or twice burst forth into applause, thereby bringing into requisition the services and authority of the sergeant-at-arms.

Nebeker has an appreciation of the ludicrous. On Thursday the House fixed Jan. 18th (today) as the date of the visit to the reform school, but immediately before adjournment that day, a communication from the Council announced that it had fixed Jan. 28th. Yesterday when the same matter came up again, Ivins moved to correct the record by reconsidering the vote fixing the 18th, and Nebeker supported him. The Speaker ruled the motion out of order and the record stood. Later a motion was made and carried to appoint a conference committee to fix the date. Nebeker arose and gravely suggested that the House has fixed the 18th as the day it would visit the reform school, and therefore the House, constructively at least, would make the visit on that day. Hence, unless the Speaker would appoint on the conference committee gentlemen who would act promptly the House might make the visit before the conference committee should agree on a date for it. The House now saw its error in not having the record corrected, and a motion to that effect was carried.

Stoker's bill to regulate artesian wells and prevent the waste of artesian water, springs the old question as to whether or not it is better to stop the flow of water from such wells when not needed. It is claimed that to plug a flowing well, even for a short time, will often ruin it, by causing a deposit of sand to settle at the lower end of the pipe. One or two former sessions of the assembly have decided that until science should make this subject clearer, legislators had better let it alone.

It is tolerably certain that the University contest will not be the only one which will be characterized with spirit and resolution. It is given out that the society of eclectic physicians have prepared a bill, having for its object the repeal of some portions of the present medical practice law, and the amendment of other portions of it, and there is every reason to believe that strong opposition to the passage of this bill will be exerted by the regular physicians. In support of the measure it will be urged that the present law is unjust to physicians who do not belong to the regular school and discriminates against them; that it is intended to prevent them from earning a livelihood by the practice of a profession which they are well qualified

for, and that it prevents citizens of the Territory from having such a physician as they may choose, and, in many cases, deprives them of having any at all. On the other hand it will be urged that the public practice of medicine should be confined to physicians who possess a scientific education, and such qualifications as to justify a patient entrusting to them his health, and perhaps his life; and that the only way to so restrict it is to provide for the examination and licensing of applicants for permission to practice. It is a vexed question, and one concerning which much feeling exists among the representatives of the different schools of medicine, in this city especially, and their sympathizers.

### VERNON WARD CONFERENCE.

VERNON, Tooele Co., Jan. 10th, 1894. —Sunday, the 7th inst., the Saints at Vernon held their annual ward conference, Elder F. M. Lyman, of the Apostles, and Elders H. S. Gowans and G. F. Richards, of the Stake presidency, being present. The occasion was rendered unusually important by the fact that the new ward meeting house, a substantial brick edifice, 28x36, begun and completed within a period of four months, was ready for dedication.

In the forenoon, Sabbath school was held in the old meeting house, now a school house; and at 2 o'clock p. m. the Saints filed into their new quarters. After the opening exercises, Bishop John C. Sharp, to whose energy and determination in pushing the house to its completion much credit is due, gave a short history of the work.

Elder Lyman complimented the Saints on their diligence and promptness and encouraged them to make still further improvements. He spoke on the importance of properly recording important events, both as individuals and as a ward; and also on the subject of order in the Priesthood. He also asked, and obtained the unanimous vote of the congregation that the new meeting house be held and used for sacred purposes only, and recommended the building of other houses for other purposes.

The Church authorities were presented and sustained, and the sacrament administered, after which Patriarch Israel Bennion offered the dedicatory prayer.

In the evening another meeting was held, at which each of the visiting brethren and others spoke, and the Saints assembled had a feast of instruction, warning and encouragement, that should give them great spiritual strength to overcome obstacles and press onward in the Lord's kingdom.

Elder Lyman offered the closing prayer, confirming therein the dedication of the house.

ISRAEL BENNION, Ward Clerk.

For some time a movement has been on foot among the members of the different churches to commence a crusade against gambling in Durango, Colo., and the district attorney has now filed a number of informations against the proprietors of gambling houses. The gamblers will pull together and an interesting time is promised.



## INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND MINES.

**RICHFIELD, Sevier Co., U. T., Jan. 14, 1894.**—At a convention recently held in this place, consisting of delegates from all parts of the county, the necessity and propriety of endeavoring to get a sugar plant established here was considered and all present were enthusiastically in favor of the move. From the knowledge we have of the climatic conditions favorable to the successful growth of the sugar beet, this county seems to be peculiarly adapted to its culture. We are informed, that in some places north, the soil is so moist that the beets grow so large as to materially decrease the percentage of sugar. We would not have that difficulty to contend with here, as the soil is naturally very dry.

While we are supplied with a liberal amount of that fertilizing element, water, yet there is a vast amount of land which only has secondary water right. On this land such crops as dry-land wheat, barley, corn and lucern are grown. Should this land prove to be too dry for the beet, then there is a great deal of land which has primary water right, where such quantities of the liquid could be applied as would insure proper growth.

In addition to these excellent climatic conditions we have a population consisting principally of Scandinavians who are noted for patience and industry. All these good qualities combined would undoubtedly result in the successful growth of the beet, both in quality and quantity.

Inasmuch as the eyes of capitalists have been directed to far off Utah, through the successful exhibit of Utah sugar at the World's Fair, we hope that this favored spot of our Fair Territory will not be overlooked.

J. W. BUTTER.

A meeting was held in Tuttle's hall on Tuesday night to consider the situation in relation to the railroads, says the *Manti Sentinel*. Quite a number of Ephraim people were in attendance and some from Moroni. Mr. Brubeck called the meeting to order and explained that the U. P. and R. G. W. railroads had combined and intended to freeze out the little road. He asked the people to back the road with their patronage, declaring that he would ship freight and passengers to Nephi free, if he had to, and even if necessary "furnish each passenger with a chromo." He stated that the road would be carrying the mail within ten days, and that he had just completed the purchase of another locomotive, passenger coach and ten freight cars, which showed that the management were not afraid of the outcome. W. K. Reid, Alex. Tennant, F. Alder, Albert Tuttle and others expressed their feelings in the matter, and a resolution that the road should receive the backing of the community in the fight, was carried unanimously. A meeting will be held at Ephraim tonight for a similar purpose.

The Ephraim *Enterprise* states that at the mass meeting in that city the resolution passed at Manti was adopted unanimously.

The Union Pacific coal mine at Scofield closed down last July owing

to a contest over some land, and up to the present the Union Pacific railway has been buying a considerable quantity of fuel from the Rio Grande mine. The land dispute arose over the filing of a claim by John Eckles to a tract which the Union Pacific wanted for switch purposes, the outcome being that the mine was shut down till the affair was settled. A compromise has been effected by which the railway will come into possession of the land, and the mine therefore be reopened.

Work will be resumed on or about February 1st, it is said, and about 100 coal miners will be given employment. While the U. P. mine is not developed to as great an extent as are others in that locality, its body of coal is perhaps larger than any other, the vein being twenty-one feet in height. The people about Scofield and Pleasant Valley are jubilant at the prospect of recommending work in the mine, as it will afford employment for many who have been out of work since the shutdown. It is expected that the old employees will be taken on again, so that there will be little or no demand for miners from outside the district.

A Park City correspondent writing under date of Jan. 12:

The weather during the week has been comparatively mild as to that of last week. But very little extra snow has fallen and sleighing is now just at the finest.

After a shut down of nearly two weeks the Marsac mill will again start up tonight, prepared to make another long run. The entire plant has been overhauled, and a large amount of new timber and iron work has been placed in position.

Work at the various mills and mines is keeping up with a rush, and the Ontario mill is making a record for the great amount of bullion turned out every week.

The Crescent is still piling up the ore at their mill, only awaiting the settlement of ore rates before shipping.

Silver King shipped two lots of 350 tons each to the Mingo company during the week.

Anchor Concentrator is still running double shift, and a large amount of concentrates is being put down to the sampling mill.

*Manti Sentinel*: The S. P. V. R. R. are at work near the Edmonds mine, developing a claim. It is said that the Edmonds are likely to lose the property through some technicality of law. It appears that they purchased ten acres of land from the Funk estate, and have been working on that piece of ground. As the land is unsurveyed all that is necessary is to hold the land and work it in good faith. Their works are all within forty acres, and as their claim covers a quarter section, and it seems to be a question whether the work done would hold the property, Mr. Brubeck has filed a location notice, but the company claim that their action is not intended to injure the Edmonds but to keep out all further claimants. The result will be watched with interest. It appears from the general instruction of the

land commissioner that the Edmonds are safe in their claim.

The ice season has opened up with an unusually brisk business this year, and large quantities are being stored for use when warmer weather comes on. Extensive shipments of what is called Park City ice are being made. This ice is really from Kimball's, several miles below Park City, and is shipped by the company whose office is at the last named place. The Utah Central railway is now hauling to this city ten to twenty carloads daily, fifty-one cars having been brought in up to this morning. The ice is of the very best quality. From present indications there is no likelihood of a scarcity in the cooling substance next season.

**Logan Nation:** About 125 head of horses were yesterday offered at sheriff's sale, Fred Turner doing the selling. Those which were sold went for from \$1.50 to \$7.50 each. They were sold as the property of F. A. Mitchell, but it is rumored that they are owned by a Mr. Blackhurst, of Salt Lake, and the sale may be stopped, as the chances are that litigation will follow.

The board of directors of the Sanpete Valley railway company have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Theodore J. Brubeck, president; R. L. Scannell, secretary; J. E. Clinton, vice-president; Judge J. B. Blair, George Collins, and Superintendent H. S. Kerr. The board also authorized the issuance of seventy-five \$1000 bonds to be placed by the president.

Nephi McLean, of Pleasant Valley, who was hurt on the 18th of December, in the coal mine, and was brought to the hospital in this city for attention, is steadily improving, and now moves around with comparative ease on crutches. He hopes to be able to return home on Monday or Tuesday next.

**Brigham City Bugler:** The onyx and marble quarry, discovered last year on Promontory hill, bids fair to eventually develop into one of our county's chief sources of wealth. The supply of beautiful varieties of onyx and marble, capable of a high polish, is said to be practically inexhaustible.

K. E. Stoker, of Logan, says the *Nation*, has invented a washing machine which will likely prove one of the greatest finds woman has ever known. He claims it will do the work quicker, better and easier than any machine in the market.

In the Black mountains, thirty-two miles east of Las Cruces, N. M., a thriving mining district has been organized by miners from Colorado, Utah and Idaho. Large quantities of decomposed gold quartz have recently been discovered there.

Denver parties are preparing to work the Arctic lode on Bobtail hill, Gilpin county. They have secured the plant of machinery formerly located at the Prospectors' tunnel in Quartz valley.

Articles of incorporation of the Laramie Meat company have been filed. The company has a capital of \$5000, with fifty shares of \$100 each.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

There was a very fair attendance at the Sunday School Union meeting held last evening, January 15th. Nearly all the city schools were represented, also the schools of Big Cottonwood, Sandy, Forest Dale, Union and Deaf Mutes.

The very excellent singing exercises were given by the Juvenile Choir of the Second ward, directed by Brother Ernest Bassett, whose labors in training the children of that ward are very commendable and gratifying.

Prof. Willard Done, as per previous announcement, gave a very instructive lecture upon the subject of "Sunday School Teaching." The speaker began his remarks with a brief history of Sabbath schools. In early days of this work the teaching was very much disconnected, there being no system, or plan, or definite purpose in view until the organization of Sunday school unions, under which was inaugurated harmonious work throughout the various Christian nations, until at present the work is so thoroughly systematized as to become a profession.

The history of our own Sunday schools is very similar. At present it forms one of the greatest "helps" in the Church, working harmoniously with all other church organizations for the development of the souls and faculties of the rising generation.

The old idea of teaching was to cram the minds of the children with the knowledge of words and phrases, without regard to the growth of mind. The modern and true idea of teaching is to place a child under the best circumstances for development and then give him an opportunity for growth, and instead of cramming his mind with words, or sentences, or ideas he does not comprehend, present subjects to him in such a way as to draw him out, and give him an opportunity to formulate ideas and thoughts of his own.

The first duty of teachers, as also of parents, is to study child nature, and seek to understand the children they have to deal with mentally and spiritually, to learn to feel as they feel, to look at things as they do. The more thoroughly the teacher understands the children the greater his success.

Give the children an opportunity to think for themselves. If, for instance, a child comes with a question for information, instead of giving a direct answer, question him upon the subject and lead him to see for himself, and by the exercise of his own judgment to deduce the information he sought. To do this successfully is true teaching. In this way the child learns to think for himself and learns to exercise his own judgment.

No teacher should attempt to teach his class unless he knows what he is going to teach, and should adapt his instructions to the capacity of his class—never cram the minds of his children with finished and matured information, but stir up their minds with earnest enthusiasm, and plant the seeds of knowledge and let the matured and perfected plant of

knowledge grow and develop in the minds of the children.

The golden rule of all teaching is that the teacher cannot impart to others that which he does not himself possess. A teacher must therefore possess the characteristics he wishes to develop in his pupils, mentally and morally.

The art of questioning, called the Socratic method of teaching, is one of the best means of drawing out and developing the minds of the children. Jesus was a Teacher of all teachers, and used this method of instruction to infinite perfection, as often instanced in the discomfiture of his enemies by a pertinent question. By this method the children are led to discover truths for themselves, and the more of this the better. Give in this way all the opportunity possible for the children to learn for themselves, as they most effectually learn to do by doing. The true teacher should do as little talking (or telling) as possible, and draw out by judicious questions the information or knowledge he desires to impart. A class or a school should not be bored to death by too much talking, either by teacher or superintendent.

"Aim high" should be the motto of our teachers and superintendents—not the quietest class or school, but the BEST. It is better to aim too high and strive to reach that ideal than to aim lower and reach our ideals.

Supt. Griggs offered a few excellent remarks, commending the faithfulness of the Sunday School workers during the past year, and expressed his pleasure in seeing so good a representation at these meetings of the officers of the Sunday Schools. He noted the better condition of those schools which were usually represented at these meetings.

Superintendents were requested to see that the annual reports for 1893 were sent in at once.

The names of Elders Wm. J. Kerr, Chas. M. Cannon and W. H. Chamberlin were presented as additional workers in the Sunday school missionary corps, and were unanimously sustained.

The Third ward school will furnish the music at the next meeting of the Union, the general program for which will be published hereafter.

Benediction was pronounced by Assistant Superintendent W. C. Burton, and the meeting adjourned for one month.

JOS. HYRUM PARRY,  
Secretary.

### DEATH OF WILLIAM R. SMITH.

William R. Smith, president of the Davis Stake, died at his home in Centerville January 16 at 7:30, after a long and severe illness, resulting from stricture of the bowels.

William Reed Smith was born near Farmeraville, Ontario, Canada, August 11th, 1826, and was therefore in his sixty-eighth year. His father was a native of the New England States, but removed to Canada, where he married Mary Reed, mother of the deceased, who was the daughter of Major Reed of the British army. President Smith

was the youngest of nine children and was left an orphan in his early childhood. Fortunately he found a good home with a Quaker family by the name of Parish. From the time he was three years old until he was sixteen he was kindly cared for by this good family.

In the fall of 1837 the Parishes, with three of their sons and their families, came to the United States, settling in Stark county, Illinois. About this time large numbers of the members of the Church were moving into and building up the city of Nauvoo and it was then that the deceased became interested in Mormonism. In 1841 he was baptized into the Church and during the same year several of the Parishes did the same thing. After joining the Church Mr. Smith took up his residence in Nauvoo, where he remained for a year and a half, during the whole of which time, however, he was in a feeble condition from frequent and severe attacks of chills and fever.

At the expiration of this time he returned to Stark county, where he engaged in stock raising until 1849 when, in company with Austin Grant, he started for the Rocky Mountains, arriving here the same year. In 1850 he went to California where he spent considerable time in stock and mining business, made some money and returning to Utah settled in Centerville, where he continued in the stock business and where he made his home up to the time of his death. He subsequently took large herds of stock to California, where he disposed of them advantageously.

In the spring of 1855 he was ordained Bishop of Centerville, and in 1857 was made captain of the Carson Colony which left Carson valley near the middle of September and arrived in Salt Lake City during the following month after a very successful journey. President Smith resumed his duties over the Centerville ward, and under his immediate direction they moved during the Utah war of that period—1858—to Spanish Fork, but returned to their homes the year following after peace had been declared.

In the fall of 1859 he was elected a member of the Legislative Council to fill the unexpired term of Charles C. Rich. He was subsequently elected three times a member of the House of Representatives, and afterwards—in 1878—he was again elected to a seat in the Council. In 1874 he was elected probate judge of Davis county and held that office for nine years.

In June, 1877, he was appointed president of the Davis Stake, a position he held until the end of his busy and useful life. He also served as a missionary abroad and was at home a most ardent and faithful worker. In all of his offices of trust, both civil and ecclesiastical, he exhibited untiring energy, excellent judgment and first-class ability. He was ever known as one of the solid conservative men of the Territory. He leaves a large and well respected family to mourn his death.

### MISSIONARY EXPERIENCES.

A private letter from Elder John Nicholson Jr., dated at Moscos, Miss., Jan. 9th., relates a somewhat interesting incident in missionary experience.

He and Elder Holbrook proceeded to fill an appointment for Sunday, Dec. 31, at a point thirty miles distant, where no meetings had yet been held. They arrived in the neighborhood the evening previous and were entertained by Mr. Ball, a hospitable gentleman and one of the main owners of the house where the services were to be held. The Elders, on the following morning, proceeded to the place of appointment and found a number of people congregated outside of the building, the door of which was fastened with a log-chain and padlock. The missionaries awaited the arrival of Mr. Ball, who soon appeared. That gentleman took in the situation at a glance. Certain parties had evidently resolved to prevent the holding of the meeting and he was just as determined that it should be held. He procured an ax and chopped his way into the building. This accomplished he said to the Elders: "Now, gentlemen, come in and preach to us." This invitation was accepted and the brethren occupied an hour and a half in explaining the principles of the Gospel.

After meeting the missionaries left to fill another appointment in Walley settlement on the following Tuesday, where they were to join President Rencher, an efficient Elder who has charge of the Mississippi conference, and Elder Haycock. It had been arranged that all four should proceed to points further west, but the people were urgent that two should remain among them, so the president decided that he and Elder Holbrook should stay and labor there and that Elder Nicholson should proceed to a point designated and meet a new Elder. He did not know at the time, as he learned subsequently, that the new Elder was his brother Angus. The two brothers have been directed to go into another county and open a field where the Elders have never been. The letter goes on to say: "I feel the responsibility keenly, but I know the Lord is with the boys who are sent out to declare His message; and with His assistance and the faith and prayers of those at home I believe we can do our duty. I feel that I have been assisted by your faith in the past and if I ever needed it it will be from now on."

"Brother Thad Speed's wife requested baptism on Saturday. We informed her we would attend to it on Sunday, which we did. About fifteen congregated at the creek. Elder Haycock, my present companion, dedicated the spot. I spoke about fifteen minutes upon the nature of the ordinance of baptism, then led the lady into the water and administered the sacred ordinance. On the return to the house Sister Speed was confirmed and the two children of the family blessed."

### WEBER STAKE CONFERENCE.

OGDEN CITY,

Jan. 15, 1894.

The two days' conference closed this afternoon. It opened on Sunday morning at ten o'clock.

There were present Elders Lorenz, Snow, F. D. Richards, and A. H. Cannon of the quorum of the Twelve; also Elders Seymour B. Young, C. J. Fjelstad and J. G. Kimball of the first Presidents of the Seventies; the Stake

Presidency, High Council, and a large representation of the Bishops of the wards. The tabernacle was filled to its utmost capacity with Saints from the settlements.

After the opening exercises Elder C. F. Middleton reported the condition of the stake generally to be good. But few difficulties existed, and the Saints were mostly united and trying to keep the commandments of God. The Stake presidency and the High Council were united in their labors to build up and sustain the work of the Lord, and the Priesthood generally labored in harmony with them. The people of course have felt and still feel the effects of the stringency in monetary matters, but all are hopeful that a brighter day will dawn in the near future, and that they will be enabled to more fully sustain the work of the Lord even according to their desires.

Elder Lorenzo Snow delivered an excellent and soul-inspiring discourse on Temple work, showing not only the necessity but also the importance of the ordinances performed in the House of the Lord, and their far-reaching influence and power for salvation of the living and for the dead. He laid before the Saints the imperative duty that is incumbent on them to search out as far as possible and obtain the genealogies of their ancestors who have passed away, and when obtained to go to the Temple of God and attend to the ordinances for them.

In the afternoon Elder A. H. Cannon spoke at length on the mercy of God in relation to the redemption of the human family, and showed all mankind, except a certain few, will receive salvation either in this world or the world to come. He exhorted the Saints to emulate the Savior as far as possible and to cultivate the spirit of forgiveness, forbearance, love and kindness to each other.

Elder S. B. Young followed on the same subject, and counseled the Saints to be faithful and true to their trust; to be exemplary in all things that the people may have confidence in them and that they be not afraid to emulate their examples.

Today was another day of gladness. The house was again filled to overflowing. In the morning the general authorities of the Church and local authorities of the Stake were presented and sustained by a hearty unanimous vote. The reports of the Sabbath schools, the Young Men's Mutual Improvement associations and other stake and ward organizations showed that these were all in a healthy condition, and doing excellent work in their several capacities.

Elder C. J. Fjelstad occupied the remainder of the morning instructing the Saints in their duties towards God and each other. He referred in an interesting way to the entering of the Pioneers into the vales of Utah, and reviewed the dedicatory prayer that was offered by the late Apostle Orson Pratt, when under the instructions of President Brigham Young he dedicated this land which was then barren. He reminded the Latter-day Saints of the covenants that were made in that prayer on behalf of the whole people to keep the commandments of the Lord—to pay their tithes and offerings, and to perform all other duties devolving upon them that they may

be entitled to the blessings and protection of God. He urged upon them the importance of fulfilling these obligations.

This afternoon was occupied by Elders J. G. Kimball and S. B. Young. In the course of his remarks the former spoke in high commendation of the young missionaries who are laboring in the Southern States. Their industry, their integrity, their fidelity, and willingness to endure hardships and persecution for the Gospel's sake stamp them as men of God; and, he said, the parents of these youthful missionaries should thank God that they have such sons in the field.

Elder Young spoke of the beauty, the order and the completeness of the organization of the Church of God. Having truth and intelligence for its basis, its mission will effect the salvation of the human race.

The Spirit of the Lord was abundantly poured out upon speakers and hearers, rendering these seasons of joy long to be remembered.

Yours in the Gospel,

JOSEPH HALL.

### THE HANDLING OF MILK.

LOGAN, Utah, Jan. 15, 1894.—I will endeavor to present to those interested a few facts in relation to the handling of milk on the farm or in the dairy.

Milk should be disturbed as little as possible before it is set, and should be strained directly into the creamery vessel, immediately after milking. It is bad policy to strain milk into large cans and dip the milk into other vessels for creaming, as it prevents a thorough separation of the cream. It should be set in tin vessels that are immersed in ice water to cool as quickly as possible, as this offers the best physical condition for separation.

The style of creaming vessels will depend upon various conditions. In the first place the depth should be such as will permit the creaming to take place in a reasonable time. It is desirable in most cases that the creaming be completed between milking, or in ten or twelve hours, so that the cans may be used at the next milking. It has been found in practice that this may be accomplished under favorable conditions with a depth of twenty inches, and this depth should not be much exceeded. The diameter of the can may depend upon the number of milkers; it should not be so great as to prevent its being quickly filled, but providing this can be done, the longer the cans the better. Where there are a number of milkers large cans may be used; but where there are only one or two milkers small cans should be used. In any case it is not well to have a can so large that it cannot be conveniently handled.

It has been confirmed by nearly all comparative tests, that deep vessels with ice are the most favorable to the separation of cream. Shallow setting furnishes a large surface exposure of the milk to the air and to the bottom and sides of the vessel, conditions which are very unfavorable to creaming. Milk set in this manner should not be skimmed until after thirty-six hours. By this time some acid is developed which tends to give a fair creaming, not, however, as good as may be obtained by ice setting in ten

hours, if the most favorable conditions are maintained. There is a very general opinion that cold materially interferes with the separation of cream when shallow setting is used. This is a mistake; cold favors the separation of cream more in shallow pans than in deep cans as the former present more surface to the milk than the latter. There is, however, a practical disadvantage in the use of cold setting when shallow pans are used, as cold setting always gives their cream with little more consistency than the milk itself, and such cream cannot be removed from the shallow vessels without being more or less mixed with the skim milk. In a tall, narrow vessel this difficulty is not met with, as the skim milk may be drawn from the bottom without disturbing the cream enough to effect the result.

To make the maximum amount of butter as well as the best quality, the milk must be kept pure and sweet. The greatest source of impurities is in the unclean vessels in which the milk is drawn and in the filth which surrounds the cow. When drawn from the cow, milk is at a high temperature, and indeed at just the temperature at which it can be contaminated the most rapidly. Evidently the milk should be cooled to a low temperature immediately after it is drawn. This treatment is also the best remedy for the rapid souring of milk. The first lessons for the dairyman to learn are scrupulous cleanliness in all affairs relating to milk, care in the dairy, thorough washing with boiling water of all milk vessels, and low temperature applied to the milk immediately after it is drawn from the cow.

Very respectfully,  
ARTHUR BARRETT.

### CAPITOL GROUNDS REPORT.

We, the Undersigned, in behalf of the commissioners on capitol grounds, C. W. West, Thomas Marshall, James Sharp, Joseph Stanford, Anthon H. Lund, A. O. Smoot and Aaron F. Farr, hereby respectfully submit to your honorable body a report of the labor performed, and the improvements made on the capitol grounds, during the past two years.

The limited amount appropriated by the last legislative assembly and the delay attending the cashing of auditor's warrants necessarily restricted our attention to the caring for that portion of the grounds already improved during the year 1892, for after paying outstanding obligations, there was little money available for other purposes; but by strict economy, we have been enabled to make the following improvements during the past year:

The roadways leading up to and around the site selected for the capitol buildings and extending quite a distance north of the east and west gates, have been graded; shade trees of different varieties have been planted around the roads and walks. Many ornamental trees, groups of evergreens and shrubbery, have also been planted in other parts of the grounds. The old beds of shrubbery have been enlarged over one-third of their original size. These additions necessitated the purchase of 477 ornamental trees and evergreens, 1,650 shrubs and rose trees, etc.,

etc., all well selected, embracing many choice varieties, at a cost of \$7,583.50. Several additions have also been made to the lawns. To provide in part for watering the extensions here referred to, we have had several hundred more feet of iron piping laid, with hydrants attached at suitable distances apart, at a cost of \$837.90.

The fence has also been repaired, and a tool house, large enough to store all the tools and other movable property belonging to the grounds, has been erected.

In June last, twenty Utah manufactured rustic park seats were purchased and placed at suitable points along the walks, and the grounds under proper regulations were thrown open to the public.

The action was noticed by the press of Salt Lake City and the Territory in appreciative terms, and much favorable comment was made upon the improved condition of the grounds, in the growth of trees affording shade to visitors, and the whole surroundings were represented as reflecting great credit on the enterprising spirit of territorial officials. Several thousand people, many from different parts of the Territory, availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the grounds during the summer season.

Your committee respectfully represent that an estimate has been made looking to the completion in improvements of the whole twenty-one acres of land embraced in the capitol ground enclosure, as per plans adopted by the commission and which plans were submitted and approved by the legislature of the Territory which will cost in labor, piping, planting trees, etc., about \$12,000, and when said grounds are so completed, it will cost \$2,500 annually to look after them and keep them in proper condition, making a total of \$17,000 which we ask your honorable body to appropriate. We also most respectfully direct the attention of your honorable body to the necessity of commencing the erection of the capitol building and recommend that the sum of \$125,000 be appropriated for the erection of one wing of such building. The great necessity existing for the erection of this structure, the advantages to be obtained by the Territory in various ways are so apparent that we do not consider it necessary to dwell at any length on the subject.

For particulars as to the receipts and expenditures, we most respectfully refer you to our financial statement hereto attached:

Liabilities.	
To Salt Lake Nursery Co.....	\$ 631 00
Hoverland foot plans.....	15 00
Balance.....	618 11
	\$1,274 11
Balance (credit).....	\$608 11

In conclusion, we ask that your honorable body will, ere the close of the Legislative Session, visit the grounds. We also invite your inspection of our books and accounts and shall be pleased to extend to you all the courtesy in our power to make you thoroughly familiar with all the facts connected with our labors in all the work committed to our supervision, and in the interest of the people of our fair Territory. Respectfully,

CALEB W. WEST,  
Chairman.

JOSEPH STANFORD, Secretary.

### RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand last report.....	\$ 436 88
Appropriation, Legislative Assembly.	6,010 00
Appropriation, Legislative Assembly.	5,000 00
Bills payable, due from Mr. McCoy..	650 00
	\$ 12,096 88

### EXPENDITURES.

Fence account.....	\$ 324 00
Grounds.....	6,048 20
Waterworks.....	2,163 20
Per diem and mileage.....	813 80
Salary.....	356 00
Mis. ex.....	329 88
Interest and discount.....	211 83
Building.....	127 79
Bills payable.....	650 00
	\$ 10,842 71
Balance, Dec. 31, 1893.....	\$ 1,274 11

### IDAHO ITEMS.

Deputy Sheriff William Wardrop, says the Idaho, Boise, Statesman, of Owyhee county, arrived in Nampa late Sunday night and reported the capture, near Vale, Oregon, of Gideon Lewis, the man who, on the night of Dec. 20, stabbed and killed John Harris at Delamar.

The man gave his name as Jack Rhodes and denies he is the man wanted for the murder of Harris.

Rhodes answers the description of Lewis in every respect with the exception of a change which the officers think he has made by removing his whiskers. Rhodes, when questioned closely, told some very improbable stories; among other things he said he spent Christmas in Boise, and when asked what hotel he stopped at, he replied that he thought it was the Boise house. The officers brought Rhodes to Vale, Or., where he was lodged in jail to await identification.

A heavy storm of snow and sleet has been raging over the Wood river country since Saturday last and still continues at this writing with unabated fury. In the mountains the snow has reached a great depth, and there have been numerous slides in various gulches between Bellevue and Ketchum and above, but at this writing no fatalities have been heard of. Grave fears are entertained for the miners, so many of whom are known to be out in the hills at Bullion, Deer Creek, Triumph, East Fork and at the Red Elephant and Red Cloud groups of mines.

The crusade against the using of cigarettes by school boys in San Francisco is about to be conducted on organized lines and by no less a body than the city school department. A resolution has been introduced appointing a committee of three to investigate the evil, and to report to the board some feasible plan for eradicating the pernicious habit, so injurious to the morals, minds and bodies of our boys.

The McCee Rankin Theatrical company seems to be in hard lines. On Friday night at Pasadena, Cal., Rankin demanded money of the manager, but the receipts had been attached. Rankin and the company went to Los Angeles and attempted to assault the manager, Mr. Maher, for not stopping the levy at Pasadena, but they were threatened with arrest and did not harm the manager. Miss Phyllis McKee Rankin has now sworn to a complaint charging Manager T. M. Maher with embezzlement.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The World's Fair Pompeii came tonight — a rushing volcano of flame, a huge Gothic architecture tumbling into chaos, bewildering mobs of people, all were there, under a great starry sky of Italian clearness, with Lake Michigan's broad expanse, a second Mediterranean.

Long after dark tonight belated people returning from their work noticed a constantly enlarging column of fire and smoke ascending skyward in the east.

"The World's Fair is on fire," was the cry, and few indeed of the fascinated watchers from the train windows alighted until the famous terminal at the exposition grounds was reached.

The fire had been burning less than an hour when a thunderous crash of falling timber and tremendous shout from the crowd announced the collapse of the Peristyle. A moment later a terrific yell from the crowd told that the Liberal Arts building was on fire, and the whole exposition was threatened.

A dramatic incident marked the destruction of the Peristyle. One of the ladders bearing up a group of firemen fell with the columns, and one heroic fireman went down to his death, while a number of others suffered injuries more or less severe.

The fire started in the Casino, just east of the agricultural building and south of the Peristyle. The Casino was quickly devoured, and the flames urged north on top of the Peristyle, and dropping made a second line of fire along the base of the columns. The flames then sprang through Music Hall. While the fire was burning there one of the most singular and fascinating sights of the night was witnessed. Along the top of the Peristyle were scores of heroic statues. The spectacle of those people on the moving sidewalk east of the Peristyle was that of a succession of gigantic human beings, plunging one after another headlong into the waters of the lake below.

The origin of the fire is said to have been revenge on the part of a couple of tramps. The solitary guard in Music Hall said that just before the flames broke out he kicked two vagabonds out of the building. They left in the direction of the Casino.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 9.—Rev. Hy. E. Cheesman, pastor of the Eighth street M. E. church, was deliberately drowned tonight in the Delaware river at the foot of Chestnut street by two men. Officer Zaeser heard the clergyman cry for help, but owing to the darkness was unable to locate the direction from which the sound came. He heard a second cry but much stifled. Two sailors who had also heard the cries, reached the spot about the same time as the officer. They saw the body of a man floating in the river and, leaping in, brought it to the shore. Cheesman expired in a few minutes.

Shortly after the cries were heard two men are known to have run away from the wharf. The police shortly before midnight arrested Isaac George

and Solomon Willis on suspicion of having committed the crime. What the clergyman was doing on the wharf at that time of night and what the motive for the murder was is a mystery.

BUFFALO, Jan. 9.—The story of John L. Sullivan's latest knockout has just leaked out. Saturday night John went out to "do the town." He drank heavily, and soon after returning to his hotel a great crash was heard in his room. John's wife had chided him and he in return had assaulted her. She defended herself with an Indian club, knocking her husband senseless. It was daylight before he opened his eyes or showed signs of life. Mrs. Sullivan says she struck her husband harder than she intended.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 9.—Rev. Patrick Corrigan, of Hoboken, died this evening, aged 58. In the events which have kept the Catholic Church in the United States in a turmoil for the past four years, Father Corrigan took a prominent part. He was a vigorous supporter of Archbishop Ireland and the liberal and progressive element, and at the time of his death was as widely known as any Catholic in the country.

PERNAMBUCO, Dec. 23.—[Copyright by Associated Press.]—After more than a week's delay the Niotheroy's reshipment difficulty seems to be over and she will probably leave for the south tomorrow. She has about 160 of the original crew on board and also 200 Brazilians. The Niotheroy and America left St. Thomas December 3rd. December 10th, Ceara was sighted. A steamer started from port, headed for the Niotheroy. The pipe of the boat-swain rang through the ship, calling all hands to quarters, and soon they began to cast loose and manned ready to turn upon the vessel if she should prove to be an enemy. A small boat soon came alongside and it proved to be a pilot, sent out by the Brazilian authorities to bring the Niotheroy in.

Tuesday morning the Niotheroy steamed away once more and reached Pernambuco in forty-eight hours. The officials of the government came aboard and had a discussion with Captain Baker and Lieutenant Hill, asking that both officers and men should prepare a scale of pay, such as they would require to induce them to reship in the Brazilian navy. They were also to state for how long they were willing to enlist. Immediately afterwards the crew were told they would receive \$500 bounty and \$100 a month if they chose to reship. Fifty men left the ship, and as no communication is now allowed with the ship it is supposed all on board signed.

ROME, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Bare says an anti-tax mob overran the town of Rulodi Puglia and burned the octroi office, sentry boxes and tax bureau. The mob also destroyed the Union Club house and tore up the rails of the horse car line, cut the telegraph wires and attacked the gen-darmes in their barracks. The gen-darmes were eventually so hard pressed that they fired a volley at the mob, but the riot-

ing continued until the arrival of troops sent for from Bare. One of the rioters was killed, four wounded and twenty captured.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 10.—The Burlington train leaving this city at 6:25 was held up about three miles east of St. Joe by five masked men. The train was stopped by torpedoes being placed on the track and a red lantern swung across the road in the regulation custom.

As soon as the train stopped three robbers boarded the engine with drawn revolvers and ordered the engineer and fireman to accompany them to the express car and order the express messenger to open the door. This they did, and when the express messenger opened the door the three robbers, with revolvers in each hand, entered the car, and ordered the messenger to open the safe. He did so, and the robbers then took all in the safe, an amount claimed by the railroad officials not to exceed \$50. This statement is not credited here, however.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—Twenty-six counties of the Choctaw nation voted almost unanimously against statehood or the severance of the tribal relation. The same feeling exists in the other four civilized tribes, it is said, and the advances of the government will undoubtedly be repulsed.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Jan. 11.—A sensation was created by the arrest of Prof. R. C. Hartsorn, principal of the High school, on the charge of attempting to murder Alda and Maggie Robinson with chloroform. It is alleged that a criminal operation had been performed on Alda and the child cremated in a kitchen stove New Years day. The attempted double murder was to conceal the crime. Alda is still unconscious and may die. A prominent physician is said to be implicated. He has fled.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—Tonight four negroes entered the home of an old couple named Benny, at Florissant, a suburb of this city, and made a demand for money which they believed was concealed in the house. The negroes beat Benny and wife so severely that the latter is dead and the former cannot recover from his injuries. A hired man, hearing the screams of the old couple, ran to their assistance and was beaten into insensibility.

The negroes then secured \$3000 and fled. At 11 o'clock the city police department received word that over 100 Florissant citizens were searching for the negroes, with the avowed intention of lynching them if found.

DENVER, Jan. 11.—The senate today received the majority report of the special committee appointed to consider the governor's message. The report declared that there is no occasion for an extraordinary session and recommended adjournment tomorrow.

In the house today, the member from El Paso county created a sensation by introducing the following resolution:

It looks like the devil for the members of the Ninth General Assembly to be stopping at sumptuous hotels in Denver and drawing \$7 per day from impoverished constituency, under the pretence that they can better their condition by legislation, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the members of this assembly and employees of the same



will stay here without pay 'until he freezes over,' and do all we can for the good of the state."

The merriment over this effort shook the building and Speaker Amos refused to entertain it. Baldwin asked the reason.

"Because the language is objectionable," said the Speaker.

"Well, I only quoted the governor," Baldwin replied, but the resolution was not received.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—The police have suddenly been confronted by one of the most mysterious cases they ever tried to solve. This morning Steve K. Wileko applied at a boarding house and engaged a room for a week, paying in advance. He then left the place, returning late in the afternoon, and going to a room on the same floor occupied by Josie Stevenson.

Late tonight a man called at the house and asked to see Miss Stevenson. The landlady found the door of the room open. Miss Stevenson was lying on the floor dead, with a bullet hole through her forehead. Wileko was on the bed, shot twice through the heart. Between the two on the floor was a revolver, with all five chambers empty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—During the tariff debate in the House yesterday, Jerry Simpson loosed a broadside against protection and trusts.

The People's party, he said, stands on a platform pledged, as he interpreted it, to the principle of free trade. The intolerable burden put upon the agricultural classes through the indirect system of taxation had been one of the potent causes which produced the present condition of affairs. The farmers of the country in 1850 owned 60 per cent of the wealth, 53 per cent in 1860, 40 per cent in 1880 and 30 per cent in 1890.

It was at this juncture that Simpson created great applause and amusement by treating the House to the spectacle of a dilapidated coat. He proposed to show the House exactly what the poor people of the country did wear. Reaching down under his desk he seized a tattered old overcoat, fringed at the edge and bespangled with great patches. He held it on high, while the house and galleries cheered. "I bought that of a farmer," said he, "who told me he left home at twelve o'clock at night and had traveled twenty-five miles to sell his product in your boasted home market. There, as Cleveland said, is an object lesson." (Laughter.)

"There is a sample of what men wear under the beneficent system of protection," he continued. "It is made of shoddy and rage. Set!" Here he ripped it up the back. "Yet," he added, "I can find its duplicate on the backs of a million men in this country."

"Where did he buy it?" asked Cannon (Rep.) of Illinois.

"He bought it a year ago in this city, for \$8, and I bought him another shoddy coat to take its place for \$1.40." [Laughter.]

"Is it American or imported?" asked Cannon.

"I don't know," replied Simpson, "I don't care; but it is the product of American protection. No one can deny that." [Laughter and applause.]

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—During a

storm eight sailors, accompanied by a ferryman, started in a boat to go to Locust Point. The boat was swamped and five sailors and the ferryman were drowned. The others were rescued by a tug. The names of the drowned sailors, who were on shore leave from the British ship *Mareca*, are: Neal Finlayson, W. H. Nelson, R. J. Wilson, John Hughes, Peter Sanfranski. The name of the ferryman is not learned.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—A Washington special to the morning papers says Cleveland has called for the resignation of the members of the Utah Commission with a view of increasing its efficiency. It is represented that there are conflicting interests among its members and that good government will be served by a new deal. When the Democrats in Congress come to admit Utah as a state the commission will die a natural death.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The executive committee today did what it considered a fine stroke of policy by passing resolutions, first for the admission of Utah to the Union; second for the admission of all the territories to the Union of states.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Jan. 12.—Very few white men in Alaska are married, nearly all, according to native custom, having bought their wives. It has been impossible to get the grand juries to indict, because the members of the juries themselves are guilty. Now, United States Marshal Porter has instructed his deputies throughout the territory to arrest all such violators of the law. As a result nearly every man on board the United States steamer *Pinta* are in jail at Sitka. Hundreds of others, leading citizens, will be taken in custody.

DENVER, Jan. 14.—A committee of Santa Fe railroad employes from La Junta, Colo., inform Governor Waite that the engineers, conductors, brakemen, switchmen and trackmen of all grades on the western division of the road have received no salary since last October, and many of the men and their families are on the verge of starvation.

RUSSELL, Kan., Jan. 14.—Last night a mob of about twenty men entered the jail, took out S. G. Burton, Wm. Gay and his son, John Gay, and hung the trio. About midnight the residents of the north part of town heard a party of fifteen or twenty horsemen come in from the north, who left their horses at the stockyards, where the plans were arranged and the party proceeded to the jail. No officers were aroused or even were aware of what was going on until early this morning. In the jail were two steel cells, in which the prisoners were confined. Guards were placed about the jail, and it was not the work of a moment for the mob to gain an entrance. About this time Burton gave a few loud yells and asked what was wanted with him. The mob began to break the locks of the jail with sledge hammers.

Burton was the first one taken out and proceeded to the spot selected for the lynching and left under guard, the balance of the party returning and joining the guards watching the jail. The two Gays were then marched to the bridge where Burton had been left. Ropes were placed around their necks and each given a chance to speak.

Burton said he could tell lots about his connection with stealing cattle, selling whiskey and other things, but when asked to tell about the Dinning murder replied, No, sir."

Young Gay made a prayer and said Burton had killed Dinning with an ax. Old man Gay stated: "We were led into this." The leaders then clapped their hands three times, and, quick as a flash, all three were pushed off the bridge. The Gays evidently died from strangulation, but the noose on Burton's neck slipped around up over the chin and he was heard to breathe heavily for a moment, when several shots were fired into his body. Each of the others also had a bullet sent into him.

WESTON, W. Va., Jan. 14.—Information was received here this afternoon of the apprehension of Calvert and Hennol Flemming, two notorious outlaws, for whom the state of Virginia offers a reward of \$2000 and the county \$800. The Flemming brothers Saturday evening stopped at the store of John Boggs. While they were engaged in making purchases at the store the officers came in and demanded an immediate surrender. The desperadoes resisted arrest, and opened fire. Their shots were returned by the officers and a fierce conflict ensued. Calvert Flemming was killed outright and his brother, Hennon, mortally wounded. He received three shots in the left breast. He is still alive, but cannot recover. The two officers, John H. Branham and Doc Swannell, were seriously wounded.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Standard* says Bismarck's health is reported not quite satisfactory. Besides the old gastric disorder, he has suffered recently from influenza.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—The Pacific Mail steamship *City of Peking* brought details from Ningpo of one of the most terrible fires on record, which occurred in the big temple of that city December 8th, and caused the death of nearly 300 women and children. It appears that the annual theatrical performance of the first of the eleventh moon, in honor of the gods, was being given in the temple, and was attended by upwards of 400 people. Some were trampled to death, others jumped out of the windows and were either killed or so badly injured that they were unable to escape the flames and so perished, while others passively awaited their fate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—An accident occurred this morning at the Hackensack bridge on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road, near Jersey City. Two passenger trains collided with fatal result. The collision was between the Dover and Orange express trains and was caused by fog. Two cars were telescoped, fifteen people killed and twenty-five injured.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—An attempt to blow up with two bombs a tenement house at No. 54 avenue D, was made tonight. A tailor shop on the first floor had been locked up over a month, owing to the hard times. At 10 o'clock there was a terrific explosion in the tailor shop, and an alarm was promptly turned in. The whole front of the house had been blown out by the explosion, all the glass in the building shattered. The shock aroused the whole neighborhood.

Written for this Paper.

**"WITH ALL THY GETTING!"**

Men should learn wisdom by the facts of their experience; but alas, too often that experience needs to be repeated, just as the lessons of the tardy school boy have to be renewed until he makes them all his own. An overweening self-confidence is often ruthlessly overthrown by unexpected or untoward circumstances. Confidence in others has melted away a thousand times in the strange crucible of human life. Labor has been spent, means lavished and hopes blighted, in the pursuit of things long proved as delusions by our predecessors—nay, even by ourselves. Men have been allured by fame to find it but a bubble; by wealth, which when acquired, took to itself wings and flew away; by business, which involved worry, anxiety, sorrow, and failure after all! Even the pursuit of right things did not always bring peace, for the right way was persistently ignored. Self-love suggested, urged, almost compelled action, forgetting at the time that "there is a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof is death!"

It is difficult at times to analyze personal motive, much less the motive of another. Human nature is a complex instrument. Its gamut may run to unanticipated depths profound, or it may soar to the confines of the Infinite; and yet the all-unworthy motive may find a greater deep, or clip its wings when flight seems most assured success! The young man glorying in his strength goes into the arena of life as a reformer. Where hundreds have been disconcerted before him, he treads with airy footsteps the path marked out by hopeful youth. He notes not the ghastly skeletons around him, who, once joyous and fervid as he, lay down and died. Bitter experience tells upon his grand physique; and by and bye, he, too, sinks into premature nothingness by the rugged wayside.

Another goes forth with a more subtle luster in his eye and a more elastic step. Political methods of reform are chimerical with him. Education is the panacea which he provides. Schoolhouses spring up at the magic of his voice. Professors and courtiers catch or assume the enthusiasm he bears. Crowds flock around "as the doves to their windows." The intelligence of books, classes and routine are assumed to be the all in all. Money as water is poured upon the thirsty soil of ignorance, which like a sponge absorbs it all. And yet behind this very effort lies the cunning demon, self, and personal advantage like "the specter of the Broken" looms up through the mist of effort on the mountain tops of false illusion.

One more goes out amid the masses of mankind. His mission is one of mercy and of peace. He meets each one as a brother and grasps his trembling hand. He notes the marks of sin and sorrow, but he comes to save. A consecrated life is his, and grand the message which he brings. It is not by the devious ways of politics that he would bring reform; not by the lore of schools that he would redeem or regenerate the world; but taking humanity as it is, he would captivate the heart, he would touch the soul, he would

allure and draw out the man. Not his "to break the bruised reed, or quench the smoking flax;" not his to present the Dead Sea apples of man's device, how beautiful to the eye soever yet are they ashes to the taste.

No step is urged but progress stamps it as its own. No thought but leads to loftier ground. No toll, no sacrifice or tear, but works its destined end. This teacher's lore is from the heavens; the message swells in Father's voice; self-perished on the well-loved mission field, and every convert thus inspired waken to this wondrous life of love. Full consecration told its story to the world, and human wisdom found itself at fault. The stripping of the cross, sense wealth, or fame, or culture such as hirelings know, and yet success! The work was none of his, and yet it was! "In earthen vessel was this treasure hid, that the excellence of the power might be of God, and not of us!" And so from land to land, with neither purse nor scrip, the mighty herald goes, his trust in heaven and God; his words the words of life, the truth; his testimony like a flame of fire; he sows the good seed of the kingdom yet to be, and as it roots and swells to nobler life and verdure green as tender grass, light cleaves to light, and gathering neth the shades of Utah's hoary mountain slopes, they grow and multiply and spread; the basin overflows, and on the outer thirsty vagrant lands the power of life is felt and seen; nor all ignored the science there of rule or cultured mind, these come of course—without constraint, fer Truth. All truth is ours and theirs, but no foundation made of sand can bear that stately temple to the skies.

Religion binds, and yet its heaven works on every line of thought and action as it comes; if business, it pervades and purifies the steward of a trust; if science speaks, the finger of the Deity is there, and element, refined or crude, but waits His fiat ere it ministers to man; if government or rule, tis not of force, but for a common good and self defense from outer force; if now religion moves, on lines of brotherhood and Priesthood all its work begins and ends; the Nazarene its grandest, highest type, a Savior thus, one sent indeed, example pure as snow and sweet as early flower; a reflex of the Highest, "the brightness of His glory, and express image of His person!"

Who shall declare the generations of these mighty ones? Who aid them in this grand unselfish work? Where can the counterpart be found on earth? And what or who hath power to "all things draw unto himself?"

The latter-days are here, their spirit permeates uncounted hearts. These valleys teem with those inspired, those who their armor have already donned, and on the battle-field have often been, nay now are, found. They cope with ignorance and sin; with shame and counterfeits of every grade; with self however disguised; with error though it staid in trust and place; with wrong where'er it lifts its hoary head and claims the right to rule.

Doubt not that every wrong shall be redressed, that joy shall come to every one oppressed, that righteousness the earth shall cover as the mighty deep is water-filled; but not by man

nor by his skill, or dreams, or thought, or work, unless these are of God; and those who work, who hail success, must seek His face, and find the strength in Him. The Alpha and Omega He intends to be, save when this was conferred upon His Son, before the stars with joy were filled. And though in toll we build our homes, and plant our fields, or multiply our flock; though by His spirit we have wrought and victory gained, the glory His, for in us "He did move to do His pleasure and His will." Who would not consecrate anew his all, his body, soul, the labor of his hands and brain, his force of life, each day's pursuit, and ask that blessing which is better far than gold? And 'neath all trial, mid a life's pursuits, His hand but see, as Paul but saw, and planted while the watering was by other hands, yet over—after all, the increase came from Him who is supreme, and out of evil brings all good; unto the utmost saving those who put their trust in Him, and sanctify themselves by faith and duty, love for all His high behests, and so they gain—must gain at last—a crown.

Written for this Paper.

**READ THE COLD FIGURES!**

My attention was attracted, a few days ago, by an article in the *Tribune* signed by a Mr. Ryland, where it is stated that agricultural education receives more for its support than all other higher educational interests combined. I made inquiry and elicited the following information relating to the comparative financial support of the two institutions for the present year:

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.	
From the U. S. as an Agricultural College	\$19,000
From the U. S. as an Experiment Station	15,000
From Territorial appropriations—one-half the biennial period	\$1,500
	<b>\$35,500</b>
THE UNIVERSITY.	
From Territorial appropriations—one-half the biennial period	\$45,000
Interest, etc., on land sales	2,500
	<b>\$47,500</b>
Deducting amount for deaf mute school	10,000
	<b>\$37,500</b>

It thus seems that *the Agricultural school receives \$17,000 more this year for its support than do all other higher educational interests combined.*

The number of students at the college, according to its president's statement, is about 226, many of whom are, as has been admitted and shown, pupils who should be in a high school or even in a district school.

\$35,500 divided by 226 equals \$245.57.

Thus it costs \$245.57 to educate one student this year at the College.

The number of students attending the University this year, according to its president's statement, is 347; according to published statements 128 of these are doing college grade work and the others preparatory work either as normals or as preparatory students; the last should be in a high school.

\$37,500 divided by 347 equals \$110.95.

Thus it costs \$110.95 to educate one student this year at the University.

In other words, \$17,000 a year more is paid to educate 226 students in

the Agricultural College than to educate 347 students of much higher grade of scholarship in the University. That is, it costs about \$184 more (or more than twice as much) to educate each of the students in the Agricultural College for this one year than to educate each of the students in the University.

The College has 21 professors and instructors; the University has 16, or, if the librarian be counted, 19.

Thus, on \$17,000 less money per year the University is educating 121 more students than the Agricultural College, and with a fewer number of professors and instructors.

These figures are the more interesting since the president of the Agricultural College has been preaching economy to the University, and has taken occasion in the newspapers to show how much more economical his institution was in the way of salaries to its professors. If he pays, as he says, from forty to fifty per cent lower salaries, he pays pitiful wages indeed, and it is a thing for him to blush over rather than for him to boast of. The figures may or may not have bearing on the question, but they interested me much and I thought they might be equally interesting to the tax-payers.

I would not for an instant wish to deprive the College of a cent of its support; it abundantly deserves all it gets, and more too, if only to raise the salaries of its professors, who, if they are at all competent to occupy a place in the faculty of such an institution, should be very much better paid than I understand they are. And yet it does seem as though there should be some sort of rearrangement of the relative incomes of the two institutions.

Yours truly,  
UTAH.

### THE CHURCH CASES.

At Wednesday morning's session of the Territorial Supreme court all the judges were present, namely, Chief Justice Zane, Associate Justices Miner, Barth and Smith. The minutes of Saturday were read by Clerk Bache and confirmed, and after some other preliminary matters had been run through mention was made of

#### THE RECEIVER'S ACCOUNTS.

Hon. F. S. Richards arose and said—I understand, your honors, that the master appointed the other day to examine the accounts of the receiver in the case of the U. S. vs the late corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is ready to report.

Judge Zane—Let it be filed.

Attorney Richards—The court will not act upon it this morning, then?

Judge Zane—Not without an opportunity to examine it.

Attorney Richards observed that the report of Master Bache had been submitted to all the parties concerned; the decree had been prepared in accordance therewith, and counsel, in now submitting it, asked that it be entered this afternoon if convenient to the court.

The Hon. F. S. Richards submitted the following for the court's approval, and there being no objection offered by U. S. District Attorney Judd, the same was passed:

U. S. of America, plaintiff, vs the late corporation of the Church of

Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, et al, defendants.

Whereas it is made to appear to the court that Henry W. Lawrence, as receiver of said late corporation, had loaned to various banks the moneys in his hands as such receiver under the orders of this court; and

Whereas the terms of said loans provided that the same should be repaid to said receiver after thirty days' notice of an intention to demand repayment of the same; and

Whereas in the month of November, 1893, the said receiver gave said notice, so as to be in a position to comply with any order this court might make for the final disposition of said property; and

Whereas in compliance with said notice the said banks were forced after the thirty days expired to keep on hand the said funds and were thereby prevented from gaining any profit by the loan of said funds;

Therefore, by the consent of the attorneys for the respective parties to this action, it is hereby ordered that the said receiver shall not collect any interest on said loans accruing after the 31st day of December, 1893, and that said receiver shall not be liable for such interest.

Dated January 12th, 1894.

Following is the report of Special Master Joseph P. Bache in the case of the United States of America, plaintiff, vs the late corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints et al, defendants, as submitted to the Supreme court of the Territory this morning and taken under advisement by their honors until Wednesday afternoon:

"Pursuant to the order of this court heretofore made, referring this cause to me as Special Master, for examination and inquiry, and to report the amount of personal property and money now in the hands of the receiver of the court herein, not arising from the sale or rents of real estate since March 3rd, 1887, I beg leave to submit the following report:

The receiver has in his hands, as such receiver, in money, the sum of \$454,113.19; of this amount the sum of \$36,824.25 has been derived from the net revenues of the several pieces of real estate held by him, against which amount should be charged and deducted the sum of \$24,895.45, being the pro rata share of the general expenses of the receivership, which said real estate should bear, leaving therefor a net sum of \$11,928.80 which has arisen from the rents of real estate since March 3rd, 1887, and should be deducted from the sum mentioned above, as being now in the hands of the receiver. These figures include the payments to be made by the receiver for compensation to the receiver and his counsel for the year 1893 and the expenses of this examination.

I therefore report that the net sum now in the hands of the receiver, after paying said compensation and expenses not arising from the sale or rents of real estate since March 3rd, 1887, is \$438,174.39.

The receiver has in his possession the following personal property other than money, to wit: 4,732 shares of stock in Deseret Telegraph company; office furniture in the hands of James

Jack in Church office in President's office; office furniture and books in Historian's office; office furniture turned over by late Receiver Dyer to the present receiver H. W. Lawrence."

#### ADDITIONAL.

The subjoined was also submitted by Master Bache in connection with the foregoing report:

"I have made a personal examination of the books, papers and accounts of the receiver and carefully examined the doings and acts of the receiver for the year 1893.

The amount of cash in the hands of the receiver on January 1st, 1894, is \$454,113.19. This is an increase over the amount on hand January 1st, 1893, of \$18,445.27 and is accounted for as follows:

From rents of real estate.....	\$ 7,764 88
Interest.....	17,391 50
Total.....	25,156 38

The disbursements for the year 1893 have been the sum of \$6,711.11 distributed as follows, to wit: General and legal expense, \$4,681.35; repairs, special taxes, fire insurance premiums on account of the several pieces of real estate, \$2,079.76.

I have found no items of disbursements that were not necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of the receiver and I recommend that the same be approved.

The receiver has been able to obtain four per cent per annum interest on the entire fund, except \$5,000, on which no interest is paid, the receiver carrying his open account with this bank.

No rent is charged the fund for office accommodations and but \$35 per month is charged for services of bookkeeper, collector, etc.

The receiver has had considerable trouble in the matter of the renting of the Gardo House and has been unable to collect the full amount of rent due for that property. He has, however, obtained a note for the balance of rent due up to January 10th, 1894, which will without much doubt be collected.

I find the fund is deposited in the following banks:

Wells, Fargo & Co.....	\$ 70,000 00
McCormick & Co.....	50,000 00
State Bank of Utah.....	50,000 00
Zion's Savings Bank & Trust Co.....	50,000 00
Commercial National Bank.....	30,115 35
Utah Loan & Trust Co., Ogden.....	30,000 00
Ogden State Bank, Ogden.....	10,000 00
Bank of Commerce.....	12,500 00
Union National Bank.....	1,146 73

Total..... \$454,113 19

Upon the question of compensation of the receiver and his counsel for the year 1893, I recommend that the same amounts be allowed as were allowed by this court for the year 1892, to wit, the sum of \$250 per month for the receiver and the sum of \$75 per month for the counsel. The services rendered by the receiver have been, if anything, increased over those of 1892. The counsel for the receiver has rendered legal advice to the receiver from time to time during the year upon various matters that have arisen.

The receiver has passed through a period of depression which has made itself felt throughout the entire country, without the loss of a dollar to the fund.

The amounts as recommended above, if allowed, will be satisfactory to the receiver and his counsel and the

several parties interested appear to have no objection to the same being allowed."

#### THE DECREE.

Here is the decree as submitted by counsel to their honors for approval:

"It appearing from the report of the special master, heretofore appointed to make examination and report to this court the personal property and money now in the hands of the receiver not arising from the sale or rents of real estate since March 8th, 1887, that there is of such money and personal property the sum of four hundred and thirty-eight thousand, one hundred and seventy-four and 89-100 (\$438,174.39), and the following personal property to wit: 4732 shares of stock in the Deseret Telegraph Company; office furniture in the hands of James Jack in Church Office in President's Office; office furniture and books in Historian's Office; and office furniture turned over by late Receiver Dyer to present Receiver H. W. Lawrence, now in the hands of said receiver; after deducting the expenses of receivership.

Wherefore it is hereby ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said receiver deliver said property and money, to wit, the sum of four hundred and thirty-eight thousand, one hundred and seventy-four and 89-100 (\$438,174.39) to Willford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith, the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, to be applied under their direction and control and that of their successors in office to the charitable uses and purposes of said Church, that is to say, for the payment of the debts for which said Church is legally or equitably liable; for the relief of the poor and distressed members of said Church; for the education of the children of such members, and for the building and repair of houses of worship for the use of said Church, but in which the rightfulness or the practice of polygamy shall not be incalcated.

And it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the remainder of the money now in the hands of the receiver, to wit, the sum of eleven thousand, nine hundred and thirty-eight and 30-100 (\$11,938.80) arising from the rents of real estate since March 8, 1887, be and remain in the custody of said receiver till the further order of this court.

Dated January 10, 1894.

#### THE COURT'S ORDER.

This afternoon Judge Bartch (in the absence of Chief Justice Zane from the bench) announced that the court approved the report of the special master and the decree, as submitted this morning, likewise ordering that the money be now turned over to the First Presidency of the Church.

#### SHOT THROUGH THE HEART.

There was a frightful and fatal accident at Mill Creek on Tuesday last and strange to say that particulars of it were not sent to this city until this morning, though the scene of the fatality is not more than half a dozen miles away.

The victim was Harry Leggett, a young man in his twentieth year. I appears that he had been to the post

office which is about a mile from his parents' home. On returning he saw a rabbit a short distance from the house and taking a double-barreled breech-loading gun from its resting place informed his father that he would go out and bag it. A moment later and he disappeared over a small hill into a ravine on the other side.

Nothing more was seen or heard of him till his dead body was found five or six hours later. It was about 11:30 a.m. when he left the house, and late in the afternoon his mother commenced to worry over his protracted absence, and calling her husband, impressed him that there might be something wrong. Mr. Leggett, accompanied by a younger son, Joseph, went in search of Harry. They found it a comparatively easy matter to follow his footsteps, as there was considerable snow on the ground. They had been gone but a few minutes when they were horror-stricken by finding the young man's body cold and lifeless.

Examination showed that he had been dead several hours as his body was stiff and rigid. The grief of the father and his little son over their terrible discovery was overwhelming. The former, after a time, however, partly recovered himself, but the latter refused to be comforted, and his sobbings were most pitiful.

When the unwelcome intelligence was borne to the mother she, too, was fearfully startled and shocked and wept bitterly. Neighbors were notified and assisted in removing the body to the family residence. An examination disclosed a terrible hole in the left breast directly over the heart. It had been caused by the discharge of the cartridge from one of the barrels of the shot gun which lay near the body. Just how the accident occurred is of course merely a matter of conjecture though it is believed, and the conclusion seems to be borne out by the facts, that the deceased was carrying the gun, with the hammer raised when in pursuit of the rabbit, and that he tripped and fell, causing the discharge of the fowling piece. When found there were no evidences of the presence of either man or beast near the body during the day as the snow was unbroken and undisturbed. The muzzle of the gun was near his breast when discharged as his clothes were powder burned for several inches around the wound which was itself no larger than a silver dollar. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death returned.

Young Leggett was highly respected in the community in which he lived and the shocking and unexpected manner in which he came to his death has stricken the hearts of his many friends with sorrow. The Leggett family were formerly residents of the Twenty-first ward of this city but removed to East Mill Creek a few years ago.

#### WHY EVERYTHING FREE?

I have noticed considerable controversy lately in the News on the question of uniting the Utah University and Agricultural College, and much has been said pro and con. In all this discussion there is nothing whatever said as to the most important point in the whole matter and that is, why

should the Utah University be maintained at all as a free institution at the expense of the taxpayers?

If the state provide a free ordinary business education such as is now obtainable in the district schools it is in every sense all that can reasonably be expected of it, and those who desire to study the classics should pay their own way.

The increased school facilities in this Territory within the last few years have increased taxation so greatly that it is really working oppression on very many people in this city and other parts of the Territory. To compel people to maintain an institution such as the Utah University when many are forced to see their property sold to raise the taxes to help do it is no sense wise or statesmanlike. Were the Utah University an absolute necessity and a general benefit to the whole state there might be some more plausible excuse for its maintenance at public expense; but it is not such a necessity as to justify its being supported by public taxation.

It is time unnecessary expenditures of public means were checked and zeal and enthusiasm gave way to wisdom and sound judgment in public school matters, which at present are in every direction far more costly than public necessity demands. It is to be earnestly hoped that the present legislature will take hold of the matter clearly and begin by eradicating unnecessary expense and place the Utah University on its own merits and not on a free basis.

There is also ample room for legislation in the economical management of the district schools and some effort should be made to relieve the heavy expense now carried by the overburdened taxpayer in that direction also. Much might be said on this matter if space permitted.

BERNARD.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 12, 1894.

A Jap has recently turned out a neat little device for defending himself against footpads, burglars and other nuisances, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*. It is a small piece of mechanism that shoots a charge of fine dust into the eyes at a distance of ten or twelve yards, so as to close them up tightly. It doesn't blind, however. After twenty minutes or so the eyes of the person so treated are as right as ever again. Of course, there is nothing to prevent the tables being turned and the wicked man using the instrument against his victims.

Charles Bierman, the man in charge of the wild animals at Columbia gardens, has had a desperate struggle with mountain lion, says the Butte (Mont.) *Inter-Mountain*. Bierman was engaged in cleaning the cage when the lion reached one of its paws out through the bars of the cage. The lion caught Bierman in the right hand, sinking one of its claws in between the index finger and thumb. The animal tried to pull the man toward him. He struggled for a long time trying to release the lion's grasp but could not. Then he reached into the cage with his left hand and caught the lion by the nose. He twisted and squeezed the nose so as to come near choking the lion, and finally the infuriated animal released his paw from Mr. Bierman's hand.

## WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

In Tucson, Ariz., pretty girls are employed as ushers in the churches.

A new paper has been started in Albion, Idaho. It is named the *Busy Bee*.

Wolf scalp bounties are no longer paid in Colorado, the funds being exhausted.

Canyon City, Colo., will soon have a very handsome new Santa Fe passenger depot.

Durango, Colo., papers are discussing the reason why there are no bald headed Ute Indians.

At Glenrock, near Casper, Wyo., about ninety miners are kept employed in the coal mines.

Garfield county, Colo., stockmen say the winters are less hard on their cattle than the heat of summer.

A Riverside, Cal., tramp, taken in the act of stealing oranges, was sentenced to ten days in jail.

Saturday Morning at Boca, Nevada county, Cal., the thermometer registered 22 deg. below zero.

At Yuma, Ariz., a politician has sued the Western Union for \$10 for delivering him an insulting telegram.

At Florence, Colo., the war between the oil companies has knocked another 5 cents off the price of petroleum.

Five hundred umbrella trees have just been planted along the streets of a Phoenix, Ariz., addition. It sometimes rains there.

Robert Smith, the proprietor of the Rock Springs (Wyo.) *Miner*, is contemplating the publication of the *Miner* as a daily paper.

At Trinidad, Colo., the Sunflower creamery is run to its full capacity, and Trinidad papers urge the establishment of more creameries.

There are good prospects that the town of Lander will soon be lighted by arc light instead of incandescent as now, says the *Gazette* of that town.

Several merchants of Butte, Mont., have suffered through the operations of a clever windler, who raised \$1 bills to \$10.

The home of the cashier of the Arizona National bank, at Phoenix, has been entered by burglars three times within a month.

Eagle county, Colo., is making a vigorous effort to suppress cattle killing on the Roaring Fork range. Several cattle thieves have been caught lately.

Rifle, Colo., ranchmen to the number of nearly one hundred are ready to pledge a supply of sugar beets to keep a sugar factory running if one can be located in Garfield county.

Pueblo coal dealers have combined to resist the law compelling them to weigh their coal. Buyers should now combine to let such dealers keep their unweighed coal.

The Abeyta pass wagon road to be constructed through portions of Huerfano and Costilla counties, Colorado, has been incorporated. The road will cost about \$20,000.

Twenty-two applicants for pardon have been filed for consideration of

the Nevada state board at its next session. Of these eight are serving sentence for murder in the second degree and two for the first degree.

More than 4,000 rabbits were killed in the Arkansas valley within a hundred miles of Pueblo last week. The farmers now begin to realize the danger their young crops were threatened with next spring.

Cannon City, Colo., apples were in such urgent demand last fall that buyers begged for winesaps and Ben Davis apples at \$4.25@4.50 a barrel. Tree planting will have a boom near Cannon this year.

Laramie county, Colo., has 457,377 acres of grazing land assessed at \$1.81 an acre, and 112,646 acres of agricultural lands assessed at \$8.16 an acre. The total land assessment is \$597,865.

Northern Arizona will make a great display of fine ornamental cabinet and furniture wood at the Midwinter Fair. The fine woods of Arizona will cut an important figure in manufactures before long.

Phoenix, Ariz., is shipping alfalfa hay to Galveston and New Orleans, and also into Old Mexico, while Arizona barley is finding its way to the New York breweries in large quantities.

Eagle county, Colo., men are preparing to run a cross-cut tunnel into Mineral mountain, near Glenwood, for the purpose of striking the iron vein in that mountain and putting it on the market.

In Garfield county, Colo., cattlemen are steadily marketing range fed cattle at fair prices, and are converting their surplus cash into alfalfa meadows. All the small valleys are being utilized for alfalfa.

In and around Canon City, Col., the winter apple crop sold for about \$50,000, and the summer fruit for about as much more. Outside the city the fruit crop of Fremont county realized about \$20,000 for 1893.

Percy Brillhart, a boy of fifteen, arrested on complaint of the secretary of the state board of charities and corrections, Cal., for stealing stamps from his office, escaped from the city jail on Tuesday night.

Medicine Bow range of mountains, Wyoming, are destined to be a scene of busy mining excitement next spring. At Rockvale several thousand acres of gold placer ground was taken up and recorded last month by capitalists.

A Saguache, Col., farmer took 960 head of sheep to Omaha, but could not sell at any price because they were not fat. He had to leave them with a farmer outside of Omaha to be fattened. Moral: Fatten your stock before shipment.

Routt county, Colo., ranks first in the state for cattle. It has \$367,603 invested. Rio Blanco comes second with \$314,875 in cattle; Larimer with \$296,515; Weld, \$208,395; Montrose, \$204,080. Eastern Colorado no longer figures as a great cattle range.

At Green River station, Wyoming, last week a Chinese cook quarreled with a pretty white dining room girl and revenged himself by pasting her in the face with a hot custard pie. The girl was badly burned, the pastry was ruined and the Mongolian went to jail.

Chief of Police Archibald, who was shot Saturday night at Prescott, A. T., is still alive, and the physicians have hopes of his recovery. Constable Miller, who did the shooting, has been released on \$2,000 bail, awaiting the result of his victim's wounds.

Near Eddy, N. M., the Seven Pines dam recently completed is said to be rapidly filling up and will form a lake as large as Lake Chautauqua, New York. It is an immense concrete and will contain enough water to run the connecting irrigation ditches for about seventy-two days if required.

The Pecos valley, New Mexico, is the coming cattle fattening region. On the La Cueva ranch in Mora county, 1,000 head of cattle are being fattened this winter on alfalfa, which realizes \$8 a ton fed this way. Immense alfalfa meadows are being formed in the Pecos valley.

The experimental farm in the San Luis valley, Colo., after testing many varieties of potatoes, declares the following as most profitable for the San Luis valley: Rubicund, Late Ohio, Yankee Nation, Prince Edward Island Rose, Monroe Seedling, White Sport and White Elephant.

An overland tramp accepted the bantering offer of a brakeman of a free ride on the back of a steer. He climbed upon a steer's back and rode from Winnemucca to Reno, Nev., a distance of 175 miles, in the night time. When he got cold he dropped down among the cattle for warmth.

John Nurmlinter, an aged and decrepit German, who arrived in Boise city several days ago from Salt Lake, has applied to the city for assistance, says the *Boise Statesman*. Nurmlinter says he walked most of the way from Salt Lake. His feet are badly frozen and he is almost dead from exposure.

Trinidad, Colo., is hopefully looking forward to the commencement before March 1, of the Trinidad and San Luis Valley railroad. This is said to be a section of the Rock Island road now graded from Liberal, Kan., to Emery Gap, on the Fort Worth road. The Rock Island is certainly headed for Trinidad.

In this land, flowing with milk and honey, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, the honey is probably made by bees, but the milk is not always manufactured by cows. Over a third of the liquid sold as milk in this city never passed through the lactal distillery of a quadruped. To concoct it only burnt sugar, salt and water are needed.

A young lady named Holiday who resides at Monument Park, Colo., started to drive from Colorado Springs to her home on Saturday evening. When she had reached her destination she was almost frozen to death. After she had become thoroughly warm it was found that she had lost the power of speech.

The Western Union Beef company who have vast herds of cattle grazing in Northwestern Colorado, have sworn



out warrants for the arrest of J. Beckley and Ed Morand, living near Pinneo in Akron county, for stealing calves and for killing range cattle and doing a butcher's business, selling the choicest beef for 2 cents per pound.

The South Gila canal construction commenced January 1, giving employment to about 800 men. The main canal is 70 miles long and will irrigate 160,000 acres of land in Yuma and Maricopa counties, Ariz. It will be 40 feet wide and have a flow of water six feet deep. The reservoir will cover 3,000 acres and the dam will be 110 feet high.

Ranchmen say that the recent storm on the plains was a terror, remarks the Laramie (Wyo.) *Boomerang*. Cattle not hayed suffered considerably, many dying on account of the excessive cold. A large herd of strays were driven in town during the storm and took shelter behind barns and other places. They were quite poor and will have a hard time to live through the winter.

Some woodchoppers on the Bowers ranch, eight miles south of Chico, Cal., discovered the dead body of a man lying in the brush on Tuesday. The man had no clothes on above the waist and his throat was cut from ear to ear. In his right hand was a lady's penknife open and covered with blood and it is supposed he committed suicide. From letters on the body it is learned that the man's name was Holton. He was a laborer on the ranch. No cause is known for the suicide.

The Kaysville *Eagle* says it is estimated that there were 2,880 horses and mules in Davis county last year. It is a curious fact that while they have continually decreased during the past few years the price has gone down. There were only one-third as many sheep assessed in Davis county in 1888 as were assessed in 1891. Statistics show the number assessed in the county during the past three years to be as follows: 1891, 10,788; 1892, 4,708; 1893, 3,500.

The Sundance (Wyo.) *Gazette* says: John Anderson informs us that he recently found the skeleton of a Sioux Indian squaw in the boughs of a large pine tree on Donkey creek. The remains were at the time of death wrapped in several blankets and outside of this a buffalo hide. All these things had decayed. On the arms were found eight metal bracelets and on the fingers several rings. There was also about a peck of glass beads found with the skeleton.

A dispatch from Fort Collins, Colo., says the short course in agriculture promises to be a great success from the start, and a large number is being enrolled for the work. The attendance upon these lectures is voluntary, but a record is made by the secretary of the college of each person taking the course. The freedom of the college is extended to those taking the work of the short course, the opportunities will be extended those desiring to work along special lines in all subjects pertaining to agriculture.

An amusing incident has come to light at Colorado Springs, namely, a burglary in the county jail. A prisoner named Beeson, who was doing a short time for misdemeanor, broke open some boxes of gents furnishing

goods which had been levied upon and placed for safe keeping in the basement of the jail by the sheriff, and placed about \$50 worth of goods in his blankets. When his time was up he walked out of the jail with the blankets over his shoulder. The robbery was soon discovered and Beeson was re-arrested in Colorado city before he had had time to dispose of the goods.

Lewellyn R. Williams, who has been working at Rockvale, Colo., as a coal miner, was shot and killed by Brakeman E. E. Rhodes, of the Denver and Rio Grande at Larimer on Tuesday. Williams and four companions were beating their way on a freight train and paid \$1 apiece to a brakeman. Rhodes then wanted a dollar himself, but retired when Williams drew a gun. A few minutes afterwards he came from the caboose with a revolver and fatally shot Williams in the head. The dead man's companions say that Williams did not pull his gun on the occasion of the brakeman's second visit. Rhodes has been arrested.

For nearly two years the assassination of ex-Sheriff Frank Chaves has been under investigation by the courts and officials of Santa Fe county, N. M. Recently Sheriff Cunningham has made special efforts to trace the guilty persons, and a few days ago made it so warm for them that one of them turned state's evidence. On warrants issued by the district judge the sheriff has arrested three of the gang, Frank and Antonio Borrega and Chino Alarid. Hipolito Vigil, a policeman, who is supposed to be the principal in the affair, fired on the sheriff's posse and was instantly shot down. The other three are in jail under heavy guard. A reward of \$2,500, the offer of citizens, is outstanding for the capture and conviction of the assassins of Chaves.

Niles Archibald, chief of police, was shot fatally on Monday night by police constable Miller, at Prescott, A. T.—The two had quarreled about the arrest of a man by Miller who was in the custody of Archibald, but in the hospital. During the quarrel Miller called Archibald a liar, and the latter advanced toward him in a threatening manner, as if intending to strike him, when Miller drew his pistol and fired three shots. Two took effect, one entering his left shoulder from behind, passing entirely through him and coming out in front, going through the upper part of the lung. The other shot took effect in the back, also under the right shoulder, and the physicians have been unable to locate the ball. Miller claims that he acted in self-defense. He is in jail.

Worn with a fruitless search for the notorious outlaw and jail breaker, Evans, Sheriff Scott's posse reached Pine Flat, Cal., on Tuesday afternoon, having abandoned all hope of finding their man on the north side of Kings river, where they had been searching a full week. A report was received which has every indication of being correct. It says that Evans and Morrell were seen in Squaw valley last Thursday. This place is south of Kings river, near the Tulare county line. According to the report Evans and Morrell stopped at the house of a man named Colewell and ate dinner. Evans was armed heavily and Mor-

rell had a rifle and a shotgun. They had the appearance of good treatment and plenty to eat.

A rather unusual shipment of brandy has been made from the Minturn distillery, in Fresno county, Cal. An order was received some time ago from the orthodox Greek church at St. Petersburg, Russia, for 200 barrels of triple-test brandy, to be used for sacramental purposes in that country. The order was accepted and the church in Russia was so notified. Thereupon two priests armed with ecclesiastical authority came from Russia to this country and superintended the making of the brandy. Six hundred barrels were redistilled till reduced to one-third of its bulk. The priests stood guard. There never was a minute during the whole time that one of them was not standing by and watching the brandy come from the still. They relieved each other at this sentinel duty. When the 200 barrels had been filled the priests sealed them and stamped the seal of the church of Russia on each barrel, and all was ready for the shipment. The brandy has just gone forward over the Sunset route to New Orleans, the priests accompanying it, riding in the cars or visiting them at every station. From New Orleans the brandy will go by water to Russia.

What promises to be one of the biggest sensations of the season in Idaho is developing in connection with the death of William McKim at one time superintendent of the Bonapart Hill mine, a prominent property in Rocky Bar. In 1887 McKim mysteriously disappeared, and it was thought at that time that he had absconded, taking with him money belonging to the company. Some time ago a skeleton was found in the Boise river, which from some articles found on it, was identified as being that of the missing superintendent. In addition a witness was produced who said he saw McKim drown. The Bonapart mine is a splendid property, but since McKim disappeared it has not been worked. Prominent owners of the mine now here doubt whether the skeleton found was actually McKim's. It is charged that other miners in Rocky Bar have been taking ore from the Bonapart Hill Mine by working below, and that it has developed great richness. It is broadly hinted that McKim became cognizant of the underground work, and that the parties killed him and then threw him into the river. Detectives are at work on the case, but are very reticent, though it has leaked out that evidence has been unearthed which will bring the matter into the criminal courts.

ON ONE street in New York, Mme. Eve holds forth as a ladies' dress-maker, and only a square or two distant glitters the sign of Mr. Adam, tailor. Any thought of primeval coincidence ends here, however; Gotham is no Garden of Eden.

THE HANDSOMEST calendar for 1894 thus far to hand is that issued by the Winchester Arms company, distributed in local circles by their Utah friends and associates, Browning Brothers, of Ogden and Salt Lake. The Winchesters are noted for making these annual compliments real works of art, and truly the present offering is no exception.

# THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

## SWEDEN.

Dr. G. F. Sjercke, of Carlstad, died at the age of 85 years.

Natural gas has been discovered at Wilhelmsfelt near the city of Engelholm.

Dr. Elowson, of Carlstad, has been elected congressman from the Carlstad-Filipstad district.

Dr. E. Person, of Falun, committed suicide by hanging himself. He leaves a wife and three children.

The riksdag was opened Jan. 8th instead of the 15th, as has usually been the case.

The health of Queen Sophia has improved, and she has left the Drottningholm castle for Stockholm.

A. von Stockenstrom, the Swedish sculptor, took the first prize at the competition at Academie Julien in Paris.

A Swedish importing agency has been opened in Transvaal, Africa, by Captain Zweigbergk.

Their golden wedding was celebrated by Judge C. F. Erickson, of Baerby, and his wife.

The large Nordanas flour mill and steam saw mill near Ornskoldsvik was burned to the ground.

Mr. Paul Segerberg, a well-known citizen of Nederhoegen Raetan, celebrated his 100th birthday.

The national emblem, the blue and yellow flag of Sweden, is now being hoisted on nearly all the public school buildings.

By cause of her sickness it is not probable that the Queen will accompany King Oscar when he leaves for Norway Jan. 23, as has been decided.

Hilma Nilsson, a young girl of Norrköping, was shot and dangerously wounded by her lover, who had just returned from America.

Diphtheria is raging epidemically in Naesinge and Krokstrand. Eleven children in Naesinge died within the course of a few hours.

Mrs. Anna Maria Jonassdotter, of Ersörpet, the oldest inhabitant in the Skeda parish of Ostergothland, died at the age of 100 years.

Emanuel Deutch, a former banker of Stockholm, who was very well known in business circles, died at the age of 85 years.

The government of China has agreed to pay \$40,000 as damages for the murder of the two Swedish missionaries.

On the tomb of August Blanche, the Swedish author, was recently laid a wreath, which had been sent by Swedes in America.

The history of the Bernadotte dynasty has now been written. The author is Mr. John Almen, and the work has already been published in an edition de luxe.

Small-pox has reappeared in Gothenburg. Several weeks ago it was thought that the epidemic had been stamped

out, but several cases were reported the other day.

The French paper *Le Figaro* contains a notice that Prince Louis Napoleon, who at present is serving in the Russian army, intends to make Stockholm his permanent home.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the famous Swedish explorer, arrived at the Taschkent in Turkestan, after having travelled from the Russian town Orenburg by means of horses and wagon. The distance from Orenburg to Taschkent is 1300 miles.

Miss Anna Zetterberg, the young actress, formerly of the Royal Dramatic Theater of Stockholm, is at present playing in London, and will soon appear at the Haymarket Theater in some of Ibsen's dramas.

A large singing festival will be held in Stockholm next June. The most prominent male choruses in the country will participate and compete for a money prize, the amount of which has not yet been fixed.

Chief Engineer S. A. Andre, who recently crossed the Baltic in a balloon and had a narrow escape from being drowned in the sea, proposes now to cross the Atlantic in a giant balloon, which will be especially manufactured for the purpose.

Prince Yorihito Komatsu, of Japan, is at present staying in Stockholm, where he has registered at the Grand hotel under the name of Comte de Mishima. The prince is a son of Prince Nikahito, who attracted great attention, when he visited the courts of Europe in 1887, accompanied by a large number of servants.

Baron von der Kettenburg, who has sued the Swedish government for a debt of several hundred thousand kronor, which Sweden borrowed from some of Kettenburg's forefathers during the Thirty Years' War, made a friendly call on King Oscar the other day. The papers do not inform us whether Oscar and Kettenburg came to an understanding or not.

Sculpture has been practised by several Swedish women, and one of the first known amateurs in this branch was the late Princess Eugenie, sister of King Oscar. Of the present generation the most distinguished are Miss Agnes Kjellberg, who is a member of the Academy of Fine Arts in Sweden, and Miss Ida Mattson, who was represented at the Chicago exposition.

During the last decade many women have studied at the universities of Upsala and Lund, which—in spite of their old statutes, having no close "colleges" as is the case in England, for instance—present no difficulty to women for matriculating as university students. With their male fellow students they have partaken in public and private instruction; they have also entered as member of the provinces.

It is expected here, that the international skating tournament to be held in February, will be the greatest contest

of its kind which has ever taken place. The Swedes will have to fight it out against the most prominent American, English, Finnish, Norwegian, Danish and Dutch skaters in the world. The Swedish skaters seem to be very confident, and regard the Americans and Norwegians as their only dangerous rivals.

Funds contributed to the opening of reading rooms have very often been given by Swedish women. The largest reading room in Stockholm with lending library attached was founded in 1866 by the Baroness Adlersparre. It has afterwards been supported and further developed under female management. Many other reading rooms in the larger cities of Sweden are managed by women. The first reading room for working people in Stockholm was opened by Miss Ljungstedt in 1892.

A literary prize competition has been arranged by the newspaper *Idun*, a journal, which champions the rights of Swedish women. The prize to be given is 2,000 kronor and will go to the author of the best and most original novel. The author must be a Swede, and the action must take place in Sweden. Besides the money compensation the author will receive 500 handsomely bound copies of the book, after it has been published, the manuscript must be sent to the editor of the *Idun* before Sept. 1st, next year.

The representative of a French tourist bureau arrived at Gothenburg the other day to make arrangements for a trip through Sweden by a large number of American tourists who intend to visit Europe next year. They will arrive at a French harbor and travel through France, Italy, Austria, Turkey, Germany and Denmark. From Copenhagen they will cross the Sound, and visit the Swedish cities of Helsingborg, Gothenburg and Stockholm. After a short visit to Christiania they will return to their native country by way of Paris.

Norrbottnen, the largest of all the Swedish provinces, being 40,000 square miles, is about as large as Ohio, and the most northern provinces (Norrbottnen and Vesterbotten) together 62,000 square miles) are somewhat larger than Illinois. These two provinces embrace the whole of the utmost north of Sweden and occupy one third of the entire area of the kingdom, but together contain only 230,000 inhabitants, or less than one twentieth of the entire population of the country. Half the inhabitants of Sweden live in the part of the country lying farthest south.

The Swedish Anthropological and Geographical Society at its last meeting elected Prof. H. Sjögren president and Dr. H. Stolpe vice-president. Dr. G. Nordenskiöld, a son of the famous explorer, delivered a lecture on the Björling-Kallstenius arctic expedition, and concluded by proposing, that something be done in order to get a full knowledge as to the fate of the two men. Prof. Nordenskiöld spoke also in favor of his son's proposition, and the society decided to appoint a committee, the purpose of which will be to organize a relief expedition. The two Nordenskiölds and several other prominent men were elected members of this committee.

## NORWAY.

The Mission church in Akers-garden was burned down.

A new independent labor union is being organized in Christiania.

Dr. I. M. Undset, the well-known archæologist, died at Christiania.

The coal dealers of Christiania have organized a trust.

Dr. H. J. Rink, the prominent Danish scientist, died at Christiania.

Ex-Congressman and consul Axel Winge died at Christiania.

Carl Bund's large printing establishment on Kragerø was burned to the ground.

Consul Johannes Hovig, of Namsos, died at Trondhjem at the age of 55 years.

Nearly all the labor unions of Christiania have passed resolutions in favor of universal suffrage.

The steamer Hilda was wrecked off Lofoten. Two men of her crew were drowned.

Three fishermen, a father and two sons, were drowned by their boat capsizing off Vardo.

Ex-premier Lovenskiold has been elected president of the "Royal Society for the Welfare of Norway."

The aldermen of Christiania have fixed the expenses of the city to 6,595,000 kroner during 1894.

Minister Qvam had a narrow escape from drowning, when he fell from a steamer at Stenkjær the other day.

An appropriation of 300,000 kroner has been granted for the proposed railroad between Ekersund and Flekkefjord.

Bjornson's "Over Evne" has been translated into English and will be published under the name of "Pastor Sang."

The number of births out of wedlock in Norway is about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, two and a half per cent lower than in Sweden.

Commodore Jens Trampe, of Horten, is dead. He was one of the oldest men in the Norwegian marine, and leaves a wife and three children.

Ten people, two women and eight men, who all had their homes in Stavanger, were drowned by their boat capsizing while off Riskekværnen.

A steamship line between Norway and Spain has been established. Steamers will leave Christiania for Genoa every fourteenth day.

The most elegant skates in the world have been manufactured for Axel Paulsen, the Norwegian champion skater. The skates are said to be worth several hundred kr. ner.

The commercial navy of Norway has suffered the most heavy losses by cause of the late storms, and more sailors perished than during any of the fishing seasons of the last decade.

Congressman Hagen, who last summer cut out the union mark from the Norwegian flag, and then hoisted it on the telegraph station (in Skjerno) whose manager he was, has been removed from office.

The consumption of wine has certainly decreased during the past 20 years, but this is of less consequence since the beverage is solely used by the wealthier classes. However, the consumption of brandy (whiskey) has also decreased, while the consumption of beer has increased. It goes without saying, that as

regards the use of intoxicating liquors' Norway is far from ranking among the nations occupying the most unfavorable position in this respect.

#### DENMARK.

The Copenhagen free harbor is now nearly filled with water.

A steamship line will be established between Copenhagen and Newcastle.

Thousands of people are without work in Helsingfors, the capital of Finland.

There are 250 post offices in Denmark, and the number of employes is 48,00.

C. C. F. Schiørring, the prominent Danish violinist, died at Copenhagen.

The Finnish sculptor Runeberg is working on a great monument of Czar Alexander II.

Carl Ludvig Ferdinand Messman, a prominent artist of Copenhagen, died at the age of 67 years.

Minister Philip W. Heyman, one of the largest packers of Denmark, died at Copenhagen.

Count Chamberlain Luttichan has been elected president of the Academy of Agriculture.

About 55 per cent of the population of Denmark gain their livelihood by agriculture.

A new steamship line between Copenhagen and New Orleans will be opened by the Hamburg American P. Co.

During the month of November 523 persons emigrated to America, against 1,253 for the same month last year.

The subscriptions for the suffering families of the perished Jutland fishers have now reached 250,000 kroner.

Ex-congressman Jacob Jacobsen died at his country-mansion Falkenstein, near Slagelse, at the age of 77 years.

Tivoli, the large amusement establishment in Copenhagen, has declared a dividend of 26 per cent.

Mrs. K. . . . e, a society belle and daughter of Baron Gedalia, will soon make her debut as a variety singer on the stage of the Tivoli.

A five year old girl at Vojers weighs 136 pounds, and she can carry a little more than one-half of her own weight. Her father proudly calls her "the biggest child in the world."

Miss Rigmor Pasbjerg, the Danish singer, who for some time has been connected with the Trafalgar Square Theater in London, has been engaged for a concert tour through southern Africa.

"Poor People's Christmas Joy" is a society at Copenhagen, which has been in operation a quarter of a century. Its aim is to provide for Christmas presents for such people as have seen better days in the past.

The increase of population in Denmark is not so much weakened by emigration at present, as has been the case during many of the years of the last decade. There is no doubt that emigration is decreasing.

Tivoli, at Copenhagen, was visited by 544,632 persons during the summer, and the receipts exceeded the expenditures by the snug little sum of \$32,000. This surplus gives the stockholders a dividend of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Einar Amundsen, a member of the Althing of Iceland, who died some time ago, illustrates the great literary activity

of that country. Being the son of a poor peasant, Einar Amundsen did not enjoy any school education. But as he grew up, he learned English, German, French and Danish, and in the course of the last few years of his life he studied Latin in order to read Cicero in the original.

#### MASSACRE OF WILSON'S PARTY.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 18.—Details of the massacre of Captain Wilson's party by the Matabeles were received here today when natives who were with King Lobengula at the time of the fight arrived at Bulawayo to surrender and tell the story of the struggle. Wilson's party consisted of forty British troopers and about a hundred native auxiliaries. They came upon King Lobengula, who had a strong force. Confident that the Spirit of the Matabeles was thoroughly broken, and in trying to capture the king, Wilson, without taking precautions against a surprise, dashed forward with his troopers. Lobengula discovering the smallness of the attacking forces planned a successful ruse. He ordered the centre of his column to retreat before the British advance, while the flanks fell away on either side in order to surround the British. The plan worked perfectly, the troopers dashing recklessly forward and soon left the native auxiliaries far behind. Then the Matabeles in front made a stand and those on the flanks began to close in. Wilson discovered his danger and tried to cut his way out to join his auxiliaries, but the Matabeles pressed him on every side in overwhelming numbers. The troopers' horses fell beneath them and they were finally compelled to make a life and death stand, fighting from behind their dead horses as breast works. The ammunition for their carbines soon gave out and they then had to resort to the revolver, and when they had no more cartridges they defended themselves with their swords, while savages pressed closer and closer, and finally, with savage yells, swept down upon those who remained alive of the little band and with assegais and clubs beat them to the earth, and all was over, after a struggle characterized by almost unexampled bravery. So ended another tragic chapter in the history of Great Britain's military operations in Africa, in which as in others perished some of her bravest soldiers and young sons of some of her best families, sent out to get the first taste of war.

#### AUGUSTE VAILLANT.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—After Vaillant had admitted in reply to questions of the public prosecutor, that he had been several times in prison for theft, he exclaimed fiercely: "The unjust conditions were responsible for what you are pleased to term robberies." Vaillant said he conceived the idea of blowing up the chamber of deputies while living at Choleyle Roi. He admitted that he obtained the money with which he purchased the materials for making the bomb from the results of theft; later on he reluctantly admitted that he received 20 francs from Madame Paul Recluse, the wife of a

young engineer and nephew of the distinguished French geographical writer Jacques Elyze Recluse. Vaillant, however, insisted that Madame Recluse gave him the money as an act of charity, not as a subscription to the cause of anarchy or in any way to further the ends which he had in view. Vaillant said he regretted that the bomb did not have the effect he desired and explained that this was owing to the fact that one of his neighbors in the gallery accidentally knocked his arm while he was in the act of throwing the loaded missile at the deputies.

At this point the presiding judge turned to him and said: "I suppose you wanted to hit Cassimir Perrier, the premier." "No," replied Vaillant, "I did not aim at any one in particular; but I wanted to kill some ministers. All ministers are the same to me." He continued:

"It is true I hit some of the spectators, but I only intended to hit the deputies or ministers and I would rather see three or four ministers or deputies killed than have one spectator injured."

The judge tried to interrupt the person, but Vaillant succeeded in adding: "I am not waging war against the people but against society, and I aimed directly at these parasite deputies."

The jury retired at 5:35 p.m. and were absent twenty-five minutes. Upon their return it was announced that they had found the prisoner guilty.

Upon hearing the foreman's answer to the judge's question, asking him if the jury had agreed on a verdict, Vaillant sprang to his feet and shouted: "It is death. I thank you for it."

The presiding judge then announced the sentence of death, and Vaillant upon hearing the words which condemned him to death shouted: "Vive l'anarchie."

The Tooele county court has notified the Chamber of Commerce authorities in this city that it has appropriated \$75 towards the Midwinter Fair fund.

At Butte, Mont., members of a family who were being given assistance by the county used the money to attend the theater. They were soon cut off the list when their action was known.

In Arizona only two papers oppose statehood, the *Silver Belt* and the *Tucson Star*. In New Mexico all the Democratic papers favor the postponement of statehood until March, 1895.

Four chains for the Mare Island navy yard have been sent from Sacramento, where they arrived by rail from the East. They are designed for some of the war ships. The combined weight of the four is over thirteen tons.

A tramp knocked at the door of Mrs. Hunt at Riverside, Cal., and when she opened it he seized her hand and tried to remove the rings from her fingers. A shot fired through the door by the lady caused the hasty departure of the thief.

At Greene Highlands in the Pecos valley, N. M., a stream of water was struck by well borers last week which rose to the height of the second story of a neighboring court house. Artesian water assures the prosperity of the Pecos valley.

Colorado City is determined to develop its petroleum resources. The oil company has leased 400 acres of oil lands near Colorado City and decided to issue stock to raise money to go down for oil. Petroleum is known to exist there.

Now that the holidays are over, says the *Brigham Bugler*, let us turn our attention to the canning factory project. Brigham is in need of all the small enterprises that she can secure, as they will give employment to our young men and women. A canning factory would prove of incalculable benefit to us all, and we can have it in operation by next summer. If a meeting is called to take action regarding the enterprise, let everyone attend and hear what is to be done.

## OBITUARY NOTES.

SISTER KJER JORGENSEN.

Fountain Green, Jan. 8.—After a severe illness of 25 years, a patient, kind, and highly respectable lady passes to the other sphere. She was born in Denmark on the 1st of December, 1821, and departed from this world of trouble on Jan. 5th, 1894. She emigrated to Utah with her husband in the year 1873, and made their home at Fountain Green, where herself and husband lived for seven years, and then moved to Huntington, Emery county. After living there for eleven years a return was made to Fountain Green.

The funeral services were held at the meeting house last Sabbath. The deceased bore an excellent reputation, and is quite widely known throughout the Territory.

Z. C.

JEHU COX.

Jehu Cox died at Fairview on December 26, 1893, of old age. The deceased was born in Knox county, Ky., Sept. 5, 1803; was married to Sarah R. Pyle, Jan. 13, 1824, in Monroe county, Ind.; joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Crawford county, Mo., Jan. 12, 1838, and was ordained an Elder the same day by Elders Benjamin Clapp and Isaac Alred. In November, 1839, he moved to Adams county, Illinois, into Hancock county in April, 1842; and in May, 1846, left Nauvoo with the exodus of the Saints from that place; came to the Bluffs and wintered at Council Point. In the spring of 1847 he crossed the Missouri river, went up to what was known as "Kimball's Farm," six miles above Winter Quarters, on the west side of the river, and raised a crop there; crossed the plains in the summer of 1848 in Heber C. Kimball's company, arriving in Salt Lake valley September 24th. He located on Little Cottonwood in February, 1850, where he resided for ten years, filling the office of counselor to the Bishop most of the time. In 1860 he moved to North Bend, Sanpete county (afterwards called Fairview), where he filled the offices of counselor to the Bishop and president of the High Priests' quorum until becoming so enfeebled by age that he could not attend to the duties of the office.

He died true and faithful to the principles of the Gospel; and his last words were exhorting all to faithfulness and speaking of the glories of the Gospel.

—[COM.]

ELIAS COX.

JAMES BOYACK.

James Boyack died at his residence in Spanish Fork City, December 19th, 1893, from an attack of pneumonia, brought on by la grippe. He was confined to his bed for one week, and passed quietly away surrounded by his family.

Brother Boyack was born September

14th, 1828, in the parish of Maine, Fortshire, Scotland; was baptized a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Feb. 9th, 1850; emigrated to Utah in 1853, arriving in Salt Lake City Oct. 5th, 1853; moved to Spanish Fork March, 1856, at which place he resided until his death. He assisted in quarrying rock for the foundation of the Salt Lake Temple, and took active part in the troubles of 1857-8. He was a true Latter-day Saint and a good citizen, having the confidence and esteem of all classes of the people. He leaves behind him a wife and a large family of sons and daughters who through their tears are looking for a happy reunion in the near future. Brother Boyack, while for many years taking active part in ministering to the necessities of the living, did not forget the dead, and hundreds on the other side will give him a joyous welcome.

SAMUEL J. DENTON.

Many Ogdenites will regret to learn of the sudden death of Mr. Samuel Denton at Corning, New York, on Friday last. Mr. Denton spent several months in Ogden during the fall of 1890 as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Cannon, and made many friends while here. Mr. Denton was related by marriage to Francis A. Brown of this city, having married his niece, who lives at Corning. F. J. Cannon, who is in the east, will attend the funeral before returning home.

THOMAS ORGILL.

Thomas Orgill, of Mount Pleasant, Sanpete county, died at his home on Jan. 3, 1894. He was born August 31, 1821, in Newall, Derbyshire, England; was baptized in 1843; married Ann Cartwright in February, 1848, and moved to Staffordshire Pottery, where he was widely known among the Elders and Saints. His wife died in 1860, and in 1864 he married again, his wife being Louisa Cresswell. In 1869 he emigrated to Utah with his family; in the spring of 1870 he moved from this city and located at Mount Pleasant. His wife died Jan. 25, 1871, and some years after he married Mary Christoffsen, who now survives him. He leaves thirteen children and thirty-six grandchildren. Brother Orgill died as he had lived, a faithful Latter-day Saint. *Millennial Star*, please copy.

LEWIS RICKS.

Lewis Ricks, a brother of President Ricks, who died at Paris, Idaho, January 2nd, was born at Madison county, Ill., in 1831. He came to Utah in 1858 and emigrated to Bear Lake with the pioneers. He was married to Emmert Allen December 25, 1859. She died over twenty years ago, and he never married again. Brother Ricks was a member of the High Council of Bear Lake Stake, and held that position from the time the Stake was organized up to the day of his death. He leaves a family consisting of four daughters and one son. The funeral was held at Paris on January 4th, and was largely attended. President Budge and other leading brethren spoke of his good qualities.—*Reburr, Idaho, Silver Hammer*.

## THE DEAD.

Peaceful be their Rest.

EVANS.—At Center, Tooele county, December 26, 1893, Benjamin P. Evans; born April 26, 1818, in Cardiganshire, South Wales.

SMITH.—Entered into eternal rest, at her home in Salt Lake City, January 9, 1894, of consumption, in her fifty-third year, Cordelia Peet Ferrell Allen Smith, wife of Amos K. Smith, M. D.

GRIFFITHS.—In this city, Jan. 10th, of dropsy, Ethel Vilate, the daughter of Richard and Betsy Griffiths; aged eleven years, two months and nine days.

# THE DESERET WEEKLY.

Truth and Liberty.

No. 6.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, JANUARY 27, 1894.

VOL. XLVIII.

## THE GOSPEL UNCHANGEABLE.

*Discourse Delivered in the Tabernacle,  
Salt Lake City, Sunday, Decem-  
ber 31st, 1893, by*

**PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON**

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

I will read a portion of Paul's epistle to the Galatians:

Paul, an apostle, (not of men, neither by man, but by Jesus Christ, and God the Father, who raised him from the dead;)

And all the brethren which are with me, unto the churches of Galatia:

Grace be to you, and peace from God the Father, and from our Lord Jesus Christ.

Who gave himself for our sins, that he might deliver us from this present evil world, according to the will of God and our Father:

To whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen. I marvel that ye are so soon removed from him that called you into the grace of Christ, unto another gospel:

Which is not another; but there be some that trouble you, and would pervert the gospel of Christ.

But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed.

As we said before, so say I now again, If any man preach any other gospel unto you than that ye have received, let him be accursed.

For do I now persuade men, or God? or do I seek to please men? for if I yet pleased men, I should not be the servant of Christ.

But I certify you, brethren, that the gospel which was preached of me is not after man:

For I neither received it of man, neither was I taught it, but by the revelation of Jesus Christ.

For ye have heard of my conversation in time past in the Jews' religion, how that beyond measure I persecuted the church of God, and wasted it;

And profited in the Jews' religion above many my equals in mine own nation, being more exceedingly zealous of the traditions of my fathers.

But when it pleased God, who separated me from my mother's womb, and called me by his grace,

To reveal his Son in me, that I might preach him among the heathen; immediately I conferred not with flesh and blood:

Neither went I up to Jerusalem to them which were apostles before me; but I went into Arabia, and returned again unto Damascus.

Then after three years I went up to Jerusalem to see Peter, and abode with him fifteen days.

But other of the apostles saw I none, save James the Lord's brother.

Now the things which I write unto you, behold, before God, I lie not.

In this chapter Paul makes a very emphatic declaration, and one that is often quoted by the Elders of this Church, as they look upon it as a very

strong statement concerning the Gospel of the Son of God. Certainly Paul understood what he was talking about, if we may believe his testimony; for it seems from his own words that it was not necessary that he should go to Jerusalem, where the main body of the Church was then organized, in order to be taught concerning the principles of life and salvation. He had been, as you all know, stricken blind as he was on his way to Damascus, the object of his journey being to persecute the members of the Church of Christ. He was led into that city blind and helpless, conscience-smitten and awakened to the knowledge that he was persecuting those who were really the followers of God. In this condition he was visited by a servant of God and no doubt received the Priesthood under his hands, and he commenced preaching and declaring the testimony of Jesus which he had received. The principles which he taught, he declares, were made known to him by the revelations of Jesus Christ. And this was not a singular case. Peter, James, John, Andrew and the other Apostles had to depend for their information and knowledge respecting the principles of salvation upon the revelations of Jesus. While the Savior lived He taught these men; but after His departure they did not have Him to look to; they had to depend upon revelation through the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, which He had promised to send unto them, and with which power they were endowed from on high on the day of Pentecost at Jerusalem.

The principles which were taught by the Twelve Apostles at Jerusalem and in the various places where they labored and those taught by Paul, were the same. They were eternal principles. We have reason to believe that they were taught to and obeyed by the ancients, although there is very little written in the scriptures upon these points; but Paul himself declares that the Gospel was preached unto Abraham; and we know that righteous men, among whom Abraham was numbered, were in close communion with God the Eternal Father. The revelations which have been given in our day cast a flood of light upon this obscure point. It has come down in plainness to us—in such plainness that none who have faith in God can question its truth—that even our father Adam and those of his descendants who were associated with him, were made familiar with the principles of life and salvation. Enoch, we are told, walked with God, and if he did so for the long period that we are told that he lived, we have reason to believe that he certainly became familiar with all the principles of salvation. He knew that Jesus would come, He being the Lamb slain from before the foundation of the

world. His name, as we are told in the scriptures, being the only name given under heaven whereby man can be saved, it must have followed that Adam and his righteous posterity were familiar with the plan of salvation and with the coming of the Savior and His mission on the earth.

These principles were revealed in great plainness by the Son of God when He came to the earth. John the Baptist taught the people the necessity of being baptized, and Jesus obeyed that ordinance. Some might suppose that the ordinance of baptism was something new—an innovation on the part of John the Baptist. There is very little in the Bible about baptism until the time of John; still there are references enough to show that it was an ordinance; for the children of Israel, we are told by Paul, "were all baptized unto Moses in the cloud and in the sea." But John had the authority. The authority to baptize belonged to the Priesthood which he held, and he, inspired of God, and ordained in his childhood by an angel, came forth as a forerunner of the Son of God, to prepare the way; and he called upon the people to repent of their sins and to be baptized. for what? For the remission of their sins, of course, they having repented of them and he having the authority to administer the ordinance of baptism. There need be no argument on this, for the reason that the Son of God himself came and presented himself as a candidate for baptism. He did not question John's authority, and He certainly did not go to the river Jordan merely to comply with a form. It was an essential ordinance; and when John remonstrated with Him, considering himself unworthy to administer this holy ordinance to the Son of God, He plainly told John that it was right it should be done, "to fulfil all righteousness." The Savior was willing and desirous to obey that holy ordinance, and in doing this He set an example to all the children of men.

Paul undoubtedly received revelations to establish in his mind the importance of being buried with Christ in baptism. His writings prove that he had received that knowledge from on high. So also with the other Apostles. They had been taught by the Son of God in person the necessity of obeying all the ordinances that had been instituted for man's salvation, faith in the Lord Jesus Christ being the first principle, repentance of sin the second, and baptism for the remission of sin the third. John had not authority to go beyond this; but he said, "He that cometh after me is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear: he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire." This authority Jesus received, and this authority He



bestowed upon others, enabling them to go forth and give promises unto the people concerning these precious gifts of the Holy Ghost and have those promises literally fulfilled.

Now, Paul says that "if any man preach any other gospel unto you than ye have received, let him be accursed." It seems that they had in those days men who preached different doctrines and who endeavored to weaken the faith of the converts to the true Gospel by teaching false doctrines, and therefore he speaks in this emphatic manner concerning the principles and ordinances that he had taught. Do these principles of faith, repentance and baptism constitute the entire Gospel of the Son of God? Do they comprise the full plan of salvation which God has revealed and will reveal for the redemption of the human family? Certainly not.

All truth, no matter what it may be, is a part of the Gospel of the Son of God. These principles and ordinances are essential. They must be obeyed by the inhabitants of the earth. There is no way to obtain full and complete salvation without obedience to them. And that which is important, too, is that these ordinances must be administered by men having authority. For a man to believe in Jesus, repent of his sins, and then to be baptized by a man that has not the authority would not bring complete salvation. To have hands laid upon one by a man not having authority would not bring the gift that the Lord has said shall follow the administration of this ordinance by His servants. Repentance will always bring a blessing. Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ will always bring a blessing. I do not care what nation a man may belong to, nor what church he may enter, if he will only repent of his sins it will bring a blessing to him. He can do that if he is a Mohammedan, or if he is not a believer in the Lord Jesus Christ; he can repent of his sins and he can receive a blessing from God for doing so. For God will accept the repentance of His children. No matter what a man's standing or what his connections may be; he may propose to become a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, or a member of the Catholic Church, or of the Episcopal Church, or of a pagan organization, so-called, and if he truly and sincerely repents of his sins, the blessing of repentance will rest down upon him. This may seem strange to you; it is nevertheless true. Of course, if he were a Mohammedan, he would not have faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; he would not believe in the Son of God as the Redeemer of the world; but so far as repentance goes and turning away from sin with a determination to live a purer and better life, the blessing of God would rest upon that individual. If he believed in Jesus, then the blessing of that belief would rest upon him; and the man who is in that condition of faith has the advantage, so far as that goes, over the unbeliever. But will repentance save people? Is that all that is necessary for salvation? No. That is only one of the requirements which the Lord makes of us. He requires of us that when we hear the name of Jesus and are taught the mission of Jesus we shall accept Him as our Savior, as the Son of God, as our Redeemer, and have faith in Him. Then we are required to repent of all our wrongdoing. How shall we know that which is wrong? Do

we derive the knowledge of it from books alone? No. God has given to every human being who possesses the powers of his mind a knowledge, to a certain extent, concerning sin. It is born with us; it is the direct gift of the Father. We have that portion of His Spirit within us that tells us that which is wrong. We may have it in different forms, because of the difference in our education. That which our consciences, so to speak, may tell us is right under one set of circumstances, may be considered in a different light under other circumstances. But there is a certain amount of light, of intelligence, of spirit that comes from God, that causes the truth and the right to appeal instantly to an honest-hearted man when he hears it, and he has a testimony within himself concerning this truth. This is not, as I say, confined to one class, nor to one nation, nor to one creed; it is as extensive as the human family. Wherever the human family live they have that spirit with them. Hence it is that when the Gospel is preached, when the Elders bear testimony to the truth of the Gospel, and men and women hear it, they will be judged by that testimony; that is, that testimony will stand against them unless they listen to it and obey the Gospel. Therefore the servants of God in ancient days, as in our day, could go to the various nations of the earth and proclaim the truth and warn the people, and the people would be under condemnation if they did not receive the testimony of the servants of God; for the witness of the Spirit would be in their own hearts and it would testify to them. God has not left any of us without a witness. He may withdraw it from us through our hardening our hearts and committing sin, and we may be left in the dark; but otherwise there is in every human breast a witness of the truth.

As I have said, not only is faith necessary, but repentance also. These are two principles of the Gospel which we are required to obey. Then comes baptism. And baptism, as I have remarked, must be administered by a man having authority—for this reason, if for no other: there are sins to be forgiven, and who can forgive sin but God, or some one whom He authorizes? For He does give that power to man sometimes, that "whose soever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whose soever sins ye retain, they are retained." But speaking generally, no man has this authority. It is God alone that can remit sins. For a man to immerse another in water without having the authority from God amounts to nothing, except to the wetting of the man that is immersed. It does not bring the remission of sins. The Lord must wash away the sins of the individual, or the ordinance is of no effect. Therefore, though men may have faith and may repent, they must do something more than this to obtain the washing away of their sins and the blessings of salvation that attend the remission of sins. And so with the reception of the Holy Ghost. That is a gift from God. Man in and of himself does not possess the power either to receive or bestow it; it must come from the Lord. Hence the importance that the Lord has always attached to the sending of men forth to preach the Gospel who are authorized. It is a trite theme in this Tabernacle that the cause of all the confusion, dissension and contention that exist in the

religious world is that there is no authority which God recognizes and whose actions God confirms by bestowing the blessings that the people need. Paul understood this when he wrote this epistle to the Galatians. Somebody had come in doubtless and taught false doctrine, and called it the Gospel; but he said it was not the Gospel, and that they must have the legitimate authority. Hence it is that the Catholic Church is so strenuous on this point. That church recognizes the importance of there being a priesthood. It is the most strenuous probably of any Christian denomination on this point. They claim to have a continued descent of priesthood from the days of Peter down, and that the Pope of Rome stands in the place and occupies the position that Peter did as the head of the church. The church of England has somewhat similar claims; but they cannot claim the priesthood with the same propriety and as much force as the church of Rome. But the great mass of the Protestant denominations, realizing how defective they are in this respect, discard all authority as coming directly from the Apostles. In the most of instances they claim their authority under the commission which was given to the Apostles by the Son of God when He told them to go "into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature; he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned." By looking at this carefully you can see how destitute of foundation such a claim is, because if every man on the face of the earth has the right to administer the ordinances of the Gospel, then every man must have been commissioned by the Lord to do so. Such a claim is entirely baseless. Paul distinctly says that men must be called of God as was Aaron, and we know how Aaron was called. He was called by direct revelation from God to Moses. So that today there are thousands of well-meaning men who are devoted in their feelings to the work of God, who would like to benefit their fellow men, and who are educated for the ministry, going around among the people, from one end of Christendom to the other, endeavoring to convert the inhabitants of the earth to their way of thinking and administering to them ordinances without having any authority whatever. When you contemplate this condition of affairs you can see the reasons there are for so much confusion in the earth, there being no regular channel of authority, no way of obtaining revelation direct from God; because if there were, it would come through one channel, and there would not be any diversity of views concerning points of doctrine. One man would not say, "This is the proper mode of administering baptism," and another contradict him and say "That is not right;" but they would all be alike, as Paul and the Apostles were when they met. When Paul went up to Jerusalem, they found that he was teaching exactly the same principles that they themselves taught, and with the same authority. As I have said, the Church of Rome claims to have a descent of priesthood from the days of Peter; but those who are familiar with the history of that church must have an immense amount of faith and confidence to believe that the Priesthood of the Son of God could have come down through that channel, in the midst of the impurities, the wickedness and the wrongs that have

existed and have been practiced from the days of the Apostles of Jesus up to the present. It was only by assimilating itself to the pagan practices and adopting heathen customs and ceremonies that any form of Christianity was able to prevail or to maintain itself, apparently. Every man that professed to have revelation from God was killed, until all those who had the pure authority from God disappeared from among men, and corruptions of an indescribable character have existed from that day until the present time. God withdrew the Priesthood from among men. The men who bore it were slain and taken back to heaven, and the Priesthood remained there until the Lord condescended to send messengers from the eternal world to restore it once more to the children of men upon the earth. The authority to administer the ordinance of baptism, the authority to lay on hands for the reception of the Holy Ghost, the authority to organize the Church of Christ, to guide it and to receive revelations for the Church—that authority had to be restored, and we testify that it has been restored in our day and is once more upon the earth, and the ordinances of life and salvation are administered with an authority recognized of God.

Hence the change that has taken place in the last sixty years. A new thing is seen in the earth. An organization exists that is similar in every respect to the organization in the days of the Apostles of Jesus—an organization possessing the same officers, claiming the same authority, teaching the same doctrine, administering the same ordinances, and, that which is most glorious to contemplate, having the same blessings and gifts following the administration of the ordinances; men and women by the thousands receiving a testimony from God that their sins are remitted by the ordinance of baptism as administered unto them, and testifying also that they have received the gift of the Holy Ghost under the administration of these men who are the servants of God. We have this before us today. It is not a chimera; it is not something that is fanciful; it is tangible—before our eyes—that we can see and examine and test for ourselves, and it is not a cunningly devised fable. Those who become members of the Church are witnesses for God, testifying that this is true, and that they have received these blessings as they have been promised, and as they read of them in the scriptures.

But let me ask again, Is the plan of salvation confined to these ordinances and principles to which I have referred? No. If we could understand it as it is, the plan of salvation embraces everything that belongs to men in the flesh on the earth. In the mind of our God there is no distinction between that which is spiritual and that which is temporal. He uses this phrase in revelations to us because He adapts Himself to our condition and to our mode of looking at affairs; but with Him there is no distinction between temporal and spiritual things. There is no distinction between spiritual salvation—of course, with some qualification—and temporal salvation. Our bodies are as dear in the sight of God as our spirits. Our spirits cannot be separated from our bodies, to have us perfect. The body and the spirit are the soul of man; not the spirit alone, not the body alone, but the body and the spirit. And God gives reve-

lations for the temporal salvation of His children—that is, for the salvation of their bodies—and they are as important in their place as His revelations concerning their spirits. Hence it is that the Latter-day Saints are a practical people. We have offended the religious world because we deal so much in temporal things and speak so much about them, as though they were a part of salvation. Well, we view them as being a part of salvation. But it gives offense to many, and they think that it is improper for men who are ministers of religion to meddle with such things. We have had that to contend with from the beginning, especially since we gathered together. It has been necessary that there should be care bestowed upon the temporal salvation of the people, and the leaders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints have been animated by the Spirit of God to do this, and to provide, by counseling in the greatest wisdom that they could obtain, for the deliverance of the people from evils which threatened them. In early days in these valleys this was recognized more than it is at the present time. Various causes have operated to produce changes in this respect, some of which I think very unhappy. There was a time when it was absolutely necessary that the people should be counseled upon many points which affected their temporal salvation. As I have said, everything that belongs to man's existence on the earth and to his existence hereafter is a part of the Gospel. There is no truth that does not belong to the plan of salvation. You cannot get outside of that plan and think, "Well, this is something that does not pertain to the Gospel." If it be a truth pertaining to the starry heavens; if it be a truth concerning chemistry; if it be a truth in relation to the formation of the earth, or what we are pleased to term geology; if it be a truth in physics, in mechanics, or a truth of any kind, it belongs to God the Eternal Father and to the system of salvation that He has revealed. It was a truth, and a most important truth, that men in the days of Noah should be warned that there was a flood coming. It had been predicted, according to revelation, years and years—centuries it may be said—before it came. Enoch knew of it. In his record he has left a knowledge of it, which God gave to him. It was revealed to him that the flood was coming upon the earth, and that man would be destroyed because of his wickedness, and that it was reserved for one of his descendants to start, as it were, a new creation. That was an important truth. If the inhabitants of the earth at that time had received it, it would have saved them. It was a part of the plan of salvation at that time, and was revealed for the purpose of saving the inhabitants of the earth, if they would accept it. It was a truth connected with salvation that the Israelites should flee out of Egypt. We are not told how many there were that did not obey that cry. In fact, many suppose that all did. I do not think so. Knowing human nature as I think I do, and having seen illustrations in our experience concerning these things, I would not be surprised if we should yet learn that hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Israelites refused to obey the command of the Lord through Moses, and remained with the fleshpots in Egypt. But whether this is so or not makes no particular difference to us now. It certainly

was a part of the plan of salvation that they should leave Egypt at that time and be delivered from the thralldom in which they were and lay the foundation of a new order of things in the holy land, as it has since been called. So it has been from that time until the present. God has revealed various matters to His servants and counseled them to do certain things, and prophets have been raised up who have counseled kings and rulers, and who have told them what to do and how to do in order to escape threatened evils. In their battles, in their famines, and in various events, righteous men have stood up in the land who, enlightened by the spirit and revelations of God, have been enabled to counsel these ruling men, and this counsel has proved salvation to those who accepted it. So it has been in our day. It is a part of salvation to-day.

The Lord has revealed the gathering. In one sense, it is not an ordinance of the Gospel; but it is a command of God which, when obeyed, results in salvation. God commanded His servants to teach this doctrine to the inhabitants of the earth, and to inspire them with a disposition to gather together; and confirmatory of the teachings of His servants He poured out upon those who received the Gospel the spirit of gathering. This spirit filled them and they had the testimony concerning gathering, just as they had regarding the other requirements of the Gospel. How many thousands there are who can recall how this spirit of gathering burned in their bones and in their hearts; how they felt concerning it; their yearning desire to gather with the saints of God; and everything that had been dear to them before in connection with their surroundings lost its attraction, and their eyes were turned to Zion. They wanted to go where the servants of God were; to listen to their voices, to be in their presence, to receive of their teachings, and to rejoice in the spirit of the Gospel in the place which God had appointed. I say how many thousands are there throughout these valleys who had that feeling, and who can recall it, and in times when the Spirit of God rests upon them and their hearts are softened, weep with tears of joy, because God in His infinite goodness and mercy gave them that spirit and then provided the means by which they were enabled to carry out the desires of their hearts.

It is a part of the plan of salvation to us that we should gather together. We should not scatter. The spirit of scattering, I want to say to you Latter-day Saints, is not the spirit of the Gospel of the Son of God. There seems to be a growing disposition among us to scatter. We hear of some good valley, or some good region afar off, that we think we could live easier in. The climate is better perhaps; the facilities for living are better; the inducement of one kind and another are more attractive, and we want to draw off and go there. The First Presidency of the Church has this to meet occasionally. Letters are written to us, in which the great advantages of such and such places are set forth. Now, I want to say to you that this is not right. The spirit of the Gospel is a spirit of gathering, causing those who possess it to gather and to cling together, that they may build up Zion. What is Zion? We are told that it is the pure in heart. God wants to have a pure

people. He has gathered us out by His wonderful power. It is a marvelous work and a wonder the way these Latter-day Saints have been gathered to these mountains. No man can travel throughout our settlements, either north or south, without feeling impressed with the wonderful power that has brought the people together and enabled them to endure the hardships, the inconveniences and the trials that are connected with their lives. And they are happy people. I was talking only a few days ago in New York with a very prominent man who had come up from Arizona through all our settlements, and he said it was the most remarkable thing that he had ever met with in his life, the happiness of the people, the contentment that reigned, the way they enjoyed themselves, their love and union, as well as the extraordinary exertions, patience, perseverance and courage which had been required to form these settlements. I am sure that no thoughtful person can travel throughout our land without being impressed in this manner. And what has done this? It has been the outpouring of the Spirit of God upon the people which has held them together. It is our duty to constantly keep in remembrance that this is a part of the plan of salvation to us. We were not gathered to get the best places in the land and to accumulate riches. God has promised that we shall have riches. We shall have them. We will be the richest of all people. I know that. God's hands, if I may use that expression, are full of blessings and of riches to bestow upon us. But that is not the object for which we were brought together. The object that brought us together was to lay the foundation of a new order of things in the earth. Do I mean by that to overturn existing political systems? No. God has revealed to us that this form of government under which we live is the best on the face of the earth, and that He raised up wise men and patriots in order that this form of government might be established, under which the spiritual kingdom of God might be established and grow and become a great power in the earth. God never intended that we should be revolutionists, and we have no designs in that direction. That is not our mission. We have not the spirit of it. We have to establish a new order of things. In what respect? To check this dreadful stream of corruption of every kind that is flooding our land, and not only our land but all the lands of the earth, to a greater or less extent. He has gathered us out from the various nations of the earth in order that we may do this. It is our destiny. It is the mission which He has given to us, and we should have an eye single to the glory of God in doing it. We should keep that first and foremost in our thoughts. No personal aggrandizement; no asking "Is this going to benefit me individually?" but to put our trust in God, who has always fed and clothed us, and will still do so and furnish us with all that is necessary if our hearts are pure before Him and we labor for the carrying out of His purposes in the earth.

My brethren and sisters, God has called us with the greatest of callings. No people could have a greater calling given them. And when we have been threatened with overwhelming destruction our Father has rescued us. When we have been surrounded by thick clouds of darkness, and there has been no ray of

light visible, He has dissipated these clouds and let the light of heaven shine upon our pathway. When it has seemed as though our enemies were so numerous and so filled with anger that our destruction appeared inevitable, He has softened their hearts, He has turned aside their wrath, and has given us favor in their sight. He has blessed us in wonderful ways, in making us to dwell in peace and love among ourselves, and also to have this feeling towards others. We should realize the greatness of our calling and keep our eyes single to the glory of God. What difference does it make to us in the end whether we are poor or rich? True, it is delightful to have all our physical wants supplied; but God in His infinite goodness and wisdom has not seen fit to permit us to have this condition always surrounding us. We have seen times of poverty, times of privation and great hardship; we have suffered great persecutions; but in the midst of it all who is there among you that has been destitute of the comforting influence of the Spirit of God? I know when we came to this valley and our food was dealt out to us by the ounce, as carefully as if it were gold, and the people were destitute of clothing, no happier people could be found on this continent than were the Latter-day Saints. Brother Wallace, was not that so? [Brother Wallace replied, "Yes, sir; it is a fact."] Why was this? Because the spirit and blessing of God rested down upon them. It has been so in the midst of all the trials that we have had to pass through, and it will be so from this day until Jesus shall come, whose right it is to reign, and He puts all enemies under His feet. All for us to do is to have our eyes single to the glory of God. Of course it is our duty to take care of those entrusted to us and of that which God has given us; but let us as a people keep our eyes single to His glory and our hearts pure. Let us live each day so that when the night comes and we reflect upon the actions of the day, before composing ourselves to sleep, there will be nothing in our minds to condemn us. In addition to that spirit of which I have spoken, and which every human being possesses who does not drive it out, we have the gift of the Holy Ghost, which quickens our understanding and enables us to see where we do wrong or where we do right. It puts us in a condition always to be in communion with our Father and God, and to have the fellowship of the Holy Ghost and of pure and holy beings. This is the way we should live, repenting each day. Some people think there is no need for repentance after they enter the Church, but it is a principle that must be exercised always. We have cause to repent every day of our lives, because we are weak and fallible and liable to err. We sometimes speak words that are not right; we have thoughts that are not right; we do things that are not right; and we can review ourselves in the light which God has given unto us; confess these wrongs before Him, repent of them and obtain forgiveness from Him. If we have offended any of our fellow men; if we have offended our wives, our husbands, our children, or our fathers, repent of it, ask God to forgive us; and thus go on day by day, until we shall emerge into the fullness of the glory of our God, which I humbly ask in behalf of all of us, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen

*Written for this Paper.*

## ON COMPETITION.

It has been said that "competition is the life of trade," and some have jocularly said in regard to new claimants for business patronage, "the more the merrier." Like many other so-called "wise old saws," these quoted contain a truth, but they involve also a vast amount of error and loss! In fact, there is everywhere today an acknowledged and active protest against unrestrained competition; for it is as a protective measure that "trusts" are organized, to preserve investment and secure a profit thereon, if human nature can, or will, submit to the measurable suppression of individual enterprise, at the dictation of a central rule. Competition finds no place, when production is less than demand. Both buyer and seller are then satisfied, whether the supply be labor or its products, such as sugar, wheat, iron, wool, cotton, stock, or any other thing. The one who disposes of his labor or its results is no more satisfied than is the consumer. But no sooner is this demand foreseen or observed, than a host, experienced in production or otherwise, endeavor to fill a presumed vacuum. The selling price recedes, and profit vanishes from undue and unneeded competition.

In the case of labor there is the same drift toward protective organization, and among artisans there are rules and restrictions for preventing any excess of educated or trained supply. So apprenticeship is limited, and organization being less potent than necessity, when a strike is resorted to, its success is always problematical, for clever artisans are not always the outcome of training. There is everywhere a certain amount of spontaneous ability, or ability proceeding from somewhat similar pursuits, which in an emergency can be relied upon to fill an advanced plane of labor from time to time. So the fireman becomes the engineer, the mixer of mortar the plasterer, and the common laborer steps into the shoes of one whom he has watched and can imitate to his own advantage.

To be sure, immense and continuous effort is made to include in organization every branch of skilled and auxiliary labor, so as to preclude failure in a contest with the employer or capitalist. But after all there are facile elements in the masses which, desiring advancement, seize upon circumstances and make strikes futile in the main. Persecution, abuse, hard names, and even violence have been resorted to as so-called protective measures. Then the strong arm of the law is invoked for the preservation of property and that liberty of the man which is fundamental—"that in the pursuit of subsistence for himself or family, he shall dispose of his labor and ability in his own way and on his own terms!" Organization claim that individual right must yield to the presumed good of the whole, much on the same basis that society exacts the relinquishment of some things of individual right for the securing of others!

Malthus alone, among the philosophers, has suggested on a broad scale the regulation of this supply of common

labor among men, by legislation and education. But human nature as it is, does not seem prepared for a practical, forceful application of an improved theory at the best. Certain it is that poverty appears more prolific than where wealth prevails. If suspension of reproduction is an evidence of nature's intention, the well-to-do, the cultured, the educated so to speak, are limited in increase, and so, in humanity at least, "the survival of the fittest" appears to be rather a questionable conclusion. Whether statesmanship will ever grapple with this problem, or whether to solve it humanity will try to wash it out in anarchy and blood, time can only determine. But when the unemployed are numbered by hundreds of thousands, and life depends upon labor which cannot be reached, surely the temptation to appropriate at least the necessities which are everywhere in visible abundance is one which may become irresistible, and in the taking or protection thereof much destruction may take place of that which is most valuable because beyond reproduction.

However, the intent was not to extend observation on these phases of intense competition, but to call attention to a local condition, which materially affects our interests as a business community. We need not recapitulate the fact of financial strain to which the last few months bear witness, or to the conclusion, unwelcome though it may be, that recuperation is not as rapid as some would desire. We note that pressure has been and is upon the entire community. Naturally hopeful, most have become more or less indebted one to another, and every one has wanted to collect, and every one who had anything—in view of responsibility—wanted to sell. The merchant, the farmer, the stockman, and the laborer, in making honorable effort, have become competitors in their respective lines. Advertisements in the papers of our leading cities call attention to enforced sacrifice of goods and commodities. Here and there one has failed, and assignees for realization have paid little attention to cost or value. Legitimate business has become more or less paralyzed, buyers bewildered, and every one almost somewhat restless, uncertain and confused.

It has been a query in far more pretentious cities and communities than ours as to whether distributors or storekeepers were not very much in excess of necessity, and whether in multiplication they do not demoralize and destroy each other. To secure patronage is there not an undue cutting of prices, and to increase trade is there not a disposition to give more for produce than it will bring in any market? And does not this excess of stores lead to a looseness in the giving of credit? Men keep stores to sell goods, and they indulge in rivalry at times which creates ill feeling and may be depreciation of an opponent, or as may be thought, an enemy. In fact, instances are not far to seek where class-feeling, partisanship, disunion, are the fruits of increasing business and ill-natured competition.

To say that selfishness and personal success are seen in this, is only to say that human nature unrenovated is pretty much the same. It is given to

but few to pay no attention to a competitor or to allow the price at which he sells to become a worry and an anxiety. Yet the wise man never allows a customer to realize that he has a competitor, or to indulge in feelings of bitterness because of an assumed rivalry in his neighborhood or town. Neither is it at present possible to keep persons out of any line of business, or, if so engaged, to interfere with their methods save they become involved. Then creditors have their redress in law, while weak rivals rejoice at a failure which may inure to their individual good!

Immunity was promised, nay assured, to many places for years, because by practicing the principle of co-operation one store was enough for most settlements. As they enlarged, branches were easily arranged. The people owned both and might have enjoyed the profits or benefits as they preferred to elect. But having receded from this, unregulated competition makes all such investment subject to unusual risk, and more or less disaster. For because of loose competition, indebtedness has gone beyond all reasonable bounds, even for an honest people. Denied in one place, a customer has been welcomed in another, or got credit in several as the case might be; and none seemed aware of danger until, with unexpected pressure, collapse came almost as a matter of course.

Is there a remedy, or have circumstances brought education enough to make business men renounce the practice of unrestricted accommodation? Or has the great public—the consumer—realized that economy and retrenchment are better than debt? Or will competition be curtailed in trade and manufactures, as it appears to be in the wholesale trade, or as it appears to be in professional life, where exorbitant fees (or profits) are paid without compunction, consideration, rivalry or competition!

Is not manufacturing a more laudable, necessary and profitable pursuit for us and ours? One meaning labor, the utilization of raw material, the cultivation of independence, and the supply of markets used by those less thoughtful? Would not this be better than simple distribution possibly can be, although all countries may be ransacked, and our store-shelves groan with the accumulated products of a teeming world? What say you?

### WORKING A COAL MINE.

There are three main systems in working stratified mines: The pillar and stall, square work and long wall; all of which can be subjected to modifications suited to the general state and condition of the measure. In opening a mine the agent should make a careful examination of the seam, so far as it has been proved; the angle of inclination; the state of the overlying measures, and the methods that should be adopted to work the mine.

As aforesaid, the Almy coal is a very combustible measure, and requires great care and attention to keep it in good working order.

We have both No. 7 and No. 4 shut down for fire, and No. 1 and No. 8 because they cost a little more a ton for working than the company cared to pay. So from all appearance it would

seem that they will remain shut down for some time to come. No. 7 can be reopened on the south side at a light cost but we cannot say that for No. 4: To reopen No. 4 and do it in the most permanent way would cost about two hundred thousand dollars at least.

From the large number of fires we have had in the coal measure of this valley, it seems to me as if the pillar and stall method, the principle upon which these mines are worked, is not suited to the conditions of the measures in this district. We cannot consider that the system of working a mine is right where only one-third or one-half and in some cases only one-fifth of the coal is got from the openings of the mine. This fact in itself is sufficient to convince every intelligent person that there is something wrong in this matter. Under present existing circumstances the question is, What can be done to change this state of affairs? I answer, Work the mines on the square block principle, and clean out not only one-third or one-half, but the whole quantity of coal within the measure; by the square work system you can do this, but by the pillar and stall principle you cannot do it in this valley.

Objections to this method can and will most likely be made, on the ground that the company would have too long to wait for a return on the capital invested in the mine. I answer, Mr. Editor, that this is a fast-living age. The craving anxiety of business firms to become millionaires is too prominent for steady, safe working. That a fair return upon the capital invested in mines should be expected and obtained within a reasonable time, no person would question; but to expect the dollar at every stroke of the pick to fall into our hands, is far too aerial a theory to be realized. The writer is fully cognizant of the fact that office mine-engineers can do much with the pen and paper in the office, but in the mine, as a rule, they are at sea and the general voice is that their absence is worth more than their presence with the everlasting gong on their lips, "cut down the expense, cut down the expense." Ah, until your destroy both life and property, and then as a reward shoulder the responsibility.

In opening a mine in this valley on the square block principle with good management and with the measure free from large faults, the production can, and ought to be, 500 tons per day—in twelve months from the start.

R. R. H.

RED CANNON, Uinta, Co., Wyo.,  
January 17th, 1894.

### DEATH OF SISTER SMOOT.

PROVO, Utah, Jan. 20.—Sister Annie K. Smoot, wife of the President of Utah Stake, Elder A. O. Smoot, and president of the Utah Stake Primary association, died at 10 o'clock this morning after many weeks of suffering and illness. She was sixty years of age. She joined the Church in the early fifties in Norway, and emigrated shortly after. When she joined the Church she was turned out of doors by her parents and persecuted by former friends and neighbors. She was always a faithful and consistent Latter-day Saint.



## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

### A TESTIMONY FOR JOSEPH.

On another page of this issue will be found the account of an interview with William Smith, a brother of the Prophet Joseph. The conversation recorded took place shortly before his death, and as the subject of it was the Book of Mormon and the character of Joseph, it has peculiar interest to the Latter-day Saints.

The testimony of the aged brother of the martyrs is important for several reasons. In the first place the views he expressed may be looked upon as the result of a life-long consideration of the topics discussed. It is not the sentiments of a youthful enthusiast, who might have been led astray by inflaming oratory. William Smith was born in 1811, and had consequently reached a mature age at his demise. He had ample time to change his views, had he found, on a second thought, that his brother was not what he claimed to be. But he did not change his opinion concerning Joseph, but testified to the last to his nobility of character and integrity of purpose. In the second place, his testimony is that of a natural brother. He knew what he was speaking of. They had been reared in the same home, shared with each other joys and sorrows and various duties, and knew well the characteristics of one another. And further, William Smith, although once identified with the Church and a member of the Quorum of the Twelve, was eventually led to associate with other organizations, and may on that ground be supposed to have had an interest in exposing any fraudulent plans with which, during his early familiarity with the organizers of the Church, he might have become acquainted, had there been any such to expose. His testimony is therefore that of an impartial witness, and as a man who filled prominent positions in public life to the satisfaction of his constituents, his words are entitled to particular respect.

"Uncle William" touches upon several important points in connection with the rise of this Church. He says, for instance, that nobody in the family would think of doubting the words of Joseph. His record was that of absolute truthfulness, and his assertion was always enough to those who knew him best. He was never known to indulge in fabulous stories. The consequence was that when he told his people that angels had visited him, they believed him. Another feature of Joseph's character was his diligence as a worker. This, according to William, was a well known and acknowledged fact among the neighbors. The opponents of Joseph, in later years, invented the story that he was too indolent to work and sought to obtain a living by means of utilizing the credulity of men. But never was a more absurd charge brought against anybody. The magnificent physique of the Prophet shows a man who was developed in the school of toil, and the whole of his career is one ample refutation of this silly charge. Think of a man, who in a few years masters

several branches of learning, including languages; who directs a large missionary enterprise comprising two continents; who translates and publishes volumes; who builds cities and temples and superintends the ecclesiastical concerns of a growing Church; who preaches and administers to the spiritual wants of coreligionists, and besides cares with loving tenderness for his own family! All this did Joseph accomplish in the few years between his call and martyrdom. Was there ever in the world a greater example of faithful work and diligence exhibited? No wonder that already as a boy Joseph's neighbors should prefer him to anybody, when a good day's work was wanted.

Of peculiar interest is the account "Uncle William" gives of the way in which Joseph was led to seek the Lord in prayer. Having heard a Methodist minister preach a sermon on the familiar text: "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God," Joseph understood this to mean what it says and decided to follow the advice. Like the greatest of the reformers, Luther, he grasped the reality of the word of God and regulated his conduct accordingly without fear of men. This made him fit to be the instrument in the hand of the Lord to accomplish the greatest work in this age.

The friends of Joseph, who stood by him during all the various phases of his eventful career, learned to love, honor and respect him as only a good man, a man of God, can be loved and revered. And the thousands who in his teachings have found a true message from the Eternal Father, share these feelings. They honor him as they honor the Prophets of old. The world at large is not yet prepared to view him in the same light. He is still looked upon more in the same way the majority of the Jews and Romans looked upon the crucified Messiah. But this will change some time, as he is better understood and his real character is seen through the mists of slander and vilification that have been gathered about his memory. It was always so. Future generations honor those who were slain by the forefathers for the sake of righteousness.

### OBJECTIONABLE BILLS.

At least two bills now pending in the lower house of the Legislature are open to serious objection. One is that which relates to artesian wells, and the other is the so-called attorney's lien bill.

The former provides, in section 1, that any artesian well which is not furnished with such mechanical appliances as will readily and effectually stop the flow of water, is a public nuisance, and the owner, tenant or occupant of the land upon which said well is situated, who causes, or even permits the well to remain in that condition, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Section 2 makes it a misdemeanor to permit "water to unnecessarily flow from such well, or go to waste." Sec-

tion 3 defines an artesian well to be one, "the waters of which, when properly cased, will flow continuously over the natural surface of the ground adjacent to such well, at any season of the year." Mining shafts are excluded from the application of the proposed law. Section 4 defines what constitutes waste of water from artesian wells, and the definition accords with the popular meaning of the term. Section 5 makes the penalty for violating any provision of the act, a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, and costs. Section 6 authorizes certain public officers, upon complaint of any citizen, to enter upon any premises and inspect any artesian well thereon.

Numerous practical tests have demonstrated that there is great danger of ruining an artesian well by stopping the flow, even for a short time. The theory is that, at the base of the pipe, there exists a cavity in the earth which remains filled with water as long as the flow of the latter continues at the surface, but when the flow ceases, the cavity, and the lower end of the pipe, fill with sand, which prevents any further flow after the pipe is opened at the surface, and the well is ruined. Experiences of this kind have been so numerous that it is an insult to common intelligence to name or make further mention of them by way of proof.

Moreover, to punish a mere tenant or occupant of realty for failing to make improvements upon some appurtenance thereto, over which the terms upon which he holds possession may give him no rightful control, is unjust, absurd and unconstitutional. One man cannot be punished for failing to improve property belonging to another.

Again, many artesian wells have connected with them hydraulic rams, or other devices for elevating, or using for different purposes, a portion of the water they produce, while the balance runs to waste, as the latter term is defined in this bill. The wells were driven for this express purpose and frequently at great expense. Such property and improvements are practically destroyed by the bill. For these, and other reasons that could be named, this bill should be rejected.

The attorney's lien bill is as follows:

Sec. 1—An attorney-at-law has a lien for a general balance of compensation:

1—Upon any papers and personal property of his client which have come into his possession in the course of his professional employment.

2—Upon money in his hands belonging to his client.

Sec. 2—From the commencement of an action or the service of an answer containing a counterclaim, the attorney who appears for a party has a lien upon his client's cause of action or counterclaim which attaches to a verdict, report, decision or judgment in his client's favor, and the proceeds thereof in whosever hands they may come; and cannot be effected by any settlement between the parties before or after judgment: Provided, that the lien given by this section shall attach to all actions heretofore commenced and which are now pending.

Sec. 3—This act shall take effect from and after its approval.

If this bill were a law, an attorney could hold and sell any promissory notes, stock certificates, evidences of debt or personal property of any kind, belonging to a client, that might come



into his possession, for the payment of his fee; or the attorney might help himself, to the full extent of his fee, to any money belonging to his client, which he might be able to get hold of. The bill gives to an attorney, as security for his fee, a first mortgage on property belonging to his client, which might, and often would, be many times the value of the amount so secured. Thus a client, by the operation of this proposed law, might have property worth any amount, even a fortune, placed under mortgage, and consequently tied up and unavailable, until he should pay a lawyer's fee; and should such fee not be promptly paid, the client's property might be sold at any sacrifice in order to pay it.

Under existing laws, a plaintiff and defendant may settle a suit at any stage, before or after judgment, on terms to suit themselves. But this bill virtually creates a third party to every lawsuit without whose consent no compromise of any pending suit can be effected, nor can satisfaction of any judgment rendered be entered; for the attorney has a lien on the cause of action before judgment, and upon the judgment after it is entered.

The bill is class legislation of an odious type, and is open to all the objections that apply thereto. Without regard to a client's circumstances or necessities, nor his obligations to other creditors, it encumbers his property to any amount, and renders it liable to any sacrifice, in order to secure the payment of his attorney's fee. This measure comes about as near giving "the earth" to a class of professional men usually well enough able to take care of themselves, regardless of the welfare of the rest of its inhabitants, as any that could well be devised. It should be promptly killed.

### ELECTRICITY ON STREET RAILWAYS.

The past year has been a heavy one all around on railroads, and several street car lines, as well as larger systems, have been placed in the hands of receivers. It is a notable fact that while a number of steam and cable street car lines have thus been taken hold of under direction of the courts, because the operating expenses were too heavy for the receipts, not a single electric car line has had to go that way from such a cause. Where lines were made to pay in flush times, the falling off in business has been met by a commensurate reduction in operating expenses, so that a call for judicial supervision has not been necessary. With the steam and cable lines, however, expenses could be cut only so far, and then the system, to be operated at all, had to be run at a loss.

These facts were elicited by an investigation by the receiver of the Piedmont cable road in California, and now that official is desirous of changing the motive power of his line. He states that to continue the operation of the cable is to run at a constant loss, and he asks the courts to permit electricity to be substituted. He claims that even with the expense of alterations the reduced cost of operating will be on a basis proportionate to the service required, so that the road can be made to pay.

If the situation as stated by Receiver Bishop should be borne out by the experience and investigation of others, as appears from the showing made to be the probable case, it will be only a matter of a few years until even cable systems, which at first were thought to be proof against the newly adopted motive power, will become a thing of the past except for very steep grades. When the change from the old mule car system was contemplated in Salt Lake, there was considerable discussion as to whether an electric or a cable system should go in. From the careful examination of Hon. Francis Armstrong and his associates, then in control of the local line, it was concluded to adopt the electric system, and as a result Salt Lake was given a street car service unexcelled anywhere in the country. There was considerable adverse comment in railway circles at the time over the new motive power, and the most was made of the inconveniences suffered through heavy snowstorms. These difficulties, however, are being overcome, and all in all there is much less inconvenience and delay on the electric lines here than on steam and cable systems elsewhere. It is interesting to note that the practical judgment of our townsmen in investigating and passing upon the claims of what was then a new and imperfectly developed competitor in railway service is being fully confirmed by the subsequent experience of others in different parts of the country.

### AN ANCIENT RELIGION.

The school of theologians which at present enjoys a brief distinction of being fashionable in certain circles is the one that denies the high antiquity claimed for the sacred Scriptures. But its representatives generally accept the sacred books of the orientals as dating back beyond the limits of secular history. It now appears, however, that a species of "higher criticism" is being applied to other books than those of the Hebrews and Christians, and with similar results. Recently a French savant, M. Darmester, has startled oriental scholars by the assertion that the Zend-Avesta, the sacred scriptures of the Parsees, cannot be older than the first century of our era. The date of these books has formerly been supposed to be between 1200 and 1500 before Christ. It is claimed that the text as now extant contains well marked traces of new Platonism and that probably various other elements have found their way into it during the ages past since the time of Zoroaster. If by the methods of the "higher criticism" the Vedas, the ancient Sanscrit books of the Hindus, could be proved to belong to the time of the first century too, the absurdity of the method of reasoning might be apparent and a reaction towards the truth as to the origin of the religions of mankind might follow.

The books known as the Zend-Avesta are supposed to have been the work of Zoroaster originally. They treated on numerous subjects, both secular and religious, and were first written on 12,000 cowskins (parchments), if Arabic accounts are to be believed. Their

contents were regarded as divine revelations. In course of time much of this literature was lost. The Parsees accuse Alexander the Great of the destruction of their books. Later, the revival of interest in this ancient religion resulted in efforts to gather the fragments that still were left, and thus a volume was obtained, the one still extant.

But who was Zoroaster? Arabian writers accept the tradition that the author of these books was Abraham. It is held that the word Zoroaster is a title meaning chief or high priest and that several persons were so designated. The first Zoroaster is thus referred to in a Parsee prayer: "The first who thought good thoughts, who first spoke good words, who first performed good actions, who was the first priest, the first warrior, the first cultivator of the soil, the first prophet, the first who was inspired, the first who has given to mankind nature, and reality, and word and hearing of word, and wealth, and all good things created by Mazda, which embellished reality; who first caused the wheel to turn among gods and men, who first praised the purity of the living creation and destroyed idolatry, who confessed the Zarathustrian belief in Ahura—Mazda, the religion of the living God against the devils \* \* \* through whom the whole true and revealed word was heard, which is the life and guidance of the world."

Assuming that this reference to the first Zoroaster or high priest is based on a tradition held at the time this prayer was composed, or perhaps on historical documents then available, the description would seem to point to Noah, the chief and first among men after the flood. The religion as taught originally was clearly that of the ancient patriarchs. The errors later introduced do not belong to Zoroaster's age. They are the result of spurious interpretations, misunderstandings, changes and corruptions, due to influences of later years.

The subject is one of great interest and it is hoped the criticism of M. Darmester may tend to have more light thrown upon it from a truly scientific source.

### WAR IN THE AIR.

One report from Brazil is to the effect that President Peixoto is but waiting for the completion of a dirigable balloon to annihilate the rebels, and that this machine of warfare will soon be ready. It is to be used, like the air ships in "Cæsar's Column," to float over the rebel ships and drop dynamite bombs on their decks.

If the Brazilian president really is experimenting in this direction and is successful—something as yet highly doubtful—the monotonous conflict in the South American republic will mark an era in the art of warfare. If aeronautics have attained the perfection necessary to admit of the construction of ships moving in the air at the command of man, and if these are adapted to purposes of war, naval forces, land fortifications and armies are useless, for with a few of these implements of destruction raining dynamite bombs on an adversary, no protection would be efficient. The heaviest armored ships would be as helpless as the old wooden vessels were against the

monitors. Each country would then be under the necessity of constructing similar air ships and the battleground would be transferred to the upper deep.

There may not be much foundation for the story of Peixoto's intended air ship, but some time the idea will surely be realized. A Swedish aeronaut has already announced his intention of crossing the Atlantic in a balloon. He must think he knows how to steer an air ship. If he does, others will soon be constructed, and the air will be navigated as the oceans. When this time comes, the new conveyances will speedily be adopted for purposes of war. But may we not hope that then, if not before, warfare will be rendered impossible? When an army can be annihilated in an instant, there should be no desire for a struggle. It has often been remarked that the perfection of the implements of destruction would finally lead to the cessation of war. With the adaptation of the balloon for such purposes, the development would seem to have reached that perfection. In the interest of peace, then, the sooner the air ships be built the better.

#### TREASONABLE DESIGNS.

At noon on Monday next, January 22, 1894, is the time set for what is designated as the Ancient Order of Loyal Americans to institute its alleged "battle with monopoly." The society is an industrial organization which its leaders assume to believe will become the most powerful of the many kindred associations that have flourished in the United States. Its promoters are chiefly officials of extensive organizations such as the Patrons of Industry, Farmers' Alliance, and societies of that class, but the new order is intended to be broader still, and include farmers, laborers, mechanics and business men.

The society was instituted by representatives from thirty-seven of the states, at secret meetings held in Chicago on December 27 and 28 last. It now has division commanders in forty-two of the states, Delaware and South Carolina being the exceptions. The commencement of the "battle with monopoly" means that at that time the division commanders will institute a general work of proselytism and will organize the recruits into brigades, regiments, etc. The grand commander of the order is D. A. Reynolds, of Lansing, Michigan, whose "grand orders No. 1" begins as follows:

You are each and all hereby ordained, instructed and commanded to call about you such trustworthy assistants as you may select, obligate them in the language of the official oath, instruct them in the duties of the order and command them to report to you for duty on Monday, Jan. 22, 1894. You are further commanded to take the field at 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, Jan. 22, 1894, and proceed to organize your respective commands by the enlistment of loyal Americans.

The command then goes on to direct in detail certain reports to be made. The new organization is military in its character and political in its purpose. There are three degrees in the order—workmen, knights militant and national council. While it is claimed that the latter two are purely fraternal in their secret movements, yet they

dominate in official prerogative the first-named class, wherein the political work is claimed to be done. The officers include J. J. England, treasurer of the Patrons of Industry of Michigan, as grand quartermaster; Rev. Myron Reed, of Denver, as grand chaplain; W. C. Bateman, a Maine Farmer's Alliance leader, as grand sentinel, and other prominent labor agitators to whom have been given high-sounding titles. The basic principles of the order are stated to be these:

The equal legal and political rights of all loyal Americans.

The prosecution as traitors of all armed forces not recognized by the Constitution.

The establishment of postal savings banks.

The absolute non-interference of any foreign power in American industries or American finance.

Governmental ownership or control of all national monopolies.

The reclaiming of all unearned land grants, the same to be held as homesteads for actual settlers.

Governmental issue of all money in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis.

The referendum of all legislation of vital importance.

The exclusion of European criminal and pauper labor, and the making of bribery a capital crime, to be dealt with as treason against the national government.

According to the statement of its presiding officer, the mission of the order is to unite all industrial orders in one progressive and aggressive brotherhood, the furnishing of a means through which the people may express to Congress their wishes on all questions of great national importance, and for the protection of the inherent rights of Americans from the encroachments of monopoly. It is proposed to urge legislation in the interests of the masses through the initiative and to submit all questions of national importance to the order and by the order to the people through the referendum in the following manner: All great national questions are referred through the order from national to state, state to county, county to local, and finally by the local organizations to the people, who vote on the question by writing their names and the word "yes" or "no" upon a ballot. These ballots are certified to by the local commanding officer and sent back through the proper channels to be laid before Congress. This is what is called the referendum and it is what makes the order political. It also makes apparent the object in locating the national headquarters at Washington.

As is usually the case with organizations which are inimical to the government of the country where they are instituted, the Ancient Order of Loyal Americans has a catchy title to enlist patriotic sentiment in its behalf. Its slogan of anti-monopoly is a taking cry in these days of conflicting business and laboring interests. But an examination into its stated purposes shows that they are unpatriotic to an extreme degree in being subversive of the national Constitution, and that the anti-monopoly feature is but the sheep's clothing for the ravenous wolf that would create the most gigantic monopoly the world has even seen, by binding within its grasp not only the in-

dustrial but the political powers of the nation.

The proposition to submit to the society's referendum all legislation of vital importance is sufficient to stamp the order as traitorous in the minds of every loyal citizen. It would relegate the legislative department of the country to a tribunal not provided by and antagonistic to the genius of the national Constitution, and would set up as above and superior to the government of the Constitution the government of a secret society established on principles opposed to those which brought forth the Republic. Such a society cannot be tolerated with safety to the Union.

In the questions that should be brought before the national legislature for consideration is that of the necessity for emphasizing national existence and institutions. The idea that the right of secession came before the duty of union was effectually disposed of in the last great war. The idea that new methods of government can be introduced here through secret societies should be as thoroughly removed by appropriate legislation, and that, too, before there is any necessity for a resort to arms. If there are people in the United States, native or foreign born, who are not content with the form of government prescribed by the Constitution, they should be given to understand that while they are at liberty to go elsewhere to carry out their ideas into effect, this country is not the place for their attempts. The design exhibited by the Ancient Order of Loyal Americans is subversive of the Constitution and therefore traitorous in its nature, and its promoters should receive the treatment which dabblers in that kind of business deserve.

#### THE STRIKE BUSINESS.

S. J. Cooper, Esq., who is owner and operator of seven large coal mines near Barnsley, Yorkshire, England, in a letter to a friend in this city, says that the recent miners' strike there cost the country not less than thirty million pounds sterling. Much of this was due to destruction of property, trees being cut down and fences being carried away for fuel. Mr. Cooper states that the distress in some cases was terrible.

The coal strike extended over a period of twelve weeks, kept 250,000 men out of employment, and reduced tens of thousands of families to destitution. The striking miners lost in wages alone £5,000,000; the miners' union fund of £300,000 was exhausted in the fight, and £1,000,000, gathered from public charity, went the same way. The loss to industries that had to be closed down because of the scarcity of coal amounted to £5,000,000. The cost of the strike to the mine owners is computed at £3,700,000, while manufacturers and trade dependent upon coal mining suffered to the extent of more than £15,000,000. This brings the total damage of the strike while it lasted up to twelve and a half million dollars a month, or about \$150,000,000 in all. Of course the striking miners got the worst of it all along the line, for even in the arbitration which was instituted by the government, the schedule of wages was reduced according to the

original demand, though not to the advanced amount which the mine operators asked after the strike was instituted.

After such an experience one would think labor unions would feel that in some cases it was "better to bear the ills they have than fly to others they know not of," but this evidently is not the case. In the particular instance referred to the mine owners said the general depression of business forced them to the reduction, but the miners took another view. Perhaps both sides went to the extreme in their way of looking at the affair; at any rate the greater wrong was perpetrated in the precipitation of the strike, one effect of which was to morally and financially weaken the power of the unions.

But there is a more vital issue in this strike business than the mere question as to whether the employer or employee shall win in any particular contest as to the desires of either. This issue is the right that the general public has in connection with the proceeding, and which is inspiring a demand for anti-strike legislation and is leading the judicial department to take a stand against strikes in defense of the public weal. In the English coal strike the greater burden fell on the general public. More than two-thirds of the expense, or upwards of \$100,000,000, fell directly on those who had no immediate agency in bringing about the conflict. This load came through the effect of the strike on business, its closing of industrial institutions and its demands on public charity. And this is aside from the distress brought to hundreds of thousands who had no voice in deciding the question that involved them in destitution.

It is hardly to be wondered that there is a growing sentiment in favor of direct legislation on the subject of strikes, in the way of forming judicial boards of arbitration for the purpose of settling disputes between employers and employees. As such a procedure is an untried experiment there is no knowing just how it will work. But the continued and exasperating disputes between capital and labor are growing more and more bitter and disastrous, and unless there is a change in the trend of affairs through some agency, the prospect for a series of awful eruptions in the industrial world is decidedly promising.

#### MECHANICS' LIENS.

There is one fact which cannot be too strongly impressed upon the mind of every member of the Legislature. It is this: The present is an exceedingly bad time to alarm the creditor class, or the capitalist, by means of legislation which they may regard as adverse to their interests. On the contrary, the law-making power should, if it must touch the subject at all, pursue a policy that will increase harmony and forbearance between debtors and creditors, and confidence among men who command money.

The subject of a mechanic's lien law was talked of more or less, prior to the last election, and to some extent was made, or sought to be made, an issue of the campaign. While it may not be denied that the present statute re-

lating to mechanics' liens is imperfect in some particulars, its imperfections were exaggerated by stump speakers who were reaching after the labor vote. As a matter of fact, the laboring man has excellent protection under it, if he will but take advantage of its provisions. It is the lumber merchant and material man, if any one, rather than the mechanic or laborer, who has insufficient protection.)

Three or more bills have been introduced since the present session of the Legislature opened "to secure liens to mechanics and others," and to repeal all existing laws upon the subject. In other words, several members of the Assembly are committed to radical and sweeping legislation regarding it.

One proposition is to give a mechanic's lien precedence over a mortgage having priority of date, under certain circumstances. Waiving discussion of the constitutionality of such a measure, it should be refused any consideration at all, on grounds of sound policy. Such a law would vastly increase the difficulty of securing loans, and in many cases would render it impossible to get them. To illustrate: It is proposed to construct a building, factory, canal, electric railroad, or other improvement, and to borrow money for the purpose, giving as security a mortgage on the property, franchises, etc., to be created or improved; who would lend the money under a law giving a mechanic's lien a priority over the mortgage?

Again: Many pieces of realty now under mortgage have greatly depreciated in value—that is, their value in the market has decreased, since the mortgage was given. For the purpose of procuring an extension of payment, and at the same time make the property more productive, the owner is willing to improve it; if a mechanic's lien on the improvement is going to take precedence of the existing mortgage, will that improvement be made? Certainly not; and if the extension of the mortgage shall be dependent upon it, there will be an immediate foreclosure. In such a case the mortgagee is safer without the improvement than with it, for if it were to be made, his lien would become a second one instead of a first.

If any member of the Assembly aspires to distinguish himself by drawing and securing the passage of a bill that will radically change relations between capital and labor, or debtor and creditor, at the present time, he should suppress such an ambition or be himself suppressed. One of the greatest Presidents is credited with the motto: "Never swap horses while you are fording a stream." This applies to laws in this Territory at the present time. We know how the ones we have are working, and that under them Utah is today feeling the financial pressure less than most other portions of the Union, while her commercial credit ranks with the best. But if some of the would-be reformers in the Legislature shall be given their way, there is every reason to fear for the result. These remarks will not be construed, we hope, as denoting an opposition to the working classes and their rights, and an undue friendship for the capitalist class. If the News leans at all in this matter, it is toward

the opposite of this. But we are thoroughly honest in the belief that such radical legislation as has been mentioned can only result injuriously.

#### A MOST SACRED ORDINANCE.

A correspondent in Heber City requests the News to express an opinion on I Cor. xi, 30: "For this cause many are weak and sickly among you, and many sleep." The question is whether the weakness and sleep here mentioned are to be understood of a spiritually weak condition or literal bodily sickness and death.

Paul is treating on the subject of partaking of the Lord's Supper and explains how necessary it is that this Sacrament be partaken of with great reverence and after sufficient preparation. In rebuking some members of the Church at Corinth for eating and drinking unworthily, he says their conduct will bring "damnation." The word so translated means condemnation or judgment, and the thirtieth verse explains the nature of the judgment threatened, viz., sickness and sleep.

From this it is clear that Paul here refers to literal sickness and death. It is unquestionable that Church members who unworthily partake of the Sacrament are spiritually weak and asleep; they have no strong faith in the Lord, whose death the ordinance commemorates, and they are liable to fail in the performance of every other duty; but this lamentable spiritual condition is not the result of going to the Sacrament table unprepared, and it is not so in this verse referred to by Paul. It is not a judgment of God on account of the error he seeks to correct. Rather, this spiritual weakness and dreaminess precedes that sin. When professed Christians allow worldly interests to become paramount, they will lose their spiritual strength and become to all intents and purposes as useless to the Church of Christ as if they were diseased or asleep. If in this condition they continue to partake of the holy emblems, not discerning the Lord's body, their own bodies will be made to exhibit their true spiritual condition. They will become afflicted with sickness. This is the just chastisement of the Lord. But if the warning is not heeded, death will ensue. This was the case with a great number of Corinthians. They had prematurely "fallen asleep" in death.

It will be remembered that Paul often refers to death as a sleep. In this same epistle, speaking of the resurrection from the dead, he mentions those "who are fallen asleep in Christ," meaning departed Saints. In the first letter to the Thessalonians he also uses the expression: "Them which are asleep," referring to the dead. It was a favorite figure of speech of Paul and indeed of the first Christians generally. It is therefore no violation of the text to interpret the word "sleep" in I Cor. xi, 30 as "death."

Moreover, it is but natural to expect sickness and death to follow as a result of the violation of the commandments of God. It is by faith that we are enabled to battle successfully against the evil influences that shorten our lives. In the degree that faith is be-

coming weak, the power to rebuke sickness and "evil spirits" is lost, wherefore people who are unworthy members of the community of Christ are liable to fatal diseases. Their spiritual condition being one of weak faith, the administrations of the servants of the Lord cannot be expected to have the effect intended. All is but the natural consequence of a departure from the path of duty and the continual breaking of the commandments of the Almighty. Hence the importance of the following injunction: "But let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of that cup."

### THE SENATE'S "COURTESY."

The Senate's rejection of a nomination for the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, when both Senate and President belonged to the same political party, is not by any means an unknown development in the workings of the governmental machine. President Grant had three experiences such as President Cleveland has just had in the case of Judge Hornblower; his respective nominations of E. R. Hoar of Massachusetts, George H. Williams of Oregon—who, having been a senator, ought in pursuance of precedent and the senatorial idea of courtesy to have been confirmed without the formality of reference to a committee—and Caleb Cushing, were in turn rejected by the upper house. Only in one of these cases—that of Williams—is it understood that doubt as to the nominee's fitness for the highest judicial place in the nation caused the rejection. In the other two it was no secret that personal and political dislike was made the issue.

Such is the case also with Mr. Hornblower. The New York senators were not "consulted" about his selection, they were offended at the slight, they were politically at sword's points with him by reason of his antagonism to Tammany and their state machine, and they prevailed upon their colleagues to resent this insult, as they were pleased to term it. Of course there was some talk, for outside use and effect, as to the gentleman's inexperience, instincts, training and lack of fitness, but the fact remains that save for the personal fight made against him by Senators Hill and Murphy, in retaliation for his fight against their man Maynard for judge in New York, and who was effectually buried under a mountain of ballots last November, he would have been promptly confirmed.

It is but another and a prominent instance of the unhappy trend of modern politics. If ever a man was justified in bolting a party candidate and placing honor and integrity above partisan subservency, Hornblower and thousands of New York Democrats were to be commended for their stand against Maynard and the impudence with which the Hill faction sought to force him down the party's throat. The case was surely one where men could be loved for the enemies they had made. Yet Messrs. Hill and Murphy put the lash sharply around their senatorial associates and a sufficient number of the latter were weak enough to dance to it. If such

maneuvers are to continue, there should, in all decency, be a slight amendment to the Constitution, to the end that everybody may understand the President's power "to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," means his power to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the respective senators.

### UTAH'S STATEHOOD.

The sensible newspaper reader these days will not permit himself to be beguiled or disturbed by special or regular telegrams from Washington or any where else announcing that the Republicans as a party are in favor and the Democrats as a party are opposed to Utah's admission to statehood, or that Democrats as a party are in favor and Republicans as a party are opposed to that measure of justice to this great Territory. As a matter of fact, the question is not a party issue at all. It has friends, as well as opponents, on both sides. The platforms favor the admission of all the territories as fast as they are ready to assume the responsibilities and bear the burdens of statehood; but platforms never yet controlled parties, least of all do they control, or does anybody continue to expect them to control, persons or politicians.

With fend confidence: that their readers are still a race of sublime ninners, some of the eastern papers continue their entirely ludicrous remarks about conditions past and present in Utah. Forgetting that several railroads span the continent, and that millions of eastern people through travel know much more about western affairs than a great many of these writers seem to know, a precious few of the latter go on piling up airy fabrications and delving deep into the mire of malice. These productions have long ceased to excite indignation or even surprise here—they are perused with huge amusement, and with a degree of admiration for the fecundity of their writers' fancy. A womanly weekly in Washington, for instance, works itself into a fine frenzy and tearfully tears its scanty hair at the thought that Utah should even be given a respectful hearing on her petition to Congress for admission into the national family. A much more effeminate, yet presumably a more masculine, objector ludicrously swings a sort of stuffed club against this Territory from the classic precincts of Boston. The New York *Recorder* gives a Salt Lake writer a full column of space to argue that the Mormons have been betrayed by President Cleveland and have all become Republicans. A Pittsburg paper lets a local news-purveyor plead that the Mormons will be all Democrats if their eastern fellow partisans will do right by them. The New York *Mail and Express* asserts that "in adopting a resolution endorsing the proposition to admit Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma as states, the Republican national committee did not speak for the Republican party. Not one of these territories is qualified for statehood," it continues, "and the Republican voters know it. Utah is tainted with the evil of Mormonism, Arizona and New Mexico have a pop-

ulation largely composed of ignorant persons, and Oklahoma has not reached a settled condition. In favoring the admission of these states the Republican national committee not only got on the wrong side, but it also went beyond its province." Another New York paper, Democratic, as well as a good staunch Democratic organ in New England, agree that the report of the Democratic committee on territories, quoted some time ago in these columns, was prompted by a feeling of justice, but it was not "good politics"—Utah, at least, ought to wait awhile.

And thus it goes, each side playing for what it thinks will be popular, both probably willing to do what it believes to be right if this, that or the other objection can be swept away. Local organs of either party are accordingly unable to lay truthfully the blame for delay or defeat of Utah's petition to the opposite party; in no phase that the case has yet assumed can either side claim all the glory for what has been accomplished or for what is in prospect. What possesses chief interest in the matter for the News and for News readers is the gratifying fact that Utah and her people are being better understood, and can now number among their friends the brainiest and best men of all parties and in all sections of the country. There is no politics in this, and that is why the News is so pleased with it.

### NEW YORK DOOMED BY STARS.

A prediction concerning the fate of New York, for which Dr. Falb, an astrologer, is responsible, is making its round in the press at present. It is to the effect that the great city will be destroyed by means of a tidal wave, the result of a submarine earthquake, about July 8th or August 17th, probably the latter date, as this is the most disastrous of the year. By the same means, it is added, Florida may sink beneath the water and California may be turned into an island. A Columbia college professor is credited with the statement that Prof. Falb is always true in his predictions, and that New Yorkers would better look out for the disaster threatened by the stars.

A divination of this kind in a country where astrology is looked upon as a true science might have had serious consequences. It would most probably have caused a panic, paralyzing business and resulting in the derangement of the various affairs of the community, public and private. But fortunately people in this country do not as a general rule credit astrological predictions, so Mr. Falb will not injure the great city's finances materially. A very few people may for the time being leave the city to be on the safe side, but the vast majority will forget both the date and the alleged danger. Should the inundation occur it will find the people about as much prepared as were the antediluvians for the deluge.

Astrology is an old science. At a time when the earth was looked upon as the center of the creation with the stars moving round it, it was but natural that men should ascribe to the various positions of the heavenly bodies a certain influence over the

affairs of men. Chaldeans were especially celebrated for their astrology, and other ancient nations studied the stars diligently. The Arabs after Mohammed saw in this science a reasonable way of accounting for the doctrine of predestination, and to this day their learned men believe in the stars. The Christians of the first centuries were not entirely averse to the study, but later the Catholic church officially condemned it, although even cardinals are said to have cultivated it in secret. Astrology lost its reputation first when the Copernican system had been accepted as a fact. It was sophistically argued that if the earth was but a planet among many, there was no reason why they should exercise influence over each other. The argument prevailed and the study was discarded as idle superstition, although it always has had and still has its advocates both in Europe and America.

There seems to be no reasonable ground why the positions of the planets should not affect our globe to some extent. If the universe, after all, is a harmonious whole, in which the various parts work together like the parts in a vast engine, one planet is certainly influenced by another. So far astrology has probably some foundation. But when men on this broad principle proceed to predict in detail the lives and fortunes of individual persons or foretell the happenings of particular cities and localities, they evidently go too far and indulge in mere guesses. Sometimes they may be right, but oftener they are wrong, a conclusive proof that what they call a science is but a delusive system of the imagination.

### THE SICILIAN REVOLT.

The island of Sicily which at present causes the Italian government more trouble than Ireland ever gave to England, is peopled by a race the condition of which would seem to justify an uprising in the interest of better government. The present Sicilians are oppressed. The wealth of the island is in the hands of a few bankers and land-owners. These live in palatial residences in Palermo or in Italy and let the land to the so-called "gabel-lotti," who sublet it to other "gabel-lotti" from whom the farmers rent. These work the land at their own expense and are allowed to keep about a fourth part of the produce, while all the rest goes to those who do nothing to earn it. The laborers are mostly uneducated, living as best they can on wages averaging five centimes an hour. When out of work the landlord has a chance to advance breadstuffs at exorbitant prices and 50 per cent interest a year.

The hapless laborers are subject to robbery not only from the landlords but also from members of their own ranks. Many of the oppressed people have turned robbers and highwaymen, favored in their pursuit by the absence of highroads, as well as by the inefficiency of the government to protect the law-abiding, patient citizens. The following description, which occurs in an article by Sig. Tazio written for an Italian paper, shows the awful

condition among the laborers of that beautiful island:

The extreme verge of labor tyranny has been reached in the case of the carusi, or mine boys, under 12 years of age, who carry sulphur out of the pits, climbing steep narrow gangways more than 300 feet high. The picconieri, who extract the sulphur, engage the boys by advancing to their parents flour or corn worth 50 francs. So long as the parents are in debt the boys remain slaves, their masters being able even to kill them without risk. Recently one boy was killed by eight strokes of a pick, and another by a kick in the stomach. The officials gave their deaths as due to natural causes. The boys are pale, sickly, stooping and rickety, and they suffer continually from fatigue. Their backs are scarred with old wounds. They work twelve hours a day, sleep in the mines and feed on bread and onions. They can obtain water only by a long walk. Military statistics prove that conscripts who have been carusi are incapable of service, owing to sickness and defects in physique.

In later years labor unions have been introduced and the honest working-men have flocked to their standards. They have a membership of 300,000, and their political creed has gradually become socialistic, an equal distribution of land being demanded. There are secret societies with passwords and means of communication unknown to the government police. The matter of education has been largely attended to and schools are established for the children of members. Women are taking a leading part in the movement, encouraging their brothers or husbands to go forward in the work of liberating the people from tyranny.

The present uprising is all the more serious because it is the work of the honest, tolling masses who feel that they have suffered enough. The news from Italy is meager, owing to the censorship exercised, but it can readily be gathered that the revolt in Sicily is supported by the laborers all over Italy. Much of it is directed against the prevailing church. The priests having failed to use their influence for the amelioration of the destitute condition of the masses, are looked upon as the natural friends and allies of the oppressors. The war is therefore directed equally against the church and the state, and so serious has the situation become that the pope has taken the alarm and sought a place of refuge in Spain, if an emergency should arise. Evidently the workmen of Italy are rising en masse, and the country is trembling under the tread of the marching masses.

Under ordinary circumstances, any European government would be able to put down a movement of this kind in its incipency. Against the hosts of the people a trained army would be sent, and the former would fall like grass before the scythe. But the condition of affairs is no longer what it used to be. The vast population of Europe are now-a-days made up largely of the people themselves who have been trained for years to military service. One result of this is that the laborers are no longer entirely unacquainted with military tactics. If they have arms and ammunition and bold leaders, they are able to make a stand against the regular armies. The curse of the rule of mili-

tarism is fairly in the way of being turned against the rulers themselves.

Another fact is that the soldiers in the standing armies are not quite as reliable as they used to be, and many of them would refuse to do effective service against their brothers and fathers and fellow-countrymen. Socialistic and even anarchistic ideas are spread among the armies of Europe. Agents of these organizations enlist in the regiments and secretly propagate their doctrines. This is a known fact, and the governments are aware that there are contingencies in which the armies can no longer be implicitly trusted. It would seem that something of this kind must be feared concerning the Italian army, otherwise the uprising would long ago have been suppressed.

### THE LEAN ATTORNEYS' LIEN.

No advice as to keeping out of litigation and out of the clutches of lawyers could be so effective as the proposed act to protect attorneys (!) by giving them a general lien for balance of compensation upon property of clients in their hands. In that view of the case we can almost afford to give the measure a hearty welcome. With one amendment we feel we could support it without inconsistency or regrets. This is, that in addition to protection there should also be a bounty for such members of the profession as are unable to defend themselves against swindling clients. The rarity of the product would not make the expense heavy, and the most radical free trader would doubtless be inclined to deal generously with an industry so truly insatiable.

For the high-class, conscientious lawyer, the useful citizen who while assisting others in maintaining their rights is still desirous of settling rather than fomenting litigation, we have the highest regard. We wish none but that sort could get into the Legislature; for we do not believe they would be in favor of placing power—which might be perfectly safe in wise hands—in the hands of pettifoggers and shysters to keep lawsuits interminably open and forever drawing the life blood out of litigants. That there are dishonest clients as well as dishonest lawyers is not at all an answer to the statement that where there is one dishonest client there are ten whose simplicity and ignorance of legal procedure makes them as clay in the hands into which they fall. It is for these and for the great public that every newspaper that does its duty speaks. They are our clients, and we propose to continue defending them. The issue cannot be obscured by the personalities and sneers of any jabberwock who sweats his mouth in the interest of a few clients but keeps his hands busy in his own.

Two wretched little youngsters were found all alone and half frozen in a house in Bell avenue, Denver, on Sunday afternoon. They were "Bud" and "Boulder" Dawson, aged six and eight years, and their mother is in the county hospital. Their father had inhumanly deserted them two days ago. They have been taken to the Ladies' Relief home.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

*Written for this Paper.*  
DISTANT MAORIDOM.

A year has elapsed since the NEWS published an account of the labors of Elders from the Manawatu district, in the province of Marlborough. At that time all the South Island was included in the above named district, and hence the few scattered Saints were seldom visited. When vigorous efforts were made to push the work there the enemy was aroused, and a venerable arch-deacon of the Church of England endeavored to counteract the work by slanderous reports and strong denunciations from the pulpit. This had the effect of scattering the seed, and the Elders succeeded in establishing a good branch at Rangitoto, and the nucleus of another at Whangarae. Inquiries from the extreme south indicated that there was an opening in that vicinity amongst the Europeans, which ultimately resulted in the organization of the district of Otago, where Elder T. L. Cox presides, assisted by Elders C. Peterson and John G. Young. A branch of the church was established at Otago Owake, and the good work is progressing satisfactorily.

At the annual conference of the Australasian mission held last April, the Wairau district was formed and Elder R. G. Meikle was called to preside, assisted by Elder J. W. Linford. In connection with the semi-annual conference of this new district, a second visit was paid to the South Island. After a few hours' pleasant sail across the straits, Picton was reached and an eighteen mile evening drive was made through the valley of Tua Marina. After a night's rest at the Maori village, Wairau, the journey was continued from Blenheim to Te Hora, a distance of thirty-eight miles.

The river Wairau was flooded, rendering it impossible to ford, and hence ten miles additional travel was necessary to cross the bridge at Tua Marina.

This little village marks the scene of one of the most appalling massacres in Maori history. In the early forties, unscrupulous Europeans endeavored, by force, to obtain possession of Maori lands and the natives naturally resented their advance. Captain Wakefield, and other influential Europeans, with a strong force, sailed up the Wairau river and disembarked near the Tua Marina creek. Two brave Ngatitua chiefs, Te Rauparaha and Rangihaua, with a large band of natives, met them. An altercation took place, which increased in violence till both natives and Europeans lost their tempers. Magistrate Thompson called for the troops to advance, upon which Puha, a young native chief, advanced with Bible in hand, and pleaded for peace. The Maori had received the word of God many years before, and the young warrior probably thought that the "Pakehas" would be governed by its teachings. He soon realized, however, that it was a dead letter to them. His intercessions were unheeded. The Maoris quickly returned the shots of their enemies, and finally slaughtered all

the leaders, and nearly all their followers. A large monument, containing the names of the distinguished victims and about twenty of their followers, now marks the scene of this sanguinary conflict, which was precipitated by the imprudent and aggressive policy of influential land-grabbers.

A visit was paid to the cemetery, containing the above named monument and the graves of the soldiery, and, from the summit of the hill, a beautiful view was obtained of the Wairau valley with its adjacent green-clad hills. No wonder it attracted the covetous eyes of speculators, who ultimately paid so dearly for their rash folly!

After a pleasant journey through the Waituna valley, the placid waters of the Pelorus sound were reached, and the town of Havelock was passed. Six miles further the travelers arrive at the Maori Pah, Te Hora, near the little village of Canvas town.

A large number of Maoris had assembled from Rangitoto Island, Whangarae, Wairau and the surrounding country. Some had traveled for two days in small boats, rowing nearly all the way. The Whangarae members walked through dense brush for eighteen miles, as there is no wagon road to this village, but this did not deter the members from attending and nearly all the branch was present.

As the travelers approached the Pah, they were received with lusty shouts of welcome, "Nau mai," "Haere mai," etc.

Elder Goddard had not visited them since he officiated at the baptism of those present, who indicated their joy by numerous and prolonged "hongs," while others greeted him as their "Matua," (father). Quite a change had taken place at Te Hora, since the previous visit, when only a few scattered members were present. A large dining room, 60 feet long, had been specially erected, and the numerous sheep and slaughtered beefs, hanging in the vicinity, clearly proved that ample preparations had been made to accommodate the visitors. The meeting house was comfortably seated and a neat stand had been made, near to which was a piano, obtained for the occasion. The merry laughter of the children, the incessant chatter of the dear sisters' tongues and the earnest and animated conversation of the Maori brethren, all testified to the happy influence of the Gospel upon the hearts of the people.

According to custom in Maoridom the usual weekly testimony meeting was held on Thursday evening. Thirty-four members bore their testimonies, and the presiding Elder had some difficulty in finding an opening for closing ceremonies.

The conference commenced on Saturday morning, Nov. 25th, at 10 a. m., though the usual morning Karakia, or prayer meeting, was held at 7 a. m.

On the stand were the following Elders from Zion, viz, Elders R. G. Meikle, B. Goddard, J. W. Linford and J. Johnson.

Elder Meikle delivered the opening

address, welcoming all the Saints, who had assembled to worship God. He reported the condition of the district, which was very encouraging. Four branches were in good running order, three of which also had flourishing Sunday schools connected therewith. He briefly exhorted the Saints to diligence in the discharge of their duties, and showed the importance of living exemplary lives.

Hoere te Ruruku, a native Elder, greeted the members who had gathered together in the love of the Gospel. He reported the Rangitoto branch as in a prosperous condition, and then spoke earnestly and at some length on the precious truths of the Gospel restored in the latter days and now brought by true servants of God to this branch of the house of Israel. After commenting intelligently on various principles he closed by exhorting the members to observe the counsel of the Elders of Israel and exercise faith in the ordinances of the Gospel.

Renata te Morehu, the aged president of Whangarae branch, stated that his members were very diligent in performing their various duties. He bore a faithful testimony to the blessings received personally through the ministrations of the Elders, as he had been restored to health by faith in the ordinances, and therefore urged all to be faithful to their covenants.

Hanikamu Te Hiko, a visiting member from the Manawatu district, delivered an interesting address, and congratulated the members on the good condition of the district. He dwelt principally upon the subject of the gathering of Israel, quoting extensively from the prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah and Micah to show that God had clearly revealed this important event and their prophecies are now literally fulfilled. He urged the members to overcome the weaknesses of the flesh and prove themselves worthy of the name of Saints.

After a favorable report of the Wairau branch by the President, Mehaka Watere, the meeting was closed with singing and prayer.

In the afternoon meeting Rewi Maaka, a native Elder from Parirua, spoke, with native eloquence, on the organization of the Church of Christ in the latter days. He showed how the principles of the true Gospel had been delivered to the Maori people, a remnant of the house of Israel. He commented upon the laws given by Christ, which were restored and in force today. The fruits of the Gospel were now seen amongst the people. He quoted from 1 Corinthians 12th chapter to show the gifts and blessings and true organization of the Church, and dwelt at some length on the subject. He exhorted all the members to live righteous lives, reminding them that all would be judged according to their works.

Te Watene Hemi gave a good report of the Hora branch and Sunday school, both of which were flourishing. He also addressed the Saints on obedience to the laws of God.

Elder Joseph W. Linford spoke of his pleasure in meeting with the members in a conference capacity, and especially rejoiced to listen to the faithful testimonies of the members in the testimony meeting. He showed how the faithful Saints would be saved in the Kingdom of God, and exhorted all to

be prayerful and true to their professions. He also bore testimony to the divine mission of Joseph Smith, the Prophet of God in the latter days.

The meeting was closed with the usual ceremonies.

In the evening a Priesthood meeting was held, presided over by Elder R. G. Meikle, and suitable instructions were given to the Priesthood. Simultaneously a testimony meeting was held for the sisters, presided over by Elder B. Goddard, and the Spirit of God was poured out abundantly.

This meeting continued over three hours, and thirty-one members spoke, amongst whom were a number of Children from seven to ten years of age. It was quite affecting and gratifying to listen to their sweet childish voices. Young boys and girls spoke freely of the blessings of the Gospel, and defended their faith with numerous scriptural passages. Invariably, at the close of their remarks, they would lift up their hearts to God in prayer, and especially crave that the blessings of Heaven might rest upon the servants of God sent from Zion to teach them. Well might the Elders rejoice in singing Elder Thatcher's beautiful hymn, "The children are praying for me."

Conference meetings were resumed on Sunday, Nov. 26th, and the first meeting was addressed by Elders John Johnson and R. G. Meikle. The meeting house was crowded with attentive listeners. The labors of the servants of God among the Maori people was referred to, and very good instructions were given on the necessity of obedience to all the laws of God.

During the forenoon a number of Europeans entered, so the speakers commented at some length on the restoration of the Gospel.

At the close of the meeting Elder Meikle announced that the afternoon meeting would be reserved for European visitors, as so many were present. During the noon recess their number was augmented and long before the time of meeting the meeting house was filled to its utmost capacity with Europeans, the Maori members readily retiring and taking seats under the windows outside. Over 300 Europeans were present, many of whom could not gain admittance. The meeting was opened with singing, "Praise to the man who communed with Jehovah." Prayer by Elder John Johnson. The members then sang, "We thank Thee, O God, for a Prophet."

Elder B. Goddard addressed the congregation and commented upon the labors of the Elders among the Maoris showing the good results of their efforts, and that the same fruits of the Gospel would be manifest among all people who received and obeyed the laws of God. He took the opportunity of refuting many of the false reports circulated in the vicinity, quoting from the Doctrine and Covenants to show how inconsistent were the charges made against the Latter-day Saints. The second coming of Christ was dwelt upon and the important events that must precede it were shown from the prophecies of Isaiah, A Malachi and the postiles. The fulfillment of these prophecies in the latter days, and the restoration of the Gospel, and ministrations of angels to

the Prophet Joseph Smith, were spoken on at some length, and the congregation gave earnest attention to these principles for over an hour.

Meeting was closed with singing "O my Father, etc." Prayer by Elder R. G. Meikle.

After meeting large crowds remained and many inquiries were made. A desire was expressed for an evening meeting, and as the people appeared much interested, a special meeting was announced for the following evening.

On Sunday evening, another prolonged testimony meeting was held, which continued for several hours.

On Monday the natives amused themselves during the day with various games, and in the afternoon our old friend, the venerable archdeacon referred to above, visited the Pah.

He reluctantly permitted himself to be seated at the table with the Elders, whom he had previously slandered, but endeavored to hide his chagrin. He was kindly informed that in the evening a discourse would be delivered on the authenticity of the Book of Mormon, and that the Spaulding story circulated by him a year ago would be refuted. He promised to attend, and fulfilled the promise by lingering near the door, apparently not daring to enter.

At 7 p.m. the meeting house was crowded to overflowing, some of the Europeans having traveled many miles in order to be present.

The meeting was opened with singing, "Glorious things are sung of Zion."

Prayer by Elder R. G. Meikle.

Singing, "Oh say what is truth."

Elder B. Goddard occupied the time on the subject announced. He first refuted the various false theories with regard to the Book of Mormon, and then dwelt upon the appearance of Moroni unto the youthful seeker after truth. The divine mission of Joseph Smith was explained, after which historical evidences of the authenticity of the Book of Mormon were adduced. The prophetic utterances of Isaiah, Ezekiel and other ancient prophets, were commented upon, also the fulfillment of the patriarchal promises of Jacob unto his favored son Joseph and his posterity. A more attentive audience could not be desired, and after the close of the meeting many of the visiting Europeans expressed their satisfaction and desired regular services, if possible.

Subsequent meetings prove conclusively that many of the honest-hearted of Israel are in the vicinity, and undoubtedly the field is ripe for the harvest of precious souls.

Many newspaper reports of the conference have appeared, and, with one exception, all are highly complimentary of the labors of the Elders.

The president of the district has since received a request from some of the residents of Havelock to hold a series of meetings there, the large and newly furnished town hall being offered gratuitously.

Such encouraging and cheering receptions fill the hearts of the Elders with joy and gratitude for the blessings of the Gospel, and they earnestly pray that the Spirit of God will seal the feeblest effort unto the salvation of souls.

"PHOENIX."

The Manawatu district conference convened at Porirua, New Zealand, on December 28rd, 24th and 25th, 1893. It was a time looked forward to by many of the Saints, when they would be privileged to meet together for spiritual enjoyment and to drink from the fountain of truth.

Both the natives and the Pakehas were interested, though the Maoris were greatly in the majority, as many of the European Saints could not be present. Notwithstanding it was but a district conference, many members from surrounding counties were in attendance.

Extensive preparations had been made by the Porirua members for the accommodation of all visitors. The meeting house had been enlarged so as to seat double the number that it formerly could, having a present seating capacity of about 200. The decorations consisting of mottoes and tissue hangings, were artistically arranged, giving life and splendor to the inside appearance. Most attractive were the beautiful pictures from the Book of Mormon charts, which adorned either side of the ceiling.

A spacious dining hall was also erected capable of seating eighty persons around the two tables, reaching through the whole length of the building. The tent roof made it light and airy, the two requisites for comfort on a midsummer's day in New Zealand. Let it be said to the praise of all interested, that nothing which would add to the happiness and well being of all comers was left undone. The hospitality of the aborigines cannot but be admired, and all present could testify to the prevalence of that quality manifested in them.

The Elders began to arrive several days before the commencement of the conference until Thursday, Dec. 21st, when ten of them had come and were enjoying each other's company, talking about the remembrances of their dear mountain home. The feelings that animated their souls can easily be imagined, not knowing that they would meet under such favorable circumstances. Many of them had parted in Zion, other had separated at Auckland for their various fields of labor, knowing not when or where they would meet again.

On Wednesday the Saints from the various districts and branches began to gather. Affectionate scenes, such as we do not often witness at home, were enacted by the loving natives. The greetings were spirited and sympathetic, revealing the well known trait of Maori affection. The heartrending "tangi" and the good natured "hongi" completed the introductory meeting. Now the lively conversation, and the cheerful demeanor of the mourners, put on quite a different aspect, and all around was life and animation.

The time for the commencement of the conference had now arrived. It was a fine December morning, not such as it would be at home, but ushered in by the songs of birds and brilliant sunshine. The ringing of the church bell announced that it was time for the first meeting. The spacious hall was filled to overflowing, and a number of the people outside could not gain admittance. There were present of the Elders from Zion, B.

Goddard, J. Johnson, Geo. Bowles, Jas. Barrow, W. Gibson, R. G. Meikle, J. W. Linford, Frank Nebeker, L. G. Hoagland and Magnus Nielsen.

The attention of the congregation was called by Elder Goddard. All joined in singing a Maori hymn, after which prayer was offered by Arapata Meha. Elder Goddard greeted the Saints and visitors, inviting outsiders to attend all the meetings. He concluded his introductory remarks by asking God to bless the Saints while they should be together.

Hohepa, Horomona was the next speaker. He testified to the truthfulness of the principles of the Gospel, and encouraged all to be faithful in the performance of every duty.

Elder Hoagland next spoke. He expressed his pleasure at being permitted to meet his brethren and sisters under such favorable circumstances. His instructions were calculated to benefit and elevate those who would adhere to them.

Elder Nielsen spoke through an interpreter (Brother Gibson) on the blessings the Latter-day Saints enjoy, and the reward promised them through obedience to the laws of God. He invoked the blessings of the Lord upon those who had assembled, and desired that each one should be actuated by His Spirit in all their endeavors.

The congregation sang a Maori hymn, after which the benediction was pronounced by Paratene Sui.

2 o'clock p. m.—After singing by the congregation and prayer by Ratima, Elder Bowles addressed the audience on the subject, "Faith and Works," upon which he brought many scriptural references to bear. His remarks were of an encouraging character, and he exhorted the Saints to be faithful in keeping the covenants they had entered into and diligent in doing that which the Lord required at their hands.

Elder Meikle chose the text, "Seek Ye First the Kingdom of God," etc., upon which subject he quoted many passages of Scripture. Much interest was manifested in his remarks, and doubts many determined in their minds to do as Jesus and His Apostles taught the former day Saints.

One of the native brethren, Wiremu Takana, next addressed the assembly. He expressed his willingness to respond to every call made of him by those placed over him. He spoke briefly on the divine authenticity of the Book of Mormon, indicating that the Maoris were descendants of the seed spoken of in the sacred record. He closed by asking the Lord to shower His choicest blessings upon those who had assembled to worship.

The evening meeting commenced at 8 o'clock. Elder Goddard presided. The congregation sang a Maori hymn, prayer was engaged in by Hakarai Hemi (native.)

Wi Neera was the first speaker. The testimony he bore evidenced that his faith in the Gospel was firm; he expressed his desire to so live that he would merit the approbation of God.

Elder Nebeker spoke next; he bore an earnest testimony in the native tongue. His admonitions were of an encouraging nature and such as all would do well to adhere to.

Arapata Meha greeted the Saints, and testified that he knew the Gospel

was true, and that Joseph Smith was a great Prophet of God, that through him the Gospel had been restored in the latter days.

Hoera Te Ruruku was next called; he was glad to have the opportunity of speaking of the goodness of God toward His children, and the blessings He delighted to shower upon them through their faithfulness.

The Saints sang a Maori hymn, and Tamihana pronounced the benediction.

Sunday morning, December 14th, a previous announcement for a European meeting had been made, in response to which more than a hundred came. The choir, consisting of sweet-toned Maori singers, rendered beautifully one of Zion's sweetest songs, entitled "Beautiful Day;" every part was perfect and the harmonious strains greeted every ear as though they poured from angelic throats. Our visiting friends complimented the songsters, and requested that the pieces be repeated in a subsequent meeting. It was a striking evidence that were the talent possessed by the Maoris cultivated and directed in the proper channel, good results in the line of music could be accomplished. Prayer was offered by Elder John Johnson; the choir with much spirit sang a selection from Sankey's compositions.

Elder Goddard then addressed a large and attentive audience, on the character and belief of the Latter-day Saints. He requested that his listeners rid themselves of all prejudice, and consider in their hearts the principles he set forth, for they were in accordance with holy writ. Judging from the request made by some of the visitors that another European service be held, we think good resulted.

The choir reached its climax in the rendition of Evan Stephens's cheering duet, "God Bless Our Mountain Home," after which the benediction was pronounced by Elder Nielsen.

In behalf of the Maoris, Brother Goddard extended an invitation to all visitors to remain and partake of the hospitality of the natives. Nearly all accepted, and in a few moments were seated around beautifully spread tables laden with every delicacy.

Following was the bill of fare:

Roasts—Goose, sucking pig, beef, mutton, pork, cold beef.

Boiled—Corned beef, mutton, pork, fish, eel, mutton, bird.

Puddings—Plum, custard, rice, jam tart and blanc mange.

Pies—Rhubarb, apple and plum jam roll.

The fruits were fresh and delicious, while the cakes fresh from the hands of expert bakers, were fine in appearance and fine to the taste. So delighted were the European guests that they requested the privilege of speaking. An eloquent gentleman was chosen, who spared no occasion in commenting as the occasion merited. He had noticed a great change in the aborigines and accredited the good results to the labors of the Elders. He looked upon the Maoris as friends, and desired that their future associations should continue to increase, that a spirit of peace and union should exist among them until all reached a common brotherhood.

At the afternoon meeting the Sacrament was administered by Elders Goddard and Johnson. It was evi-

dent from the fact that all of the Saints partook of the Lord's Supper that good feelings prevailed among them.

Piripi Te Maari occupied the time. He is an eloquent expounder of the Gospel and commanded the interest and attention of the meeting. He is among the most influential chiefs in the land, and is looked upon by all who know as an intelligent and exemplary man. He is a staunch Latter-day Saint.

A testimony meeting convened in the evening, and after an opening address by Elder Johnson many Saints bore truthful testimonies to the principles which they had embraced, and expressed unalterable desires to remain faithful to the covenants they had made with God. There being such a vast number who desired to speak, it was decided that another testimony meeting be held the following evening, and though it should take till morning all should have a chance to express their feelings. The spirit of testimony certainly possessed our Maori brethren and sisters, as intimated by the good influence that accompanied each speaker.

Monday morning, 10 a. m.—Sunday night the conference should have closed, but the interest manifested was so great and the request so urgent that another meeting was announced for Monday morning. The choir, by special request, repeated "Beautiful Day," Piripi Te Maari led in prayer, and "God Bless Our Mountain Home" was then rendered by the choir.

Elder Gibson occupied the time, on the subject of Christ and His second coming. Brother Gibson has mastered the Maori language and is thoroughly capable of interesting the most critical native.

The evening meeting commenced at 7:30 p. m.; a testimony meeting had been promised the Saints, and they had all met, eager to speak of the things of God and His mercy towards them. The fact that the services lasted until 2:30 a. m., demonstrates the unbounded interest that was manifested. The spirit of truth burned in every bosom, and all felt to rejoice. Singing, benediction by Piripi Te Maari.

Thus closed the conference. The Saints had enjoyed a spiritual feast, and were better prepared for the stern duties of life. They parted with reluctance, and yet their hearts were filled with gratitude for the peaceful privilege they had of associating together.

God bless the Maoris and the Saints throughout the world!

JOHN JOHNSON,

Clerk of the Conference.

PORIRUA, New Zealand, Dec. 25, 1893.

At Casper, Wyo., immense oil tanks are being built with a supply capacity of furnishing 1,000 barrels of lubricating oil every week. Until a pipe line has been constructed from the Salt creek wells to Casper the oil supply will be hauled by wagon.

In Douglas, Wyo., last week, twenty-seven citizens were arrested and fined \$9 each for getting on a big spree. It was a jollification over the acquittal of County Treasurer Burne, who had been unjustly arrested for alleged embezzlement.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

The new 60 horse power boiler for the Provo Woolen mills has arrived and is being placed in position.

The Wellsville shoe factory is doing a very satisfactory business. They turn out shoes that are both durable and cheap, and the business is steadily increasing.

There is now an attendance of nearly six hundred students at the B. Y. Academy. The institution is filled to its utmost capacity, several applicants for admission having been turned away.

The body of a mountain lion, measuring six and a half feet from tip to tip, and weighing 150 pounds, was on exhibition a few days since. It was killed in Blacksmith Fork canyon by Ezra and George Wilson, of Hyrum.

Dr. Maesser departed for the Midwinter Fair on Saturday. He will be accompanied by his daughter Ottilie. While in California, which will be for five or six months, Dr. Maesser will have charge of the California mission. He will take with him a complete supply of Church literature.

Mr. George Patten will leave Payson next week for the Mormon colonies in Old Mexico. He will go by way of El Paso, Texas, and will visit Dublin, where he has property, and also Colonia Juarez, both in the state of Chihuahua. As his visit is only on business matters, his stay will not be a protracted one.

Hon. Moses Thatcher and wife of Logan expect to leave this city Jan. 23 for California where they extend to remain two months. The trip is taken with a view mainly for the benefit of Mr. Thatcher's health which is now improving, but a complete restoration of which is hoped will follow a change of climate.

A house vacated a couple of days since by Enders the carpenter, located in the western part of Provo, was at 3 o'clock on Friday morning totally destroyed by fire. The building was too far distant from the water mains for the fire department to be of much service. The loss is perhaps \$1000, and the insurance is \$900. In the absence of any better theory of the origin of the fire, incendiarism is suggested. There

Elder Andrew Kimball, president of the Indian Territory mission, has returned home, and called on the NEWS. He reports that on his visit to the mission he found everything progressing satisfactorily. The Elders are all feeling well, and doing a good work. The weather there now is like summer weather here. The rainy season will soon start in. In Oklahoma it has been much colder than in Indian Territory. There are five Elders there now, and they are being well received.

The Seventies of Payson have made arrangements with Rev. G. W. Rich, of the Methodist church, and Rev. A. C. Todd, the Presbyterian pastor, to deliver two lectures before that body in the near future. Rev. Rich will treat on "Justification by Faith Alone," and

Rev. Todd on "Predestination." It is understood that this is not to be in the nature of a debate, but simply to receive the views of the representatives of these two religious persuasions on these important subjects. The date for the lectures has not yet been announced.

A frightful find and one that brings to mind a long list of similar discoveries beginning at about the same time last winter, was made at an early hour January 19th by Police Officer Parry.

That officer was walking along his beat on East Temple, between Second and Third South streets, between three and four o'clock, when he observed what appeared to be a bundle lying on the sidewalk opposite the Walker House. He stooped and picked it up and commenced to examine it. When he discovered that under the thin covering there was the dead body of a prematurely born babe he was greatly surprised not to say horrified. He at once took his charge to the police station.

The little innocent is a female and was wrapped simply in a cream colored brocade silk handkerchief without any monogram or other sign which might be an indication as to who the owner is.

A shocking affair happened at Beaver. John Houseman took his own life, the unfortunate man's dead body having been discovered on the floor of the sheriff's office about 6 o'clock. He had shot himself through the head with a revolver. Houseman recently underwent a terrible experience while passing over the mountains through Fremont's pass, and fears were entertained that his feet, which were shockingly frozen, would have to be amputated. It is thought that this so preyed upon his mind as to drive him to suicide.

On Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. Patterson of Beaver were returning home after shopping, having their children with them, when the little three-year-old daughter fell from the wagon on which the family were riding and was almost instantly killed, the wheel passing over her head. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents.

Thursday morning Park City was startled by the news of a suicide up town, and upon investigation it was soon learned that W. F. Thornburg, a dancing teacher here, had committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. The act occurred at about 2:30 o'clock in the morning. He had come to his room at about 2 o'clock under the influence of liquor, and his room mate, Mr. Jennings, insisted upon his retiring immediately. He did so, but in a few minutes got up, for the purpose he said of lighting a cigarette. Mr. Jennings turned his face to the wall to go to sleep, but was startled by the report of a pistol shot, and springing up he discovered that Thornburg had shot himself. The alarm was given and medical attendance was immediately secured, and everything possible was

done to save his life, but he passed away at four o'clock Friday afternoon, never regaining consciousness.

PAROWAN, Utah, Jan. 19, 1894.—On Wednesday last, the 17th inst., the little two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Skougard, of this place, fell into the fire and was fatally burned. The mother left the little one in care of an older child while she went on errand to a neighbor's house near by. She heard the children scream and rushed back to the house. She and her friends did everything they could do for the poor little thing, but it was burned badly, especially so on the right side. The little sufferer lingered twenty-four hours and then died. The parents are plunged in the deepest grief over their loss. She was their only girl; they have a number of boys.

The boys wound up a rabbit hunt with a dance last night, the losing party bearing all the expenses. They killed eight hundred rabbits, which means perhaps about three thousand less rabbits next spring. They are going to choose up for another hunt soon.

SPRINGVILLE, Jan. 20, 1894.—I am instructed by the Springville comrades of the Blackhawk war to answer the communication to Comrade Elbridge Tufts through your paper.

Nothing would please us better than to see you all here, and the only reason you were not invited was that there is no house large enough to hold them all and their wives.

We hope you will hold a reunion in Salt Lake county this winter and some time in the near future we hope to have a grand reunion in the summer time when we can meet in a grove and have plenty of room.

Comrades of Salt Lake county, do not feel slighted, for we will all think of you and wish you were here to take part with us. We have nearly two hundred comrades in Utah county and they, with their wives, will fill our hall. The Springville comrades are going to bear the expense of the entire gathering. Yours truly,

J. M. WESTWOOD,  
Chairman General Committee.

Secretary McDaniel and his assistant January 17th completed the count of the names of the Utah people who registered in a big book kept for that purpose in the Utah building at the World's Fair. Mr. McDaniel informed a NEWS representative today that it was his intention—also that of the other members of the commission—to have every person visiting the Fair from Utah inscribe their autograph in the register book, but it is estimated that from a thousand to fifteen hundred of them failed to do so.

The number who complied with this request, however, could only be guessed at until this morning when the result was announced on the count being finished. It showed that just 5,544 persons had left their names on the book in question as a reminder of their visit to the great Exposition. This will make up a total of about 7,000 persons who went to Chicago from this Territory during the time the Fair was on.

Mr. McDaniel says it is a surprising fact that Utah sent far more people to the Fair than any of the other West-

ern states or territories. He claims that even the great state of California fell below Utah in this respect to the number of nearly three thousand. He accounts for this from the fact that Californians had much farther to go, but when the wealth and number of the Golden State's population are considered the fact is apparent that Utah has just cause to be proud of her excellent showing.

Something akin to a sensation has again been sprung in court circles. Monday, January 22 John Beck, of the Bullion-Beck mining company, began legal proceedings in the Third district court by filing a suit against J. J. Cushing, C. W. Powell and others in which it was stated that in a case tried in that court some time ago, in which Cushing and Powell were plaintiffs and Beck was defendant, a verdict was rendered by the jury for \$10,500 damages alleged to be due for the breach of a contract under which plaintiffs claimed to have furnished or prepared themselves to furnish a certain lumber of trees to the defendant; that a motion for a new trial was made and overruled and that no appeal was taken. Mr. Beck now alleges that the verdict was unlawful the same having been obtained by fraud on the part of the plaintiffs and with their knowledge and consent; that during the progress of the trial and after the jury was impaneled Powell corruptly offered and paid one of the jurors a sum of \$200 for the wrongful purpose of influencing the verdict. Hence he prays that the defendants be restrained from collecting on said judgment and that the same be declared void.

Mr. Beck has also entered suit against Alonzo E. Hyde, his late manager, in which he demands an accounting for the sum of \$1,085,000.

Rawlins & Critchlow are plaintiff's attorneys.

Monday afternoon the first biennial report of the board of medical examiners was transmitted by the Governor to the Council. The members of the board were appointed in the latter part of 1892, and organized in December of that year with the following officers: Allen Fowler, president; J. M. Dart, treasurer, and C. C. Shinick, secretary.

The following statistics are given: Number of meetings of the board for the purpose of examining applicants, 25; number of applications for license received, 380; number that required written examinations, 86; number of the latter that were successful, 24; number of graduates licensed in 1898, 169; number of non-graduates licensed, 5.

The licenses are divided as follows: Regulars, 142; homeopaths, 18; eclectic, 6; physio medicos, 2, hygienic, 1; number of persons licensed to practice midwifery, 156.

There have been 19 rejections of applications for license, 12 of which were on account of failure to pass satisfactory examinations, 6 because of unsatisfactory credentials, and 1 because of dishonorable conduct. Several applications are now pending.

The report states that the board treats all applicants alike, and that examinations are conducted by members of the school to which the applicant belongs.

The total moneys received amount to \$1,910.82, and the disbursements to \$1,224.05, leaving a balance of \$686.77.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,  
January 20th, 1894.

The *Herald* of the 14th inst. has the following concerning the proposed Sunday rabbit hunt:

"Those of a fanatical inclination are much set against a Sabbath hunt and declare in favor of week days, regardless of the people who would be unable to leave their work."

Whether I am fanatical or not, for myself I will say that I am utterly opposed to the proposed Sabbath hunt. I would not accept of any such charity as the rabbits killed in such a hunt, unless I was in a condition of absolute starvation and could get relief in no way less objectionable.

All Christian people and many others revere the Sabbath as a divinely established day of rest and worship. Tramping over the snowy prairie and hunting and killing rabbits are neither rest nor worship. Though termed sport, such exertion is very hard work, harder than most ordinary work, and is also utterly unnecessary. It is further in express and defiant disregard of the fourth commandment, and therefore is extremely repugnant to all believers in the ten commandments. The two or three or more dollars expenses per head of the several hunters would purchase more and better meat, without the divinely forbidden labor.

As to fanaticism in objecting to the hunt on Sunday: If it is fanaticism to keep the Sabbath day holy according to the commandment, it must be fanaticism also to keep the commandments not to bear false witness, not to steal, not to commit adultery, not to commit murder.

J. A. Q.

Utah's World's Fair commissioners made a full and exhaustive report of their labors in connection with the exhibit made by this Territory at the recent Columbian Exposition. So much has been written and said on that matter that a brief synopsis is sufficient to publish at this time.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

General financial statement of the Utah World's Fair commission:

Receipts—	
From Territorial appropriations, bank loans, and cash advanced by commissioners.....	\$50,184 65
Disbursements—	
Salaries.....	\$10,708 25
Building.....	11,860 00
Furniture.....	1,381 29
Mineral, agricultural, paving and cases.....	5,000 00
Ladies' board.....	2,725 00
Collecting exhibits.....	6,050 00
General expenses.....	14,063 11
Total.....	\$50,184 65

The following are the liabilities of the board, for which an appropriation covering the total amount is desired:

Money borrowed.....	\$48,898 00
Interest to January 1, 1894.....	8,500 00
Andrew & Co., on warrant.....	2,835 52
Interest on warrant to January 1, 1894.....	70 05
Salaries.....	825 01
Printing.....	135 00
Sale of minerals.....	428 08
Sundry bills.....	375 00
Incidental expenses.....	800 00
Expense Commissioners and Ladies' Board.....	2,500 00
Estimated expense, closing up of business.....	1,200 00
Total.....	\$59,557 25

The above statement embodies the general items of the financial state-

ment. Vouchers for money expended and claims for interest and other charges are on file in the secretary's office and will be supplied when required.

There was a big sensation and a great deal of individual uneasiness in this city a few months ago on the exposure of a secret society at that time known as the Western Star and later as the Amorines or a branch of the American Protective association.

The statement and proof that there is another oath-bound organization in Salt Lake of recent formation, more terrible in its character than the most fearful ever dreamed of concerning the Amorinian society, will doubtless cause a flurry of excitement that will be felt for many days to come.

This is certain to be the case when it is known that the organization is of the anarchistic order and that it has a membership of between two and three hundred men pledged to support each other under vows of the most solemn secrecy even to the taking of life and destroying of property.

A NEWS representative obtained a clue as to the society and some of its objects two or three days ago in a manner that was to say the least rather extraordinary but which need not now be recited. A rumor traced to its origin discloses the fact that a diabolical plot has been brewing for some time which has in view the deliberate murder of some of Salt Lake's officials.

These latter are elective and appointive peace officers whose names are withheld at the request of the heads of the police department who have the case in hand and who hope to trace the matter down and if possible land the anarchists in jail or at least those of them who have been threatening to commit murder.

A noticeable feature in connection with the society is that most of those who are said to be identified with it, are foreigners—men, many of them—who have not even taken out their first papers and who probably never intend to become citizens of the United States and who, in case they did, could not be in any way regarded as useful or desirable.

It will be unwelcome information to these oath-bound would-be takers of human life and destroyers of property that the names and purposes of their most desperate members are fully known to the police authorities and that they will be closely watched and that they will be promptly arrested and put where they will not be able to execute their evil designs. The next few days are expected to bring forth interesting and sensational developments.

The Tabor Amusement company at Denver has filed a new damage suit against Manager David Henderson and his Sinbad Extravaganza company in the district court. This is in addition to the \$25,000 suit for breach of contract instituted early last week. The complaint recites that serious damage has resulted to the plaintiff corporation from the closing of its opera house and the removal of its attraction to its rival, the Broadway theater. The Tabor was to have had one quarter of the receipts and it wants the equivalent of this and such other relief as the court may grant.



## INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND MINES.

The plans of the company which intends to utilize the water power of the river Jordan at the Narrows to generate electricity, as mentioned in the NEWS some time since, have been about matured. There has been but little question regarding the granting of the franchises, as the work will be an extensive improvement. There will be two plants located on the river, to duplicate the use of the water power. In one there will be generated a current of electricity sufficient to provide 1,800 horse-power for operating machinery. The other plant will furnish 1,000 horse-power.

The power thus obtained will be capable of operating all the smelters around Sandy and the Cottonwoods, running all the electric lights and street car lines in this city, keeping the machinery in the mines at Bingham going, and then there will be some to spare for various shops in this city to which it is intended to furnish the motive power. Already the new company has been promised by the smelters and other heavy machinery establishments a patronage that will amount to \$85,000 a year. In point of cheapness it is estimated that the electric power obtained by this company will fall so far below the present cost that plants now operating in the city will find it more profitable to stop their engines and purchase power from the new works. For instance, it now costs the street car company \$37 to \$40 for coal alone each ten hours; whereas it is stated that the whole power necessary to operate the line can be furnished by the water power at not to exceed \$30 for a day of 24 hours. The distance which it will be necessary to transmit this power to town—20½ miles—will be no drawback, as electric power is now successfully carried in several places double that distance without material loss.

A Park City correspondent writing under date of Jan. 19:

With the advance of winter the cold and snow increase. For the past week zero and below has been the ruling state of the thermometer.

The Marac mill is now running full force again, and the noise of the forty stamps is pleasing to the ears of the Park people. The mill is now in shape for another long run, and it is hoped that the metals will keep at such a point that it will not be necessary to shut down very soon. Amalgamating pans have been started to work again at this mill for a test run, to make a comparison with the leaching process.

At the Ontario mill work is going on as usual, and a larger amount of bullion is expected to be turned out this month than was turned out in December, the largest month's run since the mill was started. Material for the leaching plant is still arriving, and it is expected to be in operation early this spring.

The Crescent company has started shipment of ore again to Leadville, and a large amount is being brought down daily from the mine—all first class. It is estimated that there is over 1000 tons of first class ore on the platform at the mill ready for shipment. The Utah Central has been kept busy

all week furnishing plenty of cars for them.

**Beaver Utonian:** We are in receipt of a sample of coal which came from the recently discovered ledge of Pearson and others. The coal makes a nice flame and appears to burn easily and freely, leaving very little refuse. The blacksmiths report that they have tried this coal and find it far ahead of any other they have been using, being more free from foreign substances. There is a fortune for the owners of this ledge if it is of sufficient quality and can be worked to advantage. We are informed that both these points do not exist as hindrances, but that there is an immense body of the coal and it can be handled with unusual advantage. Good for the finders and good for Beaver.

**Pioche, Nev., Record:** Nearly every claim on which much work has been done in Ferguson district shows up promisingly. One of the latest is the Paymaster, situated about a mile east of town and about the same distance north of the April Fool. Joseph Bryant and John Reese have put up a twenty-six foot shaft and exposed a fine face of mineralized quartz from five to seven feet in width with assays running from \$9 to \$100 a ton in gold. It is believed to be the same mineral belt as that on which the April Fool and Monitor claims are located. The work still continues and shipments to mill will be made as soon as the mill will receive them.

**Mercur Mercury:** Hudson Smith, who is interested in a valuable group in the district, and Professor Marcus E. Jones, considered to be one of the best mineralogists and mining experts in the West, came out from Salt Lake Tuesday. This is the professor's first visit to the camp, and he spent several days in examining the formation of the district. He informs us that in his opinion this district will be as great, if not the greatest, producer during the next year in Utah, that the probabilities of new strikes are good, and that the chances of the camp as regards richness and permanency are most excellent.

The Utah Central Railway is having its annual tussle with snow between this city and the Park. The line has been kept pretty well open, but yesterday's fall of "the beautiful" in the mountains was rather too much for the lifting qualities of improvised snow plows on the little locomotives. This morning a trainload of shovelers went out and cleared the track, and with the present calm weather it is expected traffic will not be impeded to any great extent. This morning's train got through to the Park and the passenger trains are keeping fairly near to the schedule time.

**Summit county Chronicle:** Work at the new coal mine owned by Mark Hopkins is progressing as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The new engine, boilers and other machinery are in place, and in a very short time Coalville will have another producer of the superior quality of black dia-

monds for which she is noted, and when we have that other railroad, we will show Salt Lake and Ogden and other cities west of us that we produce what we claim—coal that is unexcelled by any in the West.

The Idaho prune industry is becoming quite important to that state. A report made on Saturday to Senator Shoup gives the following figures: Number of pounds cured 1892, 100,000; in 1893, 200,000. Number of pounds green, raised and shipped in 1892, 800,000; in 1893, 700,000. Approximate value of crop in 1892, \$20,000, in 1893, \$48,000. Amount of money invested, \$500,000. Present value in acreage, \$4,000,000. Number of people in the business, 800.

**Beaver Utonian:** Some very fine samples of ore are exhibited from the Bald hills. This promises to be an interesting mining district before long. The ore from this section is all gold bearing and is said by those who know, to be as rich as any yet found in the country.

**Ephraim Enterprise:** Notwithstanding the heavy snow in the mountains a number of citizens are prospecting for precious metals. A number of good claims will be opened up as soon as spring comes. Next season promises to be a lively one for this city.

## CHURCH THEOLOGY CLASS.

At the usual time and place over one thousand students convened with their instructor, Elder James E. Talmage. The opening prayer was spoken by Elder LeGrand Young. After the consideration of incidental questions a review was taken upon the subjects of (1) Personality and office of the Holy Ghost. (2) Recipients of the Holy Ghost. (3) Bestowal of the Holy Ghost. The thorough catechization showed careful preparation on the part of many students. Proceeding with the lecture the sacrament was further considered. Attention had already been drawn to the "institution of the sacrament" and "who are fit partakers of the sacred emblems," "the purpose of the sacrament" being now set forth. Very early after the apostolic age this ordinance, as many others, was much distorted in meaning, spirit and form. The doctrine of transubstantiation was introduced. Thereby the people were taught to look upon the bread and the wine as things to be adored and not as emblems of Him who should be adored. Many complex theories were advanced and discussed, but those thus engaged sought rather to obtain triumph than truth in discussion, and were therefore led into darkness. The real purpose was simple, it meant just what Christ had said, viz: to commemorate His atoning sacrifice, to bear witness before the Father that we will ever remember the sufferings and death of His Son, that we still profess the name of Christ and will strive to keep His commandments. Some have thought that the sacrament was ordained as a special means of obtaining remission of sins, to take the place of baptism. The fact that the partaking of these holy emblems is forbidden unto those who need forgiveness most, proved the fallacy of such a belief.

The sacramental emblems usually

employed should be bread and wine, but according to a revelation to the Prophet Joseph, when wine cannot be obtained pure, water may be used in its stead.

To administer the sacrament is a duty of the Priest, the highest officer in the Aaronic Priesthood, who has authority to ask for the blessing upon the emblems. Other officers in that Priesthood may assist him, or any one holding the higher Priesthood may also officiate. The exact words of and minute instructions regarding the ceremony are written in the Doctrine and Covenants as well as the Book of Mormon, no one having personal authority to change the prayer.

Benediction was pronounced by Dr. Karl G. Maeser.

### DESTROYING FLAMES.

Shortly before midnight Jan. 21 a fire broke out in the old adobe barn on the John Sharp estate at the corner of First and D streets, which has been a landmark in that part of the city for many years.

Just how the fire started is not known, though, as in the burning of the Daily Star, it is believed that tramps had entered and were sleeping in the building and that they either wilfully or accidentally ignited it. The fire department was called out and made as rapid a run as possible and at once set about taking out movable property. Of this there was considerable. Four horses were rescued from the burning structure while two others were so badly burned that they had to be killed on the spot. Insurance was carried to the amount of \$1000, but the loss will probably reach twice that amount.

While the department was at work extinguishing the fire at the Sharp barn, a blaze broke out in a drug store at the corner of Fourth South and Second West streets, owned by Laymon & company. In this instance the fire was caused by an over-heated stove. It was extinguished by the West Side brigade. The loss was estimated at \$300 and is fully covered by insurance.

A destructive fire of unknown origin broke out in the residence of Cashier C. L. Hawley, of the Utah National bank midnight Jan. 19 and burned with consuming velocity for more than two hours. The house was situated at the corner of P and First streets, considerably more than a mile from the fire station and by the time the brigade had arrived the flames had made alarming progress. It required a good deal of hard work on the part of the firemen to get the blaze under control.

Bishop L. P. Overson's house of Cleveland was totally destroyed by fire one day last week and all its contents excepting a few pieces of furniture, says the Eastern Utah Telegraph. The fire started between the upper floor and the ceiling, supposed to have caught from the stove pipe. When the fire was discovered it had got under such headway that it was impossible to stop it. We understand there was no insurance on the house or contents. The neighbors have all joined together and assisted in replacing the house.

On Saturday evening about 9 o'clock says the Ogden Sun of last evening, a

fire was discovered in the basement of the Z. C. M. I. by Mr. R. J. Lambert. An alarm was rung in, and quickly responded to by the fire ladders who succeeded in extinguishing the fire in a short time. The amount of damage cannot be stated.

When the fire was raging at the Z. C. M. I., some fellow shouted "fire" in the opera house which caused a general stampede from the building, and the performance closed. No serious injury occurred to any one, the crowd being more frightened than hurt.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

Committee sessions are the order of the forenoon, and sometimes of the evening, with many members of both houses. There has been an unprecedentedly large number of bills introduced, considering the early stage of the session, and these afford employment for committees. This forenoon the House committee on elections held a session for the consideration of the contest of Dougall vs Robertson. The facts are conceded, the issue being one of law purely. The contestant was represented by Whitecotton & Brown, of Provo, who made an argument for their client, Mr. Dougall. The sitting member, Mr. Robertson, is represented by Schroeder & Williams. The session of the committee adjourned until 8 o'clock this evening, when counsel will be further heard.

It is a gratifying fact that the claims against the Territory thus far presented in the Legislature are neither large in number nor amount. They mostly consist of sheriffs' accounts for fees in Territorial business. The most important claim yet introduced is that of Judge J. S. Boreman, which is now in the hands of the House committee on claims and public accounts. The amount is \$1,750. The petition recites that in 1890, certain parties were applying for patents on school lands in Weber and Salt Lake counties, and that petitioner, at the instance of Governor Thomas, appeared for the Territory to resist the applications, being aided by a firm of land attorneys of this city, Messrs. Parks & Thompson. A long trial was had in the land office here, in which the Territory was victorious, but the applicants for patents appealed to the general land office at Washington, where the Territory was again victorious. The petitioner's claim for \$1,725 was presented to the Assembly or 1892, but only \$500 of it was allowed. Subsequent to this, further litigation followed, in which petitioner represented the Territory, the latter being finally victorious. The lands involved were worth, so the petition states, \$300,000, which amount was saved to the schools of the Territory, largely through the efforts of the petitioner. As the reasonable compensation still due him, he asks for an appropriation of \$1,750.

One of the issues of the campaign which resulted in the election of the present Legislature was the need of a good mechanic's lien law. That the statute in force did not properly cover the subject was conceded by all, and some of the candidates for legislative honors and powers were pledged to remedy the deficiency, and these pledges are being kept. At least three

or four bills upon the subject have been introduced in the Assembly, the last of which was offered in the House yesterday by Monson. One thing is certain: The Legislature is fully alive to the need for a good mechanic's lien law, and probably material for the construction of one will be procured from the contents of the bills upon the subject that have been offered.

Jan. 17 J. E. Booth, in the Council, and Allen, in the House, introduced a bill which contemplates the early abolishment of the Utah Commission. The measure restores to county courts the management of elections.

J. E. Booth introduced in the Council a bill to provide for a uniform system of free schools throughout the Territory. A similar measure is in the hands of the House committee on education, and there seems to be a strong probability that the Assembly will amend the present school law in the direction indicated by these bills.

The conclusion reached by the House committee on elections, and endorsed by the vote of the House, which seats Dougall, the Republican, in place of Robertson, the Democrat, is very generally conceded to be in harmony with the facts and the law in the case. While five Democrats voted against the seating of Dougall, Powers, the recognized leader of the Democratic side of the House, voted to adopt the report of the committee. The House now stands 8 Democrats and 18 Republicans.

The Speaker referred those portions of the Governor's message relating to the University and Agricultural College to the committee on agriculture and irrigation, and it is probable that this committee will open the discussion by offering its recommendations.

A proposition to create a new county, to be called Carbon, out of the northern part of Emery county, is being urged. The proposed county would take about one-third the area now embraced in Emery county and would be almost a parallelogram, extending to Green river on the east, and taking in Scofield and the Pleasant valley coal mines on the west. It is asserted that the members of the Assembly from the district embracing the territory to be effected favor the creation of the new county.

The Council had a session in which party politics consumed most of the time yesterday. The sugar bounty and tariff memorials were under consideration in connection with majority and minority reports on each and the talking and voting were on party lines, the Republicans, of course, prevailing.

Nebeker made the following statement to a NEWS representative:

"My bill, which has for its purpose the union of the Agricultural College and the University of Utah, I regard as the most important measure that may come before this Legislature.

"It is in the interests of education and economy that union shall take place. I have named Logan as the location for the University of Utah for the reason that I believe Logan possesses the most advantages for it, and the interests of all the people of the Territory would be better subserved by putting it there. However, I am desirous of considering the subject in its broadest sense. Union must be the paramount idea."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## ANOTHER TESTIMONY.

Some time ago the News contained a notice of the death of William Smith, the last surviving brother of the martyred Prophet, and also biographical notes on the career of this member of the celebrated family. The readers of the News will peruse with interest the following account of an interview with him some time before his death. It is written for *Zion's Ensign*, a paper published at Independence, Mo.

BRADTVILLE, Wis.—I am under promise to Bro. E. C. Briggs and others, to send to your paper a transcript of an interview between Uncle Wm. B. Smith and E. C. Briggs. I herewith submit the following taken from notes and also from memory:

Bro. Briggs and I visited him next day after he returned from St. Paul being about two weeks before his death. We found him able to be about the house and quite willing to talk. After passing the time of day, etc., Bro. Briggs and he spoke of former meetings and finally drifted on to the subject of Bro. Smith's early boyhood and his knowledge of the rise of the Church, Book of Mormon, etc.

Bro. Briggs then handed me a pencil and asked Bro. Smith if he ever saw the plates his brother had had, from which the Book of Mormon was translated.

He replied, "I did not see them uncovered, but I handled them and hefted them while wrapped in a tow-frock and judged them to have weighed about sixty pounds. I could tell they were plates of some kind and that they were fastened together by rings running through the back. Their size was as described in mother's history."

Bro. Briggs then asked, "Did any others of the family see them?"

"Yes," said he; "Father and my brother Samuel saw them as I did while in the frock. So did Hyrum and others of the family."

Was this frock one that Joseph took with him especially to wrap the plates in?"

"No, it was his every day frock such as young men used to wear then."

"Didn't you want to remove the cloth and see the bare plates?" said Bro. B.

"No," he replied; "for father had just asked if he might not be permitted to do so, and Joseph, putting his hand on them said; 'No, I am instructed not to show them to any one. If I do, I will transgress and lose them again.' Besides we did not care to have him break the commandment and suffer as he did before."

"Did you not doubt Joseph's testimony sometimes?" said Bro. Briggs.

"No," was the reply. "We all had the most implicit confidence in what he said. He was a truthful boy. Father and mother believed him, why should not the children? I suppose if he had told crooked stories about other things we might have doubted his word about the plates, but Joseph was a truthful boy. That father and mother believed his report and suffered persecution for that belief shows that he was truthful. No sir, we never doubted his word for one minute."

"Well," said Bro. B. "It is said that Joseph and the rest of the family were lazy and indolent."

"We never heard of such a thing until after Joseph told his vision, and not then, by our friends. Whenever the neighbors wanted a good day's work done they knew where they could get a good hand and they were not particular to take any of the other boys before Joseph either. We cleared sixty acres of the heaviest timber I ever saw. We had a good place. We also had on it from twelve to fifteen hundred sugar trees, and to gather the sap and make sugar and molasses from that number of trees was no lazy job. We worked hard to clear our place and the neighbors were a little jealous. If you will figure up how much work it would take to clear sixty acres of heavy timber land, heavier than any here, trees you could not conveniently cut down, you can tell whether we were lazy or not, and Joseph did his share of the work with the rest of the boys."

"We never knew we were bad folks until Joseph told his vision. We were considered respectable till then, but at once people began to circulate falsehoods and stories in a wonderful way."

"Were your folks religiously inclined before Joseph saw the angel?" asked brother Briggs.

"Yes, we always had family prayers since I can remember. I well remember father used to carry his spectacles in his vest pocket, (feeling in his lower right hand pocket to show us how and where) and when us boys saw him feel for his specs, we knew that was a signal to get ready for prayer, and if we did not notice it mother would say, 'William,' or whoever was the negligent one, 'get ready for prayer.' After the prayer we had a song we would sing, I remember part of it yet."

Another day has passed and gone,  
We lay our garments by.

"Hyrum, Samuel, Katharine and mother were members of the Presbyterian church. My father would not join. He did not like it because a Rev. Stockton had preached my brother's funeral sermon and intimated very strongly that he had gone to hell, for Alvin was not a church member, but he was a good boy and my father did not like it."

"What caused Joseph to ask for guidance as to what church he ought to join," asked Bro. B.

"Why, there was a joint revival in the neighborhood between the Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians and they had succeeded in stirring up quite a feeling, and after the meeting the question arose which church should have the converts. Rev. Stockton was the president of the meeting and suggested that it was their meeting and under their care and they had a church there and they ought to join the Presbyterians, but as father did not like Rev. Stockton very well, our folks hesitated and the next evening a Rev. Mr. Lane of the Methodists preached a sermon on 'what church shall I join?' And the burden of his discourse was to ask God, using as a text, 'If any man lack wisdom let him ask of God who giveth to all men liberally.' And of course when Joseph went home and was looking over the text he was impressed to do just what the preacher had said, and going out in the woods with child-like, simple trusting faith believing that God meant just

what He said, he kneeled down and prayed; and the time having come for the reorganization of His church, God was pleased to show him that he should join none of these churches but if faithful he should be chosen to establish the true Church."

We also talked with him concerning his connection with the Church during the days of his brother, and after Bro. Briggs had gone to Minneapolis I succeeded in getting an affidavit from him on that subject which I will send in my next.

J. W. PETERSON.

Written for this Paper.

## MILLIONAIRES' TAXES.

The rich men of the United States will be hiding behind their wood piles during the next few months. The Democrats of the Congress are bound that we shall have an income tax, and they propose to collect two per cent on all incomes of more than \$4,000 per year. This will affect hundreds of thousands of men in the United States, and if human nature is the same today as it has been in the past not one-tenth of them will pay the taxes. It is laws like this which make it very difficult for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven. In 1868, when the United States was booming, we had an income tax on all persons who made over \$1,000 per year and less than 260,000 people paid taxes on their incomes. The number who received more than this and escaped taxation amounted to hundreds of thousands, and it was even worse when the limit was raised. It was not long after this before the amount of exemption was increased to \$2,000 and then the taxable incomes were returned to the number of 116,000 and this number fell right along until 1870, when Senator Sherman estimated that only 60,000 people were paying income taxes. At this time we had a population of about 40,000,000, and nine-tenths of the people and ninety-nine hundredths of the property holders of the country escaped taxation. At incomes of over \$4,000 it will be worse yet. The gold-plated liar and perjurer will be abroad in the land and the tax will to a certain extent be a premium on corruption.

If it could be justly collected it would bring in millions. I have been looking over the rich men of the United States and estimating what they will have to pay if they are taxed on the incomes that they ought to have in proportion to their supposed wealth. Every Congressman on his salary alone will have to drop \$20 a year into the treasury. The cabinet ministers will each fork over \$80 to Uncle Sam, and President Cleveland will have \$920 deducted from his White House income. Private Secretary Thurber will yield up \$20 and the justices of the Supreme Court will each have \$120 a year less to spend on the capons which line their fat, round bellies. If in addition to this they return the incomes that they should have, supposing their wealth brought them five per cent, Cleveland's two hundred odd thousand dollars would make him pay \$200 more of an income tax, and Secretary Lamont will have to plank down the same amount out of his profits of street railway investments. Every millionaire in the Senate ought at this rate to pay something like \$1,000 a year income tax, and if Don Cameron, Cal Brice and

John P. Jones do not wince when they are asked to give up \$5,000 and upward apiece to the treasury I am much mistaken in the men. Senator Stewart is said to be worth a million. He will pay \$1,000. Watson C. Squire has a million dollars' worth of real estate in the state of Washington and he is too sharp a business man to let it bring him in less than a \$50,000 income. He ought to pay \$1,000. Of all of John Sherman's big fortune I doubt whether there are many dollars lying idle, and Vilas will probably have to drop \$1,000 a year from his Wisconsin assets. Fully half of the members of the Senate have incomes of \$5,000 and upward in addition to their salaries. They will have to pay \$100 and upward apiece, and Henry Cabot Lodge, George C. Perkins and Senator Stockbridge are among those who will be expected to pay their thousands. The most of these men will kick when the bill comes before the Senate and the general opinion is that it will not be allowed to become a law.

The millionaires of the United States! Their name is legion. Each one of their millions ought to bring in between \$40,000 and \$50,000 a year, and from this tax they should pay at least \$1,000 per million. Look at the list and see some of the golden spots upon which the muriatic acid of this tax ought to fall to prove whether the figures are genuine. William Waldorf Astor is said to be worth \$150,000,000. His vast wealth is in lands and houses in New York city, and it is supposed to bring him in six per cent. If this is so he gets more than \$9,000,000 a year, and his tax will be more than \$180,000, or about \$15,000 per month. The Gould estate, it is said, amounts to over \$100,000,000, and at six per cent it will bring in \$6,000,000 a year and would have to pay a tax of \$120,000. One of the biggest fortunes of the United States is that of the Vanderbilts, which amounts to in the neighborhood of \$200,000,000, and which, if reduced to gold, would equal more than 700,000 pounds of the precious metal. It is all safely and conservatively invested, and it probably brings in an income of \$12,000,000 a year and it ought to pay a tax of something like \$20,000 per month, or over \$600 a day. The two brothers, William K. and Cornelius Vanderbilt, are together supposed to be worth nearly \$200,000,000, and when William H. Vanderbilt was living I got an idea at the Treasury Department of his immense estate. I was looking into the investments of our millionaires in four per cent bonds, and I was told that at one time Commodore Vanderbilt had held \$45,000,000 in these securities alone. The amount appalled me, and the income from it made my eyes as big as saucers. The interest was paid quarterly, and this one man got from the United States treasury one per cent on this amount every three months. Without the slightest risk he received from the United States government a check for \$450,000 every ninety days. It made me feel like an anarchist. I could have forgiven him the receiving ten times this amount from an investment in which he stood some chance of losing, but to receive \$150,000 a month, \$5,000 a day, or over \$200 an hour, without doing a stroke of work or risking a cent of loss was entirely too much for me, and for the moment I flaunted the red flag and envied him.

It is hard to get an idea of what these millions mean, and the enormous incomes which they bring in. The Astro fortune if put into \$1 bills and pasted together would make a crazy quilt big enough to cover fifty-six farms of 100 acres each. The Gould estate would carpet more than 3,000 acres, and if the bills were pasted together end to end those which could be realized from the Vanderbilt fortunes would make a green ribbon more than 22,000 miles long, or long enough to almost reach around the earth. And still there are other fortunes nearly as great as these Collis P. Huntington is said to be worth \$50,000,000 and he ought to pay \$50,000 a year of an income tax. I would like to see the long face of Russell Sage shrivel up when he is asked to give Uncle Sam \$50,000 out of his income. I venture he would have the money brought in in barrels of pennies and paid out one at a time in order to hold on to it the longer. Russell Sage makes his money at high rates of interest. He always has a vast amount on call, and he can figure up what four per cent means without using a pencil or pen. He is supposed to be worth \$50,000,000 and his transactions are such that the tax inquisitors will not find it hard to estimate something as to its profits. He is besides this a member of Dr. Paxton's church, and I am sure that he would not think of returning one cent less than he makes. I have seen the exact amount estimated, but I do not know as to whether it includes all of the millionaire's earnings. According to the published account, however, Russell Sage is credited with taking in ten cents every second, \$6 a minute, a little more than \$8,000 a day, about \$250,000 a month, and over \$3,000,000 a year. His property must be protected, and you will agree with me that an income tax as to him would be just.

By the way, speaking of the justice of an income tax, makes me think of a question which was debated in one of the literary societies of John Allen's congressional district in Mississippi. This was:

"Where is the best place to have a boil?"

The decision arrived at was: "On the other fellow." And this is the way with the income tax, it is all right provided it comes on the other fellow, and these millionaires are the other fellows. Take the Standard Oil magnates. They have turned globules of oil into gobs of gold and their own heads buzz when they try to compute their incomes.

John Rockefeller is said to be worth almost as much as William Waldorf Astor and the most conservative estimates put him at \$100,000,000. He did many a job of hauling along the wharves in Cleveland when he was a young man for a dollar a load, and he knows how much \$1 means, but even he cannot figure out in his mind the enormous amount of \$100,000,000. His money is invested in standard oil stocks, which are supposed to be as good as gold and which sometimes pay 12 per cent dividends. His income must be in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000 a year, and an income tax of \$200,000 would not hurt him as much as a tax of \$2 would injure the average reader of this letter. He spends his thousands on horses, country homes and Baptist Sunday schools, but they don't begin to eat up his income,

much less his vast principal, and he can pay this tax and not come to want.

Another rich Standard Oil man is Oliver Payne, who is said to be worth a hundred million and who is a bachelor with no house to take care of, no children to keep in shoes and no grocery bills to pay. You would think that he would not object to helping Uncle Sam out to the extent of a paltry couple of hundred thousand dollars a year. Henry M. Flagler has his extravagances in the way of his immense Florida hotels, but these are but mice bites at the great round cheese of his income. At 5 per cent his fortune is said to bring him in \$3,000,000 a year or \$250,000 a month. The income tax would leave him more than \$2,900,000 for his year's expenses, and his principal would remain untouched. He is said to be worth \$50,000,000 and at 5 per cent his income is nearly \$350 per hour. Flagler was once as poor as John Rockefeller. When he was a boy he thought he could make a fortune at keeping a hotel and he longed for the change to try it. The result was that when his connection with the Standard Oil Company brought him in money faster than he could count it he concluded to realize his boyish ambition and he built his big hotel at St. Augustine. I don't know that it pays, but you can spend there, I am told, from \$6 to \$60 a day without knowing where it has gone, and in the winter it is packed from cellar to attic with rich men and women.

One reason why our rich men object to paying taxes lies in their early lives. The most of them began saving penny by penny. Until they were of age a dollar was as big as a cart wheel, and they can now appreciate small amounts better than they can large ones. They look upon their millions as matters of course, and in the way of business they make and lose fortunes without winking. When it comes to spending, however, they pinch the coin until the nose of the Goddess of Liberty is pushed down into her throat and the eagle fairly screams in his agony. Even in his last days, it is said, Jay Gould estimated the dollars he spent as the profit from the sale of so many rat traps. Andrew Carnegie once worked for \$3 a week, and though there is no man more liberal in the lump I venture he can tell you how many meals a poor man can get from every dollar he spends, and Levi S. Leiter, who has been paying \$10,000 for house rent and who has just finished a palace more gorgeous than that of any second class kingdom of Europe used to hustle about trying to get a start on \$6 a week. Russell Sage made his first money in selling sugar as a grocer in Troy, N. Y., and he thinks of the barrels and barrels of sweet mixture which the \$50,000 tax on his income would buy, and his face is anything but sweet at the thought. Joseph Pulitzer will have to pay several times \$10,000 if this bill passes, and he will remember how hard he worked to make his first dollars in driving a coach in St. Louis or as a poor reporter on the smaller newspapers there. Sidney Dillon will remember how he ran errands as an office boy, Henry Clews will figure up the whole on the basis of the value of the money to him when he was getting \$3 a week, and D. O. Mills will estimate how much his income tax would amount to if he were back in Sacramento, California,

trying to get enough money to start life by selling lemonade and root beer. I hope they can squeeze a big tax out of Lucky Baldwin. He ought to pay \$50,000 a year, and if he does it will make him feel as if he had 50,000 pins pricking at 50,000 different places in his anatomy. This will not be the case with George W. Childs. He began life a poor boy, but he has never been miserly, and the big income tax he will have to pay will not hurt him. He has made money rapidly, but he has spent it just as freely, and though he made no more than \$600 a year until he was seventeen, before he was twenty he was on his way to fortune. Still he worked once for \$4 a month. Whitelaw Reid, who will have to pay an income tax as big as the President's salary, said not long ago that he was glad to get \$5 a week as a correspondent of a Cincinnati newspaper, and John Wanamaker, another of these prospective big income tax payers, began life by working for \$1.25 a week. Phil Armour will pay a tax on millions. He worked hard in the mines of California to get his start, and he knows the exact value of the tens of thousands of dollars which he will have to pay. It is the same with a dozen other rich men whom I could mention. They all began at the bottom, and the most of them will realize the value of the money they will have to give up. A few of them will, I venture, lie about it, and say that they make less than they do, but many will be honest and turn in to Uncle Sam a fair account of their profits and their losses.

It will be the same with professional men. The best brain and the most skilled fingers of the United States will be affected by this tax. There are a number of lawyers in New York who make many times \$4,000 a year, and there are railroad officials, editors and bank presidents in all the big cities who receive fortunes for their work. George B. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is said to receive \$50,000 a year as his salary, and Chauncey Depew receives a like amount. Both of these men have big estates outside of their salaries, but on their salaries alone they will pay \$1000 to Uncle Sam, and the same will be the case of a number of other high salaried men. The president of the Western Union Telegraph Company is said to receive \$50,000 a year. The president of the Equitable Life Insurance Company gets a like amount, and he is a poor bank president, who does not receive as much as the chief justice of the United States. Bob Ingersoll is supposed to make \$100,000 a year out of his law practice and lecturing. He ought to pay \$2000 of a tax. George Hoadley probably makes \$50,000, and it is said that Bourke Cockran still gets the same amount out of his practice. I know a lawyer in New York who made about \$25,000 last year, and who gets a big salary from a corporation, and is paid in addition \$100 a day whenever he is away from the city on business for it. It is the same with doctors. There are said to be a hundred doctors in New York who make \$10,000 a year and upward, and it is said that Dr. Weir Mitchell once refused a fee of \$25,000 to go over to Europe and back on the next steamer to pay a single medical visit. There are more than twenty doctors in New York who make over \$20,000 a

year, and nearly every profession has its \$10,000 men. Even the preachers will have to pay income taxes. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage will pay \$160 out of the salary he gets from the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and the assessment on the remainder of his income will call, I venture, for \$500 more. Dr. Morgan Dix will be asked for \$200, and Robert Collyer will give Uncle Sam a like amount. Even the newspaper men will have to pay. All of the big editors will be assessed and a number of the literary men. W. D. Howells will probably give at least \$500 out of his income to the United States treasury. John Brisben Walker will be one whose income taxes will run into the thousands, and Mark Twain will shell out several times as many gold dollars as he made during the days when he worked for a living as a newspaper correspondent here at Washington.

Among the people upon whom this tax will most heavily fall will be the rich women of the United States. Their incomes are better known than those of the men, and the widows of our millionaires, the exact amount of whose estates have been told in the courts, will be assessed at two per cent of all they receive over this \$4,000. Mrs. Stanford will have to pay many thousands every year. Mrs. Senator Hearst will annually pay a fortune to the government, and Mrs. Zach Chandler will be called upon for a large amount. Everyone has heard of the great wealth of Miss Hetty Green. She is said to be worth \$30,000,000 and at six per cent her income from this must be \$1,800,000 a year. At this rate she will pay \$36,000 in taxes. Miss Mary Garrett of Baltimore will be another large tax payer, and there are some women in Washington who could buy diamond necklaces out of the amounts they will have to pay if this bill passes.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

#### FROM A MISSIONARY.

The following is from a private letter from Elder Angus K. Nicholson, dated at McComb City, Mississippi, January 15th, 1894:

My journey here and subsequent stay in this village has been marked by many scenes and reflections which have left a deep impression upon my mind. The change in manners and customs and in the scenery with which we are familiar is so wonderful in its completeness as to be scarcely credible to one who has not beheld it. Here the wealth of energy and "push" of the westerner are no longer distinguishable. The people are almost entirely without ambition, and display a dearth of life and industry which must be enervating in the extreme.

The tall and seemingly endless woods which stretch far beyond the vision's farthest sight present a picture which often have I tried to grasp but never yet had realized. Majestic oaks and towering cypresses are to be seen on every hand. Here and there are bogs and marshy regions, from which the giants of the forests rear their sapless forms or spread forth their hollow trunks in mute appeal. Pine trees and oaks rise side by side and seem to run a giant race that one might cap the other's topmost bough. The oak is vanquished. Straight to a height of

five score feet the haughty pine tree speeds, then spreads a victor's crown which bristles, green and sharp, like a prodigious porcupine. The beaten oak fights to his last, and then spreads forth his gnarled boughs as if to hide within their shade the deep-laid shame that gnaws within.

But leaving things descriptive, I shall tell you something of my journey. The trip to Chattanooga was, as the society papers would have it, a "most enjoyable affair." Brother Mosley proved himself an intelligent gentleman and desirable companion.

The sun and bleak wastes of Wyoming wore their usual appearance of desolation, which was probably increased by the snow which lay in heaps upon the ground, and the howling of the wind. At Evanston a group of hilarious boys composing a foot-ball team entered the car and at once broke in upon the even tenor of our dreams. One of them accidentally shot off a revolver. The bullet passed through the seat and grazed his knee. Ten minutes later I saw him eating a banana with much gusto.

On the day after our arrival at Chattanooga, we were visited by Elder George A. Smith, whom I have learned to hold in high esteem.

On the following day we visited the National Cemetery, in which 12,956 Union soldiers, who fell during the late war of the rebellion, lie at rest. The entrance to the cemetery is marked by an immense stone gateway. The burial grounds are beautifully planted, and though it is now midwinter, the scene presented is one of sylvan beauty such as I have scarcely seen equalled elsewhere. The white grave stones of the fallen heroes rise clear and bright in the midst of smiling lawns and underneath the shades of peaceful evergreens and red-faced hollies.

Giving way to that atmosphere of solemnity and sadness which seems to hang over the burial grounds of the dead, I wandered aimlessly among the winding paths which intertwine upon the lawn, to mingle art with nature.

While thus engaged, the thought suddenly struck me there might be some one buried there who bore the same name as ourselves. I had not gone more than three steps farther when I deciphered the following inscription: "3674. Neil Nicholson, U. S. C. T." It seems singular that I should find this, which is probably the only gravestone in the cemetery bearing the same name. The leaves which I enclose are from the cemetery trees, and mother will probably be glad to preserve them.

On the day following I visited what is known as Lookout Mountain, which commands a view of the scene where the bloody battle of Missionary Ridge and Lookout occurred. The steep ascent is made by cable cars, which, were the cable to break, would clinch the track and hold fast.

Sixteen hundred feet below winds the majestic Tennessee river, forming the wonderful prodigy known as Moccasin Bend. It is in the exact form of an immense foot. The different positions of Generals Grant, Hooker and other chiefs on the memorable day of battle are all plainly discernible from this height, which, on a day which is clear, commands a view of seven surrounding



states. Appearances from this point are extremely deceptive. The Tennessee, which looks to be no more than 200 feet in width, measures, in reality, 1400 feet at the nearest point.

The scene is one of grandeur, and the historic associations which cling to it lend sublimity to the view.

There are many other things, a description of which might interest you, but I have already described at greater length than I intended.

I will return for a moment to my affairs. On the evening of my visit to Lookout Mountain, Brother Smith informed me that it was his desire that I should start at 8:10 p. m. for the state of Mississippi, where, as you know, my brother John is laboring. I had no hand in the matter of choosing a field of labor, but I am fully contented with the result. Mississippi is progressing better than any other conference in the mission.

I reached my destination, McComb City, about 5 o'clock in the evening and hired a conveyance to the house of one Brother Reid. We found that he had moved six miles further on. We attempted the journey, but, meeting with a slight mishap, decided to return to McComb for the night. The next morning I met Brother Reid returning to his former residence. He directed me to the house of one Brother Ward, where I am penning this letter. My health is good and I feel well in the Gospel.

On the 6th we walked twenty miles to the home of a Brother Collins, where we expected to find Brother Rencher and John. I was overjoyed at the prospect of seeing John, and was greatly disappointed that he did not arrive. We returned on Friday to the home of Brother Ward.

We held a meeting yesterday (Sunday) at the home of a Brother Crane, and I tried to lay down the Gospel for ten minutes. I touched upon the universal blessings and responsibilities attending the restoration of the Gospel, and then dwelt upon the powers of the Holy Ghost.

John will probably be here this afternoon. Time seems to pass very slowly. When I have the blessed privilege of seeing him, you can depend upon me to write, for I can realize something of how much you are interested in his welfare. I think I shall have the privilege of traveling with John for a few months. We shall probably go to Copiah county, which is a new field.

Though I have been harassed with doubts and perplexities, I now feel as if I had reached a calm sea and look forward to my labors with pleasure.

Give my love to mother. There is no reason to be worried about me in the least. I shall certainly have a good companion in John. I trust that you will be pleased to learn that circumstances have turned out as they have.

Elders Walker and Blackwell have just arrived. We were not expecting them. Brother Walker and I will start for Collins' on Wednesday, where we expect to find John and Elder Haycock. Elder Walker is now enjoying excellent health and takes the greatest pleasure in his missionary labors.

Park and Boulder county (Colo.) people are protesting against the wholesale waste of timber on government land.

*Written for this Paper.*

## ANAA AND ITS PEOPLE.

TEMARIE ANAA, Nov. 14, 1893.

Supposing, or at least hoping, that a few lines would be of interest to you and your many readers, I take pleasure in writing you as to our labors. People as a rule have little conception of the peculiar customs, habits and occupations of this branch of the House of Israel.

It is many years since this people first heard the Gospel, and comparatively few have heeded its teachings. When the Elders first landed here on the fourth day of May, 1845, Anaa was a flourishing island of some 8,000 inhabitants, the most of whom were of the hard-working class. Deep trenches were thrown up and two cultivated which answered for flour. In fact they accomplished many tasks that the people of this day and generation dare not attempt. Since the introduction of flour, clothing and liquor by the wholesale, they have ceased manufacturing their own cloth, stopped cultivating taro and other vegetation, and adopted foreign grain for sustenance. This has not agreed with them, or God has been displeased with their actions. The result is Anaa has now a population of not more than four hundred.

At one time there were nine cities, while now there are but six, and these are full of empty dwellings and places where houses have been.

What has become of the people? Who can tell? are questions almost unanswerable, but one thing is true, their offspring has decreased. The majority of the people drink heavily and the men not only habituate themselves to the evil, but women are likewise equally prone to drunkenness and dissipation. When a community continually indulges in this kind of work, any sensible man can foresee their future condition, but who can offer them an acceptable remedy? We present the Gospel. Do they receive it? Very few. Still the salvation of every soul is important to God.

There are three religious denominations here, one of which held its conference in this city three weeks ago. At that date the people had a great feast, killing twenty-nine pigs and baking that many sacks of flour. Of course liquor was not distributed among them as meat and bread. But it was nevertheless obtained. When night dawned many were "top heavy" and these made a great deal of noise during the darkness, but never molested us, therefore, we cannot complain.

During the past three months nine baptisms were made. This makes us rejoice and we feel like pressing onward and upward. As a rule our people are sober, good men and women, who seek to obey the Gospel and comply with our teachings.

At the October conference held at Tunhora, Saints from the surrounding islands and the following Elders were in attendance, President Joseph W. Damron, W. A. Seegmiller, Thomas Jones, Charles J. Carson and Thomas L. Woodbury. The report for the past six months showed forty-five baptisms and good prospects for the future. The conference lasted three days. All of the brethren expressed themselves

as feeling well and deeply interested in the work. The meeting adjourned for six months to the island of Kanehi.

President Damron has left for Hikuern and Brothers Jones and Larsen are at Tukapoto. These islands have been opened for pearl diving and many people have flocked there. From latest reports there were 1800 people at Hikuern and more coming every day.

This is the wet or rainy season. One day the wind will blow and water pour down in torrents while the next day will probably be calm and so warm you are hardly able to endure it. This kind of weather is unhealthy, causing the natives to continually complain. The missionaries appear to stand it better than the natives.

The chief occupation of the native is manufacturing copra from the coconut. Perhaps the process would be interesting to you.

When I was a boy we were taught that coconut trees were too high for men to climb and monkeys were sent up in their stead. It is not true here, and I don't believe there is a tree too tall for these people to ascend. If the tree is perpendicular the natives tie some coconut leaves together, making a figure eight of them; putting both feet through the ciphers he ascends the tree in a scientific manner, holding by his hands and drawing his feet under, or placing them close to his hands; he then holds by his feet, straightens his body and repeats the process. If the tree be on an angle or slanting he walks up on all fours. The nut is encompassed by a tough, fibrous husk about an inch thick, which is used for the manufacture of ropes, fuel, etc. The husk is torn asunder by a man thrusting it upon a pointed stick and prying it from the nut. When this process is completed the nut is broken in half and contents dried by the sun. When dry the meat is shaken from the shell and sacked up ready for shipping. Thousands of tons are made here annually.

The coconut is the most useful tree known. People build houses complete with the wood, husks and leaves. The nut is eaten by man and beast. The top of the tree is tender and when cooked resembles cabbage. The husk is extensively used for manufacturing harness, mattresses, etc., besides making the strongest of rope, and the leaves are good for making baskets, roofs, mats, hats, and a dozen other useful articles.

I will close by asking the reader a question. Can you show me a tree and its fruit that a man, his family and animals can subsist on? Is there another tree that you can build ships and houses with, manufacture your clothing, ropes, mats, baskets and beds, and, last of all, give unto man so delightful a beverage on a warm day, as the milk from a young coconut?

THOMAS L. WOODBURY.

While cleaning out a pantry at Leadville, Colo., Molly McNulty, a domestic, tasted the contents of each old bottle she came to, finally taking a mouthful of carbolic acid. Her mouth and throat were horribly burned, and it was thought for a time that she could not recover, but prompt medical aid brought her through. She is young and did not know the meaning of a skull and crossbones.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., Jan. 15.—A frightful railroad accident occurred at Austin creek bridge, on the North Pacific railroad, between Duncan's Mills and Cazadero. An engine, with eight men on board, was crossing a bridge last evening when the bridge gave way and the engine crashed down a distance of forty feet into the stream below. The stream was greatly swelled by heavy rains and all the men drowned excepting Conductor Brown, who preserved his life by jumping.

FOUNTAIN CITY, Ind., Jan. 15.—Rev. Benjamin Baldwin, a Methodist minister, now in Troy, O., has confessed to the murder, three years ago, of William Henshaw, killed while returning home from an evening call on a young lady of whom the minister was a suitor. It is asserted that the father of the girl favored the minister's suit, and with him concocted the plan to murder the young man.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—A duel with pistols was fought today between Dr. Roewer and Herr Delacroix, a military outfitter. The doctor killed Delacroix and surrendered to the police.

ROME, Jan. 16.—Most sensational news is received from Carrara. The inhabitants were terrified by the sound of heavy firing in the hills near Tirano, where a band of six hundred, to a thousand anarchists were reported fighting a pitched battle with a force of infantry and gendarmes, sent against them.

It is believed the loss of life is great as the infantry, according to the report, has been firing volley after volley at the anarchists. The latter are said to have taken a strong position behind the rocks in the hills and to make a desperate resistance.

It is reported finally that they were defeated and fled, leaving the dead and wounded on the field.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 16.—Governor Fishback has received information of a reign of terror which exists among the colored people of the town Black Rock. Black Rock is the center of a large manufacturing and lumber district and, owing to the present financial stringency, a number of men are out of employment. Among them are a number of lawless characters who have organized for the purpose of driving all negroes out of town. They have succeeded in intimidating many factory owners. So far they have discharged all negroes in their employ.

Last Friday night the following notice was posted in a public place: "All negroes must leave the town inside of ten days or take what follows, and all who have houses rented to them must fire them or we will fire the houses inside of ten days. Negroes, don't let this slip your mind." This was followed by verbal and written notices to mill and factory men that they must discharge every negro in their employ or their property will be burned. The mills and factories are guarded and the streets patrolled by men armed with Winchester. The other side claim they have outside help and serious trouble seems imminent. The colored

population, numbering about 300, are completely cowed. About one-third have left and others will go if the mill should follow the advice of the white-caps.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The daughter of the condemned anarchist Vaillant has disappeared. It is believed she has been kidnapped by some would-be guardian.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 17.—A crowd of 2,000 men collected outside Turner hall last night to take vengeance on the A. P. A. lecturer, J. V. McNamara, the ex-priest of Rome. The speaker appeared on the platform with a rifle and revolver, stating that there was murder in the air. After the lecture he and his wife, both armed, entered a carriage. Some one threw a stone and McNamara fired into the crowd and a running fight for several blocks, in which many shots were exchanged, ensued. They finally reached the hotel in safety.

DANVILLE, Pa., Jan. 17.—Five masked outlaws made a raid on the postoffice at an early hour this morning. A policeman saw a masked man crouching in the doorway and drew a revolver, but before he could fire the stranger slipped around the corner. The policeman gave alarm and in a few minutes was reinforced by two other officers. They ran to the postoffice in time to meet a mysterious stranger emerging from the door, followed by a companion. They blew the whistle and commenced firing at the police, who dodged behind lamp posts and returned the fire. Ten shots were exchanged, when the robbers were reinforced by three more men, every one well armed, and a continuous round of firing commenced. Numerous citizens appeared armed with weapons of every description, and the firing became so warm that the robbers concluded to retreat to the river bank. Van Gilder, who led the pursuers, suddenly threw up his hands and fell, shot through the lungs. About the same time two robbers fell. Their comrades grabbed them, and, during the momentary halt of the pursuers, managed to reach Susquehanna river. A row boat was secured and the three outlaws, after laying their three wounded companions at the bottom of the boat, commenced sculling in the direction of the Northumberland side.

The pursuers were now a force of a hundred infuriated men. They secured boats and an exciting chase commenced, revolvers and rifles cracking at every turn, but no one was hit. The outlaws succeeded in reaching the opposite shore before the, foremost boat was half way across, and when the pursuers touched land the robbers had reached the mountains.

In the event of their being surprised another desperate battle will occur. The sheriff declares he will bring back the slayers of Van Gilder, dead or alive.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The Dutch steamer, Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, arrived this morning and reports a succession of gales and tremendous seas. On Sunday last during the storm of northwest gales she sighted

what was supposed to be the American fishing schooner, Maggie E. Wells, of Gloucester, Mass., in a sinking condition and with the boats stove. In response to signals for assistance, Chief Officer J. Meyers, Second Boat-swain Eriqhart, Carpenter A. J. Oudyn, Steerage Steward A. Boas, Quartermaster F. G. Eichhorn, Seaman A. Vanleet and Seaman A. Vanderweilt volunteered to man a boat to rescue the crew of the sinking vessel numbering about 14. When the boat neared the unfortunate vessel, it capsized in a squall and all perished except Vanderweilt. Another crew volunteered, but the captain decided it was too hazardous and decided to wait till the gale had subsided. The steamer kept in the neighborhood, but in the heavy squall and snowstorm lost sight of the schooner and was thereafter unable to find any trace of her. It is believed she foundered with all on board.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The steamer China arrived this morning from Hong Kong and Yokohama. She brings an account of the appalling accident at Kingpo a month ago, resulting in the death of between two and three thousand women and children at the annual theatrical performance in honor of the gods, being given in a temple. About four hundred people were present, smoking and drinking tea. A boy threw a lighted cigarette into a heap of straw at the foot of the stair case leading to the upper story, where women and children were. The stair was quickly ablaze and there was a rush to escape. Many were trampled to death. Others were killed by jumping from the windows. The whole building was soon ablaze and those unable to escape were burned alive.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The steamer China brings advices from Singapore. Harold M. Sewall, of Maine, formerly United States consul general at Samoa, and wife, who were married in San Francisco six months ago and are on their honeymoon trip around the world, took passage at Minila for Singapore on the steamer Normandy. On December 6 in the China sea, the steamer was wrecked. Sewall and wife were the only passengers in the mate's boat who with a part of the crew finally landed on an island, drenched and shoeless, after drifting about all night and suffering intensely. They were cared for by the natives and later the controller of Rio, a Dutch settlement, sent the government's steamer and took them to Singapore.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 18.—A gang of five robbers, supposed to be the same men who robbed the fast train on the Burlington road here a week ago held up a Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs train, at Roy's branch two miles north of this city early this morning. The holdup was on the same spot where last September a gang undertook to hold up a train but found that the railroad officials had information of the fact and had made up a dummy train loaded with officers, the result of which was that two robbers were killed in the fight that ensued. Last night's robbery was conducted in an unusual way. A torpedo was exploded under

the train and a red light swung before it. When the train stopped the engineer and fireman were covered with revolvers and marched back to the express car, a part of the gang in the meanwhile guarding the rest of the train and firing occasional shots with a warning to the passengers not to put their heads out of the windows. When demanded the express messenger opened the car door and while one of the robbers covered the engineer and fireman, the express messenger and baggage man with revolvers, making them stand in a line with hands up inside the car, others went through the safe. This work completed, the trainmen were marched to the middle of the train and the robbers disappeared in the willows beside the track. The train was brought back to this city and the authorities notified. No attempt was made to rob the passengers or mail car. The express messenger says the robbers got nothing to speak of as there was very little in the way of money or valuables in the safe.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—In the case of H. H. Porter against ex-Senator D. M. Sabin, Minnesota, the jury this morning came into court and reported a verdict, giving Porter something over \$100,000 damages in the dispute growing out of their business relations. Sabin's lawyer asked to have the jury polled. This was done and two of the jurors declared it not their verdict. They were sent back to the jury room, but later they came in saying they could not agree and were discharged.

APPLETON, Wis., Jan. 18.—Major Sims, an A. P. A. lecturer, was mobbed at Kaukauna last night. The meeting was broken up by a mob of two thousand collected outside, who stoned the building. Sims and a party of guards barricaded the doors and resisted the assaults of the mob. The sheriff was sent for by Mayor Reuter, who also telegraphed for the militia, which Governor Peck refused to send, unless asked for by the sheriff. The sheriff partly dispersed the mob, and with the help of local officers escorted Sims to his boarding place. The mob followed, throwing stones. Sims was knocked senseless by a stone, but the officers fought the mob off and got him safely to the lodgings, when the crowd dispersed. Sims was escorted to the train this morning by men armed with Winchesters and left for Ashland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—The Senate, in executive session, today made public the rejection of Hon. W. B. Hornblower to be associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States, and J. Scott Harrison to be surveyor of customs at Kansas City, Mo., and also the following confirmations: S. A. Merritt, chief Justice of the Supreme court of the Territory of Utah; A. C. Curtin, associate justice of the supreme court of Oklahoma.

Receivers of public moneys—Frank Mills, Evanston, Wyo.; Frank Harris, at Salt Lake City, Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—A special from Birmingham, Ala., says a posse has been organized by Sheriff Dexter of Blocton. He had a terrible battle at Goethe, ten miles from Pratt city, early this morning, with four of a gang of seven convicts who escaped from

the Tennessee Coal and Iron company's stockades at Pratt City last night. Sheriff Dexter was killed and Jim Davis, one of the convicts, fatally wounded. Two other convicts were captured. The posse is in pursuit of the rest. The convicts had procured a lot of dynamite with which they blew down the iron gates to the mines and kept the guards at bay. One cartridge struck near Guard Patton and exploding inflicted fatal wounds. The convicts also used two shotguns and a pistol mysteriously secured, to advantage.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 19.—General Master Workman Sovereign was seen by an Associated Press representative here tonight regarding the proposed injunction proceedings against Secretary Carlisle.

"It may be a good deal like a mouse tackling a lion," he said, "but we are going to do it."

A petition praying for an injunction to restrain Secretary Carlisle of the United States treasury from issuing bonds in the sum of \$50,000,000, or in any other amount, Sovereign said, would be drawn up here by Judge Cole, sworn to by Sovereign and sent to Washington, to be filed in the United States circuit court of the District of Columbia the first of next week.

Tonight Sovereign sent a dispatch to Senator Allen of Nebraska, asking him to make an argument in the case before the court in Washington.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—A special to the *Republic* from Dallas, Tex., says: This morning a cyclone, attended with thunder and lightning and rain, traversed Dallas and East Dallas, demolishing or damaging over one hundred buildings and killing Royal Seate, an orphan boy. A son of J. Mixter, sleeping with Seate, was seriously injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The worst snowstorm for twenty years is reported from points in the northern part of the state. At Redding the snow is drifting badly, causing a number of accidents. The river is rising rapidly, and the low lying country is threatened with inundation.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—[Copyrighted by the Associated Press.]—A comparatively insignificant riot near Friedrichsrain Thursday morning has been magnified, owing to the brutality of the police, into an important affair, which will probably be brought up in the reichstag and lead to a very bitter debate. The socialists, and even the better class of workmen, are greatly excited at the apparently cruel manner in which the meeting at Lip's brewery was dispersed by the police, who, moreover, are accused of perfidy in a ruse said to have been employed in order to convert what was originally a legal into an illegal meeting.

According to the law, people intending to hold a public meeting must notify the police twenty-four hours previous to the time fixed for the assembly, and a written permit to hold it must be shown the policemen in charge of the meeting. In this case, due notice was given and the permit issued, but Rodrian, an anarchist metal worker, to whom the permit was given, was arrested on his way to the meeting with the permit in his pocket.

As no permit could be shown at the meeting, the unemployed gathered

there were ordered to disperse. The people began to leave the hall quickly, but the police pressed on them without warrant, and a stubborn resistance was soon raised. The police, mounted and on foot, beat the crowd with the flat of their sabers and clubs, and the workmen finally broke and fled, followed by the police, clubbing them furiously, and attacking innocent pedestrians and spectators, continuing the onslaught unreasonably long, and actually following people into their houses, beating them.

The people finally barricaded their houses and fled to the cellars to escape police brutality. Men and women, old and young, were equally subject to the fierce onslaught of the police. Many were beaten until they sunk helpless to the ground.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 21.—Thomas Holmes Tod, whose sentence for killing Patsy Desmond in Ogden, Utah, expired but a few months ago, today shot Antonio Vandett in a quarrel over a woman. One shot entered Vandett's face, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

Tod was sent up from Ogden on June 30, 1890, five years for killing Pat Desmond, the charge being voluntary manslaughter. He was pardoned by Governor West on September 27, 1893.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Jan. 21.—A dynamite bomb, charged with enough dynamite to blow up a block of buildings, was found in the office of the townsite board yesterday. It was a piece of lead pipe, three feet long. A party of newspaper men took the deadly instrument to the suburbs of the town and built a fire over it. It exploded, tearing a hole in the ground big enough to bury a horse, and the shock was felt for miles. It is believed the bomb was intended for Governor Renfrew and School Land Commissioner Blincoe, as it was found in close proximity to the executive buildings.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 21.—Rev. De Witt Talmage, at the close of his sermon at the tabernacle tonight, announced that he intend to resign, his resignation to go into effect on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his taking charge of the tabernacle. No intimation had been given by Dr. Talmage, and so the announcement was a surprise to the congregation.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 22.—Advice from Monett, Mo., are to the effect that a negro rapist was burned at the stake near Verona last evening.

This is doubtless the outcome of the crime reported in the dispatches last night from Aurora, Mo., which is near Verona.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The President today sent to the Senate the nomination of W. H. Peckham, New York, to be associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the place for which Hornblower was rejected. Peckham is president of the State Bar association and an "anti Snapper."

The report comes from Lander, Wyoming, of a very rich pocket in the Burr mine at Lewiston. About forty tons of rock have been taken out which will run \$500 to \$5000 per ton. This is the richest pocket ever discovered in the Burr. Development work will be pushed all winter and the ore milled in the spring.

## AMONG THE CHOCTAWS.

Crossing the hills southeast of Manard, we journeyed to Garfield, now a lone ranch, the store and town having been moved to Bragge, a railroad station on the Iron Mountain. Elders Hooper, Jeppson and Jensen accompanied their Salt Lake visitor part of the way on his southern trip, the latter two to bring the team back from Smith's, where we expected to meet Brother S. G. Mabry from Briartown. Our kind friend Uncle Hendricks furnished us the little blue horses, and by courtesy of Mr. Anderson we obtained a wagon.

For some distance we traveled through bottom land and finally climbed a rough hill about one hundred feet high, all the time winding through the dense woods. On the hill we crossed an almost level plateau covered with the various kinds of hardwood native to the sunny south for at least eight miles—a wilderness, undisturbed by hill or prairie and hardly a human being. Vegetation grows everywhere, scarcely a spot of land, a rock or place where trees, grass and moss do not grow.

We have now crossed the plateau and are descending along the hillside and on the bottom land we cross Green Leaf, a stream which in high water season becomes a small river, now almost dry. On the bottom lands and near the streams grows the beautiful sycamore tree, distinguished by its white bark and its height, as this famous beauty reaches above ordinary trees of the country. On the lowland is found a great variety of underbrush and shrubbery. In the summer may be found the dewberry, blackberry, raspberry, mayberry and other wild fruits, grapes in abundance, and in the fall a variety of tree fruits, such as cherry, plum, persimmons, pecan, hickory and walnut and many kinds of acorns. Among these groves hogs get their living from the mass that falls from the trees, and on the roots of vegetation. Here and there is a small farm made by the Indians, by clearing away the underbrush and young timber, allowing the large trees to stand—notched around, those mammoth oaks remain as monuments of what had once been a forest.

We did not stop at Garfield. The changed condition shed an unwelcome influence over the place. Our old infidel friends, Messrs. Cookston and Madden, merchants, have moved away and Mrs. DeArman recently died, the only occupants now being a family of white renters.

A gradual ascent, climbing a hill, and again we are rolling across another timbered plateau. After several miles travel we commence to descend by way of a rocky gulch, and following a stream for some distance, we are at Linder's. About a mile and a half from the pretty, clear Illinois river, and just below a rugged bluff on the rocky bank of a stream, in an enclosure well shaded by native cedars and walnut trees and the creeping vines of honeysuckle and ivy as green as spring, is the cosy little home of our friends the Linder family.

Word was sent out, and soon after our arrival the renters on the farm assembled and we held an evening meeting. The Linder farms, like many

others on the bottom land, are separate by several miles from any others.

More like spring than the 28th of December, the sun rose in splendor. The air was warm, and as we again climbed the mountain, viewing the verdure of grass and trees, the cedars and moss, and listening to the singing of birds, warmed through by the balmy atmosphere, we almost forgot we were celebrating the holidays of 1898. Once again on this elevated plateau, we see far in the distance a continuation of just such rolling young mountains and valleys—a river, a small stream, a level tract of land, a valley with its rich fertile farms, an abrupt cliff, a low mountain, a plain. Descending from our elevated road we drink at the Sulphur Springs on the Webber's Falls and the Tabiquah road, and are soon amid the immense forests of the Arkansas bottoms.

The Iron Mountain is a branch of the Missouri Pacific railroad, connecting Arkansas and Kansas. Following along the river they pass our friend Smith's, about three miles above Webber's Falls. Mr. Smith is a white Cherokee, who does not speak a word of English, while his good little dark-skinned Indian wife is well educated in the English language and attends to all the business. Owning over 200 acres of cultivated land, these Cherokee landlords have several families of white renters working for them.

Opening their house to the Elders, the people assemble and these kind Indians, like many others, assist in placing before the people the everlasting Gospel. It seems almost providential—the openings that are being made in this territory for white people who have not had opportunities elsewhere. It will be remembered that Arkansas has passed laws prohibiting the preaching of the Gospel in their land, and many Missourians and others, not otherwise instructed in the plan of salvation, listen to the Elders of Israel in the land of the Lamanites.

Brother S. G. Mabry met us at Smith's. We parted with our brethren and proceeded southward. The Arkansas river is fully a half mile wide when the water is up. We forded it near the falls—simply a ripple in the water. On the north side is Illinois station and on the south Webber Falls.

Uncle Seab's young mule team being good travelers, by the time the sun was hiding behind the western forest we greeted our friends at our Briartown Indian house.

Along the Arkansas river bottoms may be seen a specimen of the poor suffering ignorant humanity, mainly from that state, which for fear of her people becoming contaminated have prohibited the Mormon Elders from preaching in that country. In this extensive cotton and corn growing country may be seen some of the poorest and most miserable wretches on earth, dwelling as they do in poor tenement log huts. Whole families may be seen sick. Men, women and children work in the field, dragging a sack under their arm in the dead of winter. These poor half-clad human beings are picking cotton, at scarcely a living price. All through the country are these poor white renters. They travel from place to place, rent a farm, make a crop of corn,

load up and off again. Whole families are born on the road. Meeting a wagonload of these emigrants, as they may justly be called, we ask them where they came from and where they are going. "We-uns came from Arkansas, and we-uns gwyne to Texas;" and so they go, poor exiles! While standing at Sulphur Springs, Chickasaw nation, on the road to and from these places, the writer's feelings were moved with compassion on seeing a poor widow with several children, all the way from a grown daughter to an infant, the wagon drawn by a pair of ponies heavily laden, driven by a small boy. The remainder of the family were dragging themselves through the mud—half clad, their sunken faces showing the signs of poverty and sickness.

Briartown is built on a sandy elevation on the Canadian river where it is the dividing line between the Cherokee and Choctaw nation. A mile and a half from the river and the same distance from the postoffice, where the business part of the town is, on a round hill among the orchard trees, is the home of Brother S. G. Mabry; a double log house with a shed room and porch on one side, nicely whitewashed and neat and clean—this is our southern Cherokee home. During our brief stay, including New Year's day, we held several meetings.

A mile and a half drive brings us through the bottom land to the north fork of the Canadian river, ferried across and passing through Whitefield, a Choctaw town, we are soon out on the open prairie. In our one horse buggy, kindly furnished by our Mabry Saints, we are rolled over a vast, unoccupied country, now in the woods, crossing a hill, through a stream and over the bottom lands, next lost on the prairie. In this unsurveyed country people make roads to suit their convenience; and not knowing just where we are going, we often get lost. Finding our way again, we cross a sandy hillside and come to Enterprise, another small town. In this nation people locate in towns more than is the case in Cherokee country.

North of here is Younger Bend on the river, a place where the notorious Younger brothers held forth during the period of their depredations throughout the country. About twelve miles up the river is Standing Rock, a remarkable monument of ancient or early settlers' life in this country. In the middle of the river stands a rock fully eighty feet high with almost perpendicular sides; by aid of a glass peculiar and quaint inscriptions can be seen fifty feet above the water, seemingly painted on with some kind of cement paint. The river bed must have been washed much deeper since these inscriptions were placed here, presumably by Spaniards.

Leaving Enterprise we are directed across the prairie to our friends about a mile distant. Meeting two men well mounted on fine American horses, we inquired for Mr. Enoch Flack. Believing us to be insurance agents, deputy marshals or something beside Gospel message carriers, after a moment's hesitation one of these distinguished colored gentlemen answered: "I am that man, what do you want?" "We are Mormon Elders, and having heard of your courtesy to our

Elders we did not want to pass by without calling upon you." "Drive up to the house," Mr. Flack said kindly; "make yourselves comfortable. The boys will take care of your horse, I will be back soon."

Between two rugged bluffs, where two low mountains come near together, to the north among the timber, the south opening out on a beautiful prairie, is a model southern home. On an elevation surrounded by a neat lumber fence, is a double frame house, a porch the full length of the building; and overlooking the prairie, also follows an opening between the two main structures leading back to the wing on the north. The well and smoke-house to the rear. The old-fashioned ashes leach and a partition fence are between the house and a seven-acre orchard, while to the east is the garden patch. A little to the west of the house across a narrow street or lane, is a model barn, its cotton bin, corn cribs, haylofts and cotton seed and grain departments. No halters for the horses and mules, the condition of which shows kind treatment and good care; each has an individual stall, separated by sliding lattice doors, where the stock have their freedom. Wagons stand under shed; boxes are bolted with ropes and pulley; the well and water-troughs, feed racks, fence and stock yards, all express plainness than word, that people who have been well trained live here. Agreeable to the custom of the sunny south, the sitting room, parlor and bedroom are all in one. Two rooms of this kind constitute the family room and visitors' apartments. At the end of the porch is a washing bench, and on a hook suspended from the porch ceiling by ropes is a cedar bucket with fresh water, and on a rack a clean towel. A huge oak fire is made on the hearth and the visitors are made comfortable in their cosy room. On a pole near the well, with a rope attached, is an engine bell. Supper time arrives—the bell rings—we are ushered into the dining room just back of the family apartment.

Mrs. Flack, part Creek Indian, having served her time, became an accomplished cook for a southern planter's home. Being provided with all the necessities, we were seated to a sumptuous repast. Before the war our colored friend, Mr. Flack, now about fifty years old, was the property of a distinguished Choctaw family. Thirty years ago he commenced for himself with 50 cents. Today he is worth \$50,000. On his 950 acres of cultivated land they make homes for thirty-six white renters and families.

Offering his services and dining room, a meeting was arranged for our return.

A twenty-five miles' ride over a continuation of just such country as in the fifteen Choctaw miles just described, except more mountainous, as the Choctaw country is rough and broken, we descend the hillside and follow Mathilda creek down a way, and pass between two mountains, reaching the Massey settlement. Beyond the creek which flows towards the Canadian, the mountains in the southeast rise to considerable height for this country. North and extending south to Gaines creek is a high bald hill. To the foot and

extending westward is the prairie. Following eastward where the open country is lost in the woods, at the foot of a little frame cottage, like other homes of the Elders in this country. Grandma Griffiths' house showed marks of refinement—separate apartments, papered walls, painted wood-work and ceiling, everything inside and out neat and clean. Surrounding this commodious cottage and in keeping with its neatness is the barn, the garden patch, orchard and farm, leach, mill and smoke house. Before the war Elder Higginson, who recently died in Santaquin, Utah, and Elder Cook, in their journeyings southwest from their Cherokee home on Grand river, were kindly entertained by two Methodist friends. Mr. Massey of this family had his ankle crushed. The Elders took the case in hand and in a short time, through administration, their friend was as sound as ever. Mr. and Mrs. Massey being very much interested in the Gospel, would have joined the Church, but the Choctaws became alarmed lest their people should be injured by Mormon teachings, and invited the Elders to leave. About five years ago while Elders Haslam and Barber were meandering their way eastward in the Choctaw nation, they met a Mrs. Hendrickson. This lady informed the Elders that her mother was a believer in Mormonism, and, she directing them, they traveled sixty miles and found Mrs. Massey. (Mr. Massey died a short time after the Elders were driven from their home, a sincere believer in the Gospel.) Some months later the two women, Mrs. Hendrickson and her again widowed mother, our Choctaw Grandma Griffiths, met at Cache, the daughter's house, and were baptized.

Yours in the Gospel,  
ANDREW KIMBALL.

#### CHOCTAW CONFERENCE.

Conference commenced with fast meeting on Thursday, January 4th, at the house of Grandma Griffiths, Massey settlement, Choctaw nation. Children and all participated in the fast, and the Spirit of the Lord was enjoyed. Testimonies were numerous. Brother Nolley, a sufferer for many years with a wind (a swelling in the throat), had been healed by the power of God. His wife also had been miraculously healed of a long standing ailment in her head. Sister Wilkerson had been troubled with the chills all her life, was now well and strong. Grandma Griffiths, seventy years of age, and after a life with the Indian customs of coffee and tobacco and excessive eating of hog meat, lives the Word of Wisdom strictly, following the example of her "Brother Mormons," as she calls the Elders. She is pure and innocent as a child and is greatly blessed with the gift of prophecy. Their Choctaw sister, Grandma, as every one calls her, is loved by all. She must surely have nothing but righteous desires, for she realizes the fulfillment of almost every request. Her son, opposed to our people, sold his mother some property joining hers, and on this she managed to get a family of Saints, only just settled before our arrival.

Thursday evening Priests James

Nolley and his son were ordained Elders, the former placed in charge of the branch and the latter the Sunday School. After our organization was completed, Grandma related having told a nephew about a year before that she saw a church established on her place. At that time she was a lone Saint in the surrounding country.

Friday opened up like a beautiful spring morning. After our morning service, in which several spoke, there were general instructions given by Elder Harper and myself. At 12 o'clock we returned to a beautiful spot of ground between the two houses where Grandma, according to her previous impressions, this morning designated the spot for the building of a meeting house. I laid the cornerstone of our prospective meeting house, and kneeling on it, and encircled by the Saints, the spot was dedicated to the Lord. Songs of praise and expressions of gratitude were mingled with prophetic declarations concerning the growth and development of the mission.

Previous to our evening meeting Mrs. Hendrickson, daughter of our esteemed veteran, arrived, having traveled over sixty miles to get to her mother while her "Brother Mormons" were there, fulfilling another expressed wish of Grandma.

Through the comforting influence of the Holy Spirit the Choctaw conference was a spiritual success, and will no doubt result in a great amount of good to the Indian Territory mission. Our next October conference will be held here, when we hope to dedicate to the Lord another meeting house.

Respectfully,  
ANDREW KIMBALL.

*Written for this Paper.*

#### A GREAT COAL FIELD.

RED CANYON, Wyo. Jan. 15, 1894.—The coalfield of Almy, if considered from a commercial point of view, when in full working order is one of the leading industries of the Bear River valley and finds employment for some six hundred workmen, in addition to a large number of persons outside the mining camps, who are more or less dependent on this business center for a livelihood.

The mineral lies on the east side of the valley and runs north and south from No. 5, a distance of eight miles and eastward about five miles, which gives an area of about 25,000 acres of what is generally considered our best coal. From the experiments made in different parts of the measure it is questionable whether the coal on the north side of the limit above named can be classified as good marketable coal; although it can be used for common if not for general purposes.

The overlying measures are about 7-20 feet thick and they are of a loose fragmentary nature, and contain no solid formation suitable for building purposes, but the underlying measures, in close proximity to the coal, contain a fine thin measure of clay of superior quality and it is to this clay the agent must look as the principal cause of the gradual upheaval of the floor of the entries and rooms of the mines.

The mines are opened from the surface on the side of the hills by means of open drifts, levels or slopes, and the



mineral is got on the Sillar and Stall principle. The angle of inclination varies much—being greater at the south than at the north limit, say from 2 degrees n. to 20 degree s., and the center of the best coal is at No. 5 section and onward thence to the eastern limit.

Within the marginal limits above described we have an average workable seam of about 12 feet thick, which is slightly interstratified with "bastard fire clay" and a common dark slate-shale clay, neither of which can be used for public good, and both make much against the interest of the work and more or less deteriorate the marketable value of the mineral. In consequence of this the thickness of the seam may be limited to ten feet of clean coal. Ten feet of clean coal with a specific gravity of 1.38 would give 15,192.52 tons per acre; less one-tenth an allowance made for loss in working and one-tenth for fine dust would leave a marketable quantity of 12,305.98 tons per acre, and if that product be multiplied by 25,600, it would equal the entire amount of 315,083,088 tons within the area of 40 square miles—the limit above stated.

It is generally considered that good screen coal is worth two-thirds the value of the best coal, and when the best and finer coals are sold in a mixed state, or in what is commonly understood as unscreened coal, a medium price is obtained. There are some seams that contain two or three different qualities of coal, which invariably cost a little more for separation than for clean coal only, of house, steam and forge.

The Almy coal seam gives off two gases from the measures it contains, namely methyle hydrid ( $H_4 C_2$ ) and carbonic dioxide ( $C. O_2$ ). The former is given off from the upper section and the latter from the lower section. In addition to these, carbonic oxide and ethylene are given off from an exploded charge of gunpowder. The latter is also given off from a squeeze or pressure, and is the most subtle gaseous fluid of the mine. Its density is 0.979 and it is always found near the floor of the mine. Where fine reposed coal and other loose combustible debris are stored away in the rooms and old workings the gas is sure to find an abiding place, and if not dislodged by a complete cleaning out of the waste material, there will be a fire as sure as there is a mine. This gas is one of the hydro-carbons ( $H_4 C_2$ ) and forms 4-6 per cent of coal gas, to which the gas is indebted for its great amount of luminosity. But it is not a supporter of combustion, and although it will explode or burn when brought in contact with a naked light, there is little or no danger of a large gas explosion in the mine by it. Gas explosions in mines arise from a combustion of methyle hydride and common air in the proportion of one of the former to eight or ten of the latter; and when the proportions are one of the former to fifteen of the latter the proportions are then beyond the explosive point, and still then fit to breathe. The ventilation is considered to be in a proper sanitary condition in the mine when the proportions are one of gas to thirty of air. More anon.

R. R. H.

P. S.—The C. P. order was counter-

manded and the mines resume work on the 25th inst. instead of the 11th. Twenty-three more workmen have gone from here—some to Castle Gate and the others to Colorado and Rock Springs, and two more for Scotland. All leave their families here.

### A LAND OF MYSTERY.

One of the most peculiar and interesting places on the American continent says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, is just being opened up. The section lies across the diagonal line that forms the southern boundary of the State of Nevada, spreading into California and reaching almost to the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. The old '49ers passed through this section during the California gold excitement. Many perished from thirst, and the remains of their wagons, such as the tires and other iron parts, may be found strewn about the valleys.

Near Resting Springs a man by the name of Lee has a ranch, an Indian wife and a family of eight children. Not far from there is what is believed to be the famous Gunsight mine. One of the pioneers, in passing through that section, picked up a piece of lead, almost pure, and made a sight for his gun with it.

It was so rich that when he told the story in civilization prospectors started out to locate it. The fact of the similarity of all the valleys led many astray and they perished from thirst. His description of the spot applied to so many spots that no one has ever been able to accurately locate the mine, but the present owners believe they have found it.

The valley adjoining that which is the route of the Nevada Southern is called Pahump. It is described by the *Denver Republican* as the principal one of them all for gold and silver and lead mines. Up in the valley, which is one of those dry, barrens and gulches between two perpendicular walls of rock, is the Mesquite stamp mill. On one side is the Keystone gold mines, from which \$90,000 has been extracted. Up at the head of the valley is the Montgomery gold district. Several miles above the mill is the Pahump springs, where a hardy pioneer has settled in a beautiful oasis and reared a family.

Those who have visited the family say that away off there, imprisoned by canyon walls and sandy deserts, is the most beautiful woman in the west. She is one of nature's queens, and her fame for beauty is spreading quite rapidly since grim civilization placed his foot on the Pahump valley.

The Pahump valley has not been noted for its civilization. A band of renegade Indians—a mixture of the Mjoaves, Chingwayras and Plutes, all of which inhabit that country—have settled in it. They once had a chief, and when he died his son was the candidate for chieftanship. The tribe did not want him and would not elect him, so they went without a head, but not for long. Tecopa stepped into the job and has since held it, and is looked up to as the chief. Chief Tecopa's attire consists of a plug hat and an old striped shirt. Once in a while he wears trousers, but very seldom.

When Mr. Blake went there Chief

Tecopa said that he owned all that country, and that his consent was necessary before any railroads could be built. His consent could be bought for a plug hat and a red striped shirt. These being promised over the pipe, Tecopa allowed the white chief to proceed with his railroad.

### SOCIAL AMENITIES.

AMERICAN FORK, Jan. 17. — The Old Folks' annual party came off in the Theater hall here today, (Jan. 17th) and, as usual, was a very creditable and pleasant affair. Dinner was served at noon, and judging from the quantity and quality of the good things provided, the rumor of hard times had better keep quiet and give us a rest, as everything necessary was up to its former standard of excellence.

After dinner the afternoon was spent in rendering an impromptu program of entertainment, consisting of speech-making, songs, recitations, and other means of amusement befitting the occasion. An interval in the proceedings was used for the purpose of distributing fruits, candies, cake and other good things, so that all might be made to feel as comfortable and happy as possible.

The committees and all concerned deserve the highest praise and commendation for their prompt and efficient services.

We were pleased to have with us our old time friends Geo. Goddard, William C. Dunbar, C. R. Savage and Nelson A. Empey, with their wives and friends, whose pleasing humor and comforting words lent variety and zest to the exercises of the hour. All passed off splendidly, and our old friends retired smiling all over, amid showers of kind wishes and fond congratulations.

A party in the evening, composed of committees, widows, missionaries' wives, our friends from Salt Lake and other worthy ones, concluded the exercises of the day. And thus another bright mark has been made on Time's vast record by the kind-hearted citizens of American Fork, of which they have great cause to be proud and thankful.

J. C.

### A SURPRISE ON THE BISHOP.

WOODLAND WARD, Summit county, Jan. 4, 1893.—The sisters of the Relief society, with their husbands, met at the home of Bishop Ephraim Lambert today to surprise him. They followed him home from fast meeting with their baskets of picnic. After dinner the rest of the day was spent in speeches, songs and recitations. After an enjoyable time all returned home, hoping to have many such good times. L. B.

The Nebo Salt company of Nephi has written the following letter, which is self-explanatory, to the local Mid-winter Fair committee:

"Your letter to hand and in reply will say that a space 2x4 will not hold us. We would, therefore, prefer to stay at home. If we cannot go to the Fair and be seen we do not go at all. We have the best salt and the best building stone in the world, and the idea of placing it in a space 2x4 is an insult to the industry."

## WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

Boulder, Colo., coal camps are shipping out more coal than ever before.

Confidence is expressed that Grand Junction, Colo., will be exporting oil before the close of 1894.

At Golden, Colo., Mrs. M. E. Harris of the Hotel La Veta fell heirless last week to \$80,000 in Pennsylvania.

Reports from Salida, Colo., confirm the finding of a tellurium vein near that town, in Chaffee county, which yields \$800 gold per ton.

Around Phoenix, Ariz., all the canals are running bank full and the prospect for big crops, it is said, was never brighter.

At Casper, Wyo., they haul oil from Salt creek in 8-horse teams for shipment of the East. A pipe line is being constructed.

The Crow Indians in Montana, north of the railroad at Billings, have commenced to raid the cattle herds, and the cowboys are arming and organizing for reprisals.

In Lander county, Nevada, the Big creek antimony mines have been bonded for \$35,000. The antimony vein is about fifty feet wide.

They are still surveying the boundary between Arizona and Mexico. It makes money circulate, says an exchange.

Grand Valley, Colo., farmers, by the purchase of the Grand Valley canal, increase the value of their ranches 50 per cent.

Snow has fallen on the mountains around the San Luis valley to unusual depth. Water for irrigation will be very plentiful this year, it is stated.

At Mount Vista, Colo., the Farmers' mill is about to be absorbed by the millers' combine. Stock is being sold there at \$15 on the \$100.

On A balance creek, Gunnison county, Colorado, Chester Mobley wrestled with a trapped mountain lion last week and barely escaped with his life.

Silver Plume, Colo., is amused by the visits of two large mountain lions which playfully prowled about the main street at night. Thus far they have done no damage.

Cotopaxi, a few miles above Canon City, Colo., has got a little boom on. A contract has been let for 500 tons a month of iron ore and 100 tons monthly of quartz.

Montrose, Colo., is becoming a great cattle shipping point. Last week it shipped to the eastern market twenty-five car loads containing 375 head of fat cattle.

From Greeley and Eaton, Colo., a party of enterprising colonists have gone to colonize rich potato lands north of Cheyenne. It means business for Wyoming.

Las Animas county, Colorado, through its *Chronicle*, proudly boasts that all the hills and valleys of Las Animas county are enlivened by moving herds of fat cattle.

At Franktown, Douglas county, Colorado, a pack of ten gaunt, hungry wolves were seen on the main street

early one morning. Wolves are very bold all over the state this winter.

Santa Fe enterprise manifests itself in an immense irrigation scheme proposed by a Chicago company, whereby the lands of the Santa Fe valley will all be placed under irrigation.

In Crook county, Wyoming, the skeleton of an Indian squaw was found hidden in the boughs of a large pine tree. The Indians formerly disposed of their dead by depositing them in trees.

San Diego, Cal., has solved the problem of idleness and furnishes work to every able-bodied man upon her streets. Those who refuse to work and continue to beg are promptly transferred to the chain gang.

At Reno, Nev., the hay shipments to California average 250 cars a month and 2,000 dairy cows are being fed at that point, besides about 20,000 sheep and 5,000 cattle. A scarcity of hay is anticipated in Nevada.

Hunters in the Yellowstone park have been captured by soldiers while killing elk on that reservation. Their horses and outfits were confiscated and they have been confined in the guard house at Fort Yellowstone.

A valuable saddle horse fell down the shaft of the American Nettle mine near Ouray last week, a distance of sixty feet, and was not killed. It then tumbled down thirty feet further and had to be shot to finish its existence.

The agricultural products of Nevada in 1893 were: Wheat, 190,151 bushels; barley, 280,179 bushels; potatoes, 305,189 bushels; hay, 285,978 tons; honey, 39,000 pounds; oats, 179,688 bushels. Wheat averaged 45 bushels to the acre.

Gloom begins to strike the cattle men of Bent county, Colorado. Their cattle are fat on last year's grass and fine sunny weather, but they wonder where the moisture is coming from to make early grass grow in the spring.

South Park ranchmen in the vicinity of Fairplay, Colo., are reveling in good markets for fat cattle in the New Balfour mines. Plenty of snow, lots of hay and sunshine are making the South Park people feel jolly.

At Fruita, in the Grand valley, Colo., the farmers raise seventy bushels of oats to the acre, then pasture the ground and raise sixty-five bushels of oats from volunteer growth the next year. Irrigation does it, adds an exchange.

Times will soon be booming, at least in the Potrero, very shortly, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*. The California Sugar Refinery, employing between 800 and 900 men, which has been idle for six weeks, has started up with a full force.

The San Luis valley, Colo., people feel sure the Rock Island road is coming in there by way of Trinidad from Liberal, Kan. The widening of the gauge of the Rio Grande over Veta pass is said to be a sign of a railroad contest.

The last of the 200 families of Hollanders who were imported into San Luis valley and swindled by real

estate sharks have left Alamosa for Orange City, Iowa. They had been swindled out of all they brought with them from Holland.

Early on Sunday morning a heavy windstorm occurred in Portland, Or., and vicinity, the wind reaching a velocity of fifty miles an hour. A number of chimneys and signs were blown down and windows broken, though no serious damage resulted.

A monster icicle, thirty feet high and four feet thick, has been frozen at Truckee by C. F. McGlashen, an editor, by training a spray of water to one point. The curious piece of ice is to be sent to the Midwinter Fair for exhibition.

The Grand Valley, Colo., between Red Cliff and Grand Junction, nearly every ranchman complains of having lost stock this winter by cattle thieves. There is a hot war going on between cattle and horse men and alleged stock thieves.

At Casper, Wyo., the asbestos industry has received encouragement by the closing of a contract by the McConnell Asbestos Mining company to sink a tunnel 200 feet deep into the asbestos vein. The shipping product from Casper will begin this year.

Don Pedro Simpson of Albuquerque reports the discovery at San Isidro, N. M., of a soda spring which petrifies every substance placed in it. He brought back with him oysters, rabbits, acorns, pine burrs and other articles all encrusted with stone.

At Durango, Colorado, one butcher paid \$20,000 in 1893 for hogs raised by La Plata county ranchmen. The same butcher says, while he pays more for Colorado fed pork than the Kansas article, he is obliged to import it by railroad.

Captain Ray of the Shoshone and Arapahoe agency near Fort Washakie, Wyo., is constructing with Indian labor an immense irrigation reservoir by means of a ditch from Little Wind river to a dry lake on high lands. It will be used to irrigate Indian lands.

Wages have been voluntarily raised at the Rudy-Anthraxite coal mine in Gunnison county, Colo., from 60 to 75 cents a ton. The miners are agreeably surprised. The company found that it pays better to employ experienced miners than to use cheaper labor.

John Smith, an Englishman, committed to the insane asylum at Stockton, Cal., labors under the delusion that he is being pursued by Piute Indians, who intend to burn him at the stake. He also imagines that he is to be butchered and sold for beef.

General G. Andrade of San Francisco and parties representing French and Scotch capitalists have gone to the mouth of the Colorado river for the purpose of selecting a place where they can locate a colony of French grape-growers and wine-makers of 1000 families.

The hatching of eggs at the state hatchery, says the Laramie (Wyo.) *Republican*, has commenced and quite a number of the little trout have already kicked out of their shells. Over 1,000,000 fish will be turned out, with which to stock the various streams in the state, during the present year.

The school children of San Francisco

are going to feed the hungry men at the park. Each school will take a contribution one day in the week and see that there is a good substantial luncheon ready at noon to feed the men who have been standing in line waiting for a chance to get work.

Five hundred elk and several herds of deer and antelope, followed by a pack of wolves, invaded Bonanza, Wyo., last week. The deep snow drove them out of the mountains where feed is covered up. They were so tame that people shot them down by wholesale.

In Fremont and Uinta counties Wyo., over 5,000 elk and as many antelope are said to have been recklessly slaughtered and shipped from Idaho to the eastern markets by "pot hunters." The extermination of game in Wyoming will soon be completed, adds an exchange.

Wyoming people have discovered a sure and deadly bait for wolves. Blood from slaughtered animals impregnated with strychnine while it is warm, and then allowed to coagulate, will attract wolves from a distance. They will eat the poisoned blood with avidity, while avoiding a poisoned carcass.

A ten-weeks-old infant died on Friday night, at Seattle, Wash., from chloroform, taken under most peculiar circumstances. The mother was suffering from neuralgia, and took a small vial of Chloroform to bed. During the night the child got hold of it and drank enough to kill itself.

At Gunnison, Colo., the Equal Suffrage league is very active. The ladies meet every Friday and discuss political economy, civil government and practical politics. The ladies throughout the state are manifesting an eager desire to prepare themselves for the ballot.

In Southern Nevada, not far from Death valley, the handsomest woman in the West has been discovered by a party of railroad surveyors. She is the daughter of an extensive ranch owner who has built his home far from all settlements and in an almost inaccessible valley, surrounded by deserts.

Jack Williams, an employe of the Capital Electric company, while fixing a wire at Sacramento, which had fouled an iron awning, came in contact with a live wire and had his hand terribly burned. He could not free himself, and two men had to pull him loose. It was some time before he regained consciousness.

Wyoming furnishes all the wonders this year, says the *Denver News*. The alkali or soda lakes near Casper, and the petroleum of that region makes excellent soap. A soap factory and an axle grease establishment will be established. This petroleum soap is said to be as yellow as gold and of excellent quality.

Two De Beque, Colo., citizens, while visiting a deserted cabin in the Blue-stone valley last week, found a dying burro and a young colt shut up in the cabin. The pair had taken refuge in the cabin during a storm and the door blew shut. The mother kept her offspring alive while dying itself of starvation.

Todd M. Pettigrew has been placed in the penitentiary of Wyoming to

begin a sentence of five years, having been convicted in the United States court at Cheyenne. He pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement of \$4,600 of the funds of the Sundance National bank of which he was cashier up to the time of its failure last summer.

Frank Armstrong, an actor, has been arrested at San Francisco on a warrant from Oakland charging him with grand larceny. The complainant is Anita Fallo, an actress. She alleges that while she and Armstrong were taking the leading parts in a play, Armstrong relieved her of a valuable diamond pin. In one act she said it became necessary for him to put his arms around her neck and embrace her affectionately. While doing this she says he embraced the opportunity to steal her pin. The diamond was found in an Oakland pawnshop, where Armstrong had left it as security for a loan.

John Schrader, John Felderman and Oscar Johnson, residents of Sterling county, Colo., have been arrested for the murder of one Nelson last spring. Nelson, at that time, just before his death, was charged by Johnson with shooting certain stock belonging to him. He was arrested and acquitted. Nelson that night went home, about twenty miles from Sterling, in high spirits over his recent acquittal. Next morning he was found hanging in his stable, with his knees on the ground, with all indications of having been there many hours. He left home early the evening before to visit a neighbor, having never reached the neighbor nor having again returned home.

An immense tumor was removed this week from Mrs. John Crow of this city, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*. The tumor, which was of the ovarian cystic order, weighed forty-eight and one-half pounds. It is said that it was the biggest affair of the kind in the medical annals of this coast, and the success that attended the operation makes it notable. She has five children, the youngest of whom is three years old. One of her children is a cripple and her husband has been afflicted with the loss of an eye. She was the support of the family until eight months ago, when the tumor had grown to such proportions that she could hardly move. She had become very thin. The tumor had displaced and injured the other organs. Since the removal of the tumor she has developed a great appetite. The doctor said she would have died in a month had the growth not been cut out.

Hereafter (says the Helena, Montana, *Independent*) juries in the district court will be specially instructed by the judges not to gamble on a verdict. The case in point is that of Ralph Wells vs Jacob Darby, in which the court has granted a motion for a new trial. The grounds were, so far as the secrets of the jury room are known, simply these: When the jury retired they found for plaintiff, and then set about agreeing on how much should be allowed. Eleven of the jurors wrote on slips of paper the amount they thought the plaintiff should get. The agreement was that these slips should be shaken up in a hat, and the first three drawn out should be averaged up,

and the average should be the verdict. The scheme was carried out; three slips were drawn from the hat, the amounts on them added together, the result divided by three and the quotient was the verdict. When these facts came to the knowledge of the losing side in the case a motion was made for a new trial, and on this showing of facts it was granted. It is the intention of the judges hereafter in instructing juries to warn them against referring any matter before them to the question of chance.

Mrs. John Rush, who resided at Fruitvale, Cal., died at her home in terrible agony a few days ago. The cause is a peculiar one and is exciting a good deal of interest among the local physicians. Mrs. Rush, a strong and healthy woman was using her sewing machine, when the needle caught one of her fingers and went into the flesh, causing a slight wound. A few hours later she was taken very ill, and kept growing worse, so a physician was sent for. But when he arrived Mrs. Rush was a victim of tetanus. In less than an hour after the accident she was in convulsions. The tetanus in her case took the form which is reported by the physicians as opisthotonos. After the first few convulsions the woman was in a distressing condition. The muscles in the arms, neck and body would contract until she bent backward like a bow, and then they would suddenly relax. This continued for a couple of hours. Nothing could be done to ease her suffering, and the convulsions continued for twelve hours. She passed away while in one of the convulsions. The case was a peculiar one in many respects. The wound on the finger was little more than a prick and did not pain at all when it was inflicted, and the physician arrived too late to stay the disease. Mrs. Rush died in terrible agony. The physicians who have looked into the case cannot account for the suddenness of the attack.

#### "HANDCART" INCIDENT.

In the *News* of the 12th inst., in a letter from John Crook, relating to Jonathan Clegg and family crossing the Plains in Captain Edward Martin's handcart company, in 1856, occurs the following:

"They were snowbound at Independence Rock and rationed to four pounds of flour per day commissary for 100 persons, and heard that fearful cry for bread."

The foregoing sentence is somewhat mixed. Martin's company was not snowbound at Independence Rock, but further eastward, on the North Platte, where the road left the river for the west; and again further westward, at Devil's Gate and at a ravine by the Sweetwater, three miles more or less on this side of Devil's Gate. The rations of flour came down to four ounces per head per day. The weather was very cold. Snow on the ground all the way from the Platte to this city. Independence Rock is a few miles beyond Devil's Gate and the Sweetwater bridge.

J. JACQUES.

Crested Butte, Colo., ladies are holding regular weekly schools of instruction to prepare themselves for the use of the ballot.

# THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

## SWEDEN.

Editor Otto Sporsen, publisher of the *Vexio-Bladet*, died at Vexio.

Dr. Erik Nystrom and wife, the two well-known missionaries, have departed for Algiers, Africa.

Mr. J. F. Hondius of Næs, has been engaged as a teacher in "Sloyd" by the government of the Oranje Free State in Africa.

C. J. Barell, the most prominent merchant in the city of Kalmar died at the age of 80 years. He leaves a very large fortune.

Per Ny, of Vestanede, Norderon celebrated his 102nd birthday. He is still in good health. Ny has lived during the reign of seven Swedish kings.

Swedish granite is undoubtedly the best granite to be found in Europe. The great markets for the Swedish granite industry are in Germany, Denmark and England.

Chief engineer Andree, the Swedish aeronaut, has decided to cross the Atlantic in a balloon some time next summer. Preparations are already being made for the construction of the giant airship.

The social position of a lady teacher in Sweden—be it as a governess or a school mistress—is a highly esteemed one. Daughters of higher officers in public service or otherwise belonging to the best Swedish families devote themselves to this noble calling.

Prince Oscar Bernadotte, the second son of King Oscar, has always been very religious. During the last months he has made it a custom to attend the meetings of the Salvation Army once every week. On that account he has been given the surname "The Salvation Prince."

Mr. O'Neil, the American consul to Stockholm, who arrived there some time ago, is taking lessons in Swedish. He has already made himself very popular among the merchants of Stockholm. Hon. W. W. Thomas, the minister of the U. S. has assisted him in every way possible in forming valuable acquaintances.

The Norwegian consular question will probably come up before the Swedish Riksdag which was opened Jan. 8, S. A. Hedin, the most prominent politician in Sweden, and the standard bearer of the Left, will argue the cause of Norway, but surely in vain, as the majority of the members of the congress and all the members of the senate are anti-Norwegians.

The journalist, who makes the most money in Sweden is Alfred Hedenstjerna, editor of the *Smalands-Posten*. The *Smalands-Posten*, although a mere local paper, has a very large circulation on account of the editor's humorous articles. Mr. Hedenstjerna, who is better known by his pseudonym of "Sigurd," may be properly styled the Mark Twain of Sweden.

The industrial paper *Norden* some time ago arranged a prize competition.

Three prizes were to be given to the persons, who could best answer—in a newspaper article—the following questions: "What means ought to be taken in order to get emigrants returning from America, able and willing to remain in Sweden." One of the winners of the contest is Dr. Hugo Joll, Minneapolis, Minn.

The greatest dramatic actress of Sweden is Else Jacobson, afterwards Mrs. Hvasser. She left the stage in 1888, but will probably again appear before the public. Mrs. Hvasser's parts amount to nearly a couple of hundred, the types she has created were of various kinds, and the greater number of splendid effect. Amongst classical pieces may be mentioned, Mary Stuart, Ophelia, Desdemona, Clara, the Marquise, of Villemers; etc.

The greatest length of Sweden 1,600 kilometers, (about 1000 miles) falls on a line, which in the north stretches a good way into the arctic zone, and in the south reaches below the northeastern extremity of Russia, while the greatest breadth about 250 miles, falls on that parallel on which Haparanda, the most northern town of Sweden, is situated. The whole circumference, exclusive of the many fjords, which run up into the land, is 2,860 miles.

The whole number of physicians in Sweden amounts to about 900, or one to 5,500 inhabitants. The proportion, however, varies considerably for different parts of the country. Most favored in this regard are, of course, such localities where the medical schools are situated, for instance Stockholm, where the proportion between the number of physicians and the number of inhabitants is as 1:1,400, and the provinces of Upsala and Malmö whilst the ratio in several other provinces varies between 1:10,000 and 1:11,000.

The woods in Sweden consist chiefly of pine and spruce, which grow throughout the entire kingdom, either as pure forest or mixed, and provide the great bulk of the timber export. The pine appears unmixed on the gravel hills and more extensive heaths; the spruce on moist clayey soil and on brush; the larch, which in suitable situations attains a good size, has, of late, been largely imported. The birch occurs either as pure forest or in company with pines, firs and aspens. The beech is found only in the utmost southern part of Sweden. The oak appears in groves and parks. The island Visingo has a large oak plantation of 1000 acres belonging to the state. The ask, elm, maple, lime and elder are not so very numerous. The aspen occurs over the entire country and gives a much sought for wood for the Sweden safety matches.

## NORWAY.

Gunnar Berg, the famous Norwegian painter, died at Berlin.

Four people were killed by large snow slides at Lofoten.

General Booth, of Salvation army fame, spent the holidays in Christiania.

An association for mutual benefit has been organized by the telegraph operators of Christiania.

More than one thousand cases of influenza were reported from Christiania the other day.

Colonel John Mellbye has been appointed major-general and chief of the Christianssand infantry.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson has left for Rome, where he will probably stay for some months.

The value of Norway's import from Sweden is estimated at \$5,000,000, while the export is about \$9,000,000.

Two thousand cases of influenza were reported from Christiania during the week December 24-31.

Five thousand francs in gold, which were deposited at the post office of Christiania some time ago have been stolen.

Jonas Lie's famous novel "Niobe," has been translated into German, and will soon be published by a Berlin book dealer.

The most northern railroad in the world is the Sulitelma Stock Company's railroad, which is running east from Bodo in Norway.

A Bjornson craze is reported from London. Lectures on Bjornson are being held, and several of his dramas are to be given at the theaters.

Matrimonial frequency is nearly as low in Norway as it is in Sweden. The number of marriages annually contracted per 1,000 inhabitants is about 6.84.

The most important articles of import are materials for spinning (principally cotton and wool), colonial produce minerals (coal and salt) and diverse industrial products.

At a low calculation founded on statistics of emigration the Norwegian population in the United States—counting the children born thereof in America—must be about 500,000 persons.

Editor Friele, who has been editor in chief of the Christiania *Morgenbladet* for 36½ years, severed his connection with the paper Jan. 1. His successor is Dr. Vogt, one of the assistant editors.

Crime seems to be decreasing in Norway, as in certain other countries, at all events as regard more criminal offenses. The annual number of committals for felony in 1893 3.60 per 10,000 inhabitants.

The government has refused to acknowledge the sale of the country-mansion Hafsund to an English syndicate, because such sale would give the syndicate full control of the land around the outlet of the Glommen river.

The higher education for boys and girls is differently organized in Norway. That of the boys is taken in hand by the State and is free of cost whereas the girls' education is a private undertaking. Private schools, however, sometimes obtain state and municipal grants.

J. Wolff, the Norwegian violinist, had recently the honor of appearing before Queen Victoria, who spoke very highly of his ability and presented him with a magnificent diamond stud after the performance. The King of Portugal has appointed Mr. Wolff a Knight of the Royal Order of Christ.

## DENMARK.

A. Thorsen Schovelin, the celebrated Danish landscape painter, is dead.

Five fishermen were drowned off Hanstholm the other day.

A new daily paper named Tiden (The Times) has been started in Copenhagen.

C. C. Molley, the famous leader of the Tivoli orchestra, died at Copenhagen.

Rev. Lars Kjelderup, one of the ablest preachers in Denmark, died at Copenhagen at the age of 84 years.

The Casino Theater at Copenhagen has been sold to Director P. Rasmussen. The price paid was 400,000 kroner.

The schooner Albert, Captain Peterson, from Kalmar, Sweden, was wrecked at Ravnegrundet. Several of the crew were drowned.

Miss Munch, a Danish lady teacher of Aarhus, is making a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where she will pray in the tomb of Jesus.

Large preparations are already being made for the celebration of the silver wedding of the Danish crown prince and crown princess, which will take place next summer.

Aarhus has the distinguished honor of being the first city in Denmark where, by mutual agreement between employers and employes, a general court of arbitration for all difficulties between the two has been established.

The first volume of the biography of Griffenfeld, the great Danish statesman, by A. D. Jorgensen, is out. Mr. Jorgensen has made exhaustive researches in preparing his work, and it bids fair to be of lasting value in the historical literature of Denmark.

Johannes Gelert, the Chicago sculptor, who is visiting in Denmark, was received by King Christian at a special audience at the Amalienborg castle, Copenhagen. His majesty conversed with Mr. Gelert for half an hour, and expressed himself very highly of the United States and its people.

Not until the age class 35-40 does Denmark show the same proportion of married men as Teutonic and Romanic Europe has, as a general rule. As to the women, the figures are still more unfavorable. The number of marriages annually contracted per 1000 inhabitants was 6.92 in 1892.

The Danish Prison society, the general aim of which is said to aid ex-convicts in different ways, have been in operation just 50 years. The first society was organized December 1, 1843. The total membership of the society is about 2,000.

About 80 ministers from North Slesvig, in convention assembled, elected three of their own numbers to go to Berlin and try to obtain permission from the Emperor of Germany to introduce two hours of Danish instruction in religion per week in the public schools of North Slesvig.

The rich brewer Jacobson, recently died at Copenhagen, donated the bulk of his fortune to the Danish Academy of Science. The interest on this donation will amount to 2,200,000 crowns (\$594,000) a year, a sum almost unheard of in Denmark. All the money will be used for scientific purposes. It seems that Mr. Jacobson, although dead, can give the American multi-millionaire

Rockefeller both cards and spades as to the donation business and still come out victorious.

## THE SITUATION AT ALMY.

RED CANYON, Uinta, Wyo., Jan. 19. —The right to guess still exists or continues at Almy, and many theories are still floating in the air with regard to the Almy situation.

On Tuesday, the 18th inst., all the workmen belonging to the No. 6 C. P. mine, who had any money to draw off the company after their store bill was paid, were paid up in full, and were given to understand that their services would not be required in future, and the store credit was closed against all such persons.

Again, we hear that one mine will reopen and resume full work after this month is out. And again, we learn that when the No. 7 U. P. re-opens, only a small number of the old hands will be taken back to the mine.

Now, Mr. Editor, as the right of public opinion still exists, allow me to prod to the depth of this disease, in the hope that the true cause may be found.

The U. P. has imposed an additional advance on the freight of fifty cents per ton from Almy to Ogden, and a further claim is made on the C. P. that they pay all the wages of the workmen employed by the U. P. between Almy and Evanston who are engaged in the freight or employed on the track. We believe that this last demand has not yet been accepted and are inclined to think that it forms one part of the trouble. But we are satisfied that there is something else behind the screen. Let us draw aside the veil, that we may see the object clear.

What about this half dollar extra on the freight? Who is to pay it? Will the C. P. hand over to the U. P. \$200 per day out of their own purse, or will they not rather hand it over by reducing the workmen's wages. Let us pause for the answer till February 1.

Well, Mr. Editor, we thought that the shutting down of the Union Pacific No. 7 mine was bad enough on the workmen of Almy, but to be branded with the "incendiary stamp" is rather more than was expected, and we think a little more than they deserve. Is there anything done by the late Union Pacific workmen that is to be a bar to their re-engagement at the Almy mine? We do not know of any act they have committed to justify such a step, and we hope that no such step will be taken. But the whisper is loud enough to catch our ear, that all workmen who have taken part in the different committees, such as petitioning the Union Pacific company, first, to give every workman a free pass to other mining centers; second, to leave a sufficient number of loaded cars with coals to set the families of the workmen through the winter; second, to grant a supply of provisions to aid the families while their bread-winners are from them hunting work. We have always understood that a gentleman who is identified with a business firm is ready to welcome an honorable committee to canvass wrong and establish right, and thereby keep the business steady-going; but in this case it seems otherwise.

But is there not something else in the distance? Let us see; a reduction will be needed on the working cost of

the mine when reopened, and perhaps these men might not feel inclined to accept it and to prevent trouble it may suit the U. P. to prefer a darker colored class of workmen who would work for less money.

R. R. H.

## OBITUARY NOTES.

JOHN JACKLIN.

At Mill Creek, Salt Lake county, Utah, John Jacklin died of old age January 13th, 1894. He was born August 6th, 1819, at Whaddon, Cambridgeshire, England, where he embraced the Gospel and was baptized June 11, 1846.

Brother Jacklin spent a great deal of his time in preaching the Gospel in his native land previous to emigrating to Utah in 1875. He was a kind and loving husband and father, and died a faithful Latter-day Saint. He leaves a wife and five children, two of whom are in England.

The funeral services were held at the Mill Creek ward house January 15th. The speakers were Bishops James C. Hamilton and John Neff and Elders John Cook Skidmore and O. P. Lemmon. [Com.]

*Millennial Star* please copy.

JAMES HAWKINS.

Elder James Hawkins, who died at Huntsville, Utah, Jan. 15, 1894, was the son of John and Elizabeth Kenyon Hawkins, born March 17, 1818, in Hudsonville, Yorkshire, England; joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in August, 1839; labored as presiding Elder in the Stockport branch, and emigrated to Nauvoo in April, 1846; he came from there to Utah in the year 1847, in the Jeddediah M. Grant's company; in the year 1850 was called on a mission in company with Elder George Q. Cannon and others to go to the Sandwich Islands, they being the first sent. He returned in 1855 and was recalled in 1857, but was confronted by Johnson's army and had to return. He was called again in 1869, and returned in 1874. He was one of the first settlers in Huntsville and acted as secretary in the Sunday school for a number of years. He took a lively interest in all the organizations and in the building up of the Kingdom of God as long as his health would permit, and he was faithful unto the end, leaving his wife and many relations and friends to mourn his loss. —[Com.]

ANNA K. SMOOT.

Provo, Jan. 21, 1894. —After an illness of five months, Sister Anna K. Smoot, wife of President A. O. Smoot, and president of the Primary Associations of Utah county, died on the 20th inst.

Deceased was born on the 13th of December, 1833, in the southern part of Norway, in the district of Onsu, near the town of Fredrickstad; her parents were well-to-do farmer folk, and had five other children. They were conscientious Lutherans and their daughter was brought up in that faith. As a child she was remarkably industrious, and at the age of twelve had become an expert in weaving and many other branches of industry, as well as skilled in the fine needle work considered essential in a gentleman's education. Mentally she kept pace with the activity of her hands, and was especially zealous in religious studies. At an age when most girls are considered children she stood at the head of a class of ninety young ladies who were preparing themselves for church members. Even at that time the strong practical common sense that has been one of her marked characteristics through life enabled her to see the inconsistency of her parents' faith.

It was in the summer of 1859 that she first heard the Gospel preached. The advent of the Elders caused great exulta-



ment and the lady went to hear them preach partly out of curiosity and partly with the firm belief that she could refute their doctrine and convince them of their errors.

At the close of the services, which agitated her strangely, she had a talk with the presiding officer, Brother Dorius. He was able to show her that in all things it was like the doctrine of Christ, and while greatly troubled, she was too true and noble a spirit to deny the truth. In answer to prayer and by the grace of God she received the truth and was baptized on the 27th of April, 1853.

For the two years and a half that she remained in Norway, she was subject to the greatest trials that can be conceived—summoned before magistrates, beaten and abused by her parents, stoned and reviled in the streets. She is one of those who literally gave up home, country, parents, bright prospects, friends and treasure dearest to a good woman's heart, for the truth's sake.

In the summer of 1854, with her brother, Nels Arnereson, his wife and two children, she left Norway for the land of America; their ultimate destination being Salt Lake City. After a journey of great hardships, during which her brother's wife and children died, they arrived at the "City of the Saints." Here she and her brother separated, and after being engaged in different kinds of work she was at last employed in the family of A. O. Smoot, where she was loved and respected by the entire family, and afterward married Brother Smoot. She became the mother of seven children, four girls and three boys, all of whom are members of the Church, and at present all residing in Provo City.

Sister Smoot has worked in many departments of the Church, as teacher and in the Relief society. From 1883 to 1884 she acted as counselor to the Stake president of the Primaries, Zina Y. Williams, having been called to that position from the local presidency, where she had served from the first organization, a matter of six years. At a reorganization in 1884, Anna K. Smoot was set apart as Stake superintendent and for ten years she and her two counselors have worked in this capacity without change. One of the latest efforts that marked her ability and originality was the crystal globe with its silver fittings and onyx table that contained one grain of sand from each member of the associations, and was exhibited at the World's Fair, and is to be placed in the Salt Lake Temple on its return. In all her duties as either wife or mother, she was exemplary, and she died as she had lived, honored and respected. Her children were all present with her at the last, and her last words were "Peace, peace be with you all."

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, at the Stake Tabernacle. The present intention is that the Primary children shall take a very prominent part at the funeral, and although it is dead of winter, they will each contribute a flower to the decorations, as a tribute of love.—[Com.]

#### EDMUND ELLSWORTH

Departed this life at Show Low, Apache county, Arizona, Dec. 29, 1893, of heart failure, after an illness of six weeks.

His life and history having been closely identified with that of the Church, a short sketch taken from his journal will perhaps be interesting.

"I, Edmund Ellsworth, am the son of Jonathan and Sarah Ellsworth, and was born July 1st, 1819, in Paris, Oneida county, New York. At the time of my birth my parents owned and occupied the whole tract of land upon which is now built the village of Paris. My father's origin I know but little of, any farther than that his father was an American and fought under General Washing-

ton in several battles. At the time of my birth my father was away rafting lumber down the St. Lawrence river, and while absent he died with yellow fever.

"My mother married Abram Hendrickson.

"When I was 19 years old I went down the Mississippi river to work. In the winter of 1839-40 I received a letter from my mother, stating that herself and family had joined the Church called Latter-day Saints. I immediately repaired home in the hope of delivering my mother from this supposed delusion. I took all pains to collect evidence against this people, but instead of obtaining anything against them I found much in their favor. When I arrived home I learned the truth of the Gospel, and in February, 1841, I was baptized by Luman Heath. The next September I started for Nauvoo, in company with Marcellus Bates and wife, where I arrived October 7th, and joined the Elders' quorum. I went immediately to work on the Temple quarry, where I worked the most of the winter. On the 10th of July, 1842, I married Elizabeth, eldest child of President Young. I was re-baptized after my arrival in Nauvoo by the Prophet Joseph Smith, also reconfirmed by him. In August I was ordained a Seventy under the hands of President Jos. Young.

"In the spring of 1844 I was called with about twenty others to pioneer and explore the Rocky mountains, but was recalled to go to the state of New York, in which place I labored until the death of the Prophet.

"I was present at the meeting where the mantle of Joseph fell upon Brigham Young with its power and spirit.

"President Young told us that the Temple must be built. We went to work as one in poverty. We watched, we worked, we prayed. When the Fourth quorum of Seventies was organized I was one of them. In the winter of 1848 we crossed the river en route for the mountains. When at Garden Grove, I was sent back to Nauvoo with a span of horses and carriage to trade them for oxen and wagon. President Young sent for many things needed in camp in case I could get them. I was greatly blessed in obtaining everything he sent for, and brought his wife Harriet Cook to the camp. This was at Winter Quarters. As winter set in I was sent in charge of Presidents Young and Kimball's cattle over 100 miles up the river to a man by the name of Lathrop, who took charge of the stock. I was one of the four men who started the first brass band in the Church; the names of the others were William Pitt, James Smithies and James Standing.

"In the early spring I was called to go with the pioneers to the Rocky mountains. We were thoroughly instructed to humble ourselves and go as men of God, that the blessings of the Lord might attend us. By the time we reached the upper crossing of the Platte the stream had swollen so that we were obliged to make a ferry boat. Before we were all over, the emigrants for Oregon began to arrive. President Young appointed ten of us to remain and ferry them over, promising us that we should share equally with those who went ahead to the valley. We arrived in the valley on the 12th of October.

"I was connected with General Wells in quelling the Indian troubles in Provo valley and was wounded in a battle with them. In the fall of this year our eldest daughter, Charlotte, was burned to death. In the spring of 1854 I was called on a mission to England, where I labored with a prayerful heart, and was released to return home in the spring of 1856. I received a letter from President Young requiring me to take charge of the first handcart company across the plains. We arrived in Salt Lake City on the 26th of

September, with as few deaths as usual with wagons.

"Soon after my arrival I was elected alderman in the city council and major of the 2nd battalion of Infantry, Nauvoo Legion, which offices I held, both civil and military, until I moved to Heber county in 1866.

"In 1880 I moved two of my families to Show Low, Apache county, Arizona. In December, 1885, I was arrested for polygamy, taken to Prescott and bound in \$2,000 bonds to appear at the next June term of court to answer to the charge. June 1st found me at Prescott. Court sat with Judge Howard on the bench. My counsel advised me to plead guilty to the third count of the indictment—unlawful cohabitation. This I did and was sentenced to pay \$300 within twenty-four hours or go to Yuma prison for sixty days. The latter I did. I found Yuma the hottest place I ever was in. My health was very poor, yet God by His Spirit was with me. On the 1st of August I was released, went to Mesa and found two of my sons in waiting to take me home, where we arrived in safety. In 1886 I moved to Mesa City."

Brother Ellsworth moved back to Show Low in 1892. He attended the dedication of the great Temple at Salt Lake City in 1893. He leaves a numerous posterity behind, being the father of forty-two children, thirty-two of whom are now living, seventeen boys and fifteen girls; also eighty-seven grandchildren and twelve great-grandchildren.

M. J. WEST.

## THE DEAD.

Peaceful be their Rest.

ANDERSON.—In Salt Lake City, January 19, of pneumonia, Maud Lucille, daughter of James and Eliza Anderson; aged 1 year and 14 days.

CROWTHER.—In Salt Lake City, January 21st, of general debility, Sarah Dugard, widow of the late George H. Crowther, in the 83rd year of her age.

Logan Journal, please copy.

COON.—At Pleasant Green Ward, Jan. 15, 1894, of old age, Elizabeth Yarbrough Coon, wife of the late Abraham Coon. Deceased was born in Tennessee, Dec. 22, 1806. She died as she had lived a faithful Latter-day Saint.

ADAMS.—At Salt Lake City, January 22nd, Ada Adams, daughter of T. H. and Mary Robinson, and wife of Joseph S. Adams. Deceased was a faithful Latter-day Saint and a true wife and mother. She leaves a husband and five children to mourn her death.

BRUNT.—On Sunday, Jan. 14, 1894, at Holy Cross hospital of this city, of emphysema and the shock following the operation, Wm. John Brunt, aged 21 years, 4 months and 24 days. He was the son of George and Elizabeth Brunt, of Idaho Falls, Idaho. Funeral services were held at the residence of W. J. Burnett, No. 227 1st street, at 2 p. m., Tuesday, Jan. 16.

WALKER.—At Lewistown, Fremont county, Idaho, January 16, 1894, Diadama Walker, wife of Welby H. Walker, aged 29 years. Six days previously the deceased gave birth to a child which died one day after birth.

She was a kind wife, a loving mother and a faithful Latter-day Saint. She leaves a husband and four small children and many relatives and friends to mourn her departure.

WILLIAMS.—At Samaria, Idaho, Monday, Jan. 8, of liver complaint and general debility, Mary, wife of William W. Williams. Deceased was born June 16, 1832, in South Wales, where she joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints while in her youth. With her husband she emigrated to the United States in 1854 and to Utah in 1861.

Her husband has been known by many as a stone mason on both Salt Lake and Logan temples, while she was respected and honored by all her acquaintances for her devotion to the needy and suffering. Sixty well-laden vehicles forming the funeral cortege on a cold winter's day gave evidence of the general respect felt for her. She was the mother of twelve children, five of whom, with numerous grand children, survive her.

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## THE POWER OF FAITH.

*Discourse Delivered at the Sixty-fourth Semi-Annual Conference, of the Church, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday Afternoon, October 8th, 1893, by*

**PREST. WILFORD WOODRUFF.**

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

I have never attended a conference since I have been a member of this Church—now nearly sixty years—at which I have refused, when called upon by the proper authority and the Spirit of God, to speak and to bear my testimony according to the light that I had in me, and I disliked to pass over this conference without saying something. I have been in poor condition for public speaking, having had a severe cold upon my lungs during the past week, which has prevented me from doing almost any kind of business.

I have been deeply interested in the testimonies of the servants of God who have addressed us during this conference. They have laid before us many great truths. My mind rests upon the subject of faith. Faith is the first principle of the Gospel. What is faith? Paul, in writing to the Hebrews, undertakes to explain it. He says that "faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen;" and to prove this he goes on to tell what different men accomplished through faith. (See xi chap. of Hebrews.) I look upon faith as one of the most important principles that God ever revealed to man. Here we have four temples in these mountains, and hundreds of people are laboring in them. Who for? Both for the living and the dead. Why do they labor for the dead? Have they ever seen the resurrection of the dead? No, except by vision or revelation. But they have faith in it, and as an evidence of that faith they perform this work. They look forward to the resurrection and eternal judgment, to the celestial kingdom and the great blessings which God has revealed for the salvation and exaltation of the children of men. They do this by faith, and it is by this power that they have accomplished what they have during the last sixty years. By faith this tabernacle has been built, these temples have been reared, and these people have been gathered from the nations of the earth. Thousands of Elders have been called, not from colleges, but from the various occupations of life, and sent forth into the world to preach the Gospel without money and without price. Now for many years they have gone forth and preached this Gospel. Men have listened to them,

and some spirit or power has convinced them that the testimony which these Elders have borne was true. These humble men of God have gone forth and said: "The fullness of the everlasting Gospel has been revealed by the administration of angels; the Lord has raised up prophets and inspired men; He has organized the Church on the earth as it was in the days of Jesus Christ and the Apostles; we have brought you this Gospel; hearken to it, and we promise you, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, if you will receive our testimony, repent of your sins, go down into the water and be baptized for the remission of your sins, you shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost, that shall bear record and witness unto you that what we say is true." What has been the result of this? Thousands have believed that testimony and proved that it was true. These Elders labored by faith; they traveled by faith; they worked by faith. It was faith that sustained them all the way through. They traveled without purse and scrip, and through their faith the God of heaven fed and clothed them, and opened the way before them. This has been the case now for sixty years. And many people believed the testimony of these simple men. They repented of their sins, were baptized for the remission of them, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; they received that Holy Ghost, and it bore testimony to them of the truths of the Gospel.

Brethren and sisters, it is by faith that you are here today, gathered from the nations of the earth. By that power you have been sustained, until you have accomplished these things that are now before you in your history. We ought to look at these things as they are. We ought to have faith, not only in what is past but in what is to come. It is by faith that we look forward to the resurrection of the dead. Our forefathers are in the spirit world. They died without the Gospel. They never saw the face of a prophet or an apostle. They laid down their bodies, and their spirits went into the spirit world. There they have listened to the Gospel of Christ. Jesus taught the Gospel in the spirit world while His body lay in the tomb. Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith and those Elders of Israel who have been martyred and who have died for the word of God and testimony of Jesus have gone to preach this Gospel there. Spirits in prison have received their testimony. The prison doors have been opened. These spirits will come forth in the morning of the resurrection, and they will receive these blessings and glories, the same as if they had heard and received the Gospel in the flesh. And these Latter-day Saints have built these temples and gone to

work in them with just as much assurance of the truth of these things as though it had been sounded in their ears by the trump of the archangel of God. They have had this faith, and they will not be disappointed.

That is the condition the Latter-day Saints are in today. As to opposition, we may expect that, because the arch-enemy has labored against the work of God in all ages of the world. But we have reason to rejoice and to be thankful to our Heavenly Father that we are as well as we are today before Him. I want the Latter-day Saints to bear in mind that the ancient patriarchs and prophets spoke as they were moved upon by the Holy Ghost, and they spoke the truth. The Lord has said just what He meant, and meant what He said. The word of the Lord will never fall unfulfilled. If you want to know what is coming to pass, read the revelations of God in the Bible, in the Book of Mormon and in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants. The revelations of the Lord through the Prophet Joseph Smith are glorious revelations. What the Lord promised in the commencement of this work has been fulfilled to the very letter up to the present. So it will continue. We should lay these things to heart.

There has been a good deal said with regard to our temporal affairs. That is all right. What the brethren have said concerning our temporal condition is of importance to us. I still am of the opinion that inasmuch as Zion is going to be built up on the earth, it is the mind and will of God that we should do something for ourselves. We ought to cultivate the earth. We bought not to wait for the world to come and plant and dig our potatoes, or plant and harvest our wheat, or to build railroads and carry them on. The Presidency of the Church have shouldered a very heavy load connected with this sugar factory. Why should we not make sugar? Utah sends a very great amount every year out of the Territory for sugar. This should not be. The soil is here and the talent is here to raise beets and to make sugar. Why should not the Latter-day Saints do this and keep their money at home? Is there any sin in this? Not at all; the more of these things we would do, the better, I think, the Lord would be pleased with us. I know there has been quite a feeling one way or another, because we have burdened ourselves with these labors. But it is our duty to try to get the Latter-day Saints to cultivate the earth and to produce what they eat and drink and what they wear. We have tried to do this. It is true, it cost a great deal to establish the sugar plant, and the Church had to shoulder a great measure of responsibility in connection with it,

in order to carry it out. I do not think we have done wrong in that. When I go before my Father in heaven I am willing to bear my part of the responsibility, because if there is anything on earth that I was ever moved upon by the Spirit to do it was to unite in that enterprise with my brethren. I believe it is our duty to manufacture what we use, as far as we can, at home. We refer to these temporal things because they are and always will be connected with us.

I feel to rejoice myself that we are as well off as we are. There has never been a period when we have been any better off than we are today. I look back to the days when we came here. We found a barren desert. The man that led us here was Brigham Young. He was a prophet, seer and revelator. He was never destitute of revelation from the day that I first knew him until his body was laid in the tomb. He was a great man—a man of God. We see the result of his work here. He was our architect, so to speak. He fulfilled his mission in a great and wonderful manner, and when he laid his body down he went to mingle with his brethren and the Gods.

The Gospel of Christ is true. The Zion of God is true. We are here in fulfillment of the revelations and visions of the ancient patriarchs and prophets. Read Isaiah, Jeremiah and the other prophets, and see what they said. We came here by the revelations of God. Many of the brethren felt it hard to leave our beautiful Nauvoo and to go to the mountains. Had we not done this, some of the revelations of God would have fallen unfulfilled. I say to the Latter-day Saints, have faith. Let us have faith in the promises and revelations of God. Do you comprehend what is manifest in the earth today? The seeds of destruction are everywhere. The judgments of God are beginning to go forth. But who acknowledges the hand of God in these things? I rejoice that the cloud of darkness is being lifted from the eyes of our countrymen in regard to the Latter-day Saints, and that they are manifesting kindness towards us. Speaking of our visit East, I confess it was marvelous in my eyes to see how different these things are today to what they have been in the past. They begin to see that the people in the mountains of Israel are white men, and that they have some talent. I thank God for these things. I thank Him for the kindness we have received at the hands of the friends of our nation. My prayer to God is that His blessings may rest upon our nation and upon the leaders thereof, and that the spirit of liberty, of law, of righteousness and of truth may rest upon all American citizens and everybody that dwells under this great government. It is one of the greatest governments God ever raised upon the earth. What has it been raised up for? That in the midst of it the Lord might establish His Zion and His work.

Brethren and sisters, let us be true and faithful to our duties and to our God. Let us look forward to the exaltation and the blessings that God has in store for those who keep His commandments. Every man will be judged according to the deeds done in the body. There are laws celestial, laws terrestrial, and laws telestial. We speak of the celestial glory and of the heavenly hosts. Who are the heavenly hosts? They are those who have tabernacled on this earth, been

faithful to God, and passed behind the veil. And they are interested in the welfare of the inhabitants of the earth. They are interested in the salvation of the human family. They have labored for it in the flesh; they do so today in the spirit world. These are the people we look to by faith. We are here upon a mission. We are trying to fulfil that mission. I hope we may be true and faithful to it.

I am thankful before the Lord for the blessings that I have enjoyed in this conference and for the testimonies I have heard from these Apostles. They speak as men having authority, inspired by the Spirit of God, and they speak the truth. Many of our friends that have labored with us have passed away. We ourselves shall pass away in our time. I may say that if it had not been for the prayers of these thousands of Latter-day Saints, I today should have been mingling with my brethren in the spirit world. I know that I have been preserved by the prayers of my brethren and sisters, and I am still with you. I feel very weak, and hardly qualified to magnify my calling as an Apostle, as the leader of the people of Israel; in fact, no man is, only as moved upon by the power of God. What little time I may stay here I hope my heart will not be set on the riches of this world, but on doing the will of God and uniting with my brethren in bearing off the great work and responsibility resting upon us. If we will do this, all will be right. When we get the other side of the veil, we shall know something. We now work by faith. We have the evidence of things not seen. The resurrection, the eternal judgment, the celestial kingdom, and the great blessings that God has given in the holy anointings and endowment in the temples, are all for the future, and they will be fulfilled, for they are eternal truths. We will never while in the flesh, with this veil over us, fully comprehend that which lies before us in the world to come. It will pay any man to serve God and to keep His commandments the few days he lives upon the earth. With regard to our position before we came here, I will say that we dwelt with the Father and with the Son, as expressed in the hymn, "O my Father," that has been sung here. That hymn is a revelation, though it was given unto us by a woman—Sister Snow. There are a great many sisters have the spirit of revelation. There is no reason why they should not be inspired as well as men. We dwell in the presence of God before we came here, and we have been sent here upon a mission, and I do not want to live any longer myself than I can magnify that calling. What benefit is it to any man to dwell here and to miss the object for which he was sent, even eternal life? Therefore, it does not pay any man to sin. When a man sins it is because he yields to the enemy, not because the devil has power over him irrespective of his agency. The devil is laboring for the destruction of the human family. But the Gospel is sent into the world to save them.

Brethren and sisters, God bless you. I am glad to meet with you and to have a little time to speak to you. I hope and trust we may be true and faithful to the end of our days, that we may be satisfied when we get through with our work; that our hearts may not be set upon anything that perisheth, but that we may do what we can to build up Zion

and bring forth salvation to mankind as far as we have the opportunity while we dwell in the flesh. God bless us and guide us all in all our work, for Jesus' sake. Amen.

*Written for this Paper.*

### CAPITOL KITCHENS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1894.—Congress wants new kitchens. A committee of the House has been appointed to investigate the matter, and the members are by no means satisfied with the dark rooms and old-fashioned cooking utensils with which the basement of that part of the Capitol is furnished. The restaurants of Congress do as big a business as any high-toned eating houses in the United States. Nearly a thousand people are fed daily at the tables of the House restaurant, and fully five hundred have their stomachs tickled by the appetizing viands dished up in the restaurant of the Senate. The Senate of the United States recently put in new kitchens, and there is no club house in the world that has a better culinary apparatus. Our greatest statesmen are more particular as to their bills of fare than they are as to the bills before Congress. They want all the latest frills in the fashion of their dishes, and they use everything that modern invention can supply to help them in their cooking. I have spent some time this week in sampling the good things of the restaurants and have made a study of the Senate kitchen. The latter cannot but be interesting to the women of the United States. They are away down under the ground. You go through winding stairways into the subbasement of the Capitol. You take a Sabbath day's journey through gloomy corridors, and you finally find yourself in a suite of bright rooms lighted entirely from the top, and floored, walled and ceiled with the cleanest of white tiles. These rooms are vaulted. They are the kitchens, storerooms and bakeries of the Senate and they form one of the busiest parts of the Capitol building. It takes about thirty employees to run them. You see white-aproned, white-capped men everywhere, and there are cooks and dish washers, oyster shuckers and bakers, making up a corps large enough to run a big summer hotel. The main room of the kitchen proper is 15 feet wide by 100 feet long. It contains two ranges, each big enough to roast an ox, and it has patent steamers and baking machines here and there about it. In one corner is the biggest soup pot in Washington. It will hold about two bushels of liquid and it is the size of the largest apple butter kettle. It is made of the brightest of red copper and it is used for keeping the stock for the making of the soup. Nickel-plated steam pipes run through it and the liquid is always hot. A little further over there is a copper pot of about half this size, heated in the same way, in which the cranberry sauce and apple sauce which is eaten by these Senators is cooked, and near this is a patent turkey roaster. It would make your mouth water to know just how good the turkeys cooked by this process are. They are roasted by steam, and the roaster is a double iron box about as big as the average dry goods box, within the walls of which steam is conducted by nickel-plated pipes, thoroughly roasting the mallard ducks and the twenty-pound turkeys which are laid away within it.

Another feature of this kitchen is the grill. It is a gridiron so large that you could lay the largest sheep upon it and broil it. This rests over a bed of red-hot charcoal, and the fire is such that the steak or chop can be well done in five minutes. This grill is kept going about six hours a day, and the juicy meat which comes from it has made most of the gray matter which you will find in the alleged brains of the Congressional Record. The chief cook presides over the ranges. He gets \$100 a month as wages, and his cooking stoves are large enough for a Long Branch hotel. The main range is six feet wide and twelve feet long, and a curious thing about it to me is the holes in the top and the stove lids. These last are made of rings of metal, one inside of the other, so that you can make the opening over the coals as big around as a saucer or as large as a dishpan. Over the stove there is a great iron awning, above which is a ventilator, so that the smell of the cooking is drawn off into the open air, and in this vast kitchen where there are dozens of turkeys and all sorts of vegetables over the fire there is not as much smell as you will find in the rooms of a young married couple who are doing light housekeeping. Right under the range there are hot caverns for roasting, and one range is devoted entirely to the roasting of turkey and game. The bakery of the establishment is a great iron safe, as large as the vault of an ordinary bank. This is presided over by a baker, and every roll and loaf eaten in the Senate restaurant is baked in this safe. In the center of the room there are tables of zinc kept hot by steam, and upon these lie great dishes of roasts and stews ready to be cut up or dished out and sent to the eating rooms. Another room, almost as large as this kitchen, is devoted to keeping things hot, and there are more steam tables in this filled with hot tin boxes, in which are all sorts of viands.

I took a look at the refrigerators. One was filled with turkeys and game. The halves of beeves and sheep hung upon the walls, and the room was so large that I went inside of it and found it lighted with electricity and as cold as an ice house. In another room I was shown where the supplies of the establishment are kept. This was about fifteen feet square, and it was walled with shelves upon which was a stock large enough for a good-sized grocery store. There were wines, canned goods and eatables of all sorts. Bags of potatoes lay upon the floor. Barrels of apples stood here and there. There were crackers by the box, oranges by the crate and bottles by the dozens. In case of a siege Congress could be fed for a month on the supplies of this store house, and everything that a man can possibly order is here. In one of the rooms there is a butcher's block, upon which the meat is cut up, and another vault is devoted to oyster shucking and fresh oysters, and here the terrapins are kept. One great copper box in the kitchen is devoted to the steaming of oysters, and there are special dishes for the getting up of terrapin stews. The dishes used would stock a big queensware store, and it keeps one or two men continually washing at the dishes. The plates which are used for sending up food are kept warm in a

patent dish warmer, which is heated by steam, and the ceilings of these rooms are filled with great hooks like those of a smoke house, on which the brightest of copper and tin pans and kettles are hung. A dumb waiter runs from the kitchen to the restaurants of the Senate, and about the only cold things served to the statesmen are the ice water and champagne.

The dining rooms of these Senators are worth looking at. Their walls and ceilings are frescoed. They sit around the finest of damask cloths on chairs of oak, cushioned with green leather. Their dishes are china and their forks are of silver. The most of them prefer steel knives, and silver is only used for the cutting of fruit. The common dining room is apart from that used by the Senators, and there is a pie and oyster counter presided over by waiters. At these the statesmen now and then take a snack, but the most of them are good liver, and they take a full meal at noon every day of the year.

It is funny to watch them eat and to see "Upon what meat these our Cæsars feed that they may grow so great." Take Don Cameron. He looks like a dyspeptic, and as he sits in the Senate he chews his red mustache as if he were hungry. He is as lean as a rail, and you would never suppose that he was one of the biggest eaters of the capitol. He likes rich food, and he washes his lunch down every day with a pint of champagne. One of his favorite dishes is calves liver and bacon, and he smacks his lips three times a week over a chafing dish stew. Senator Stewart of Nevada is another man who is fond of a chafing dish stew, and there are a baker's dozen of Senators who think that oysters served in this way form a dish for the gods. Senator Stewart cooks his oysters himself. He calls for a dozen of the finest selects and these are brought to him at the table and a chafing dish is set before him. There is no water used. The oysters are stewed in their own liquor in a large glass of the best sherry wine, and in addition he puts in a big lump of butter and the yolks of two eggs, and then salts and peppers to taste. It is one of the richest dishes known to public men and is very productive of gout. Senator Stewart drinks no wine with his meals, but he now and then has a bottle of beer. He is not very particular about his surroundings, but he likes to do his own cooking.

Senator Hawley knows what is good, but he usually takes a light lunch. His favorite dish is chicken soup, and after this he has a piece of apple pie and a glass of milk. If he has a friend with him he spreads himself out over the whole bill of fare, but when alone his lunch is a light one. Senator Sherman is another pie eater. His favorites are apple and custard, and he always takes a glass of milk with his lunch. Senator Frye lunches on apple pie and a cup of tea. Peffer of Kansas confines himself to a bowl of bread and milk or an oyster stew. Peffer never pays more than 25 cents for a meal, and he doesn't waste his change on waiters. Joe Blackburn and Arthur P. Gorman are both fond of good living. Blackburn likes a toddy made of old Pepper whisky to take with his meals, and Gorman eats his meats cold. He is fond of cold ham and turkey, and one of his side dishes is usu-

ally hashed brown potatoes served up with a poached egg upon them.

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts has the reputation of being a light feeder. He is, however, one of the richest gourmands of the Senate, and he is fond of filling his round stomach with a chafing dish of stew, and he dotes on sweet-breads served up in butter. There is nothing too good for Senator Wolcott. He wants his food highly seasoned and he is very fond of pheasants and other game. He likes a nice porterhouse steak served so rare that the blood runs down its sides. He eats a big meal every noon and the day is cold indeed when you find any wrinkles in his stomach. All of these western men live well. Hansbrough and Dubois want the best that the cooks can provide. Senator Perkins of California is a great feeder, and his colleague, Senator White, picks out half a dozen dishes and eats them all. These men seldom dine alone and the average statesman likes company at his meals. Henry Cabot Lodge usually brings a party in with him, and Tom Reed, Julius Cæsar Burrows and Dooliver of Iowa come to the Senate and eat their lunches together. Reed usually takes a course dinner at noon. He begins with blue points and likes to wash his meals down with champagne.

Senator Cush Davis is one of the big fish eaters of the Capitol. He likes anything that comes from the water, and he feeds his brain on black bass five times a week. He is fond of Mallard duck, and he washes his lunches down with a pot of hot coffee. He drinks a great deal of hot milk and takes a bowl of milk a nightcap before going to sleep. The New York Senators usually comes to lunch together, and they are both good feeders, though Hill merely nibbles at the dishes he orders, while Murphy eats all of the best and lots of it. Mitchell of Oregon makes his lunch off an oyster stew and a glass of sherry. Platt of Connecticut is fond of a bowl of custard or a chafing dish stew, and Senator Pettigrew likes lamb chops and cold roast beef. Power of Montana is a dyspeptic. He has no stomach to speak of, and he looks at his victuals with such a vinegar aspect that his milk has to be boiled before it is brought to him for fear it will sour. His regular lunch is a bowl of boiled milk and a plate of brown bread well toasted. He breaks the toast into the milk and dishes it up with a spoon.

Senator Squire of Washington is a good liver. He wants everything that is nice and he wants it served hot. He is fond of country sausage and corn cakes and he would eat these three times a day if they were set before him. He ends up his lunches with a small cup of coffee and a pony of brandy. He is a rich man and always has friends with him. He is very particular to have his account just right to the cent, and he would, I doubt not, fight with the waiter for the overcharge of a penny, and after he had gotten the matter settled his way would like as not give the negro a fee of a dollar. He is a queer man as regards money matters, and he believes in running everything, from his politics to his pancakes on a business basis. Another rich man is Senator Stockbridge of Michigan. He wants the best he can get, but he never drinks anything

but water or milk. Turpie of Indiana lunches on oysters and wants fruit every day. Vance of North Carolina is satisfied with a sandwich, and Dan Voorhees eats enough country sausage and cakes to give any other statesman the gout. Wilson of Iowa, the great prohibitionist, usually dines off a glass of milk and a piece of apple pie, and Roger Q. Mills can fill up his bread basket with chicken salad and feel like a king.

One of the biggest feeders we have had in the Senate for years was Senator Stanford. He ate the richest of food and he would take dishes like calf's liver and bacon and chafing dish stews day after day for a week in succession. He generally drank brandy and soda or ginger ale with his meals, and he kept his system pretty well loaded with fats. He gave lunches sometimes to his brother Senators, and he seldom ate by himself. Don Cameron often gives his friends dinners at the Capitol, and one of the great lunchers of the past was George H. Pendleton. He used to feed statesmen by the dozens, and he had stand-up lunches in his committee rooms while he was in the Senate. The biggest lunch of recent times was given by Senator McPherson. This was about three years ago, and seventy-five gentlemen and ladies sat down at the table. Senator Gorman gave a lunch to Nat Goodwin in the Capitol this winter, and the menu was something like this: First, there were blue points on the half shell. Then quail, stewed terrapin and chicken salad in the order given. Champagne was brought in with the terrapin, and the dessert was Charlotte russe and coffee. An ordinary citizen would call this a course dinner, but with Gorman it was only a lunch.

I have always looked upon southern men as big eaters, but Senators from the south eat the least. George of Mississippi seldom takes more than boiled oysters and a glass of milk. Walthall is satisfied with milk and pie, and Vest, fat as he is, often lunches on the raw bivalves. He stands up, and he eats his saddle rock oysters standing. Old Joe Brown used to say that there was nothing so good on earth as puddle ducks and sweet potatoes, and Isham G. Harris seldom gets more than a glass of milk at the Capitol. Faulkner likes raw oysters. Higgins of Delaware fattens up on baked apples, and Chandler of New Hampshire, lean as he is, often takes a chafing dish stew. Ransom seldom eats more than a cracker and a glass of milk. Cockrell is satisfied with dry bread, and Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island and Morrill of Vermont are both milk drinkers. Nearly all of these Senators are oyster lovers, most of them are fond of terrapin, and on the whole they are fairly good liver.

Speaking of terrapin, these are more in demand every year here at Washington. No big dinner is now complete without them, and I am told that the terrapin crop now amounts to the enormous aggregate of \$2,000,000 every year. They sell for all sorts of fancy prices, and \$30 a dozen is a low average. I venture to say that there will be in the neighborhood of a million terrapin eaten this year, and there are now a number of terrapin farms along the Chesapeake bay which are said to pay, while there is one on the Patuxent river which con-

tains thousands of terrapin, and in which they are hatched, raised and fed for the market. Another farm is run by New York parties, and the probability is that these farms will be increased in number and size with the present demand. The Chesapeake terrapin are twice as good as those which come from Delaware and other parts of the country and they will bring twice as much in the market. There are people who make a business of catching terrapin, and all the oyster boats catch them when they can. The terrapin often run in shoals and they are sometimes caught with seines. As many as a hundred have been taken at one haul. They are often caught in the fall and packed away in barrels. Provided they are kept in the dark, it is said that they can be held for weeks without injury, and those which come to Washington are brought here in barrels.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

### THE LOST FOUND.

The inclosed letter is another testimony of the appreciation of the value of your widely circulated journal. Enquiries similar to those to which inclosed is a response, are frequently made by people who have for years been widely separated and the knowledge of each other's whereabouts entirely lost. But such inquiries do but seldom reach the public in an intelligent manner and in consequence fail of their purpose, and that often to the grief of many who spend anxious days and nights sorrowing over the supposed lost loved ones. The missionaries abroad, as in the above instance, may often render valuable service to inquiring friends by forwarding their petitions to the part of Utah where they are supposed to be located or where they were last heard from. I have heretofore had similar inquiries from people in the states or in Europe, and am pleased to say I was enabled to furnish the information required to the joy of the enquirer.

The News containing my other letter has been forwarded to Elder T. L. Cox in New Zealand and will doubtless gladden the heart of Mr. Daniels. I intend also to send this to it appears in the DESERET NEWS—and I think its publication will be of much interest to many who may read it.

Yours truly,  
JOSEPH HALL.

OGDEN, Utah, Jan. 19, 1894.

MAINT CITY, Utah, Jan. 17, 1894.

Mr. Joseph Hall:

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 12th inst., to the DESERET NEWS, enquiring for one Elizabeth Daniels—now Casto—was perused with the greatest of pleasure. She is here in Mant, and has been for many years; has been a constant worker in this temple since its opening. It was very gratifying to her to see the inquiry about her, and will be more so to obtain a few lines from her long lost brother. She hopes that you will also communicate with Elder Thomas L. Cox, now in New Zealand, that from him her brother may know that she is alive and has enjoyed good health till the past week, but is now regaining her usual health, and is about again; and that the usual address to Mant for this Territory will find her.

From your letter I would infer that

if a letter were sent in the care of Thomas L. Cox, Owaka, Catlin River, Otago, New Zealand, it would find Mr. Daniels.

Respectfully, your humble servant,  
JOHN L. BENOH.

Written for this Paper.

### "RIPE" CREAM, AND SWEET.

There is a very general opinion that after cream is removed from the creaming vessel it needs no further attention. This is a mistake. As soon as the cream is removed it should be put in a cool place, and kept at a low temperature until ready for churning if sweet cream butter is to be made. If acid cream butter is to be made, warm the cream up and keep in a warm place from twelve to twenty-four hours. When it is acid enough it has a granular appearance and a slight acidity to the taste. There are certain advantages in such ripening. The cream will churn more easily and a larger amount of butter can be made from a given amount of cream if it is ripened, than could be if it was fresh.

Butter made from ripe cream has a superior flavor to that made from sweet cream; and to obtain a proper flavor is one of the chief objects of the butter-maker. Bacteriologists claim that the flavor is connected with the decomposition products of the bacteria growth, which is the direct cause of ripening. In a given specimen of cream will be found a large variety of this bacteria. During the ripening process there will ensue a conflict of the different organisms with each other, and the result will depend upon a variety of circumstances. It will be influenced by temperature, quality of cream, and length of time of ripening, as well as by the advantage which certain species of organisms may get from an early start. In such a conflict it will be a matter of accident if the proper species succeed in growing rapidly enough to produce its own effect on the cream un hindered by the other.

Now it certainly makes a great difference in the product which species of bacteria happens to grow most rapidly. The result of this bacteria growth has been found to produce all sorts of disagreeable flavors and tastes in milk or cream if allowed to act un hindered. It seems to be only the first product of the decomposition that has the pleasant flavor; the latter stage of decomposition gives rise to a very different flavor. Too long a ripening results in the production of butter containing a strong flavor, and one of the difficulties is to determine the right length of time for proper ripening. Indeed, the greatest difficulty which the butter-maker has to meet is in obtaining a uniform product. The best butter-makers will sometimes fail from causes not explained. While the trouble is of course not entirely due to difficulties in ripening, there is no question that this is the prominent source of difficulty.

While it is true that acid cream will churn in less time and will make a little more butter (about 1½ pounds in 100) from a given amount of cream with so little flavor that experts can not always tell the difference, would it not be better for those who cannot control the changes in the ripening process



to make sweet cream butter? It certainly seems to me that it would.

To make sweet cream butter, churn the cream from 6 to 8 degrees lower temperature. It should in no case take longer than forty minutes to complete a churning. The operator should be able to tell by the sound when the butter is beginning to gather, but should take the cover off to be sure it is churned all right. When the granules are about the size of a clover seed draw off the butter milk, run in a few pails of water at about the same temperature as the butter in the churn. Draw the water off and run in as much more as would equal the volume of cream churned; place the cover on and revolve the churn very rapidly fifteen or twenty times. Draw the water off and let it drain thoroughly. Too much care and attention cannot be given to this part of the work, as this is where we produce the grain. And if the grain is spoiled the flavor is injured also. Take out the butter with a ladle, add one ounce of salt for every pound of butter; work the butter until the salt is thoroughly mixed, but not enough to spoil the grain. If worked too much it has a salty appearance, and if not enough it will be found streaked and mottled. Press the butter firmly into the molds and wrap in a clean wet paper prepared for that purpose.

Very respectfully,  
ARTHUR BARRETT.

### LOOKING BACKWARD.

MEHA CITY, A. T., Jan. 17.—Your invitation through a late issue to the "Old veterans of the Nauvoo exodus," to give items from their experience relating to that period, almost prompts a smile. For to those whose broader experience takes in from before the settlement at Kirtland and succeeding vicissitudes of the Church, the Nauvoo experience appears but modern. Who has yet written in detail the circumstances of poverty and persecution in which the Temple at Kirtland was built? That attended the gathering up of Zion's camp, with all of its experience in going and return from Missouri? That grew out of the Kirtland bank? The great property boom and financial crisis of 1837? The apostasy at Kirtland and the persecution of the Prophet by his friends? His flight to Missouri and the struggles of the poor left behind? Who has written the history of the "poor camp?"

The first large emigration company of the Saints of some seventy wagons, was organized and led by Joseph Young, E. Smith, Henry Herriman, Jonathan Dunham, Jonathan Hale and others. In great poverty it started from Kirtland on July 4, 1837, and arrived at Far West on October 20th, just in time to get every experience of mob violence and exposure through the ensuing winter. While Joseph Young and others were stopping at Haun's mill they barely escaped the massacre there. Where is published the appalling condition of the Saints at Adam-ondi-Ahman—driven in from the surrounding country and in the midst of deep snows without shelter for the aged, the feeble or the sick, when infants were born to a manger of snow and starvation was near to all; followed by

the expulsion and gathering again at the "Old Commerce grave-yard," afterwards Nauvoo? In 1839 every house was a hospital, but without nurse or attendant for the sick, for at this time there were hardly well ones enough to bury the dead. This experience with the arrival of the Prophet and others from Missouri prisons with the building of another Temple under persecution and poverty, the martyrdom, etc., was all prior to our exodus from Nauvoo, and much of this still remains unpublished, if written.

Having since 1831 been near the front in each evolution of the Church you will pardon that "smile;" for to me the butt end of our experience appears prior to our expulsions from Nauvoo, in which, as in the others, I was near to the front. After the martyrdom of the Prophet, having been for years associated with him in business, I was called by President Young to occupy and keep open the Nauvoo mansion, vacated by his death, and having Sheriff Backus as boarder and all outside officers and strangers to entertain, I had excellent opportunity to learn much from the outside that interested us as a people. When it was decided or agreed that as a people we should leave Nauvoo, with others I was appointed to organize a company of fifty and to take measures preparatory to emigration. To this end we started the making of wagons, occupying as we had used the divisions in the basement story of a large brick barn belonging to the mansion. After the killing of Frank Worl by Sheriff Backus and posse, the hatred and hurry of our enemies generally increased. A report became current abroad that many anti-Mormons were being murdered in Nauvoo and the Nauvoo mansion was cited as the probable place for great crimes. To allay the excitement a troop of soldiers was by order of the governor sent to investigate and to examine the premises for bodies said to be secreted about the barn. They came and made a formal examination after which they appeared satisfied and quietly left. But the end was not yet, for the rumor continued as a number of our mechanics were seen about the basement of the barn, creating renewed suspicion. Such was the condition when President Young called for those ready to commence crossing the river, for which I was doing all possible to prepare. I am not certain of the date, but I think it was the 6th of February that private word was brought me in the evening that a squad of soldiers would be in the city before morning with an order for my arrest. There was no time to prepare. I must go at once. So with two of my family, leaving my wife and children in a skiff at midnight, in a fearful storm, we crossed the river, which the day following was closed up with ice. A waiting vehicle took us to camp on Sugar Creek, where on arrival we were without shelter from the storm or supplies for our comfort. But we were among friends and even John De Lee, who may now merit to be forgotten, then a stranger, opened to us his tent and made us welcome to its every comfort, and I cannot think of him even now and feel that he was wholly depraved.

Coming down to the present time, I

would not forget to say that the affairs of this Stake are progressing fairly well. It is still a time of health considering the season, and of prosperity considering the country's financial condition. But I regret to say that our Stake president, Brother C. I. Robinson, is in perhaps a critical condition. Not long since from the kick of a horse he received a fearful compound fracture of the lower jaw, from which he is not fully recovered, which with an organic heart trouble now keeps him confined to his room, while we administer to him often and earnestly pray for his recovery.

B. F. JOHNSON.

### EARTHQUAKE IN WESTERN UTAH.

The Millard County *Blade*, which came in with last night's mail, contains an account of a severe earthquake at Fish Springs at 11 a. m. on the 8th inst. The following are the salient points of the article: Mr. Stewart was in a rock house near the springs at the time of the shock, and describes the wave as coming from the northwest and passing to the southeast. The quaking of the ground was accompanied by rumbling sounds not unlike that of a railway train.

A party of hunters down on the swamp felt the boggy ground rise and fall, and noticed quite a disturbance of the water. The thousands of ducks that inhabit the sloughs and ponds rose from the water and circled about as if terror-stricken.

The earthquake has very likely left a permanent effect on one of the springs. Prior to the shock this spring had been almost too hot for comfortable bathing; it is now so cold that it is often covered with a thin sheet of ice.

At the Utah mine, some five miles distant over the mountain, the shock was equally severe. In the boarding house the table was being arranged for dinner, and the dishes were hurled from the table to the floor.

Mr. Comerford, who was in the blacksmith shop at the time, says that the shock was so hard that it shook the anvil. At the Emma mine, a short distance away, Leopold Zellecki, the bookkeeper, ran out of the office, thinking the magazine had exploded.

The indictments of the late grand jury in San Bernardino county, Cal., are likely to be held void on account of one of the grand jurors having been convicted of a felony, says a special dispatch to the *San Francisco Chronicle*. The following telegram from Jefferson City, Mo., has been received: "W. J. Bodenhamer was sent to this prison in 1837 for seven years for larceny from a dwelling." Bodenhamer is at present a resident of North Ontario, and was a member of the late grand jury. If current report is true he was very officious, especially in the matter of finding certain indictments against public officers. The grand jury as impaneled consisted of nineteen members, the minimum number necessary to constitute a legal body. Without Bodenhamer the grand jury would have been one less than the legal requirement. Rumors are afloat that Bodenhamer was pardoned by the governor of Missouri, in which case, it is contended, the jury's legality could not be attacked, as the pardon restored him to full civil rights.

## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

### RELIGIOUS RESTRICTION.

A friend remarked lately to the writer that he could not be religious because it would "bind him too closely." The speaker was not one specially prone to wrongdoing; on the contrary he has a reputation for being straightforward in all his dealings. But he has paid no particular attention to religious matters, and is a fair representative of a class of people who fancy that obedience to the laws of heaven means a restriction of the rights and privileges which they are justified in exercising.

Such a view is not in harmony with truth and justice, and it shows a lack of comprehension of the divine will. The laws of nature are God's laws; they control in time and in eternity, in mortality and in immortality. If there is anything that produces good, that brings permanent joy and satisfaction, or that adds to the intelligence of men, it is in harmony with divine law, and therefore is a part of true religion. Whatever retards progress or results in evil is contrary to the will of God, and therefore is non-religious. In this view of the subject it may be easily understood that while religion forbids all wrongdoing it does not bind man too closely for his own protection and benefit.

There are, however, unholy desires that are possessed by men. These are antagonistic to the true religious condition, and are the outgrowth of false traditions and improper actions. The appetite shown by these should be overcome. There are propensities in mankind which, in moderation, are good; when they attain an abnormal growth they are the opposite. For instance, the desire to possess this world's goods is commendable so long as it is within the bounds of justice; but when it passes beyond that and covets the property which belongs to another it operates to the injury of those who are actuated by it, because its nature then is to infringe upon the rights of others. If a man is gluttonous and eats more food than his system requires it results in an injury to his physical being; while he who restrains an abnormal appetite and is controlled by nature's laws removes the unnatural desire, and receives health and strength as the blessing for doing the Lord's will in this regard. In the sphere of religion this proper control over the actions of men is exercised; no more, no less. If they insist on giving way to abnormal appetites or unholy desires in any direction, religion condemns the act, and is thoroughly restrictive in that regard.

All truly religious principles, all the commandments which the Almighty has given, are beneficial in their nature. They act as a restriction only in cases of departure from that which produces good. They deprive us of no right; they do not limit us in the exercise of any privilege that will improve or benefit. They warn us to avoid that which in its very nature results in evil, and they indicate to us the means of living in harmony with the forces that control in the physical

and spiritual worlds and of reaping the benefits of such a life.

Of course, from a worldly point of view, sacrifices must be made in submitting to the requirements of the Lord. Yet every law and ordinance of the Gospel, when properly conformed to, works a lasting benefit to the individual. When seed time comes we spare a portion of our store of grain for planting; it passes from our possession, and to those who do not know of the subsequent processes it might seem lost in the earth. But in the soil it germinates, and in due time brings forth many fold for our sustenance. Thus it is with the sacrifices which we make in accord with the Lord's will; they produce more abundantly of the blessings of heaven for our enjoyment. The sacrifices responsive to religious requirements should be voluntary in their nature, that through intelligent conformity with law they may be fruitful in blessings. If they are not freely made, it is like taking seeds that need soil for their germination and development and scattering them amid the rocks or on the waters; they die and are lost to us, because the conditions which combine to maintain life are not made to exist. Upon the same principle that the harvest succeeds the planting so the blessings of heaven follow acceptable sacrifices. If we spread the seed of good words and work among men they bear a natural increase of fruit; if we give freely to the poor it is the planting of seeds that produce many fold; if we pay willingly of tithes and offerings to the Lord, His blessings will return abundantly to those who have faith to conform to this law. Thus it is with all sacrifices conformable with true religion, therefore they are made freely and joyfully by those who comprehend the workings of the unchangeable law which controls them.

The work of religion in this life is that of preparing us for the future which is steadily, surely closing in upon us. It cultivates all the capabilities of man to the utmost of his benefit; it eliminates or restricts in all that would retard or injure him. From the standpoint of self interest all mankind should be religious. This does not mean sanctimonious or gloomy; these are not religion, which is a cheerful compliance with universal laws under the direction of the superior intelligence of the Creator who would guide us into the next world as properly cared for persons were guided into the present sphere—in the full possession of all the faculties essential to their welfare.

The necessity of appropriate preparation for the future should be apparent to every thoughtful person who takes into consideration the lessons of the present. In this probation the child develops into the man by the natural, unyielding process of time. To qualify him for association with intelligent adults, he is subjected to a system of training by which his mind is cultivated and his judgment matured; by the time this is accomplished he is accounted a child no longer and takes

his place among the men of his generation. By the inexorable law of nature all men go hence. Those who would be prepared for association with the Ruler of the heavenly worlds must receive the training necessary to fit them for that condition. The system of education which will give the perfect training required to qualify men for that exalted station is the religion or Gospel of Jesus Christ, which brings the flesh into submission to the will of the spirit, and teaches its disciples to follow the example of the Savior of the world and do the will of their Father in heaven, that in His presence they may enjoy the perfection of peace and love. Such a religion possesses naught of repulsion to the good and the pure but when properly understood exerts for them an attraction beyond all the powers of mortality.

### ON SCRIPTURE INTERPRETATION.

It is noticeable that there is a strong tendency at present among Biblical exponents to give to sacred texts a figurative interpretation. Particularly is this the case with regard to narratives, the incidents of which seem incomprehensible to human reason. Recently President Harper of the university of Chicago characterized it as "nonsense" to suppose that the account of the Garden of Eden had any historical or geographical reality. The whole story, he maintained, is imaginary, intended to illustrate the writer's idea of the origin of sin. In a similar spirit a rabbi in San Francisco in a lecture on superstition, asks whether the account of Lot's wife turning into a pillar of salt is meant to convey a historical fact or not? And he repeats this question in regard to numerous other Old Testament events. To explain the Scriptures as being in the main oriental poetry, full of grand figures of speech, void of substantial facts, something akin to the imaginary phantoms of Arabian Nights, seems to be the drift of the latest rationalistic schools.

There is nothing entirely new in this. The Gnostics of the early ages maintained that there was a hidden meaning in the word, which was known only to the select few, while the literal sense, absurd as it was pronounced to be in some instances, was good enough for the common people who knew no better. Origen, although not a Gnostic, is famous for his allegorical and symbolical interpretations, many of which are utterly absurd. But the remarkable thing is that these modern interpreters have advanced no farther than the celebrated church father of the second century. His argument ran something like this: What edification can be derived from the history of Abraham's sin, for instance in the matter of Sarah and Abimelech? Or, how can the apparent discrepancies be reconciled? Either these things are true in a spiritual and allegorical sense only, or we must reject the claim that the Scriptures are divinely inspired. This is substantially the argument of today. But its validity has already been tested throughout the ages and found wanting. The sacred Scriptures have come out from the test, like the children in the burn-

ing furnace of Nebuchadnezzar, unharmed. Their accuracy as a historical record has been established with every new fact discovered, and the inference is, that if there still remain some points which seem clouded by impenetrable difficulties, these would be removed if all the facts in the case were known, just as in many instances difficulties have already vanished as our knowledge has grown more perfect.

To illustrate this truth, the point made by the Jewish teacher concerning Lot's wife will answer the purpose. He evidently denies the possibility of the narrative. But Michaelis, one of the most eminent Biblical scholars of the past century, holds that the sentence commonly rendered "And she [Lot's wife] became a pillar of salt," should properly be translated thus: "And to her became a pillar of salt," conveying the idea that a monument was afterwards erected to her of the material so abundant on the shores of the Dead sea. If this is the meaning of the verse, Josephus was probably correct in his statement that the pillar was to be seen there in later times. Whether Michaelis is right or wrong is for scholars to decide, but his suggestion shows conclusively that Biblical students need not resort to the allegorical interpretation in this instance, since a rational solution of the principal difficulty is so near at hand. And what is true in this particular instance is true of the Scriptures as a whole.

Probably nothing has done more harm to the cause of truth than the practice of spiritualizing and allegorizing the Scriptures. When first admitted as legitimate, there is no limit to it. The revealed word is then given up to the fancy of man, each one finding in it what he wants and not what the Lord intended to convey. By this method of reading the church has been made invisible, the ordinances unimportant, the power of the Priesthood obsolete, and the resurrection a figure of speech. In brief, all errors of Christendom rest ultimately on a false and fanciful interpretation.

When the Lord in this age again established His Church, His chosen messengers were not told that there was a hidden, mysterious sense in the written word which they should master and teach the people. On the contrary, they were given to understand that the Bible as existing contained the Word of God. Any imperfection was due to incorrect translation or mis-understanding. In this spirit the Prophets and Apostles of the Church proclaimed the Word of God as found in ancient and modern revelations. The Lord meant what He said. This was the great truth they proclaimed, and on this the very existence of the Church depends. In this fact is the power of the Gospel founded. If the world is to be benefited by religion, it will be by such exponents thereof, who cease the eternal spiritualizing and preach the word as it is written, in its sublime simplicity and unadorned truth.

#### WILHELM AND BISMARCK.

The week's great event in Germany is the reconciliation between Emperor Wilhelm and Prince Bismarck. It came all the more unexpected because

only a few days ago the emperor, at a reception, almost insulted Herbert Bismarck by passing him by in silence.

Since the present chancellor, Caprivi, accepted the office, the *Hamburger Nachrichten* has continually attacked the government. As that paper was known to be Bismarck's special organ, the ex-chancellor was looked upon as responsible for these attacks. Lately, however, the paper has asserted that it is not inspired by Bismarck, thereby removing one of the greatest obstacles in the way of reconciliation. The emperor was not slow to take the hint. He sent the ex-premier some excellent wine and a congratulatory letter upon his recovery from his recent illness. Bismarck accepted the gift and sent word that he would come to Berlin and personally pay his respects to his young sovereign. At once preparations were made at the capital for the reception of the prince. His visit, which will take place Friday, Jan. 26th, will be made a memorable occasion.

It is not probable that the position of Caprivi will be changed in the least by this happy turn of affairs. Notwithstanding the odds against him, he has filled his place with so much skill as to compel the admiration of even his adversaries. He is in perfect harmony with the emperor and a brave defender of his political views. Bismarck has reached a high age and is no more in possession of strong health. It is not likely that he will be called upon to take any leading part in politics. However, if it be known that the aged statesman, the creator of a united Germany, is in sympathy with the government, that fact alone will gain for the government party hosts of voters throughout the empire. That Caprivi may have had this in view when devoting himself to the task of a peace-maker is not impossible, but it is more probable that the parties concerned have at last given way to a natural desire for peace. The aged prince can have no more aspirations to fight for; Germany's young ruler could not afford to have it recorded on the pages of history, that he allowed the greatest man Germany ever had and the friend of his grandfather, to go down to the grave in disgrace. To do this would, in the language of Richelieu, be more than a sin; it would be an error. Germany rejoices over the occurrence and so do all who love peace and union more than contention.

#### A BOSTONIAN'S IDEA.

Among the various roads to notoriety and fortune, the one selected by a Bostonian, whose name is given as John Paul, is the most unique. Mr. Paul wagers that he will be able to circle the globe, starting without money and without clothes, and earn \$5,000 clear of expenses on the trip, all of which is to be accomplished in a year. The adventurer will commence on February 22. On that day he will present himself at the club and be stripped of every vestige of garment. In this condition he will begin earning his way by cleaning the shoes, brushing the hats and clothes of club members. When he has saved enough to buy himself a suit of clothes he will commence his operations on the street and give all

unemployed an object lesson. By selling papers, running errands, etc., he feels confident that he will soon be able to leave Boston and start on the trip. To earn enough to save \$5,000 he considers an easy undertaking.

It is probable that the hardest part of the work will be in the beginning. No doubt when part of the journey is completed he will have gained so much notoriety that as a curiosity in a dime museum he would be a decided financial success. It would not be surprising if he should be able to accomplish his purpose in even a shorter space of time than contemplated.

The ingenuity of an individual in planning such a scheme, and his persistency, if he follows it out until completed, deserves to be admired. But had these qualities been made use of with a view to the benefit of others as well as to their possessor, great results might have followed. It is very well to give the unemployed an object lesson, but when this kind of lesson is given the naked fact remains that not all persons in that condition can make freaks of themselves and circle the globe. If they did, the patience and curiosity of the public would of course soon be exhausted and the unfortunates would again be compelled to fall back on honest, productive labor for support. Curious may be well enough in their line and their place, but for any really useful purpose in society they are generally almost worthless. In fact, as they become common they also cease to be curious.

#### THE UTE REMOVAL.

The Durango, Colorado, *Southwest* has the following on the subject of removing the Southern Ute Indians from their present reservation in Colorado over into San Juan county, Utah:

The thing to do is to move the Utes to Utah. Give them the reservation they have picked out for their occupation. Every lever should be brought to bear now, before the passage of the Utah admission bill. It is not wise to change the direction of the pull, if pull we have. If there were no chance of getting the proposed bill through, or if there were serious objections to the Blue Mountain reservation, it would change matters somewhat; but as the principal opposition to the bill comes from the Indian Rights association, which objects simply to the removal and not to the reservation, it is wiser to direct all our energies towards the main question of removal in accordance with the bill and entertain no other proposition unless as a last resort.

The Journal quoted from would give people to understand that the Indians desire to be removed to "the reservation they have picked out" and that there is no particular opposition to the measure except that of the Indian Rights association. The facts are that the Southern Utes, when they were crowded from their former reservation, "picked out" their present location in southwestern Colorado; the desire to have them removed is wholly on the part of greedy white men in the Centennial state who are eager to gain possession of the lands of the Indians; the effect of the removal would be to crowd many of the settlers in San Juan county from their hard-earned homes

and deprive them of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property. The sum of the scheme is to rob the San Juan settlers to give to the Coloradoans, and it is strenuously opposed by all the parties interested except those eager to grab the Indian land.

### OH, BE WISE!

The News wishes every member of the Legislative Assembly, before voting on the bills now pending affecting financial matters, such as the taxing of mortgages, trust deeds, etc., could glance over a paper that came to the table of the editor this morning. It contains a mighty powerful sermon on this particular subject, and if there is anything in logic, analogy and experience, it ought to warn us as a Territory from the brink of the chasm into which some of the proposed legislation would surely plunge us.

We refer to the *Rocky Mountain Herald* of Denver, for Saturday, January 20. It is a large twelve page issue; and of these twelve large pages, fully nine and a half are filled with solid advertisements in the smallest type announcing trustees' sales of property. By actual count this one paper alone contains two hundred and forty notices of such sales!

Does any one want to know what has caused this deadly rush of money-lenders to realize their cash, regardless of its effect on the borrowers and on the credit of the community? The answer is easy: Colorado's legislature is also in session, specially convened by a governor holding fallacious and extreme views of national and local finance, and there has been much talk of cranky legislation on money matters—just such legislation, in fact, as the News has deprecated here in the Utah Legislature. Is there any need to multiply words, in the presence of such an example as this?

The gentleman who brings the above-named paper to our attention, says: "Your position is sound; stick to it!" Indeed we will stick to it; and we appeal to the members of the Legislature who may be on the opposite side, or still in doubt, to come over to the right; refuse to pass or favor the vicious legislation; and brush away from the credit of our unsullied commonwealth any cloud or doubt which, strengthened, could not fail to bring wholesale ruin.

### DECIDEDLY NOT.

"A Subscriber," writing from one of the southern counties under date of January 16, submits the following:

Will you please tell us whether or not Presidents Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball participated in masked balls or masked themselves at such balls in Salt Lake City at any time during their lives?

There is a man down here who is trying to make the young people believe that masked balls are the proper thing; hence the above question.

The most diligent inquiry fails to reveal the slightest foundation for an affirmative answer to "A Subscriber's" query. On the other hand there is no difficulty whatever in finding among

those who knew Presidents Young and Kimball best, and were most closely and intimately associated with them up to the time of their death, the most decided kind of a negative answer. The News does not believe for a moment that either of them at any time or in any place countenanced masquerade balls; and it feels perfectly safe in characterizing as ridiculous and false any statement that they or either of them ever participated in such mummery.

The counsel of the Church authorities during President Young's lifetime and during that of his successor, President Taylor, was always strongly denunciatory of masquerade parties. They were forbidden with all the emphasis that words could be made to bear, as offering opportunity for wrongdoing, at least a cloak under which temptation could be brought needlessly and dangerously near to the innocent and unwary. The attitude of President Woodruff and his associates today is precisely the same. The Church is radically opposed to such nonsense, and warns its members solemnly against it; and it is the duty of the authorities in any Stake or ward where such persuasion is attempted as our correspondent alludes to, to lift their voices and set their faces sternly and firmly against it.

### A STATE'S DISGRACE.

Two men by the name of Mitchell, at present in the state of Florida, are fair recipients this morning of all the sympathy that is deserved by those who think they can do things which they quickly find they cannot do, and of all the contempt that goes to those who make loud claims as to what they intend to do and wind up without giving any real evidence that their talk was anything more than an impudent play for effect. If the persons named are entitled to a certain measure of pity, therefore, they are also objects at which to hurl a long, loud laugh of derision. One of them has been soundly pummeled by a bigger and stouter bruiser, and the other has been shamefully beaten by two prize bullies backed up by a gang banded together and pledged to compass his defeat. It's a sweet spectacle, truly, view it from whatever standpoint we may!

The one deserving of most attention is of course the governor of the state. During many weeks he has kept the public prints full of bombastic promises that the fair and flowery face and name of Florida should not be soiled by a prize ring blot. In a weak and desultory sort of fashion he has announced first one scheme, then another, for preventing the encounter. The club managing the details of the fight were thus kept fully advised of his intentions—who knows but this was his chief desire?—and managed to circumvent him at every turn. At last he committed the insane blunder of gathering troops in Jacksonville and fulminated dire threats of martial law. Now, if there is any one thing that more than another disgusts and angers an American community, it is the meddling of soldiers and the promise of military rule. This is not

the country for that sort of thing—it might do in Russia or Germany, but hardly for the greatest Republic under the sun; and there is no doubt that in this his last resort, the governor estranged mere friends and chilled the ardor of more civil officers for the enforcement of the law, than if he had been an open and willing tool of the Duval club all the way through. It is a fine commentary on the strength of American institutions, is it not, that in order to prevent two human brutes coming into conflict and thumping each other into gory unconsciousness for the delectation of an audience hardly less brutal, a sovereign state of the American Union must be placed under martial law and the armed tread of troops wake the echoes of its chief city's streets!

No; if the governor had really meant all that his dramatic utterances seemed to imply, there would have been no fight in Jacksonville or in Florida yesterday. He could have had the two ruffians taken into custody and locked up in jail for threatening to defy the law of the state. If these had been in need of choice company, he could have sent to them the officers of the Duval club for the same reason. No requirement of law can be construed to demand that officers, knowing of an intended crime, must dumbly wait until the crime is actually committed or is in progress. A little resolution and earnestness would have knocked the whole program of the fighters and their abettors sky-high, and the moral sentiment and common sense of the entire nation would have applauded the act.

As to the brawny principals in the disgusting mill, no more acceptable display of their physical strength and perfection, and no more appropriate ending to their long weeks of preparation, could be desired than the exercise of their seasoned muscles in breaking rock a few months for the improvement of the public streets of the Florida capital. But of course, that need not be expected. The words of the dispatch announcing their arrest, will be easily believed in view of all that has already transpired: "It is understood that the arrest was merely formal and that further proceedings will be of like character."

### NAPOLEON III. POISONED.

It has always been supposed that the death of Louis Napoleon, the last emperor of France, which occurred at Chislehurst in January, 1873, was due to the operation of lithotomy performed on him. This was the cause assigned by the attending physicians. There seems, however, to be room for doubt as to the correctness of this story, and the true particulars may yet be given to the public.

A writer in the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* claims to have obtained the facts from Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the American dentist who assisted Empress Eugenie to escape from Paris during the war and who was familiar with many details connected with the ill-fated emperor. According to this authority the real cause of death was a dose of chloral administered two days after the operation.

The removal of the calculus was

successfully accomplished, it is claimed, by Sir Henry Thompson with the assistance of several physicians. Napoleon endured the operation well and everything looked favorable to the patient's recovery, and to the great joy of the family. On the day following the operation the patient's temperature was normal and he enjoyed the food offered to him. The surgeon regarded him as being out of danger. Sir William Gull, the emperor's physician, had charge of the prescriptions, and on the evening of the second day after the operation, he ordered a dose of chloral. The emperor objected and obstinately refused to take it at first, but finally yielded to the combined entreaties of the eminent doctor and the empress. He swallowed the dose. Its effect was at first great depression and then sleep, but it was the sleep from which the science of man could not arouse him. Notwithstanding all efforts to revive him, he soon expired. Dr. Gull, who is said to have ordered the fatal dose, is now dead, and it is thought the full particulars will soon be published.

Recently, it will be remembered, the death of Professor Tyndall was charged to the same deadly drug given by mistake. Many more "mistakes" of the same kind, that do actually occur, will perhaps never be known. But from all reports, care enough is not exercised in the handling of the narcotics so extensively used by certain schools of the medical fraternity.

#### A TRIPLE STANDARD.

In these days when financial science is being discussed as never before in modern times, if at all in the world's history, data that will help to elucidate its problems is being sought for everywhere. Financial, like political science, must depend largely for its development upon lessons drawn from the experience of mankind, and its study must consist mainly in ascertaining what those lessons have been. One of the strongest arguments in favor of the use of silver as money is drawn from the history of our race, which shows that, from the most remote ages of antiquity to the present, it has been so used, generally if not always in connection with gold, and with beneficial results.

There is in existence an authentic history of an ancient people who had not only the double standard of gold and silver with which to measure values, but a third standard, viz: grain. The nation here referred to flourished on the American continent, before the Christian era, and was called Nephites. Some account of their fiscal system is given in the eleventh chapter of Alma, one of the Book of Mormon writers, from which we quote the first nineteen verses:

Now it was in the law of Mosiah that every man who was a judge of the law, or those who were appointed to be judges, should receive wages according to the time which they labored to judge those who were brought before them to be judged.

Now if a man owed another, and he would not pay that which he did owe, he was complained of to the judge; and the judge executed authority, and sent forth officers that the man should be brought before him; and he judged the man according to the law and the evidences

which were brought against him, and thus the man was compelled to pay that which he owed, or be stripped, or be cast out from among the people as a thief and a robber.

And the judge received for his wages according to his time: a senine of gold for a day, or a senum of silver, which is equal to a senine of gold; and this is according to the law which was given.

Now these are the names of the different pieces of their gold, and of their silver, according to their value. And the names are given by the Nephites; for they did not reckon after the manner of the Jews, who were at Jerusalem; neither did they measure after the manner of the Jews, but they altered their reckoning and their measure, according to the minds and the circumstances of the people, in every generation, until the reign of the judges; they having been established by King Mosiah.

Now the reckoning is thus: a senine of gold, a seon of gold, a shum of gold, and a limnah of gold.

A senum of silver, an amnor of silver, an ezrom of silver, and an onti of silver.

A senum of silver was equal to a senine of gold; and either for a measure of barley, and also for a measure of every kind of grain.

Now the amount of a seon of gold, was twice the value of a senine;

And a shum of gold was twice the value of a seon;

And a limnah of gold was the value of them all;

And an amnor of silver was as great as two senums;

And an ezrom of silver was as great as four senums;

And an onti was as great as them all.

Now this is the value of the lesser numbers of their reckoning;

A shiblon is half of a senum; therefore, a shiblon for half a measure of barley;

And a shiblum is a half of a shiblon;

And a Leah is the half of a shiblum.

Now this is their number, according to their reckoning.

Now an antion of gold is equal to three shiblons.

At the period of their history to which the foregoing relates the Nephites lived under a free government, practically a republic. They were so far advanced in civilization as to have an elaborate system of coinage, multiplied in character with an exact ratio between gold and silver. "A senum of silver was equal to a senine of gold." As to what that ratio was we are not informed.

The weights and values of the respective coins were fixed by law, as also were the measures and values of grain. While the declaration is not specifically made that grain was constituted a legal tender, such would seem to be the practical effect of fixing by law the measures and values of it. A certain silver coin, and a certain gold coin, were by the law made equal to a certain quantity of barley, or other grain. Under such a law, grain would, apparently, at least in a practical sense, be money. And there was no reason why it should not be. Easily stored, capable of being kept an indefinite length of time without deterioration, it might readily change owners without changing location, and its intrinsic value could never be questioned. Further, a given quantity of it always represented a given amount of human labor.

There is no intimation that the Nephite nation suffered any disadvantage on account of their triple standard. On the contrary, what is known of their history while it was in force

would indicate the contrary. They lived in a region in which the precious metals abounded, and no doubt mining was an important industry with them. They were also an agricultural and pastoral people. Under their triple standard, certain products of their farms as well as of their mines, were money. In other words, it mattered not whether a man labored to till the earth or to extract its riches from beneath its surface, the direct and immediate results of his labor were money.

The law which created this state of things fixed the wages of at least one class of workers, the judges, and probably of others, and no doubt it sought, by the measures of grain and values of coin which it prescribed, to so adjust the relations between capital and labor, and producer and consumer, as to secure protection and justice to all. It was a law that had been decreed prior to the establishment of the republic, by a good and wise king named Mosiah, who reigned over and taught his people under the inspiration of the Almighty. It is more than probable that modern legislators and statesmen might, were they willing to investigate such a source of information, obtain valuable suggestions by studying the history, laws and institutions of the ancient inhabitants of America, as set forth in the Book of Mormon.

#### WHERE MONEY MAY BE SAVED.

One cause to which a great measure of the "hard times" in Utah may be attributed is the lack of economy exhibited by so many people. Of course each head of a family will resent the imputation that he has connived at waste or extravagance, and wife and children alike will lay the flattering unction to their souls that in general they have been paragons of economical living. Yet the fact that there has been dire wastefulness on the part of a great portion of the community is heralded in every business street of every city and town, and is depicted in such glaring letters that he who runs may read.

This particular waste is not in a wanton destruction of property, but is in a line that proves even more injurious to the community from the fact that it is not so easily curbed by general regulations. It consists in a failure of people to utilize the time, talent and resources at hand in a way to add to the material wealth of the community as well as the individual. Of course everybody is not chargeable with this lack of economy; some out and contrive and do the best they can with the means at their command. And not all of those who are blameable are at fault in the same particulars. There are almost as many channels for waste as there are different avocations for workers.

An illustration in one feature may serve to apply the general rule. For instance, an inquiry into the business of the city markets discloses the fact that thousands of pounds of poultry are annually imported into Utah for local consumption, and millions of eggs are brought into the Territory each year for home use. At the same time much of the food that would go toward producing good poultry and poultry



products at home is permitted to waste, and the time necessary to care for the birds is spent in less profitable occupations.

When the facts are pointed out to those who should render this situation otherwise, there is little attempt at justification because there is no reasonable excuse to offer; but affairs are permitted to go on in about the same old way. The tariff or some other subject comparatively foreign to the issue is charged with being the main cause of all trouble, when the fact is that neither tariff nor anti-tariff legislation will help a community that refuses or neglects to utilize its own resources and produce more than it consumes.

So far as the raising of poultry is concerned, there is no better place in the country for the business than in this Territory, and instead of importing, Utah should have for export millions of dollars' worth of chicken, ducks, geese, turkeys, and other fowl, as well as eggs, and thus obtain a large income from the outside, besides retaining at home the money that now goes out to purchase these commodities. To attain this desirable end it is not necessary to institute big poultry farms or to invest a large amount of capital. In fact the purpose can be effected in an easier and better way. Large poultry farms have not been attended with the success that small yards have met with, for numerous reasons; but a limited number of poultry properly cared for proves a profitable investment.

Those who have plots of ground in the suburbs or small tracts of land or farms close in to cities and towns can do the best at poultry raising. A flock of a hundred fowl is large enough in one yard to achieve profitable and satisfactory results. It is better to have less than this number rather than go above it, because of enemies of the feathered tribe, in the form of thieves and disease. There are scores of families close to market who could attend to flocks of twenty-five or fifty chickens, or even larger, without inconvenience, yet who do nothing in that line at present. The ordinary work of feeding, etc., could be performed by such members of the family as usually attend to household duties.

Like everything else of which a success is to be made, the start must be right and systematic operations be continued. A comfortable poultry house should be provided, with suitable surroundings. The cost for this is comparatively small, while the annoyances of the ordinary loose-jointed hen coop are dispensed with. Good breeds of fowl should be selected, and everything should be kept clean, to guard against vermin. Then with regular feeding the financial returns will come in as regularly. As chickens thrive upon that which they gather in the yards or fields which otherwise would go to waste, the expense of feeding them is but little, and the reward for their care even at low market prices is gratifying. This is conclusively shown in the experience of some families near town who annually net a considerable sum by the method suggested.

The News is desirous of doing its level best for the good of the people in any direction, particularly in the de-

velopment of local industries and resources, and its columns are open for the dissemination of information regarding any branch of the subject. As poultry raising has been named, an invitation is hereby extended to all interested in poultry, and particularly those engaged in poultry raising, to contribute their views and experiences in this matter, that our readers may be placed in the possession of further general and special information regarding this industry, the proper development of which means the saving of a large amount of money for home use and benefit.

#### WE LIVE, AND LEARN.

A very influential and widely read periodical among those for whom it is especially conducted, as indicated in its title, is *Primary Education*, a monthly published in Boston and now fairly started on its second year. It seems to be carefully edited, and within its 36 pages may be found a great variety of interesting and valuable information for those great evangelists of light and knowledge—the primary teachers. The News has read the January number with much pleasure, and has been particularly struck with a letter published on the "Correspondence" page, treating upon the public schools of Salt Lake City.

"Only three years ago," says the writer, "the public schools were organized. Until that time all children who received an education were obliged to attend a church or private school. In most cases these schools were held in small buildings near or attached to the 'meeting-houses.' The majority of parents were too poor to pay the required tuition, consequently only a small number of children received even the rudiments of an education." (The italics are ours.)

Then follow a couple of paragraphs about the great educational avalanche that came with the election of a board of education in 1890, the employment of about one hundred teachers, the use of "stores, dwelling-houses and the old schoolhouses which were made as comfortable as possible," all resulting in an amount of work that "would have astonished a quiet eastern city." It was a grand opportunity to establish ideal schools, the writer continues, because "there were no old ideas to overthrow"—it was like beginning in a new and untrodden field; before, a virgin wilderness; lo, now, an educational paradise.

But progressive modern thinkers were needed! Where could they be had? *Primary Education's* correspondent is candid; she [for the writer is a lady] says that "good experienced teachers from many parts of the Eastern states were called." The attractions of the wonderful Salt Lake Valley, its historic interest, its ever-snow-clad mountains, its healthful climate, etc., etc., were something of an inducement. But in addition to scenery and climate "they were given large salaries." No wonder that "many responded to the call." Alas, they found "Mormon and Gentile children attending the same school," and "all craving mental food." They are bright, smart children, and "having been deprived of the

advantages of public schools for so long, they look upon them as a special privilege," etc., etc. Very complimentary reference is made to the efficiency of Dr. Millepugh and the harmony of the associations between him and the teachers—all of which every local reader will endorse—and there are a few pleasantly given figures as to school expenditures and the increase in scholars and teachers; finally, signed, "M. Adelaide Holton, supervisor of Primary schools."

We thought our readers would be pleased with this article, hence we have given it a hasty review. Particularly will they find delight in those portions relating to the dense ignorance that prevailed prior to the advent of the eastern people, whose affection for snowy mountains and healthful climate was not diminished by the prospect of large wages or the appalling discovery that Mormon and Gentile children were attending the same school, with but very few receiving even the rudiments of an education. Of course we all know that the present schools of Salt Lake City have received the benefit of the expenditure of vast sums of money, and are giving good evidence that the money was well spent. But we all did not know, until we received the dictum of some of these recent importations, that our educational condition before they beamed the light of their intelligence upon us was so hopelessly pitiful. All ought to be able to rejoice, therefore, that the self-sacrificing response to the call on the part of these "good experienced" eastern emigrants was so generous; it has resulted not only in elevating our children, but also in hammering a little knowledge into our older heads.

#### EDUCATION AND THE CHURCH.

The discourse delivered to the Seventies in the Assembly Hall last night, Jan. 30th, was felt by all present to be one of vast importance. If the suggestions given could be acted upon by the various quorums, the result would be felt in increased efficiency, in every respect, of those called to bear the Gospel message to the nations of the world. The speaker proved conclusively that the Elders of Israel by divine commandment are bound to acquire knowledge, and also that their mission to the world necessitates ardent study. There is not the slightest foundation for the charge, sometimes brought against the Saints, that their cause can best be advocated by an ignorant ministry.

The justice of these remarks is apparent to all familiar with the history of the Church. It is true enough that those first chosen to proclaim the restoration of the Gospel were, when called to the great mission, without much secular learning. Joseph the Prophet was at the time a mere boy. But neither he nor his associates remained ignorant. The divine light that shone in their hearts and illuminated their intellects revealed to them the fact that all nature is the handiwork of their Father; that history is but the record of His dealings with mankind; that the future is in much but a repetition of the past, and that all truth emanates from the same source, from

God. Standing on these fundamental principles, broad and strong enough for the grandest philosophical superstructure ever conceived by mortal man, they were naturally led to seek a knowledge and understanding of all that is subject to human inquiry, so far as it was within their reach. It became part of their religion. And they succeeded well. Joseph in later years astonished visitors from far and near by his familiarity with languages, history, political economy and other branches of learning. And he was surrounded by men who used every opportunity of improving themselves in knowledge. Noted theologians were met on their own ground in argument, and the work attracted the attention of learned men as well as of the uneducated.

The analogy between the establishment of the Church in this age and in the beginning of our era is remarkably striking. The great Prophet of Nazareth called certain among His disciples to become His special messengers. They were mostly illiterate men from the humbler ranks of the people. But they did not remain in a condition of ignorance. During the years they followed the Master they received instructions that made them afterwards capable of dealing with the great problems of their age in a manner that their adversaries, with all their learning, could not approach. True, it was the endowment of the Holy Spirit which constituted their power, but this power does not exclude the necessity of knowledge. A mind well stored with facts and filled with the Holy Spirit is a mind that exercises influence on the world for good.

The history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is full of proofs that education is one of the greatest objects of that Church. Amid cruel persecutions and subsequent poverty and destitution the members have struggled to give their children the best education possible under the circumstances, and as conditions have assumed a more favorable aspect, the educational efforts have been extended until today, as is well known, Utah intelligence is in the foremost ranks, wherever the bearers thereof are found. Indeed, the Gospel of Christ brings this with it. Those who understand its principles thirst for knowledge, for the more they know the better they can appreciate those truths which were revealed to the servants of God in this age for the enlightenment of the world.

#### THE "NEWS'S" OLD HOME.

The *Millard Progress*, referred to elsewhere as having started publication in Fillmore, contains among other interesting matter the following reference to a historic building still standing in the former capital of Utah Territory:

In the center of the city, on what is known as the State House block, stands the first capitol of Utah Territory.

It is a large three-story brown sandstone structure, and was erected 1852-1853 at a cost of \$100,000, \$60,000 of which was furnished by the national government, the balance by the people of the Territory.

The building at the present time is the property of the city of Fillmore, and is occupied by the city council on the first

floor, while the upper floor or hall has been divided into three spacious school rooms, which are now occupied by the district school.

Two rooms on the first floor, also, have been granted for the use of the *Millard Progress*, and this paper is now being printed in the same rooms that were once used by the DESERET NEWS company for the printing of that journal.

#### THE CZAR'S TRAIN.

In providing for his comfort and safety while taking a ride on the railway, the czar of Russia has special regard for the nihilistic attempts that have been made upon his life, and the arrangements of the royal railway train just completed at the Alexandrowski shops at St. Petersburg have a special provision in this direction. Unusually powerful automatic brakes are provided, which can be operated from each seat in each car. By this means the train can be brought to a standstill in a minimum of time from any point at which danger may be discovered. This feature furnishes an important means of protection in cases of efforts to derail or blow up the royal traveler.

The czar's railway train is an elaborate affair. It consists of eleven carriages, one of which is reserved for railway officials, some of whom accompany it on every trip. The interior of all the carriages is appointed with taste and skill. The windows on each side differ in size, in accordance with the requirements of the various compartments. The passages between the coaches are vestibuled. The carriage of the czar and czarina is connected directly with the dining room and an elaborately furnished saloon car. The material of which the whole train is made is of Russian origin and manufacture with the exception of the wheels and axles, which were made at the Krupp factory at Essen, Germany.

It is said that the Russian ruler is very strict in insisting that whatever he has for the use of himself and the royal family should be so far as possible purely Russian in manufacture, and that in the case of the car wheels he only consented for them to come from elsewhere because of special considerations which could not be easily overcome. He is an ardent supporter of home industry and in that respect must command the admiration of all people imbued with a patriotic sentiment, for, while they differ with him as to methods of government, they must recognize his consistency as a true-hearted Russian who stands by his own country products and the handiwork of her mechanics and laborers as against all comers. In this one respect at least the example of Alexander III might be profitably followed by more people in this part of the world than it now is.

#### SPEAKING FOR THEMSELVES.

The Indian boys at the industrial school, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, do the mechanical work of an eight-page quarto which, under the name of *The Red Man*, is published twelve times per year. They also furnish a goodly portion of the literary contents, if all the issues of their paper may be judged by

the one just to hand, which contains many specimens of choice Indian eloquence, essays, etc. The editorial work of the paper is evidently under able direction—the articles being trenchant and entertaining, and the comments unusually spicy and critical. In the *Red Man* the red men have a sturdy champion, one who is not only able to see their grievances and the innumerable abuses to which they are still subject, but is also courageous enough to strike boldly at these wrongs and pillory their perpetrators for public scorn. The educational endeavors of the Catholic church among the aborigines receive a sharp assault in the present number, and the failure of the government and its agents to fulfil certain well-defined articles of agreement and treaty with the "original owners of the country" is visited with deserved rebuke. Even the highly-lauded civil service, that utopian and seemingly impracticable political reform, comes in for a smart rap, as the following paragraph will show:

The civil service movement largely rests its claims to universal application on the assumption that the frequent changes under the so-called spoils system will be done away with, because civil service means permanence. Let some member of Congress kindly ask the Indian office for the number of transfers of employees and teachers from one agency to another during the two years since civil service has applied in the Indian service, and then call for the number of such transfers during the forty years previous, and he will find that the number of transfers the past two years will more than double those of the forty previous years. Every disgruntled civil service employee now applies at once for a transfer and gets it as an antidote for discontent. Just how long it will take to establish the more ruinous character of this method remains to be seen. We know one school superintendent who, in two years, by transfers, managed to quarrel with three agents and temporarily ruin three schools before civil service could admit his disqualifications. It seems a fairly safe conclusion that an employee who cannot adjust himself to the work in one place won't do it in another.

ONE OF the leading and most intelligent men in one of the most important agricultural sections of Utah writes as follows with reference to the proposed union of University of Utah and Agricultural College:

As a farmer who has sorely felt the want of technical education in my youth, let me say that if the University be removed away from Salt Lake City, in my judgment, it will lose. Probably the Church farm would be a good place for parts of the great institution. But the technic and mining departments must be in or in the suburbs of the city. I think it should all be as near together as possible and within easy connection.

A BOSTON correspondent of the *Christian Cynosure* writes:

Mohammedans proselyting in New York, and Mormons in Massachusetts? Two converts to the latter faith were lately baptized in Haverhill, Mass., through a hole cut in the ice. What are we coming to?

Two of you are coming to their senses, and laying the foundation for life eternal. Isn't that worth paying some attention to?

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*Written for this Paper.*

## THE ALABAMA MOBOCRATS.

LOGAN CITY, Utah, Jan. 24, 1894.

Please find enclosed a copy of the original petition that was signed by some of the Elders and Saints of the South Alabama conference and forwarded to Governor Thomas G. Jones of Alabama. Also reply from the governor, which we very much desire published, as proof to wives and parents of Elders, that we can look for and receive protection in the South. This petition was sent to the governor by our request.

Very truly yours,

J. G. KIMBALL.

## THE PETITION.

To the Honorable Thomas G. Jones,  
Governor of Alabama:

Dear sir.—For some months past Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ have been traveling and preaching the Gospel in Geneva county, Alabama.

They have been honorable, upright men and have made many friends and some converts to their unpopular and much misunderstood doctrine. They have not been interfered with until recently.

On Sunday night Nov. 5th, 1893, after holding public meeting six Elders and four members of the Church were staying at the home of John McElvin, near Warwick P. O., Geneva county. At 11:25 p. m. all were rudely awakened from slumber by blasphemy and several volleys of musketry fired into the four corners of the house by some unknown parties reported to be forty in number. Several of the shots entered the house but fortunately no one struck.

The marauders dispersed after leaving a notice which was found next morning at the gate, warning the Elders not to preach any more or they would be harshly dealt with.

The same night a notice was left at Westley Starling's (also a member of the Church) in Watford, telling him to stop entertaining the Elders or he and family would be severely punished. About five days later two Elders remained at his house all night. At 11 p. m. several guns were fired just outside the yard and a notice left, stating he had been twice warned and must now look out for himself and family, as they would shoot lower next time.

Mr. Peele, another member of the Church, was warned to leave the county with his family or be exterminated.

Mr. Rufus Strickland, of Watford, who has been a friend, was warned to stop receiving the Elders into his home or he would meet with violence.

John McElvin received a second note, saying they would visit him again. Several other friends have received similar threats, and the Elders have been warned to absent themselves from the county or they would be bushwhacked.

Some of these communications are signed "White Caps," and some are not.

We realize the bitter feeling existing against the Latter-day Saints, due largely to a lack of knowledge regarding their belief and practices.

In the states where they are best known they are protected by the officers of the government.

Several counties of Alabama through prejudice and misrepresentation have allowed many hardships to come upon the defenseless Elders. Only last spring two who had violated no law were brutally whipped by a mob in St. Clair county, not a word being said by the county authorities against it.

The members of the Church are taught to obey the law as construed by the courts and to do good to all men. These rules are found in the twelfth and thirteenth Articles of Faith, which you will find enclosed.

We desire nothing that is unjust and will only ask that you will assist us in securing protection under the law; believing that a loss of life will result in a continuation of this recklessness we bring it to your attention.

A few words from you in the present case will likely stimulate the county officers to do their duty and cause the law breakers to respect law-abiding citizens and their rights. Knowing as we do your stern opposition to all kinds of outlaws we entreat you to use your influence in our protection so long as we uphold the law.

We are your fellow-citizens and taxpayers.

## THE REPLY.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Executive Department,  
Office of the Governor,  
MONTGOMERY, December 23rd, 1893.  
Mr. Z. T. McElvin, Warwick P. O.,  
Geneva County, Ala.:

Sir—The governor has received your letter enclosing the petition of the traveling Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and accompanying documents, and directs me to reply.

It is the law of the land, and not the governor's feelings in the matter, which determines his duties and your rights in the premises.

It is hardly necessary to say that in all free governments the civil authority has no right to deal with religious beliefs or opinions. It is "time enough for the rightful purposes of civil government for its officers to interfere when principles break out into overt acts against peace and good order." Hence the constitution of Alabama guarantees to every one the right to speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty, "and forbids the establishment of any religion, or the giving of any preference to any religious sect or mode of worship.

As long as your Elders obey the law, they are entitled to the protection of the law, and if in any way transgress its bounds are responsible only to the appointed tribunals of the country, and not to mobs and lawless combinations. All officers of the law are solemnly bound to see that no one is punished except by due course of law, and to use

every means in their power to preserve the peace.

I am sure that the civil officers in Geneva will readily aid in bringing to justice any of the marauders who sent the threatening notices, fired into dwellings and did the other lawless acts of which they justly complain. Such acts bring worse evils to society than any evil they can seek to redress.

To start the machinery of justice in motion, the guilty must first be detected, and steps taken to bring them before the appointed tribunals. If you will lay all the evidence before the civil officers, I am sure they will aid in bringing the guilty to justice.

The governor has referred your complaint to the sheriff for appropriate action. Very Respectfully,

HARVEY E. JONES,

Recording Secretary.

*Written for this Paper.*

## THE SITUATION AT ALMY.

RED CANYON, Uinta, Wyoming, Jan. 26, 1894.—The relief committees of Evanston and Almy have done a good work here up to the present, and they are making laudable efforts to secure sufficient provisions to meet the urgent demands of those who are entirely depending on the charity of others for support.

Our near neighbors, the Woodruff settlement, some twenty miles lower down the river, have sent to the relief committee of Almy three large and well loaded wagons with provisions for the people.

There is considerable sickness in the district at present, but it is mostly confined to children. Six children have died this month and a small number of persons of medium age are confined to their room with "chronic rheumatism."

Reports have been put into circulation that the Almy miners are an improvident class of people, that they have made good money for a long time, but have spent it in drink instead of food for their families. I am sorry to say to some extent this is true, but as this class are the exception and not the rule, it would be a gross act of injustice to couple the innocent with the guilty. And with regard to the men making good money, so they have, but it is a long time since. I am quite satisfied that a large number of workmen at these mines have not made more, while an equally large number have made much less, than would pay off their store bill for many months past, in consequence of which the people were ill prepared for such calamity.

The superintendents of the U. P. and U. P. mines gave their workmen of No. 8 liberty to gather up loose coal about Nos. 1, 2, 8 mines, but some of them stepped over the right of private use; they gathered the coal and sold it in Evanston, and, it is said, they bought drink with the money. This thing coming to the superintendent's ears, a notice was put up at the mines which reads thus: "Notice, any person found gathering coal around these mines in future, will be prosecuted as the law directs."

We hope this will be a warning to all whom it may concern—respect your rights and privileges, but do not abuse them, for by so doing you commit a serious injury upon the innocent.

On the resumption of work at the C. P. No. 6 mine on the 22nd inst. some of the men went to the store, after working half a day, to draw a check for provisions and expenses, (powder and oil). The officials gave them a check for \$5 and as this amount would only cover the expenses, they wanted another check for provisions, but were refused. In consequence of this the men allege they could not work without food, so under these circumstances the relief committee considered that these families must have their share of what was going out of the relief fund. But from a statement made by Mr. Beeman, it would appear that there was a misunderstanding in the case. He, Mr. Beeman, said they did not require the men to work without food and would allow the men to draw every cent they make out of the store but could not allow them to overdraw the amount they made and thereby add to the old outstanding debt. And we understand that Mr. Beeman further advised the men to economize their expenditure and take care of their means for it may be in the course of a couple of weeks that those who are now at work may have to lay off and another set of men take their places.

We are pleased to learn that the company expect to receive a large order in a few days which we understand, if got, will keep both mines in full work and give steady employment to their men; but in the event of not securing the order, it is hard to say what may be the result. R. R. H.

*Written for this Paper.*

#### NEWS FROM MEXICO.

COLONIA PACHECO, Chihuahua, Mexico, Jan. 18, 1894.—In my past correspondence I have written of incidents and the approach of death in varied form, with attendant sorrow and bereavement; but last Sunday, on the occasion of funeral services over the remains of our esteemed brother and friend, Elder Josiah G. Hardy, I am constrained to say it was an occasion of joyous feeling and thanksgiving.

For the past four months Brother Hardy had endured much pain in his right foot from the effects of blood poisoning, or gangrene, beginning in his toes, ultimately affecting the entire foot and leg, terminating in his death on Friday noon, the 12th inst., in his 81st year. He had steadily attended meeting as long as he was able to put his foot on the ground, and when unable longer to attend, realizing that his allotted time was approaching, having previously located and staked out his resting place, he told Bishop J. N. Smith Jr., and myself his will and wishes in regard to burial services, requesting that no expressions of sorrow be manifested, no flattering words of praise be used, and only such uttered as would encourage and stimulate to good works.

The casket, covered with white and beautifully trimmed, was carried to the meeting house at 10 a. m. by six High Priests, of which quorum he was a member. Bishop Smith, after singing and prayer, called on Elder A. F. McDonald and myself to speak appropriate to the occasion and to the wish expressed, and such was the happy flow of the Spirit, giving light and

utterance, that not a tear seemed to be shed, but the holy, happy, peaceful feeling, that a good father, a faithful friend to God and man, had ripened and passed to his rest.

From the meeting house we carried and laid him in his chosen place in our pleasantly located cemetery, and under the shadow of these long-leaved mountain pines. His companion, children and many friends in Utah and elsewhere can only rejoice with us in the tried worth and steady integrity of the deceased. Alonzo L. Farnsworth dedicated the ground and grave. The day was beautiful and pleasant throughout.

Elder Josiah G. Hardy was born in the town of Bradford, Essex county, Mass., U. S. A., the 17th of March, 1813. He was the third son of Sylvanus and Mary Boynton Hardy, who early in life taught him strict habits of industry, he learning the carpenter and shoemaking trades, also helping to care for the farm. At the age of twelve years he became impressed with the necessity of repentance, and earnestly sought the Lord for a forgiveness of his sins. At the age of nineteen years he joined the Methodist church, being chosen as steward and class leader. On the 17th of March, 1835, he married Sarah Clark Parker. Afterward becoming dissatisfied with Methodism, he visited many denominations, and finally was impressed to visit the despised Mormons. His visits continued until he was convinced that the Mormons had the truth if his mind could only be satisfied that Joseph Smith was a true Prophet of God. His doubts were dispelled in the following manner: While passing through the woods on his way to the Sabbath meeting he was impressed to kneel down in prayer by a fallen tree, and humbly ask the Lord for light, and before rising to his feet he received a convincing testimony of the divinity of Joseph's mission, which ever afterwards continued with him.

On the 6th of November, 1842, he was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints by Leonard W. Hardy. On March 22nd, 1844, he was ordained to the office of Teacher. On September 4th, 1847, he was ordained to the office of Priest. On May 16th, 1848, he was ordained an Elder, and called to preside over the Bradford branch of the Church, and so continued until emigrating west. On August 20th, 1852, he reached Salt Lake City, Utah. On August 29, 1852, he was ordained into the Twenty-ninth quorum of Seventies, and he was present at the dedication and breaking of ground for the Salt Lake Temple on the 14th of February, 1853. On April 14th, 1856, he was chosen to be first counselor to Leonard W. Hardy, Twelfth ward, Salt Lake City, and on October 19th, 1856, was ordained a High Priest, under the hands of Bishop Edward Hunter and counselors, and set apart as Bishop's counselor as chosen previously. Having resided in St. George for many years, on the 8rd of February, 1892, he started from that place with a part of his family for Mexico, arriving at Colonia Pacheco March 2nd of the same year. With unusual energy for his years he commenced the work of building a new house, and did much in a general way towards building up the colony.

The people of this mission have felt the effects of the prevailing epidemic of la grippe, or influenza; otherwise our conditions and prospects are much improved; and notwithstanding all the flottitious reports of rebels and war, we feel at home, happy, and hopeful for the future. We expect soon to have a telegraph line and be in communication with all the world.

If not too late, I wish all my many friends a happy New Year.

HENRY LUNT.

*Written for this Paper.*

#### AUSTRALASIAN MISSION.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Dec. 28, 1893.—The semi-annual conference of the Australasian of Mission the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was held at Tupekerunga, Waikato District, New Zealand, December 22nd to 24th inclusive. There were present fourteen Elders from Zion: Wm. T. Stewart, mission President; Wm. Gardner (president), and James S. Abbott, Waikato; L. C. Rasmussen (president), and Christian Petersen, Tauranga; Benjamin Hamblin (president), J. M. Tolman and Ephraim Ellertson, Hauraki; C. B. Bartlett (president), and Thos. J. Morgan, Bay of Islands; Edward J. Palmer (president), Tauranga-nui; D. B. Stewart, Australia. Some 150 natives were in attendance, together with a number of outside Maoris and Europeans.

After singing and prayer, President Stewart opened the first day's proceedings with a short address of welcome to all present. Elder L. C. Rasmussen, president of Tauranga, then reported his district, some 145 members, in good condition, though some were negligent. He gave a very powerful Maori discourse, touching on repentance and latter-day judgment. He was listened to with attention by all. Elder Christian Petersen followed on the restoration of the Gospel and the divine mission of the Prophet Joseph Smith. The meeting closed with singing, "Ha ka puta mai a Ihu," and prayer by Elder Reiha Aperahama, president of the Te Aroha branch.

The afternoon session opened at 3:30 by the singing of "E Ihu, e te Kīngi nūe," and prayer by Elder Paora Hopervi, president of the Ngaruawahia branch. Elder E. J. Palmer reported his district and spoke on the need of sincere repentance, with obedience to the Gospel. Elder Ephraim Ellertson, spoke to the conference, (L. C. Rasmussen being interpreter) bearing testimony to the Gospel. After singing benediction was offered by Elder Hoani Tautahi Pita, President of the Whangaruru branch.

At the evening service, 8 p. m., "He hari to te tangata" was sung, and prayer was offered by Elder Mita Wepiha, president of the Waikare. Twelve native brethren and sisters bore strong testimonies to the Gospel and to the gifts of healing by the power of God. It was 10 p. m. when Elder Bartlett offered the closing prayer.

On the morning of the 23rd, at 10:30, after singing "Koutou katoa ra, mea iti nei," prayer was offered by Elder Palmer. Elder Bartlett reported his district, and pointed out why the world did not enjoy the blessings and power of the Gospel of Christ. Elder Mor-

gan spoke on baptism, and gave good counsel to the Saints. Elder Finlayson, president of the Opuawhanga branch (European), also spoke, Brother Rasmussen interpreting. Elder Paora Hoperri followed, and encouraged the people to live good lives and keep in the straight and narrow path. Elder Benjamin Hamblin reported Hauraki in good condition. Dismissal prayer was offered by Elder Rewi Mokena.

In the afternoon, at 2:15, the meeting was addressed by Elder Gardner, who reported the Waikato (five branches) in good order, having lately reorganized some of them. He spoke very feelingly of his labors when here in 1884 among the Waikatos. The closest attention was paid by the natives, whose eyes demonstrated the affection they entertained for him. He counselled them to stand firm against every temptation and receive the glorious reward of eternal life. Elder Mita Wepiha followed in a few choice remarks, urging the natives to spread the truth by precept and by example. Elder J. M. Folkman then testified to the work of God and Joseph's divine mission.

The evening meeting was opened at 8:30, when Brother Hamblin delivered his "poroporoake," or farewell address. Eight natives testified. Prayer was offered by Elder Kaihimo.

Dec. 24th, at 10:30 a. m., Elder D. B. Stewart (Brother Rasmussen interpreting) reported the work in Australia as on the improve. The Elders were unable to fill all the calls made upon them. The Lord is softening the hearts of the people, new avenues are opening up and the brethren have their hands full of work to attend this "Hui Maori." Elder Goff spoke a few words in Maori, followed by Elder Hollingworth, who reported this district, six branches, one European, four natives and one mixed.

At 1:30 there was held a short European service in the school house, but a heavy rainstorm prevented a large attendance. President Stewart spoke on the first principles of the Gospel.

At 3:25 we held Sacrament meeting. A few appropriate remarks were made by President Stewart, when the general authorities of the Church were unanimously sustained by the vote of the conference; also Elder Wm. Gardner, as president of the Australasian mission, and Elders Palmer and Folkman as presidents of Waikato and Hauraki districts respectively. President Stewart explained the doctrine of "common consent," and how a forgiveness of sins may be obtained by believers. Advised the Saints to be true to their covenants, that the labors of the servants of God among them may bring forth fruit, and gave much good advice. The house was filled to its utmost capacity, many standing outdoors during the services. The Spirit of God was poured out on the whole congregation, and it was a time long to be remembered by all present.

At the evening services prayer was offered by Elder Te Auapouri. Elder James E. Abbott addressed the conference, and thirteen native members responded to the call for testimonies. Elder Wm. Gardner cautioned the Saints not to allow the Evil One to find

them asleep, but manifest in their lives the instructions given during conference. Elder Stewart then thanked the kind-hearted people who had fed the natives and Elders during the "Hui," and asked the Lord to bless them for their untiring efforts. Conference adjourned till April next in Te Mahia district. Thus closed an important event in the history of this mission, and all joined in saying they never experienced a more divine influence than was present during the conference.

The meetings were all made under the shade of lovely weeping willow trees by the side of the Waikato river, except those in the evening and sacrament meeting on Sunday afternoon.

The following day many visitors were present to see the innocent sports and pastimes that were indulged in by all. It seemed peculiar to wish each other a happy Christmas under such circumstances. Though there was a large gathering, not a single incident occurred to mar the unalloyed pleasure and joy of our "Hui." On Tuesday morning, the 26th, at 10:30, the visiting Saints prepared to leave for their homes, and the parting was hard. Many wept. The little steamer owned by Brother Te Whiu, towed our big "waka" (canoe) with its heavy burden, up the Waikato, to the shouts of "Haere ra, Haere, Haere," of the people who remained, with the waving of handkerchiefs, and the singing of hymns by those departing. Slowly we traveled against the current, reaching Rangiriri railway station two hours late for the train, the time of which had been changed owing to the holidays. It was decided to remain till next morning in the goods shed. Some of the Ngaruawahia Saints, who left for their homes at 1:30 p. m., made a collection to buy us food to eat while waiting for the train. Next day our train came along, and we of the north proceeded to Auckland, dispersing from thence to our homes and several fields of labors.

We had a Priesthood meeting Christmas morning, in which the Elders received necessary instruction from Presidents Stewart and Gardner, under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit.

B. H. HOLLINGSWORTH,  
Conference Clerk.

### CHURCH THEOLOGY CLASS.

After the opening prayer by Elder George Reynolds and the consideration of incidental questions, a review of the previous lesson was taken. Instructor James E. Talmage then proceeded with the lecture, outlines of which had been distributed to over 1100 students present. The subject was the fifth article of faith which, as given through the Prophet Joseph Smith, reads: "We believe that a man must be called of God by 'prophecy and by the laying on of hands' by those who are in authority to preach the Gospel and administer in the ordinances thereof."

Authority from God was one of the characteristics of the organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. An array of men, sectarian ministers, stand up against them claiming none and having no authority, yet in the Holy Scriptures no instance is recorded where any true Prophet of God delivered any message

or performed any act without being authorized to do so. Indeed this speaking with authority was a power that distinguished them. The instances of Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses, Aaron, Joshua and Samuel were particularly referred to, their authority among the people being unquestioned, while all the prophets and servants of God down to Malachi and Zecharias made specific declarations concerning their authority and calling. Also the Apostles of Christ were specially commissioned.

This authority was bestowed on others by prophecy and laying on of hands. Prophecy was the right and power of interpreting and knowing the will of God. That the imposition of hands was general cannot consistently be doubted. In cases of ordination where such is not mentioned, no other details are given and this cannot be taken as proof that this method was not used.

The Patriarchal Priesthood descended from Adam to Noah and from him to Moses under the hands of the fathers.

Authority thus bestowed is respected of God. Not alone on earth but in heaven is it honored and jealously guarded. It is according to reason and order that men who officiate in the ordinances of the Gospel should be divinely commissioned. The nations of the earth in civil and military organizations regard authority and the respect due to it, as most important. Yet none can be more jealous of their power than is the Lord with His Priesthood, as He repeatedly declares.

Unauthorized ministrations were punished severely, and even aspirations toward such are sinful. How swift this punishment did overtake the guilty when the Lord saw fit to make such examples was strikingly shown in the cases of Korah and his associates, Miriam, Uzza and King Saul. This subject was to receive further consideration at the next session of the class.

Benediction was pronounced by Elder H. P. Richards.

Elder Thomas Hicken, of Heber City, called at the News office and related a sad story to a reporter regarding the death of his wife.

Elder Hicken left his home eight months ago to fill a mission in the Southern states. On the 21st inst. he received a letter while in his field of labor, in Sullivan county, Tennessee, from the president of mission notifying him that he was released to return home on account of the serious illness of his wife. That evening he boarded the train for Utah and arrived here today over the Rio Grande. How ill his wife was he knew not though he worried greatly along the route of travel and had strange forebodings as to the result. The shock he sustained this afternoon on being informed that his wife was dead was a severe one. The particulars beyond the fact that she gave birth to a child a few days before her demise are not known. The funeral took place several days ago. The deceased was the mother of six children whom she leaves for the sorrowing husband to care for. The eldest is but twelve years old.



## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

On Friday night the Mount Pleasant Equitable Co-operative store made an assignment, the liabilities being \$18,420.18; assets \$16,830.

Word has just been received from the special correspondent of the News in Washington that President Cleveland is said to contemplate the inauguration of a policy hostile to the admission of new states during his term.

Jan. 25 County Treasurer Lynn received from Ex-County Collector Hardy a check for \$7,294.73 for the Salt Lake county school tax fund, the questions relating to the retention of the amount by the collector up to the present having been settled. About 60 per cent of the amount which the check calls for will go to the city board of education.

A serious accident was narrowly averted in Richmond Thursday, says the *Logan Journal*. Apostle Merrill started out for a drive with a fractious team. They ran away, struck a horse with the sleigh pole, killed it, threw Mr. Merrill out and got back to his corral without much further damage. A small boy riding the horse that was killed escaped without injury.

Elder George C. Naegle and wife, of Pachuco, Mexico, paid the News a parting call January 24, just previous to their taking the train on their way to Europe. Elder Naegle leaves on a mission, and is to succeed Elder J. J. Scharrer in the presidency of the Swiss and German mission. Elder Naegle and wife were in good spirits and take with them the best wishes of the people for success in the labor of love in which they will be engaged.

A vacancy having been occasioned in the Hunter ward Bishopric, of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, by Brother Alfred A. Jones tendering his resignation as second counselor, Brother Joseph N. Morris was unanimously sustained to fill the vacancy, and was ordained a High Priest and set apart to labor as second counselor to Bishop William Miller, under the hands of President Joseph E. Taylor last Sunday.

Thursday afternoon about three o'clock James H. Morgan, deputy auditor and recorder of Ada county, Idaho, was found dead in the woodshed at his residence, 108 Bannock street.

Mr. Morgan was well known in Salt Lake and Ogden, and, says the *Boise Statesman*, had for months been troubled with dropsy, which a few weeks ago developed alarming symptoms, affecting his heart.

The Bear Lake *Post* says: "Some time last Monday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the district school house at Auburn, Star valley, by some way as yet unknown, caught fire and burned to the ground. All the school furniture, consisting of desks, charts, maps, etc., and a great many books belonging to the students were also destroyed. The loss to the district is estimated at not less than \$500. The school will probably be continued in the meeting

house until another school house can be erected.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed by the Chamber of Commerce as delegates to attend the Trans-Mississippi congress which will begin a four days' session at San Francisco on the 18th of February: O. J. Salisbury, J. H. Bacon, George M. Scott, W. S. McCornick, George Y. Wallace, M. J. Gray, B. F. Grant, A. H. Cannon, C. O. Whittemore, F. W. Ross, W. H. Culmer, L. C. Crossman, D. C. Adams, W. H. Rowe, ex-officio.

News comes from San Francisco to the effect that ex-Policemen Curran and Johnson, who recently skipped out from Salt Lake, are in the Midwinter Fair city looking, like Micawber, for something to "turn up," but up to the present have been very unfortunate and are in very hard circumstances. Mize Sullivan, who did work for Salt Lake at Chicago under Chief Bonfield, and who went to the coast at the close of the great Exposition, has not yet been given employment but expects an appointment in a few days.

The patiently awaited commission of Colonel Merritt, as Chief Justice for Utah, arrived by mail from Washington Saturday, Jan. 27. Having qualified subsequently before Judge Bartch, in chambers, by taking the required oath of office, his Honor, promptly on the stroke of ten o'clock, took his seat on the bench of the Third district court and proceeded at once with the hearing of the usual Saturday motions. There was a large attendance of members of the bar, many of whom seemed anxious to take up matters which have been subjected to annoying but unavoidable delay for the past two weeks.

A case had been worked up by the officers against Alex. Ogilvie in relation to the late cattle-stealing episode, says the *Richfield Advocate*, and Deputy Marshal Bean notified Clate Gannett that he was wanted as a witness in the case, but Mr. Gannett took the first good opportunity to leave the county. The fact was made known and Deputy Marshals Mount and Bean followed and brought him back and he was taken before Commissioner Jensen and bound over as a witness to appear before the grand jury at Provo. The officers are on the track of Ogilvie and he is liable to be collared any minute. The commissioner supposes there will be a clear case against him.

Tuesday night Officer Ferris picked up at Ogden one M. J. Murphy, a Salt Lake railroad man, on the street, in a state of helpless intoxication, and Murphy asked the officer to show him the Broom hotel, which Mr. Ferris very kindly did. Yesterday morning Murphy declared that he had been robbed of \$300 the night before, and insinuated very strongly that it was the officer who had done it. Officer Ferris heard the story and hunted Murphy up. Later, says the *Standard*, Mr. Murphy emphatically denied the statement that he had been robbed by the officer or any one else, or that he had ever said so, as he only had a few dollars when he left Salt Lake.

For several months past the public has been informed of periodical fires at the drug stores of Leyman & Company at the corner of First South and West Temple streets and also at the corner of Fourth South and Second West streets. In each case there was heavy insurance and strong suspicion of incendiaryism. The indications were so pronounced at the blaze which occurred at the last named store on Sunday night that the fire chief yesterday notified the insurance companies that they had better cancel the policies in order to protect themselves, but before they had taken action another fire destroyed a good deal of property at two o'clock this morning.

Lizzie Zeiglnhart strayed away from her home in Ogden Jan. 25 says the *Sun* of that place January 26, and although diligent search was made for her all day no trace of her whereabouts could be obtained. Early this morning David Burns, who resides near Uintah, saw a young girl traveling along the road near his house. He accosted her and asked her where she was going, when she replied "to California." She was benumbed with cold, and thinking everything was not right Burns took her to his house and provided her with food. He communicated with Sheriff Beinap, and the girl was brought back to her home. When she left she took with her all the wearing apparel she could readily carry, and these articles were found strewn along the road.

At 4:30 yesterday (Monday) afternoon the dead body of John W. Martin was found in his room in the Weston residence on Lincoln avenue. In the room were also found a letter and a small box which had contained morphine. The letter was dated Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock and stated: "I have suffered for three years with what the doctors call locomotorataxia. There seems to be no hope for my recovery, so I take this mode of ending my suffering. This is premeditated. I hope it will be success."

The deceased was a veteran railway man and acted in the capacity of conductor on the Union Pacific, Rio Grande Western and Southern Pacific. He was divorced from his wife in Ogden four or five years ago. He had a brother in Indiana who was notified of the suicide.

The Twentieth ward has probably been the scene of as many if not more bold hold-ups and brutal assaults than any other outlying district of the city. In it Jan. 25 near the corner of I and Second streets, George Davis, a plumber, was brutally felled to the ground by a blow from a slung shot in the hands of a thug two of whom were standing under a shade tree as he approached them.

The blow was so violent that the point of the left cheek bone was crushed in. While their unfortunate victim sought to rise he was relieved of his watch and chain. Before a complete ransacking of his pockets had been made they appeared to become frightened and accordingly decamped without the few dollars they might have secured had they been less hasty. They were heard to remark as they started off. "We struck the wrong man."

Davis laboriously and painfully made his way to the police station.

where he related his story and gave a pretty accurate description of his assailants.

**THURBER**, Wayne county, Utah, Jan. 25, 1894.—We are having excellent weather for this time of the year, only windy. We will soon have a new town. We have got it all laid off and I think it will be a beautiful town sooner or later.

We have had quite a lot of sickness this winter, but it is abating somewhat.

We had quite an exciting horse race last Monday between the Tanner horse and Peterson mare. The horse came out best. G. W. B.

There was a case of suicide at the Penitentiary farm at the mouth of Parley's canyon yesterday afternoon. The victim was an old man named Wilson Tuttle, who has been allowed to stop at the farm and do chores for some time past for his board. He was about 70 years of age and came here from Maine about a year ago. So far as known he has no relatives in this Territory and but very few friends.

He was found in a semi-conscious condition and Drs. Root and Witcher were summoned. It was known from the first that it was a case of self-destruction, as the old man left the following note:

"I have taken morphine with suicidal intent. But there is no one to blame but myself. It was all my own fault."

The physicians sought for hours to resuscitate the old man, and all of the restoratives known to the profession were used but without avail, and at one o'clock this morning he stopped breathing and was pronounced dead.

**BEAVER**, Jan. 30.—Last night, or early this morning, Charles Williams, aged about 32, dark complexion, black eyes, about five feet nine inches in height, and George Thomas, alias Edwards, about thirty years old, five feet eight and a half inches in height, light complexion blue eyes, nearly all his front teeth out, sawed out four iron bars in the window of their sleeping cells in the jail in the basement of the court house here and escaped. Both are of slim build. They were arrested at Frisco, this county, during the early part of this month, for stealing ready-made clothing out of the Horn Silver Mining company's store there, and on preliminary examination before a justice of the peace, who found the evidence clear against them, he held them to await the action of the grand jury of the court here.

The Rob Roy mine was sold at 10 o'clock this morning by Sheriff Andrew Morris, to satisfy a judgment rendered the last term of court here in favor of Wolf, Case, Hall and other miners, for \$895.56, and was bought in by Charles Woolfenden, superintendent of the Mansfield, Murdock & company's store here for \$677.68.

There was a very interesting and in some respects an instructive incident on a street car on one of the principal thoroughfares of the city Jan. 30. An aged lady, burdened with bundles and packages after exerting herself to the utmost managed to get on to the step and then the platform before entering the car. The conductor offered no assistance and as she took her seat in the corner near the door she gave a

knowing wink to the passengers, and then turned towards the conductor and said sharply, "You young sprigs have a good deal to learn: some of you don't appear to think you will ever get old, but you will. Had I been a strong, strapping young chap like you nothing would have pleased me more than to have got down off that platform and assisted a lady to get aboard. Had I been a maiden with a painted face and forehead covered with bangs you would have got right down in the mud to help me. But, my boy, I am an old woman—over seventy-five—with gray hairs and feeble step and you allow me to help myself. Now don't let the next old lady who rides on your car do the same thing."

Then the aged passenger turned to the people in the car and in a modified tone added: "I'll warrant that that boy will do his duty in the future." When the car stopped for the old lady to get off five or six blocks further along, the conductor got down into the mud almost up to his ankles, and gracefully assisted her on to the ground after which he handed her the packages she had temporarily left on one of the seats, doffed his cap, and to the astonishment of all said smilingly, "I'll remember."

#### ITEMS FROM WASATCH.

**HEBER CITY**, Jan. 28, 1893.

The sixty-third quarterly conference of the Wasatch Stake of Zion convened in the Stake house at Heber City on the 27th inst. at 10:30 a. m.

After the usual devotional exercises Elder Abram Hatch opened conference with a few timely remarks, saying the Stake was in a good condition; abundance exists, and good health prevails as a general rule. He compared our prosperity with the adversity of most of the cities in the United States.

Elder John T. Giles, from Provo, on a visit to relatives, bore a strong and eloquent testimony of the Gospel truths, and of his missionary labors on the Sandwich Islands.

The next speaker, J. T. Giles (a cousin of the former speaker), gave a few timely remarks to the young, and related a few incidents of his late missionary labors in the state of Kentucky.

Elder Geo. H. Booth occupied the remaining time of the morning service relating some of his experience and incidents while serving as physician and surgeon in the Hindostan army.

The afternoon service was devoted to the several bishops, who reported their wards as being in a prosperous condition.

Sunday morning conference convened at 10 a. m. Some 700 persons were present. After the usual devotional exercises, Bishop Henry Clegg presented the Stake authorities while the sacrament was being passed around, after which four lately returned missionaries (three from the Southern States and one from Ireland) were called upon to address the audience in the following order: Andrew Johnson, E. D. Clyde, J. E. Moulton and Morton Gerber.

Bishop Henry Clegg then announced that the funeral service would be held,

commencing at 1 o'clock in this room, over the remains of the wife of Thos. Hickens, Jr., whose body had lain in state for the last ten days waiting for the return of the husband from his missionary labors in the state of Tennessee.

Conference adjourned for three months.

At 1 o'clock the funeral procession left the residence for the Stake house, a quorum of Seventies preceding the sleigh containing the corpse, following which were 117 other sleighs.

Service commenced at 1:30. After devotional exercises Bishop Henry Clegg delivered a funeral discourse over the body. He dwelt upon the good character and amiable disposition of the lady who was a devoted wife and loving mother. He gave consoling words to husband, children and relatives.

Elders A. Hatch and J. M. Murdock also gave a few appropriate and consoling remarks to the many friends and mourners.

The house was filled to overflowing, many having to stand, others could not find seats standing outside and in the street. There were in the house some 1,050 persons and all of 200 outside; 85 sleighs followed the corpse to the city of the dead. Preceding these were the quorum of Seventies. This was the largest funeral ever known in Heber City. The good lady has left a devoted husband and seven small children, the oldest child is some 12 year old, the youngest two weeks old.

#### NOTES ON THE FLY.

Plenty of the beautiful snow, two feet deep on the level; three feet loose snow fell this month, up to date. From the 15th to the 25th some snow fell every day. The 5th and 8th inst. were the coldest mornings of the season so far—19 and 21 below zero respectively.

A slight accident occurred to two of our girls the other night, by being knocked down with a team and pushed along in front of the sleigh; nothing serious, only a few bruises.

Justice courts are lively and interesting to the loafers—several cases being on the docket lately.

John Giles, late sexton of Provo City, also oldest son John T. and wife, have been visiting with friends and relatives the past week.

Thanks to friend Jaques for correction of the hand cart incident. A mistake in identity of figures, I expect, by the printer. I think I wrote  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound of flour per day; he mistook for  $\frac{1}{4}$  pounds of flour, no doubt.

JOHN CROOK.

Deming, N. M., records the completion of a new pumping enterprise for filling a 40,000,000 gallon irrigating reservoir. Several thousand acres of suburban land will now be converted into orchards around Deming.

The other night a masked robber entered the house of a Major Burney, at Monterey, California, and compelled his wife and himself to kneel and submit to having their hands tied behind them. After a thorough search he succeeded in finding only about \$6 in the house and with this he made his escape, having first unbound them, remarking that he had "got into the wrong house."

## INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND MINES.

Will the Union Pacific build west from Milford this season? That this question will be answered in the affirmative is the way things are beginning to look in the southern country. Vast quantities of ties are being forwarded to Milford, and every side track on that section of the line has a number of cars of ties waiting for use at that point. A gentleman just up from the south says that eighty carloads were brought in in one day this week, and that shipments are steadily going on.

It is more than likely that the prospective advance of the Nevada Southern to Pioche and on to the coal fields in Iron county has awakened the Union Pacific magnates to a realization of the necessity of moving at once into that district to secure its traffic. The road already has more than a hundred miles of grade west from Milford in a condition to receive ties and rails, so that it would not take a great while to get into the heart of the mining region of southwestern Utah and southern Nevada. The recent purchase, for \$450,000, by D. H. Moffatt and others of Denver, of valuable mines south of Pioche, as noted in the NEWS at the time, is a certain indication of the opening up of that district. If the Union Pacific does not get in the Nevada Southern will. The latter will not come to Salt Lake, but after reaching the coal fields of Iron county will make as direct connection as possible with Denver, thus cutting out the Union Pacific. If the latter goes in, the trade will come direct to Salt Lake and Ogden. Therefore the question is one of deep business interest in this section. Of course if the Union Pacific extends to Pioche this season, it probably will continue its line to the coast.

Another place where large lots of ties are being stacked up for use in the early spring is at the stations on the Salt Lake and Western branch of the Union Pacific. These supplies are for the spur to be put in from Fairfield station to the mines at Mercur. The assurance that this work would be done at an early date had some influence, it is said, on the negotiations by which Senator Wolcott, his brother, and others, of Denver, agreed to purchase the Mercur for \$1,000,000.

Shortly after 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the extensive clothing store of Goldsmith & Co., on East Temple street, in this city, together with its contents, was taken possession of by Deputy U. S. Marshal Dyer, three attachment suits having just previously been filed against the firm amounting in the aggregate to \$48,386.29, as follows: M. Ring & Sons, Baltimore, Md., for \$31,019.57. McCormick & Co., bankers, for \$15,146.72, and the Utah National bank for \$2,200. Later the same evening another attachment suit was filed against Goldsmith & Co. by the Stein Bloch Company, Salt Lake, for about \$3,700.

In addition to the foregoing the following now have to be named:

Peck & Hanchhaus, claim.....\$ 5,633 50

Soloman Frank et al, claim..... 12,909 00  
Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co., claim 10,740 47  
Drovers' & Mechanics' National Bank of Baltimore, claim..... 8,000 00  
American Hand-Sewed Shoe Co., claim..... 880 85  
H. Wallachs & Sons, claim..... 2,574 00  
Samuel Rosenthal, claim..... 700 00  
J. & H. Mann & Co. claim..... 10,981 70

Three more attachment suits were filed against the firm in the Third district court Tuesday morning.

Attachments aggregating over \$62,000 were filed against Goldsmith & Co., the North Main street clothiers, yesterday, says the Butte, Montana *Miner*, of the 28th inst. The establishment is now in the hands of the sheriff.

Frank J. Cannon returned home from the East January 24, says the *Ogden Sun*, where he has been in the interest of the Pioneer Electric Power company of Ogden. Notwithstanding the general financial depression Mr. Cannon and C. K. Bannister (the company's engineer, who is still in the East) have succeeded in arousing interest in the great enterprise, and influential business men have pledged themselves to support the project financially. Mr. Cannon came home on some important business and will leave shortly for New York and from thence he and Mr. Bannister will go to London, where they have appointments for next month. Such prominent gentlemen as Mr. George Westinghouse, of the famous Westinghouse company, have been interested in the project; and the experts of the General Electric company are studying the details of the scheme.

One great factor in the building of the power works here is that a market must be created for the power, and this can only be done by establishing great industries. One party in New York has promised a quarter of a million for a certain industry if certain conditions are fulfilled, and Mr. Cannon is confident that they can be.

There were filed with Territorial Secretary Richards January 30th articles of incorporation of the C. A. Smurthwaite Produce company, whose headquarters will be at Ogden City.

The capital stock is placed at \$5,000, divided into 250 shares of the par value of \$100 each.

The incorporators all reside in Ogden and are as follows: C. A. Smurthwaite, 16 shares; George E. Hyde, 7; Margaret A. Smurthwaite, 1; William Hope, 1, and Charles F. Fewster.

The object of the new company is to deal in grain, seeds and produce generally, to farm land and engage in a mercantile business generally; to erect, operate and sell warehouses, elevators, machinery, etc., to acquire building sites for the same, water rights, and such like privileges. C. A. Smurthwaite is president, G. E. Hyde vice-president and W. Hope secretary and treasurer.

Articles of incorporation of the Cedar City Terminal Railway company have been filed with Territorial Auditor Caine. The capital stock is \$200,000, divided into shares of the par value of \$100 each. It is organized for the pur-

pose of operating a line of railway commencing in Cedar City, in Iron county, running thence east up Coal Creek canyon. The length of the proposed line is about ten miles, all within Iron county. The cost is estimated at \$200,000.

The stock is thus subscribed for: W. W. Cluff, Coalville, 1,940 shares; Orson Smith, Logan; Charles Adams, Parowan; Elias Morris, Salt Lake; J. E. Langford, Salt Lake; Charles H. Wilcken, Salt Lake; Arthur Winter, Salt Lake, 10 shares each.

The people in the vicinity of Pocatello are exceedingly suspicious regarding the action of the Pacific Mining Co. in that locality. The corporation consists of E. E. Calvin and V. C. Roeder, of Pocatello; W. H. Rampton and W. H. Bancroft, of Salt Lake City; and F. W. Vogler, of Blackfoot. The company was organized with the ostensible purpose of developing mining claims near Pocatello, but now some of the people fear that it is a gigantic scheme to obtain control of all the mineral lands on the Fort Hall reservation, to the exclusion of all prospectors and locators, when the reservation shall be thrown open. It is said that the corporation now has agents in Washington trying to effect a lease on the lands. Meanwhile those locally interested are endeavoring to ascertain whether or not their suspicions are well founded.

T. H. Roberts, formerly of this city, but now a proprietor in two mercantile houses in Star Valley, Wyoming, reports the people up there as being in a very prosperous condition. Business with them has been in the main better than any year since the valley was settled. The seasons have been favorable for the pursuits in which the people mostly engage—stock-raising, and the growing of wheat, potatoes and vegetables generally. Mr. Roberts insists that for comfort, health and longevity Star Valley is so far ahead of a city home that an occasional visit to town is good enough for him. He will make a trip to the Midwinter Fair before returning to Wyoming.

Isaac Colby, of Vermillion, who went to Kansas City with a train of cattle about ten days ago, has returned, says the *Richfield Advocate*. He says he has gained a deal of experience in that little trip that will be a big advantage to him in the future. He found a good sale for prime steers, but poor or medium steers and cows were away down, being bought up for canned beef. A man must employ a licensed salesman to dispose of his cattle, and the possibilities are that they are in with the canneries. Mr. Colby came near having a calamity, as a train ran into his outfit when he was unloading and scared some of his stock so that it took three days to find them.

Park City shipments of ore go on at a lively rate from the Crescent, Silver King and Anchor mines, but it appears to be only a question of a very short time when all will have to shut down, as the rapid falling in prices during the past week of both silver and lead is very discouraging to the various mine owners. It is claimed by one well informed in mining that none of the

mines here are making any money for their owners.

The Crescent has shipped during the week thirty cars of first class ore and several cars of concentrates.

Last Wednesday Hon. J. J. Story, Col. Frank Riblett and Major Crate Hawkins with an outfit, left town for Snake river where they will locate and survey some of the richest lands ever found in Cassia county, says the Albion, Idaho, *Times*. These men are experienced and practical miners, and have done more to develop the mineral resources of Cassia county than any other of her citizens. Besides their mining properties, these men have under consideration the building of one of the largest reservoirs ever constructed in the United States and perhaps in the world.

The outlook for large developments in the Henry mountains this summer is good, says the Eastern Utah *Telegraph*. From the reports of several prospectors we have talked with, work is going on in almost any direction and the indications are good for a large emigration there this summer. The recent strike made in the middle mountain will cause more prospecting to be done there. Taken on the whole, the prospects for the Henry mountains have a bright outlook, and with the melting of the snow increased work will be the rule.

William Henderson, of this city, has returned from Simpson Springs, Tooele county, possessed of a glowing idea of the future of the Indian Springs mining district out there. About forty men are now at work in the district, and veins of gold are being developed in all directions. The ore runs high in the precious metal, and the indications are that the number of discoveries will be greatly increased. This district is already in a situation to come rapidly to the front, and Mr. Henderson is sanguine that it will prove a second Mercur.

Fremont county has a coal mine she can well be proud of, says the Rexburg, *Silver Hammer*. It burns better, gives more heat and leaves less ashes than any coal we have ever burned. The mine is not yet thoroughly developed, and when it is, it will do more towards bringing a railroad through this country than any other one thing we have. The proper way to develop that mine is to patronize it. Every dollar spent for coal from it means just that much towards home labor and bringing our country to the front.

**Richfield Advocate:** Mr. L. Cuddiback, Mr. Hyrum Colby and several other sheepmen report their flocks in excellent condition, and much better than at this time last year. Mr. Cuddiback says he will feed salt and sulphur to his sheep in the future, which the experience of sheepmen find more effective than dipping and much less expensive; and that the itch or scab is caused by tape worms which eat into the liver and eventually destroy the sheep. The sulphur and salt destroys these worms.

At a non-partisan meeting of citizens of Manti, held on Wednesday evening, the following was adopted unanimously: "Resolved, That we the citizens of Manti, Skapete county, Utah, irrespec-

tive of political affiliations, in mass meeting assembled, most earnestly protest against the passage of the Wilson bill, and urgently request that the bounty of sugar be not reduced, and the duty on wool, lead and lead ores be not removed or reduced."

A Prescott, Arizona, dispatch says: W. A. Clark, millionaire mining man of Butte, Montana, and owner of the United Verde Copper company's mines at Jerome in this county, has placed a corps of engineers in the field to survey a line for a narrow gauge road from a point on the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix railway to his mines, a distance of twenty-eight miles. He expects to complete the road during the present year.

SARATOGA, Wyo., Jan. 26.—Active mining operations have been commenced at Gold hill. A company was recently organized to work the Acme group of mines in that district. Considerable work has already been done on the Acme-claim. It has a 170-foot tunnel which crosscuts the vein 185 feet from the entrance. Gold hill is one of the most promising placer camps in the state.

The fruit growers of Weber county are getting down to business. A call, signed by the leading fruit raisers of the county, has been issued, appointing a meeting for Saturday February 3, at the old federal court room at Ogden. The meeting begins at 2 p.m., and all interested in fruit culture are invited to be present. The purpose of the meeting is to organize a county fruit growers' association.

An inter-state wool growers' convention is to be held at Denver on February 5. The governor of each state and territory is requested to appoint ten delegates to this congress. Each wool growers' association is entitled to five delegates and the commissioners of every county in which there is no wool growers association are asked to appoint five delegates.

Albion, Idaho, *Times*: J. M. Pierce came in Monday from Salt Lake and Ogden; he sold and delivered 300 head of cattle in Salt Lake last week. He has sold the balance of the cattle he is feeding and is to deliver in March next. There will be about 200 head.

Ephraim *Enterprise*: O'Neil & Koffman, of Kansas City, shipped a train load of cattle and hogs from this point last Friday. They left about \$7,000 in this city. Ole Olsen, of this city, did the buying of them.

### ONEIDA STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Oneida Stake of Zion convened in the Franklin meeting house Saturday and Sunday, January 20th and 21st, 1894.

There were present on the stand of the First Presidency, Joseph F. Smith; of the Council of the Apostles, Marriner W. Merrill; of the First Seven Presidents of Seventies, C. D. Fjelstedt; the Presidency and most of the High Council of the Stake; most of the Bishops of the various wards, while the body of the house was filled with Saints from all parts of the Stake.

The speakers, in the order in which they addressed the conference, were Presidents George C. Parkinson, Sol.

H. Hale, Elders Joseph Schvanerveldt, Andrew Marrison (returned missionaries), President Joseph F. Smith, Elders Marriner W. Merrill, C. D. Fjelstedt, M. F. Cowley, Samuel K. Parkinson, George Marshall (returned missionary), John E. Dalley and C. W. Nibley.

The subjects were, briefly stated, repentance of sins and importance of observing the principles of the Gospel to secure the promised blessings and companionship of the Holy Spirit; the binding force of the sealing ordinances, when received and administered in the spirit of righteousness; the care that should be used in promoting brethren to the grades of the holy Priesthood, that blessings may not be unworthily bestowed; signs not given as a means of conversion, but as the legitimate fruit of the observance of the laws of the Gospel, Jesus having said, "A wicked and an adulterous generation seeketh a sign;" the great kindness with which we are being treated by the world (the time will come when they, the world, will invite us to come and preach the Gospel to and instruct them in the principles of civil government.—Cowley); tithing, religion classes, Stake academy, the close relationship between the spiritual and the temporal, a steady persistence in the performance of our various duties, not waiting for the presentment of some grand opportunity to show our devotion to the cause of truth.

President Smith was most powerful in his sermons during the conference; in fact the Holy Spirit was abundantly poured out upon all who addressed the Saints. It was a time to be long remembered for the peaceful and instructive spirit which characterized the various meetings of the conference.

John E. Dalley, principal of the Oneida Stake academy, gave a very favorable report of the attendance at and progress made in that worthy institution.

Robert H. Williams Jr. and Joseph Schvanerveldt were sustained as counselors to Bishop Ephraim Bennett of the Mound Valley ward.

Sister Esther Parkinson Rogers, president of the Y. M. M. I. A. of the Stake, having permanently moved from the Stake, Sister Nellie Greaves was sustained as president to fill the vacancy, with Sisters Fiske Benson and Amy Chadwick as her counselors.

Saturday night a very fine concert was given in the meeting house under the direction of Prof. L. D. Edwards of Preston and the Logan Glee club.

A very pleasing feature of the conference and one that added greatly to the enjoyment of the Saints present was the excellent singing of the Franklin choir under the direction of Brother James Herd.

The general and local authorities were unanimously sustained by vote of the conference.

Conference adjourned for three months.

JOHN E. DALEY,  
Clerk of Conference.

Melbourne the rainmaker's proposition to the Cheyenne people is to furnish not less than ten inches of rain in each of the years 1894, 1895 and 1896 for a fee of \$5000, \$7500 and \$10,000 in each successive year. No pay unless the rain is furnished to cover an area of eighty by fifty-two miles.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24.

Today a NEWS representative interviewed a number of members of both houses on the question of uniting the University and Agricultural college. There is less reticence upon the subject than there has heretofore been, and it has been so much discussed among members that their views upon it are becoming crystalized, and many of them no longer hesitate to state their attitudes. It is conceded by nearly all of them that union is a foregone conclusion. Only one member is known to be opposed to uniting the two institutions, while many are emphatically in favor of it, and others who have not yet definitely taken that position lean towards it.

The public may dismiss any doubt about the union taking place, but there is a contest on for the location. Only three sites so far have been prominently mentioned, viz., some point between Ogden and Salt Lake, perhaps in Bountiful, a strip off the west side of the Fort Douglas reservation, and the present Agricultural College at Logan. The first site would be desirable because of its being central, easily accessible from all parts of the Territory, and on the line of transcontinental travel, and for the further reason that plenty of land could be obtained for the purposes of the agricultural department, which would be rich, well watered, and in an average climate for this inter-mountain region. It is urged that an experiment station should by all means have an average climate of the region which it is designed to benefit.

The Fort Douglas reservation site has every argument in its favor as a location for a great university, except possible scarcity of land and water for irrigation. Given these two requisites, and both may be obtained if Congress will be sufficiently generous, and it will receive more support than will the first named site, among members of the assembly.

But it is not to be denied that a strong sentiment exists among members of the assembly at the present time in favor of having the Union take place at Logan. The principal argument in favor of this proposition is economy. It is argued that the present Agricultural College plant can accommodate all the students of the University, with only slight expenditures for any needed increase in the capacity of buildings, and in the faculty. The contest on this question is one for location from now on.

The medical contest is fairly under way in the Assembly. The House committee on public health, in whose hands are several petitions for the amendment or repeal of the present law regulating the practice of medicine, is devoting much time and attention to the subject. A member of that committee today recounted some of its labors to a NEWS representative. He went so far as to say that the present law would undoubtedly be revised if not repealed, and intimated that the committee would very likely prepare a bill with a view to meeting the objections to the present law. He cited the fact that, at present, one school had control of the medical board, and ex-

pressed the opinion that this ought not to be.

In conversation with a NEWS representative today, a member of the House committee on ways and means, a gentleman of marked business ability and thorough business training, deplored the harm that was resulting from the printing muddle. He said the Assembly was working in the dark as to the Territory's financial condition, which could not be known until the reports of the auditor, treasurer and other public officers and institutions could be examined, and this could not be done until those reports are printed. The printing muddle makes it impossible to get the printing done, and the interests of the Territory are suffering in consequence. He spoke of the resolution offered by Varian on Monday, and adopted by the House, calling upon the ways and means committee for a report on the financial condition of the Territory, but said the committee were helpless to comply with it until certain public documents were made accessible by being printed.

On Monday evening last the House committee on counties gave a hearing to persons interested in the proposition to create the new county of Carbon, and the hearing was continued until this evening. The petition asking for the creation of the new county which, as previously stated in the NEWS, is intended to include the northern part of Emery county, bears about 600 signatures. A protest has been filed bearing 62 names. It seems a foregone conclusion that the committee will report in favor of making the new county, and the contest before it is mainly in respect to the location of the county seat. A man named Crowley, who lives in this city but owns a saloon in Helper, argued in favor of that place, but a delegation from Price, embracing Mr. A. Ballinger, formerly county attorney, and Mr. S. J. Paradise, editor of the *Price Telegraph*, insisted that Price should be made the county seat. Price is a town of permanent and varied industries and resources, whose population is steadily increasing, while Helper is only a railroad town.

The House claims committee is very busy. It has so much to do that the chairman, Mr. Sears, was obliged to ask an addition of two members, which the House granted yesterday, making the membership seven. Some of the claims that have been presented are of a character to call for thorough investigation and the taking of considerable testimony, and if reported upon favorably at all will be cut down very much in amount by the recommendations of the committee.

## THURSDAY.

Up to 10 o'clock this morning the Council chamber was locked, and ingress was prohibited, although a number of Democratic members were within, and the chaplain and other officers had, for some time prior to that hour, been in attendance. At 10 o'clock the doors were open and a number of spectators entered. The roll was called, but there was no quorum. Williams called for a report from the sergeant-at-arms, which was to the effect that none of the missing members had been found.

Hart stated that Seeley had been seen in the corridor of the building by Mr.

Backman. The latter is a committee clerk, and was one of the six sergeants-at-arms sworn in to arrest the absent members.

President Breeden requested W. H. Payne, the watchman and another of the six recruits, to bring in Mr. Backman.

Hart objected to sending Payne after Backman, for the reason that the two were in collusion. It then transpired that it was Payne who had seen Seeley, and on motion of Williams, Payne was interrogated before the bar of the house. He replied that he had seen Seeley in the corridor, and had forthwith notified the sergeant-at-arms, but before the latter could act he had disappeared.

It was decided that employees of the Assembly could not lawfully act as assistant sergeants-at-arms, and Payne with others was discharged from the latter position.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, the missing members came in and took their seats. Thereupon H. E. Booth was arraigned before the bar of the Council for contempt; and was given an opportunity to purge himself by stating the reasons why he had absented himself without leave. Williams and Hart assumed the right to cross-examine the accused, and J. E. Booth claimed they had no right to do so, holding that all questions put to the accused must be propounded by the president. The latter overruled J. E. Booth's objection, and Hart proceeded to question the prisoner at the bar.

The latter replied that the reasons why he absented himself were two in number: To get some official statistics, and to prevent the defeat of the lead memorial.

While H. E. Booth was under cross-examination, Eldredge attempted to interpose. Williams rose to the point of order that Eldredge was himself in contempt, and had no right to speak until purged. The Chair sustained the point of order, and ordered Eldredge to remain silent.

Williams and Hart made speeches, insisting that the prisoner's excuse was wholly insufficient. The former urged that it was the duty of the President of the Council to fine the prisoner in a sum commensurate with his offense. This point was debated, and the Chair ruled that the matter of fixing the punishment ought to be left to the house. Thereupon Williams presented a resolution, reciting the facts comprising the contempt, and presenting the punishment as a reprimand by the President of the Council, and a fine of \$100, the prisoner to remain in custody until the fine should be paid to the chief clerk.

An important amendment, offered by J. E. Booth, was lost, when a question arose as to whether the members, whose arrest had been made, had the right to vote on the resolution. The chair ruled that all members of the Council except the prisoner had the right to vote, and in reply to the objections of Williams and Hart, stated that the only member of the Council who had been arrested was Lund, a Democrat, who had absented himself without leave, last evening.

Williams then said that, in view of the ruling of the chair, he desired to withdraw his resolution. The with-



drawal was opposed by J. E. Booth, claimed that the resolution was now property of the Council, and evidently desired to see it voted down.

The chair ruled that the resolution could not be withdrawn without unanimous consent, and the question recurred on its adoption. It was lost on a strict party vote, and by this action the Council acquitted the prisoner.

There was considerable personal feeling shown by several members of the Council during the proceedings of the trial of H. E. Booth, and the discussion of questions connected with it.

On motion of J. E. Booth, Lund was brought before the bar of the Council on a charge of contempt. J. E. Booth moved that he be excused for his contempt. This was seconded by Taylor. Lund said that it was a matter of endurance and he had to succumb. Hart moved to fine Lund \$10. Eldredge moved to amend it by acquitting the offender, and spoke in support of the motion.

Seaman wanted to know if the Council had any dignity and if so why it was not maintained.

J. E. Booth moved that the Council adjourn. Thus, after some sparring on both sides, the Council adjourned until 2 p.m.

At that hour, the Council resumed. The motion to fine Councillor Lund was the pending question. The Councillor was excused.

The motion of Lund to adjourn was lost. A motion to take a recess was then made but withdrawn and Williams's motion to adjourn prevailed. This ended the business of the Council today.

The House committee on ways and means held a session yesterday and another this morning, in the effort to prepare a report in response to Varian's resolution calling for a statement of the financial condition of the Territory. It was at length decided to request the territorial auditor and treasurer to furnish, in recapitulated form, the information contained in their respective reports, for the benefit of the committee.

Mr. Stanford, chairman of the committee, stated to a News representative today that while the figures showing the exact financial status of the Territory had not been prepared, he believed they would make a very favorable showing. He spoke of an oversight of the last Legislature, in authorizing county collectors to receive Territorial warrants for taxes, but in failing to authorize the treasurer to receive the warrants from the collectors. Owing to this anomaly the collectors cannot settle with the treasurer, and for the purpose of removing it Mr. Stanford yesterday introduced a bill authorizing the treasurer to receive the warrants and settle with the collectors.

After this bill becomes law it will take two weeks or more to make this settlement, so that it will be late in the session before last year's business can be close up.

#### FRIDAY.

Towards the close of the third week of the session, the House is beginning to show definitely its disposition regarding the disposal of measures that are up for final action. That disposition is to dispose of them quickly. In about an hour yesterday afternoon the

House debated and passed three bills, and killed three more.

One of the bills passed, H. B. 42, was designed to correct an oversight in a law passed at the last session, which required county collectors to receive Territorial warrants for taxes, but did not authorize the Territorial treasurer to receive the warrants from the collectors. In consequence of this legislative blunder a number of county collectors cannot settle with the Territorial treasurer, until the relief afforded by this bill shall be extended to them. The House did itself credit by the careful investigation it made into the scope and effect of this bill, before passing it.

The next bill passed, H. B. 51, was also designed to correct an omission in the present law, by allowing city councils to elect a mayor pro tem from among their own number, during the absence or disability of the mayor.

The next bill passed was H. B. 53, extending the time of redeeming real property sold under mortgage or execution, to one year, the present term of redemption being six months. The bill also gives one year in which to redeem real estate sold under trust deeds. By its terms, however, it is made to apply only to mortgages, executions and trust deeds, given or issued in future, and does not affect existing obligations. In an able speech Sears opposed the bill, fearing that it would operate hurtfully rather than beneficially to the borrower. He argued that lenders would be unwilling to renew existing mortgages and trust deeds, because such renewed contracts would come within the operations of the law. He deprecated meddling with our present statutes upon such subjects, because frequent changes of such laws made capitalists shy, whereas if our Legislature would show a disposition to impart a stable character to them, the confidence of money lenders would be increased.

Varian replied, conceding weight to Sears' objections, and stating that the bill related to a question of policy which the Assembly must decide. The judiciary committee, which had drawn this bill as a substitute for others, had given a hearing to attorneys, financiers and others, and had reached the conclusion that the relief to the borrower which this bill would afford, should be given, and that the result would be more good than harm to the debtor class.

The bills lost were: H. B. 25, amending the chattel mortgage law; H. B. 36, regulating the practice of medicine, and H. B. 45, relating to the befouling of waters. The medical bill was a drastic dose which the House, by a unanimous vote, rejected. It peremptorily forbade any person to practice medicine or obstetrics without a diploma, except in districts where no physician with a diploma, resided. The House will not entertain any more such propositions as this, judging by its action yesterday.

It seems highly probably that the petition, having about 600 signatures, which asks for the creation of the new county of Carbon, with the county seat at Price, will be granted. The bill creating the new county was favorably reported by the House committee on counties yesterday, and no opposition to the measure seems to show itself.

While the contempt proceedings were pending in the Council yesterday, and especially after the case of H. E. Booth was disposed of, there was a cross-fire between Democrats and Republicans, which did not relate to any parliamentary question before the house, and was largely personal in character. In fact, considerable acrimony was developed, and it was a wise thing to adjourn, which the Council did for the day, after the contempt case of Mr. Lund was disposed of by his acquittal. No legislative business whatever was done in the Council yesterday.

In the debate on the wool memorial in the House this afternoon, Ivins led off in opposition to it. He claimed that the allegation in the memorial, that the development of the wool industry would have been impossible but for protective legislation, was untrue. He favored tariff for revenue, with incidental protection. He was of opinion that placing wool on the freelist would reduce its price but that the wool industry was so well established that it could take care of itself without protection. He did not think the price would go lower than it is now were the tariff removed, but it would be less than the average for several years past. He gave figures, compiled by himself, on the cost of caring for and profits on 8000 sheep in this Territory. He put the sheep at \$2 per head, or \$6,000 for the capital invested, the expenses at \$3,805, the product in wool and lambs at \$4,805, and the net profit of \$1,000. He claimed that the sheep industry was suffering now, not because it was not profitable, but because of the general financial distress, which makes all industries suffer. He held that the low price of wool had stimulated the manufacture of woollen goods in this Territory.

#### SATURDAY.

After the close of the News' report yesterday, Sears replied to Ivins' speech. He gave statistics to show the importance of the wool industry to this Territory, and the loss that would ensue to Utah as a consequence of a removal of the wool tariff. To show that the wool business was not as profitable as Ivins has represented, he cited the fact that Sanpete county shippers now had 50,000 pounds of wool stored in Boston, for which they had been offered by telegraph, a few days ago, 8 cents per pound, which meant about 4 cents per pound at the point of shipping. The expenses of insurance, storage, interest, on advances, etc., would consume the remaining 4 cents, and leave the growers of the wool nothing.

Tolton followed Sears. He claimed that many of the largest sheep owners in southern Utah were Democrats, who favored the policy of that party in respect to wool. He dwelt upon the damage done to the ranges by sheep, and held, with Ivins, that even with the present low price of wool the industry would be profitable.

Parsons said that all stock and sheep owners were trespassers on the public domain, and neither could make a point against the other on that ground. He claimed that much Utah wool this year had brought less than six cents. Sheep for mutton would not bring anything, not even the freight to an eastern market.

Hubbard said mutton was no lower

than other products. If free wool would ruin the industry in Utah, it would ruin it all over the Union. He did not think the tariff materially affected the price of wool. He read figures to show that the price of wool under a protective tariff had gradually fallen, and repeated a number of the staple arguments in favor of free wool.

McBride gave some figures from his expense account as a sheep owner, which considerably modified those of Ivins, and he used them to show the necessity of protesting the wool industry.

Monson made a humorous and sarcastic speech, illustrating what he held to be the inconsistencies of the theory of protection.

Johnson took part in the debate. He claimed that Utah wool could not be cashed today at 4 cents. He was followed by Moore who thought that the low price of wool would benefit this Territory by enabling our woolen mills to run. He was opposed to the memorial. He was followed by Clark in support of the memorial.

Powers spoke in opposition to the memorial. He talked in an ironical vein about the tariff, and delivered a long free trade argument.

Varian made a speech arraigning the Democratic party and its practices, charging it with inconsistency. He asserted that it "stood under the shadow of a great name," and had had no defined policy since Jackson's day.

Allen followed Varian in a speech replete with figures and arguments in support of the protectionist's views.

#### MONDAY.

Two impressions at least seem to have been made upon the minds of members of the Legislature in regard to the insane asylum at Provo, as a result of their visit and inspection of that institution. One was that the asylum is well conducted and in excellent condition; the other is that the expense of maintaining it ought to be cut down if possible. Members are free in expressing approval of the buildings, and their adaptability to the purposes intended, and in giving the management credit for the neat, cleanly and orderly appearance which the premises, in every part, presented. But the necessity of reducing the expenses of the institution is being insisted upon. The board of directors ask for an appropriation of something over \$100,000 for the maintenance of the asylum for the next two years, but it is doubtful if the Assembly will give so large a sum.

The visit of the legislators to the Brigham Young Academy was almost a revelation to some of them, and that institution excited the unqualified admiration of all of the visiting party. The large number of students in attendance, the excellent, thorough and peculiar organization of the academy, and particularly the cheapness with which it is conducted in comparison with the excellence of the work done, were features spoken of in high praise. The cost of educating students there was compared with the cost of the University and Agricultural College, with a result highly creditable to the academy. One example will serve as an illustration: An instructor in a certain branch at the Brigham Young Academy, who devotes only a part of the day to his

classes, and engages in other employment the rest of the day, is paid \$54 per month. He is a thoroughly efficient instructor, and gives excellent satisfaction. The member of the faculty of the Agricultural College, who does precisely the same work, giving to it about two hours per day, is paid \$168 per month.

The visit that had been made by the Legislature to the several public institutions, and the investigations so far made into the expenses of maintaining them, are having the effect of creating a retrenchment sentiment among members of the Assembly. Further investigation in this line, and into the general financial condition of the Territory, and of the people who pay the taxes, will, it is thought, strengthen this sentiment. Fancy salaries, adapted to boom times, will doubtless be cut down, and the necessity for economy will be brought home to public officers, and the managements of public institutions. Such is the talk among members of the Assembly.

An innovation in the method of auditing and passing upon claims against the Territory has been devised by Mr. Sears, chairman of the House committee on claims and public accounts. His committee has a subcommittee with a sub-chairman, and the two parts of the whole committee divide the work between them. Claims are coming in rapidly, creating much work. An arrangement has been effected between the claims committees of the two houses under which both meet conjointly and consider and pass upon all claims amounting to \$200 or more. Thus a claimant whose account is for \$200 or over, and who is granted a hearing, appears before the claims committees of both houses at one sitting, instead of consuming the time of each successively. Claims of less than \$200 may be passed upon by the committee of either house, and inserted in the general appropriation bill on its recommendation; but after being passed upon and inserted in the general appropriation bill, any claim is open to objections from any member of the Assembly, and liable to be stricken out.

Mr. Eldredge is chairman of the claims committee in the Council, and both he and Mr. Sears show a disposition not to let a dollar leave the treasury which is not justly due a claimant.

The members of the Assembly did not derive as much satisfaction from their inspection of the sugar factory, where they spent half an hour while en route for Provo, as they would, have done had it been in operation. This institution is a bone of contention between Democrats and Republicans, and they refuse to view it from the same standpoint.

#### TUESDAY.

Yesterday afternoon the bill creating Carbon county came up on third reading. Pigman offered a substitute for the first section, which, as originally drawn, fixed the county seat at Price. The substitute provided that Price should be the county seat temporarily, but that an election should be held to determine its permanent location.

Powers opposed the substitute and supported the bill as reported by the

committee. He described the rivalry between Helper and Price, for the county seat, and the advantages of the latter. He referred to some restrictions bearing upon the locality of county seats, contained in a law of Congress, but thought they did not apply to counties being newly created.

Tolton thought the Legislature had the right to fix the seat of a county being newly created, and favored Price. He called attention to the law which allowed the voters of the new county, by an election, to remove the county seat, if a sufficient majority of them so desired.

Stanford opposed Pigman's substitute, and favored Price as the seat of the new county. Hatch, a member of the committee on counties, said the committee had heard many parties interested, had considered the petitions bearing upon the subject, and had thoroughly investigated the whole matter. At least two members of the committee had visited the proposed new county, and were thoroughly posted regarding it. The whole committee thought Price the proper place for the county seat.

Sears said he had seconded the substitute in order that it might be discussed, but was willing to accept the report of the committee. Johnson favored the substitute, on the ground that a majority of the voters of the new county ought to be allowed to fix its seat. If the bill passes as reported by the committee, it will take a two-thirds vote to change the county seat.

Varian asked how the creation of the new county would leave the old county of Emery, and how it would affect the Territory. What proportion of the property of the present county of Emery would be taken by the new county? He cared nothing about the amendment, but should not vote for the bill until shown the necessity for the new county.

McKay, chairman of the committee reporting the bill, explained the need for the new county, and that the present property in Emery county, would be about equally divided. There was practically no opposition to the new county, all controversy being confined to the location of the county seat. Nebeker said there are several counties having a smaller revenue than that of Emery cut in halves, and Hubbard read the names of counties having a smaller revenue than the new one would have.

Pigman's substitute was lost, and the bill passed the House by a vote of 21 to 2, Varian and Pigman being the negatives.

The petition introduced in the House by Tolton this afternoon, bears a remarkable number of signatures, covering a remarkable extent of country, considering its subject. It asks to have a piece of road, about five miles long, leading eastward from Milford, put in good condition. The signatures are those of residents in Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Wayne and Washington counties, and the reason why the interest in it is so widespread is because almost the entire traffic of southern Utah passes over that piece of road, which crosses a swampy or marshy piece of land, and is often the scene of mired wagons. It is scarcely possible that there can be objection to putting that piece of road in order.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

**BERLIN, January 23.**—The emperor has sent Bismarck a bottle of very old wine with an autograph letter congratulating him on his recovery from his recent illness. Bismarck sent a reply, saying he would call on the emperor next week.

**WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 23.**—Twelve hundred pottery employees are on strike as a result of a proposed cut in their wages. The managers demand a reduction of ten per cent and in case the Wilson law is passed twenty per cent. The men quit and appealed to the National Brotherhood of Pottery workers.

**WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.**—The memorial of the Hawaiian Patriotic League says:

"Last January a political crime was committed, not only against the legitimate sovereign of the Hawaiian kingdom, but also against the whole Hawaiian nation, who, for the past sixty years, have enjoyed free and happy constitutional self-government. This was done by the coup de main of United States Minister Stevens, in collusion with the cable conspirators, mainly faithless sons of missionaries, and local politicians, angered by continuous political defeat, who, as a revenge for being a hopeless minority in the country, resolved to 'rule or ruin' through foreign help."

Commenting on the landing of United States troops, the memorial continues: "The queen and her government, realizing the situation, but unwilling to make war with the United States forces and to occasion the useless bloodshed of innocent Hawaiians, yielded, under protest, to the superior force and moral power of the United States, and, while waiting the result of the appeal, with full confidence in the American honor, the queen requested all loyal subjects to remain quiet and passive, and to submit with patience to all the insults that have since been heaped upon both the queen and people by the usurping government. The necessity for this attitude of absolute inactivity on the part of the Hawaiian people was further endorsed and emphasized by Commissioner Blount, so that if the Hawaiians have held their peace in a manner that will vindicate their character as law-abiding citizens, yet it cannot and must not be construed as evidence that they are apathetic or indifferent, or are ready to acquiesce in wrong and bow to the usurpers. Had it not been for the request of our sovereign there would doubtless have been a tremendous uprising throughout the islands to crush the usurpers, but there would have been a sad tale of blood and destruction which, from the first, was sought to be avoided, if possible.

"The advent of Blount as special commissioner was hailed with satisfaction by both the contending factions. His course in Hawaii was marked by dignity, courtesy and discretion, highly creditable to his country, and gained for him the respect and confidence of all classes. His report to the President has been characterized by great impartiality and absolute respect for the truth, so that this Patriotic League

have fully indorsed it, and can solemnly testify to its veracity and reliability."

The memorialists claim that the question of right and equity, and that the objection to this public restoring the monarchy is not well founded. The paper closes as follows:

"Therefore, the Hawaiians, as a nation, appeal for justice and redress to the impartiality of the American nation, in whose honor, integrity and love of fair play, we have so long and so patiently trusted. As peaceful and law-abiding citizens, ever ready to submit to the constitutional rule of the majority, we ask that, in the place of the present temporary usurper, who are hostile to the native race, our own government, in the person of Queen Lilioukalani, be restored to us, with a new constitution, more equitable to us than the one wrested from the late King Kalakua in 1887, through force of arms."

The Irwin papers have been given to the press heretofore. Under date of January 6th, Willis notifies Gresham of changes in the provisional government, already made public.

**NEW YORK, Jan. 23.**—The steamer *Normania*, of the Hamburg-American Packet company, which sailed from this port Thursday of last week for Genoa and Naples, returned today, so severely damaged by a tidal wave, which struck the vessel early Sunday morning, that she was rendered unseaworthy, and had to put back to this port in order to secure the safety of the passengers. The damage to the ship is estimated at \$50,000 to \$100,000. No one was killed, but the second officer was injured internally it is feared, and six seamen were more or less injured.

The wave was encountered 780 miles from Sandy Hook at six o'clock in the morning. All day Saturday a severe storm had raged. At 1:50 Sunday morning the wind was strong and the seas so high that it was deemed advisable to reduce the speed. Before five a. m. the weather improved and the vessel was put at three-quarter speed. Six boilers were used and the screws were revolving fifty-six times a second.

At 9:15, while the ship was pitched down by the head, an immense wave boarded her. It struck on the promenade deck on the forward part of the vessel. The deck was literally bent by the force of the wave. The damage did not stop there. With even greater force the promenade deckhouse forward was struck. This contains six compartments, and all were carried back to the promenade deckhouse, where the captain and second officer slept. The latter fell from his bunk and was badly hurt.

In the cabin any vestige of ornament, mirrors, etc., was broken and carried off. The grand piano was smashed into a thousand pieces, the wave picking it up and hurling it down the promenade stairs. The cupola over the main dining-room had all the wrought iron work smashed to pieces, through this the water entering the dining room, doing great damage. The flood proceeded as far as the cabins, entering some and frightening

the occupants. The great crash awakened and frightened all on board, but there was no panic. The deck was so weakened that if another wave had struck the ship, the captain says, it would have gone right through the deck.

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.**—Carlisle has sent a communication to the Senate, showing the amount due the United States from Utah on account of costs and expenses of prosecution. The expenditures began in 1875 and have continued ever since, the total amount being \$225,555. It appears that the law requires that these expenses be paid by the Territory, but Congress has annually appropriated the money required.

**OMAHA, Jan. 24.**—A special to the *Bee* from Boone, Iowa: The building on the Boone county poor farm, in which incurably insane are confined, was burned last night and eight of the nine inmates were burned to death. Only one woman, Mrs. Hibbard escaped. The origin of the fire is unknown. The dead are: Mary Tucker, John Anna Snigge, Anna Soterburg, Christina Peterson, Mrs. Scott, Tom Lease and Jos. Craig.

**CHICAGO, Jan. 24.**—Advices to the Associated Press indicate unusual severe weather throughout the entire West and Northwest. At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the thermometer this morning registered 18 degrees below zero. At Rockford, Iowa, it was 23; at Dows, Iowa, 30; at Esterville, Iowa, 34; at Albert Lea, Minn., 24; at Watertown, S. D., 34; at St. Paul, Minn., the government thermometer marked 20 below; at Winnipeg, 40 below; at Minnedosa, 36; at Huron and Bismarck, 30; Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, Manitoba, Wisconsin, report 8 to 40 below; Ainsworth, Neb., 38, the coldest ever known there. A most beautiful and dazzling mirage was seen this morning. Snow fields, farm houses, towns and distant hillsides appeared in the air. It was a reflection of a part of South Dakota, over a hundred miles away.

At St. Louis the record was 11 below; at Springfield, Mo., 16 below; throughout Kansas 9 to 16 below; at Guthrie, Ok., 11 below, the lowest on record there, causing great suffering among the recent settlers. Drifting snow fell in the neighborhood of Chicago all last night. The temperature this morning was at zero, with the promise of much lower temperature tonight. The cold wave is proceeding eastward, and is just beginning to be felt throughout Indiana. The snow is two feet deep in many places throughout the region of the blizzard.

**JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 25.**—The time of the fight is finally set for 1:30 this afternoon.

At noon Referee Kelly stepped into the Duval Club's bank and cashed the famous \$20,000 check.

Time was called at 1:45 p. m.

### FIRST ROUND.

First round, Corbett led with his left on Mitchell's chin. They clinch, exchange body blows and Jim reached Charley's left eye heavily. Corbett uppercuts Mitchell and lands with his right on his ribs. Mitchell is reaching Jim's chin, Mitchell gets in on Corbett's neck, Jim lands his right and right again, just as time was called. Honors even.

## SECOND ROUND.

Wild excitement and a clineb; Corbett uppercuts his man as they come together. Mitchell lands hard on the ribs, and as Mitchell came in there was a sharp rally with Corbett having the best of it. Mitchell got in twice on Corbett's neck; Corbett knocks him down twice in succession. The gong saved Mitchell.

## THE THIRD AND LAST.

Mitchell was rather groggy. Corbett rushed at him, swung right and left heavy on Mitchell's neck; Mitchell went down, took the full time to rise, then Corbett rushed at him like a tiger. Mitchell clinched; Corbett threw him off; floored him with a stiff facer; again he took all the time to rise and when he advanced toward Corbett, the latter swung his right with deadly effect on Mitchell's nose. Mitchell reeled, fell on his face helpless. The referee counted one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten—Mitchell was knocked out.

The referee declared Corbett the winner of the match and champion of the world.

The fight was all Corbett's though Mitchell made a show in the first round. Mitchell's face at the end was covered with blood. He was carried to his corner in a helpless condition.

The time of the fight was nine minutes. The men did not shake hands at the beginning of the fight. The referee called on them to do so, but neither responded.

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., Jan. 25.—A slight earthquake shock was perceptible to the residents of this vicinity the other morning. A rumbling noise like distant thunder was followed by a tremor which rattled the windows in the houses.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 27.—A dispatch from Buffalo states that Howard West, ex-assessor of Johnson county, started from that place to go to his ranch on Pinney creek, eighteen miles north, Tuesday afternoon in a terrible blizzard. His team was unable to pull the sled through the deep snow drifts, and West was compelled to unhitch them and endeavor to ride one of the horses. The horse stepped off a bridge over a deep ravine, and fell into a drift. West was unseated and his horse escaped from him. The unfortunate man attempted to make his way on foot, but was soon lost in the blinding storm and wandered about until the next morning, when he was discovered by a teamster between Fort McKinney and Buffalo. His feet, hands and face were frozen and the driving snow had completely blinded him. It is probable that Mr. West will lose both his hands and feet as well as his eyesight. It was a terrible experience.

BUFFALO, Wyo., Jan. 27.—There is an immense coal bank in Johnson county, which was on fire long before the first white man visited the country. There is many traditions among the Indians as to the origin of the fire, but all point to its great antiquity. It is possible that the mountain has been burning for three or four hundred years. The subterranean fire is indicated by the intense heat of the earth in that vicinity and the barren appearance of the ground.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—No conquering

general ever had a more triumphant entry into a city than that accorded to Prince Bismarck today. Ever since his reconciliation with the emperor he has been apparently a new man, his demeanor has entirely changed. He has been happy and light-hearted as formerly and he has greatly gained in general health and strength.

The Magdeburger cuirassiers, Bismarck's old regiment, were brought to Berlin for the purpose and placed on guard over the apartments in the palace assigned to him. After Bismarck had entered the palace, the people remained near, singing, "Die Wacht am Rhein," and other patriotic songs and jubilitating so enthusiastically that the emperor, empress and Bismarck were frequently compelled to appear at the window throughout the afternoon. Later in the day Chancellor Caprivi and other officials called and left cards for Bismarck.

DENVER, Jan. 26.—A peculiar railroad war between the Sanpete Valley road and Rio Grande Western is reported from Manti, Utah. The former line is forty-four miles long and runs down into the valley from Nephi, where it connects with the Union Pacific. For over half of this distance it parallels the Western and for the purpose of compelling this line to come to terms on the local rate, the Sanpete is carrying passengers and freight free. The manager declares he is able to keep this up for seven years, unless the Western comes to time. The Sanpete road is owned by an English company and is a narrow gauge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—There is no truth in the sensational statements coming from Salt Lake that the Democrats have decided against Utah statehood, and that Utah is to be taxed up with a million dollars for past expenditures. The better view is that the Utah statehood opposition is neither Democratic nor Republican, but it lives in both parties as an opposition to the increase of western influence in Congress. It is the opposition of the same monometallic, monetary regime that dictated the Sherman law repeal. The fact is the opposition must be charged against Wall street pure and simple. There are more Democrats than Republicans in Congress who favor western representation.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 18.—The Duval club no longer exists. It broke up in a row today. Some hard names were passed between one of the members and Bowden, whose management was severely criticised. Bowden has washed his hands of the whole business. Other members of the club are going to reorganize with outside capital.

Bowden said tonight the club took in \$31,000 in admissions to the fight, and out of this the \$20,000 purse and \$5,000 training expenses of the principals had to come, making a balance to the club's credit of \$6,000, and out of this attorney's fees and other expenses have to be met.

"We are \$5,000 loser by the governor's interference," he said.

The statement that the total receipts were only \$31,000 is generally accepted with a grain of salt.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 27.—Receiver

Sholey sold this morning the mine located in Shoshone county, Idaho, to Charles F. Pfister, for \$178,000, subject to mortgage and bills which bring the amount up to \$251,000.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 27.—Foreign miners along the Panhandle road near Mansfield, Pa., angered at the English-speaking miners for returning to work at a reduced rate, this morning armed themselves with revolvers and other weapons and began going from mine to mine driving out the men at work. Several conflicts occurred in which a number of persons were hurt. The sheriff was informed that the situation was critical and left at once with 25 deputies with orders for more to follow.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The thirty-fifth birthday of Emperor William was celebrated throughout Germany today with more enthusiasm than ever before; for with it was mingled the delight of the people at the reconciliation with Bismarck, which has added greatly to the young emperor's popularity. The streets around the palace were packed with people early. The decorations of yesterday were largely added to, one feature of the display being numerous busts of the emperor and Bismarck in the windows of shops and private houses.

The day opened with a royal salute. Then the emperor received the congratulations of his family, followed by those of civil and military officials. Later the whole court attended the impressive service in the royal chapel; then a grand reception was tendered all notables of Berlin in the White Hall of the castle, at which the kings of Saxony and Wurtemberg and the grand dukes and princes of various German states were present. Soon after, amid a scene of military splendor, the giving out of the parole and countersign occurred. Later the emperor was presented with a falchion in behalf of the guards corps. The weather was fine.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 27.—James B. Chapin, one of the best known men in the Northwest, committed suicide here last evening. He was aged 72 years and had acquired wealth from mining in Montana, after which he returned to Moorhead, Minn. Subsequently he lost it in real estate. Despondency over the losses was the cause.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—George H. Painter was executed at four minutes past eight o'clock this morning for the murder of Alice G. Martin.

The execution was horribly bungled. At the first attempt the rope broke and then the victim was carried back limp. Another rope was secured and he was strung up again.

Painter was a gambler and murdered his mistress. He was a thorough believer in hypnotism and made the peculiar request that he be hypnotized, in which case he claimed he could be compelled to repeat his actions on the night of the murder. The request was refused by the court. Strenuous efforts were made in his behalf and he was twice reprieved on affidavits tending to fix the crime on a man named Dick Edwards, a desperado bearing some resemblance to Painter, and now under sentence in Texas for the murdering of another woman. Last night, however, Governor Altgeld declined further to interfere with the course of justice.

On the gallows Painter called on God

to cast him into everlasting flames if he was guilty of murder and asked if there was any true American present to hunt down the girl's murderer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—The California International Midwinter Exposition was opened at noon and San Francisco celebrated the greatest holiday of her history. The streets were gaily decorated, flags and banners flying from a thousand staffs. The ships in the harbor were adorned with the standards of many nations. Business was at a standstill, every road leading to the Golden Gate park and Fair grounds was crowded with visitors many of whom had crossed the continent to be here, and thousands had arrived from all parts of California and the Pacific coast.

The great procession made its way through the crowded streets to the park this morning and every car line was packed to the utmost capacity.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Senate advisory committee last Saturday at which there were present Allison, Dubois, Quay, Dolph, Washburne, Callow, Aldrich, Manderson and Hale, the Utah case was fully discussed.

Union with Nevada was discarded as unadvisable. The final action taken with regard to Utah was the adoption unanimously of the resolution to recommend that the Republican members of the Senate interpose no obstacle to immediate statehood for Utah.

Senator Dubois, who has been very active and efficient in behalf of Utah interests, authorizes the statement that there will be no opposition to statehood for Utah on the part of the Republican members of the Senate.

Platt says he will interpose no objection to Utah's statehood.

The advisory committee make the same recommendations in regard to Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, although Oklahoma presents difficulties in consequence of the condition of the Indian population in the territory occupied by the five tribes which is to be included in the grant of statehood.

As an absolute majority of the Democrats will vote for Utah statehood, the outlook is not discouraging.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 27.—A wave of anarchy, in whose train followed bloodshed, arson and destruction of property, passed over the Mansfield coal region today. It began at dawn and at dusk it was estimated that \$200,000 worth of property had been destroyed.

Maddened by fancied grievances and liquor, a mob of several hundred foreigners, Hungarians, Slavs and Italians, swept over the country surrounding Mansfield and through the valleys of Teems and Painter's Run, attacked the mine owners, miners and the few scattered deputy sheriffs, wrecked cars and destroyed railroad property.

Until noon the mob met hardly any resistance. It reached the mines of Beadling Brothers, near Federal, on the Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghiogheny Railroad. Here the rioters met a determined resistance and were checked. With repeating and Winchester rifles, Thomas F. Williams and Harry Beadling stood their ground and opened fire upon the mob. They fired

four volleys in quick succession, fatally wounding one and injuring half a dozen others.

PARIS, 27.—There was a turbulent scene in the chamber today, and the sitting was finally suspended by the president. Clovis Hugues interpellated the government on the recent arrests of anarchists, and reproached the government with the persecution as a pretext for suppressing the socialists.

Raynal, minister of the interior, replied that the government only applied the laws passed by the deputies. It was difficult to distinguish between socialists and anarchists.

Then followed a scene that has rarely if ever been equaled in the chamber. Men cursed and swore at each other, and shook their fists beneath each other's noses. Several breaches of the peace occurred, and one pugnacious deputy went so far as to challenge a fellow member to decide their differences by recourse to le savate.

M. Thivrien, the so-called "Workman's Deputy," who has already made himself notorious by wearing a blouse in the chamber, became so excited that he threw his cap in the air and shouted "Vive la Commune," and a number of commune exclamations, which entitles him to censure and expulsion from the chamber.

President Dupuy thereupon invited the excited deputy to withdraw his expressions. M. Thivrien refused to do so, in the most violent language, and loudly repeated the objectionable words several times, and in addition making an offensive gesture towards the president. This caused the president to firmly request the deputy to leave the chamber.

Then followed another scene of extreme disorder, all the socialists rising in their seats, gesticulating violently and uttering all kinds of insulting remarks. The socialists then formed a circle around M. Thivrien, who hurled defiance at the president, positively refusing to obey the order to leave the chamber.

M. Thivrien is excluded for the chamber for a fortnight, and, in addition, will be deprived of half of his salary.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Rosina Vokes, of the famous Vokes family, is dead.

Miss Vokes was 40 years old. She went on the stage at the age of six years; in 1877 she married Cecil Clay and retired from the stage for a time but returned to it again. She has been suffering from overwork in the United States and closed her tour there, sailing for England the middle of last December.

ROME, Jan. 29.—Burglars last night broke open a safe in the American legation, wrecked the room, broke the bust of Washington, burned all the papers they could lay hands on, and destroyed the valuable library of the legation. There is no clue to the burglars.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—Advices by steamer from China announce the complete annihilation by earthquake of the beautiful city of Ku Chan, Fehai, containing 20,000 inhabitants, of whom 12,000 were killed. Ten thousand bodies have been recovered. Fifty thousand cattle were also destroyed.

DENVER, Jan. 29.—Adjutant Gen-

eral Tareney, just returned from a visit to the Southern Ute agency, says: "The Indians are in very bad humor over the government delay in ratifying the treaty made three years ago, for their transfer into southern Utah. Unless the authorities at Washington take speedy action on the matter, the Utes will pack up and go into Utah without orders."

SHERIDAN, Wyo., Jan. 29.—Wm. F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," visited Sheridan last week, and it is now announced that he has purchased an interest in the Sheridan Inn, the leading hotel of northern Wyoming. Cody has a scheme on foot to establish a hunting and fishing park in the Big Horn mountains in the vicinity of the Big Horn Hot springs, where game and fish is plentiful. A number of New York capitalists are interested in the enterprise.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Arguments were heard today by Judge Cox, of the District supreme court, in the application of Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of Knights of Labor, for an order restraining Carlisle from issuing bonds, as proposed. The court announced that he would render a decision tomorrow or Wednesday.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The government has given notice of its intention to levy an increased import duty on wheat to seven francs and on flour in proportion.

TRALEE, Jan. 29.—The British bark Port Yarrock has been wrecked and all of the crew, numbering 25, drowned.

TOPEKA, Jan. 29.—The general passenger agent of the Mexican Central railroad at Chihuahua, Mex., telegraphs General Passenger Agent Nicholson, of the Santa Fe road, that the government troops overlook and surrounded the bandits at Arroyo del Mangona and defeated them, killing twenty-six, including the famous Lujan, and taking twenty-five prisoners. Victor Ochoa escaped, but it is certain he will be captured.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 29.—Judge Willis of the district court, rendered a decision declaring that the law for the suppression of railroad ticket scalping, by requiring the scalpers to have licenses, is unconstitutional, on the ground of class legislation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The authorities have been in active communication the past few days with Minister Thompson and Admiral Benham at Rio. The nature of the interchanges cannot be learned, but it is believed they confirm the Associated Press reports as to the attempts to bring about an amicable settlement.

Seventeen tramps in a freight car on the Union Pacific barely escaped freezing to death on the summit of the mountains west of Cheyenne during the recent blizzard. They were in a box car and on a sidetrack all night. All were badly frozen and in a pitiable condition when they reached Cheyenne.

Well may Arizona be proud of her public school system says the Flagstaff Democrat. It gives a larger per capita to the child than almost any other state in the Union and the teachers throughout the Territory are endeavoring to raise and improve the standard of education in many directions.



*Written for this Paper.*

## SOME OTHER THINGS.

Every man is interested in the ways and methods of business, because he has business with somebody, and he is affected by things with which he is not always familiar. If he is a buyer of goods the price is set for him. He knows nothing of the cost, or rate of profit, and it is not every man who runs from place to place to see whether he can get an article cheaper than the last or any other offer. If a man is a seller of potatoes, eggs, wheat or other of his own product, he does not often visit the stores around to see if he can get a cent more for the bushel or dozen. In fact the majority of retail buyers go to a store from habit; often in the old world because their fathers dealt at a place, so do they. But in this locality there is more or less of an unsettled disposition in regard to such things; sometimes from unacknowledged suspicion, at other times from curiosity to see what can be done, particularly where a person gets an idea that he is extra smart himself; mainly, however, from restlessness, independence, or just to try. Where time is no object a good deal of familiarity with goods and trade is acquired, and yet after all the ordinary buyer never becomes much more than a novice, and is always subject to deception as to quality even when he thinks he secures a standard price. But few are aware of the extent of adulteration, and of those who buy a keg of pickles or syrup, only one here and there makes any query as to the contents, or knows whether a so-called five gallon keg holds anywhere from fifteen to twenty-five per cent less or more than what is assumed. These are trade secrets so-called, and the inexperienced wholesale man only fathoms the deception after a course of training which tells a story of unexpected and, till discovery, unexplainable competition. Some of the shrewd ones though get posted in all the intricacies of deception. They know all brands and will run a block or two to save a fraction of a cent per dozen or pound, as the case may be. They become "close buyers" and every seller has to adapt himself to this reputation even to save himself. Diplomacy is often resorted to by a salesman with such a customer, and occasionally so strong a feeling of antagonism has been aroused that an advantage was taken when it was possible to take it.

A little incident of some years ago will illustrate this, where a certain traveling salesman was so pertinaciously "beared" by a buyer of domestic that a quarter of a cent a yard was allowed from the going price; some purchases the same day of buttons and combs made the salesman's discount good and gave a handsome profit besides. Another instance (and they are numerous) was where some men's clothing was sold below the price of another house—the same goods exactly—but near two dollars per each was added to some boys' suits; and the transaction if sharp was considered sound. So that if such a buyer makes a few cents through pressure or familiarity with one article, human nature is not big enough yet for one to "know it all," so not unfrequently "the bitter is really bit."

The late condition of trade has brought out this feature in unusual degree. Storekeepers and buyers have become so anxious in regard to their salvation that economy without precedent has been inaugurated; and to increase trade or secure a larger profit some buyers have run everywhere at home to save a cent, and when they have done so, as President Young once said, they have "nipped it until the eagle squeaked." But it is doubtful whether these, if they did have a margin, made any more profit; because much of this wild trading had behind it a lack of principle—in this, that buyers who thus went out of their way to save a dime, paid their money for goods when it was owing to another, and that other had for years been a lenient, staunch and ready helper.

Conversing with a friend on the street the other day, concerning a house in the same line, the prosperous cash business of the latter was discounted upon, and several buyers of that class were mentioned. "Ah," said the first speaker, "every one of those is indebted upon our books." Human nature—trade nature—we all know is very peculiar, but ingratitude is a blighting feature everywhere, and it is one which should find no place in a trading community of ostensible brethren. Yet all business men of this class know from experience that to befriend some men is to make them enemies, and if you give them too much leeway as credit they will become jealous and irritable, suspicious and petulant, and for little excuse or none you may lose their trade and an account as well.

Some time ago the representative of a large wholesale city house visited a country store which had a heavy indebtedness. Something in liquidation was suggested, but the reply, given in a cavalier kind of way, was: "We have to meet So-and-So at such a date, and So-and-So." "Well, but our claim is a prior one and settlement is desirable soon." Security was eventually given, but failure was inevitable—and it came; came as the result of divided trade, and justly, because it was a dishonorable one. Purchases East, West and elsewhere, precipitated a desirable and a profitable business into irredeemable delinquency. As a set-off to this in another direction was an accommodating store. They were heavily in debt too; they had book accounts, but a poor harvest made them uncollectable; patience and leniency on the part of the one debtor, helped to tide over the year and that store has flourished ever since.

There are men now, and stores, whose indebtedness is scattered, and the little they have coming in will not keep them going. Paid out, by division, their receipts hardly count, and each creditor is on the qui vive to see what his brother creditor will do. Here is antagonism in another form, and the trader, at his wits end, knows not which way to turn. He would like to placate them all—the one in Omaha and St. Joe and the one in Salt Lake; the one in San Francisco and Chicago and the one at home; but it cannot be done and so you see now and again scheduled, preferred and unpreferred accounts, as if the victim had found

himself "between the devil and the deep, deep sea."

This all grows out of the insanity of competition, which is as bitter here (more so, for many reasons) as elsewhere in the West. Yet eastern papers declare that save in rural districts this class of competition is unknown. The grocer there asserts that he makes a living profit on sugar. Here in Salt Lake City for this article, wholesale and retail are synonymous terms; and many other goods are reaching consumers through a margin which means disaster and loss to the seller. The great public claims that it gets the benefit of this depression and competition. It may for the moment, but it is at the expense of principle, of honesty and of dealers, here or elsewhere. A fair profit is in the nature of a fair wage for services rendered, and those who out and out, to please the public or themselves, are the cause of demoralization in trade and deal. But whether in this way or by adulteration, this class are not the friends but are enemies rather of a reputable, stable, honest, conscientious community at last.

The press voices the coming of a mighty change. Bankruptcy in excess is creating strange comment, and every department of trade and manufactures is turning upon financial matters the search light of personal and broader interest; and bye and bye every buyer and seller will be called upon to give security for his integrity and for the disposition of all property or merchandise which may be entrusted to him on credit. Competition will be less reckless then. It will assume a more healthy phase in all directions. Trusts or state supervision will annihilate the bankrupt's Gazette. The world will be richer, and the galling chain of competition will be lifted from the neck of all human endeavor to the glorification of man.

*Written for this Paper*

## SPRAYING ORCHARDS.

William Laurensen, writing from Mill Creek, Salt Lake county, under date of January 17th, offers some suggestions as to the spraying of fruit trees, that are perhaps worthy the attention of orchardists or this region, and that will be of genuine interest to fruit-eaters generally. He says:

I would like to say a few words through your valuable paper about spraying fruit or apple orchards. I sprayed nine orchards in the spring of 1898 and know that the operation is not an experiment; while it is not a cure-all, it is a preventive and a success if only carried out.

I will say that I do not have anything to sell and am not after money, but will give any information free to those who have orchards and wish to help themselves and neighbors to destroy the cooling moth—the terror of the orchard. In many instances undoubtedly species that are now very formidable were in existence here before, but in such small numbers as to remain unnoticed until multiplication of their numbers compelled recognition.

There are a great many here who do not take any care of their fruit-growing orchards—and there are orchards here of two acres or eighty trees that

do not return the owner eight bushels of poor worm-eaten fruit a year, where they should produce 800 bushels if pruned and sprayed.

Firstly, all the extra wood that is on an apple tree deprives it of sap and vitality; secondly in importance is spraying, to grow healthy fruit and destroy the moth. How often the hopes of people are disappointed by mildew on gooseberries, when it can be helped by a mixture of bluestone and lime applied twice or three times a year!

But the worst we have to fight in the orchard is the codling moth or apple worm which broods twice in one year, first in May and June and second in July, August and September. We have several other species, such as the canker or measuring-worm, tent caterpillar and bark louse, woolly aphid and red spider; which can all be nearly destroyed by a few applications if taken in time.

The apple crop of the last season was almost a failure, mainly due to these insects and fungus diseases. The spring was exceedingly wet and cold when the orchards were in bloom, heavy rain fell after the blossoms withered and the leaves began to blight during the early part of the season. It is a fact that insects and parasites flourish best in cool, moist weather in the spring.

As I do not wish to take up too much space in your paper I will merely say, let not the people get lured into buying a brass tube for a pump such as certain advertised combinations; it is worthless as a spray; agents are selling the same for \$5.00 and \$6.00, and they also wanted \$9.00 for a right to you to spray your own orchard, and 50 cents for a box of the mixture. I cannot sympathize with people that get bit that way; for I will give you the address of a firm that will send you a pump for \$2.50 that is better; if you will call on me I will cheerfully give you the information where to get your pumps and also the arsenic to spray with.

Now, I wish to ask any readers of this, why we cannot make a success here in fruit-raising as well as Colorado, California, Illinois, New York and Wisconsin or Montana? They all have to spray both fruit and vegetables.

To the above communication are appended many testimonials from neighbors of our correspondent, well-known residents of Salt Lake county, who speak from experience concerning the benefits of spraying their orchards, not only in increasing the yield and improving the quality of the crop, but also in eradicating the destructive insect life above referred to. Among other signers are T. G., William and Mrs. Mary Boam, of Mill Creek; John and Joseph Sutherland, Mary Samuels, Walter Templeman, J. H. Brinton, Thomas H. Peirce, Sarah F. Bawden, Mr. Hobbs, of South Cottonwood; Mr. "Jack" Hill, etc. ED. D. E. NEWS.

### THE PIONEER PLOWMAN.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 25, 1894.

On my return home from the East some months ago, I found waiting me the following letter from William Carter, of St. George, Utah. It speaks

for itself, and treats upon a subject that is of historical interest to all the people of Utah; it also throws additional light upon the matter referred to in a statement published in the EVENING NEWS of August 19, 1888.

ANDREW JENSON.

St. GEORGE, 12th Sept., 1893.

Elder Andrew Jenson, Salt Lake City:

Dear Brother—I have been laboring in the mountains for the past month, but on my arrival home, my attention was called to an article published by you in the DESERET NEWS, requesting more information regarding who had done the first plowing in the valley of Great Salt Lake.

Before the first celebration was held to commemorate the Twenty-fourth, President Young called upon all the pioneers to meet with him at his office; it was then and there decided that William Carter should carry the plow at the celebration, as he was the man who laid off and plowed the first half acre in the valley—Brother Marble drove the team. When Brother Heber told me I was to carry the plow, I told him I was not the man who had first broke the sod, Brother Heber said: "Yes, yes; we understand about that, but you are the man to carry the plow," and I always carried the plow on the 24th while I remained in Salt Lake City, no one disputing my right to the honor. Those ahead of me broke their plow before they got to the land to be plowed. We met them coming back to camp as we were going out to plow.

When we got to the ground chosen by Colonel Marham for our farm operations Brother Marham said: "Brother Carter, are you ready to plow?" I answered, "Yes." He then said: "You start from here and I will go to the point I wish you to plough," which I did, and thus plowed half an acre before any other team got upon the ground. The Knutsford hotel is now built upon the same block, and I think the first plowing was done where the hotel now stands.

It is rather late in the day for Brother Kendall to claim the honor of doing the first plowing 46 years ago. And then he only drove the team that turned the first sod, which was of no practical benefit. I have no objections for him also receiving a medal, if the judges feel disposed to give him one. I don't think it is at all necessary for me to go before a justice of the peace to establish my statements; they are incontrovertible. It would please me and my friends if you also publish these statements in the DESERET NEWS. I am,

Your Brother in the Gospel,  
WILLIAM CARTER.

### AROUND THE CAMP-FIRE.

SPRINGVILLE, Utah,  
Jan. 24, 1894.

As chairman of the general committee of the Black Hawk reunion, I have requested our correspondent, Mrs. Ellen Jakeman, to send the minutes of our entertainment to you for publication, believing that it will reach more of our friends through your paper; and in doing so I believe I express the

sentiments of a majority of my comrades.

Yours truly,  
J. M. WESTWOOD.

At 2:30, Jan. 24, the comrades in arms of the Black Hawk war were ordered by Lieutenant Westwood to fall in line. Reynolds's hall had been beautifully decorated for the occasion. A motto at the east end said in gold and green, "Welcome Comrades." The walls, window arches and pillars were draped and swathed with flags. Guns that had served with the veterans in their arduous labors, were stacked at the base of the pillars, and one gun belonged to Enel Stewart, just deceased. Some arms were there also that belonged to Battalion boys, deceased.

Twenty old veterans sang a song composed especially for the occasion, entitled, "The Black Hawk War," the tune being, "John Brown's Body." The entire assembly joined in the chorus.

Comrade Beardall offered the opening prayer.

An old time song, "Our Leaky Tents," was sung by the same band of veterans; tune, "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching."

Comrade Frank C. Boyer made a very happy speech of welcome. Among other things he told of the origin of the war these comrades were engaged in. When the history of Sanpete and Sevier counties should be written it would be acknowledged that they owed their prosperity and homes to the brave boys who had risked their lives in fighting Indians.

At the close of his remarks he introduced two old veterans of the Mormon battalion, Jutahen Averett and James Oakley, who were received with enthusiasm.

Dancing was then indulged in until 4 o'clock when the visitors present, numbering some three hundred, formed into line and gallantly marched to supper.

There were present nearly five hundred people who partook of an elegant and profuse repast; waiters, committees and cooks having gathered up everything in fine style. George Harrison had general charge and sustained his reputation.

Then followed a lengthy program of speech and song and recitation, commemorating the deeds of heroism, self-sacrifice and devotion of those who had taken part in those stirring scenes of early days.

The dancing and feasting continued until 5 o'clock in the morning, interspersed frequently with parts of the program. The greatest freedom and good feeling prevailed, and everybody declared it to be one of the most enjoyable events in a decade.

Before dismissal Lieutenant Westwood in a short, terse speech suggested the desirability of making a permanent organization. After some discussion it was agreed that a committee should be elected to consider the matter and lay the results of their deliberations before a Campfire meeting sometime during next summer.

The committee are as follows:

Lieutenant Westwood, chairman, Springville; Roger Farr, Provo; J. S. Page, Payson; S. W. Brown, Alpine; Daniel W. Thomas, Lehi; Alvin Green, American Fork; W. O. Creer,

Spanish Fork; D. W. Driggs, Pleasant Grove; Francis Beardsall, Springville. F. C. Boyer, secretary.

Mayor Hall made a speech of welcome to the visitors, and of commendation to the people of Springville on the action taken. He commended the remarks made in behalf of women as participants in all the hardships of pioneer life.

Milando Pratt moved that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to the comrades and people of Springville, which was heartily responded to. Everybody dispersed feeling that the reunion had been a grand success.

The following are the names of those present who actually participated in engagements with Indians during the Black Hawk war:

Springville—Henry Curtis, J. H. Neeks, Lyle Curtis, David Dibble, W. L. Johnson.

Payson—M. H. Daley, John Turner, Henry Elmer, William Loveless.

Pleasant Grove—L. O. Lurd, Frederick Thorn, Robert Thorn, Robert Cobbley.

Spanish Fork—John Jones, E. P. Thomas, S. M. Hicks, A. R. M. Beck, John Houghton, John Hill.

Provo—Byron Pace, T. E. Fleming, Horatio Clark, Erastus Snow.

### FATAL SNOWSLIDES.

With a mighty roar as of thunder, a terrific snowslide came down the mountains at Mullin, Idaho, on the 18th, carrying everything with it, says the *Rexburg Silver Hammer*. Several miners' cabins in its path were crushed and buried. Cornelia McVey and John Lion were eating dinner at their cabin, and before they realized the danger, the slide was upon them, crushing the life out of them in a twinkling. It is feared others are buried under the immense slide of snow. Not until spring comes will it be known how many perished. The town of Mullin narrowly escaped being carried away.

Today's *Logan Journal* contains the following: "A snowslide occurred in Strawberry canyon near Mink Creek the other day. Three teams were coming down with loads at the time. Drivers, horses, wagons and all were completely buried. Two other men were partially covered up. Aside from the killing of three horses and the injury of two men there was nothing fatal though one Hans Nelson was under the snow for two hours."

It is hoped that this account represents the full extent of damage by the snowslide, but a much more serious report has reached Salt Lake. A young lady, of Mink Creek, Miss Hilda Graham, is now residing in this city, and has received a letter stating that her brother was caught in the snowslide, and that he was taken out dead. His body, when found, was standing head downwards in the snow. No further particulars are given. As the letter comes from a friend, it is possible that the full details of the accident were not known at the time of writing, and that the occurrence was not so bad as at first reported. In the meantime Miss Graham is in a state of deep grief and anxiety regarding her brother.

Four girls were killed in the snowslide which occurred on Wednesday of

last week in the gulch putting into White Bird at Joe Jewell's. Two men with horses says the *Grangerville (Idaho) Free Press*, from the prairie stopped there that night, and they slept in the girls' room upstairs, while the young ladies made a shakedown bed on the floor down stairs. The snowslide went through the side of the house, throwing the boards down on them as they slept, and all were either crushed or smothered. An infant child which lay between the two eldest girls was recovered alive. The old folks also slept down stairs, but escaped without injury, as did the guests. The name of the family was Thompson, formerly located at Cottonwood. The young ladies' ages ranged between 8 and 18. It is without doubt the most melancholy tragedy that has occurred in the country since the Nez Perce war, and the bereaved family have the sympathy of all.

### FARMS INTO SWAMPS.

Since the bringing out of the canals from Jordan river for irrigating purposes, the use of the water on bench lands has caused many tracts lower down to become so moist that where formerly irrigation was required to raise crops on them it is now unnecessary. In many instances on the east side of the river and which was formerly cultivated has been converted by irrigation above into meadowland. On the west side of the river, however, the changes from this cause have been more marked and in many cases more ruinous in their effects.

While instances of the kind noted are generally to be found in the cultivated section between the Oquirrh mountains and the Jordan, the peculiar condition is to be witnessed in its strongest aspect in Granger precinct, eight to ten miles southwest of the city. A few years ago that whole stretch of country was entirely devoid of water for many feet below the surface of the ground and so dry that even dry farming was a failure. With the bringing out of the canals, however, the soil could be irrigated, and when thus treated was capable of raising large crops. This caused many tracts of what was soon regarded as choice land to be brought under cultivation, and a great part of the district became as a fruitful field. The good appearance of the country there was taken advantage of during the boom, and real estate men sold for exorbitant prices large quantities of comparatively worthless land located northward down the slope.

In time land farther up the slope of the sandridge than the earliest settled part of Granger was taken up and reclaimed, and in a little while trouble began. Suddenly a farmer would find his season's crop unusually heavy because of the bountiful supply of moisture in the ground, but experience soon taught that this was anything but a welcome condition, for the next season the land would become a worthless, dangerous swamp. The reason for this is that in the particular section referred to there is, a few feet below the surface, a strata of "hard pan," through which the water will not percolate. As irrigation goes on in the more elevated sections the water, holding alkaline compounds in

solution, gathers beneath the lower fields and finally converts them into swamps.

In many instances drainage was resorted to, with the effect of partially preventing the land being ruined for farming purposes. A common plan which is followed is described by a Granger land owner. It is to drive short pipes vertically into the ground, the water that rises in these being carried off through ditches. In some places where the land became swampy, drainage was resorted to, with the result that the water, which is strongly impregnated with mineral, is partly drawn off, and meadowland formed, on which there comes a liberal growth of bunch grass.

No general system of drainage has been adopted, but is being urged by some interested parties. There is a natural basin in the White saleratus lakes for the surplus water, and it is urged that the expense of a good drainage system would be amply repaid by the reclamation of the land which is now comparatively valueless and by preventing other farms from being ruined by the excess of brackish water.

### YOUNG LADIES' TRAINING CLASS.

A News representative was informed by Professor Done that a young ladies' class in normal training will be organized in connection with the college, on Monday, Feb. 5th. The presidents of the Young Ladies' Improvement association of the several wards in the Salt Lake Stake will appoint two students from their respective wards; the class will be composed of such students, and will be under the direction of Prof. Done. Information is also given that a few more pupils can be accommodated in the kindergarten department of the college. Miss Aggie Sharp is teacher.

### RETURNED ELDERS.

Elders W. T. Stewart and D. B. Stewart, of Kanab, Kane county, called at the News office January 26, having returned from a mission to foreign lands. They left this city on July 17, 1891, and returned on Jan. 24, 1894. Elder W. T. Stewart has presided over the Austral-Asian mission and Elder D. B. Stewart has labored in Australia. They both report the work in that part of the world fairly prosperous. There are thirty-five missionaries in the field. They are all desirous of doing their best for the furtherance of the Gospel and meet with but little opposition at present. Many Europeans are beginning to inquire into the doctrines held by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

A postal card from an Elder who left with a party of missionaries for the Southern states the other evening gives a brief account of an incident on the journey the night after leaving here. All of the party were in a chair car, and thought of remaining there for the night. They were moved, however, by a sudden impulse to go into the Pullman car, and did so. Next morning they learned that the car they left had been derailed and badly damaged, some of the passengers in it being severely hurt.

## WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

At Elbert, Colo., about 100 farmers have organized a co-operative creamery company.

Boulder, Colo., has sold its water-works bonds to Boulder parties and will now pay for its water supply with cash.

Eureka county, Nevada, mines have produced gold, silver and lead valued at a grand total of \$125,000,000 since 1870.

It is a cold, dreary day when El Paso emits to telegraph a revolution in Mexico, sarcastically remarks the *Denver News*.

At Longmont, Colo., cannery, a new pea sheller has been invented, which discounts all the patents heretofore applied for in that line.

At Grand Junction, Colo., strong pressure is being brought to bear to reduce the price of irrigated land so as to induce investment.

Santa Cruz, Cal., sports are seeking to form a baseball league including the cities of Santa Cruz, Monterey, Salinas and Watsonville.

A Chinese leper who had been confined in a dungeon without windows or ventilation for two years has been discovered at Denver.

Del Norte, Colo., is considering the advisability of purchasing an electric light plant, which will soon be offered for sale there.

There is a proposition at Santa Monica, Cal., to bond the town for the purpose of building a wharf solely for the enjoyment of visitors and residents.

Two newspaper men named Schiffer are said to be realizing \$200 a day out of a Silverton, Colo., mine. They have no desire for further journalistic glory.

Julesburg, Colo., has become quite a shipping point for hogs and cattle. The "rain betters" are marketing hogs and cattle on an average of \$4,000 a month.

The deputy constable of Los Angeles, Cal., captured six Chinamen on Tuesday night who were engaged in selling lottery tickets. They put up \$50 each for their appearance in court.

Farmers in the San Juan, the Mancos and Montezuma valleys, Colo., are preparing to put in large crops this year to feed the expected rush of miners down that way.

Near Otto, in northwestern Wyoming, a vein of coal has been discovered four feet thick and forty feet wide. A road is being constructed so that the coal can be mined for market.

A colony from Eaton, Colo., has purchased potato land north of Cheyenne, Wyo., of the Wyoming Development company and will irrigate and plant extensively during the ensuing season.

Mancos and Montezuma valleys, Colo., are over-supplied with fine draft horses awaiting market. Horse men throughout Colorado are invited to go there for good bargains in heavy work horses.

La Veta, Colo., will be brought ten miles nearer to the San Luis Valley by the building of the proposed Indian

creek wagon road over the range into the San Luis valley. It is a big thing for La Veta.

Twenty-two miles west of Canon City, Colo., in South gulch, valuable zinc, copper and lead discoveries have been made at a depth of ninety-six feet. The discovery is said to be a paying prospect.

Congressman Bell, of Colorado, owns a six-year-old orchard of 105 acres, containing apples, pears, apricots, peaches and plums. It is in the Uncompahgre valley, three miles from Montrose.

At Reno, Nev., last week a Plute, under sentence of twenty years for murder, was pardoned. He went almost crazy with joy, uttering war whoops and wanted to kiss everybody he met.

A fire at Moscow, Idaho, has consumed \$20,000 worth of property. A frozen fire plug caused a delay in getting water so that the damage was much greater than it otherwise would have been.

J. M. Quigley, a switchman out of employment, who attempted to wreck the Santa Fe "flyer" near the Union depot at Denver some three months ago, has been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

A house famine prevails at Florence, Colo. The papers there announce that twenty cottages would find ready sale or good tenants there now. People have to live in tents or go to Canon City for shelter.

Trinidad, Colo., gamblers have philosophically accepted the municipal decree closing the gambling houses. They say "there is no business these hard times" and are willing to suspend a profitless trade.

At Florence, Colo., a town lot boom has been started. A 300-acre ranch has been platted by the Florence Oil and Refining company and another ranch is to be cut into five and ten-acre vegetable ranches.

On Friday at Florence, Colo., was consummated a real estate deal of \$4,000, being the sale of S. J. Tenner's 390-acre ranch to the Florence Oil and Refining company. Some large deals in city real estate are being made.

Cattle owners in San Miguel, Santa Fe and Texas counties, N. M., are confederating for the purpose of suppressing the wholesale slaughter of cattle on the range by cattle thieves from the vicinity of Las Vegas.

Trinidad, Colo., has made a proud record for charitable work this winter. Families numbering 315 persons have been carried along for a month past by the charitable organizations, and some furnished transportation eastward.

Snowslides have commenced. Near Wallace, Idaho, in Boulder gulch an avalanche last week buried alive Doc McGrevey and John Bollon, two miners. McGrevey was crushed down upon a hot stove and burned to death.

Northwestern Colorado contains several hundred square miles of petrified fish. These beds of shale are said to be about 150 feet thick and extend

along Green river for a distance of about 200 miles.

The great tunnel through the Santa Lucia mountains, which the Southern Pacific company has been boring for more than a year past, was pierced on Monday morning, and is one of the largest and most important tunnels in the world.

In the Sierra Ancha, Arizona, district the cattle men rejoice over a fine prospect for cattle. For two years past cows have been too poor to breed. This spring the stock is said to be in fine condition, and a large lot of calves are confidently expected.

Astec, N. M., is bitterly complaining of the Navajo Indian nuisance. The Indians obtain passes to leave their reservation and roam at will among the white settlers, frightening or insulting women when found alone in their homes.

A large reservoir located on the Highlands, north of Pasadena, Cal., burst on Sunday evening, flooding a considerable section of country lying below it, and doing much damage to young fruit orchards. The reservoir was a new one, having only been built last summer.

At Longmont, Colo., R. C. Benton, clerk and recorder of Holt county, Mo., has arrived with a boy said to be the son of a farmer near Longmont. Holt county has a bill against the farmer for fourteen years board and lodging for the boy and wants a settlement.

Despite the fact that last winter was the most disastrous the stockmen experienced in many years, the shipments of cattle from Montana netted the state not less than \$8,000,000 during the shipping season. The cattle business saved the country in 1893, says a dispatch from Helena.

Shortly before midnight on Saturday a destructive landslide occurred in the northern portion of Sausalito, Cal., at a point near the railroad shops, known as Woodward's valley. Two dwelling houses at the foot of this canyon were badly wrecked and the occupants barely escaped with their lives.

Montrose, Colo., only shipped twenty-eight tons of beets to the Lehi, Utah, sugar factory last year, while Mesa county shipped over sixty tons. Now, Montrose county has got on its sugar beet war paint and proposes to raise sugar beets by wholesale.—*Denver News*.

Electricity will be used to operate the Rio Grande Southern railway during the present year. The *Ridgway Herald* states that the San Miguel Consolidated plant will furnish 1,000-horse power at Ames and that the road will soon be operated by electricity.

The Montpelier (Idaho) *Post* says that for the first time in twelve years there is ready cash in the treasury of Bear Lake county to pay all county warrants, and this, too, in the face of the fact that three terms of the district court have been held during the year, one term lasting two weeks.

During a terrific blizzard and while the mercury registered 20 degrees below zero on Wednesday afternoon, the residence of A. C. Wallace, six miles north of Beatrice, Neb., was destroyed

by fire, with its contents. Loss, \$3,000; insured for \$1,500. Cause, a defective flue.

Martin Hobbs had a narrow escape at Grand Junction, Colo., on Tuesday. A horse became entangled in a loose wire and while Mr. Hobbs was endeavoring to extricate him, the animal started to run. The end of the wire caught Hobbs across the neck, cutting a gash in his throat, which required eight stitches to close.

An inventory and appraisal has been filed at Oakland, Cal., showing that the estate of the late William Hayward, deceased, is valued at \$15,588. A provision in the will of the young man announces that he was engaged to marry a young lady in the East, and he bequeathed her one-third of his estate.

The Superior court at Sacramento has rendered a decision sustaining the provisions of the new charter that the police court shall be conducted by a city justice instead of a police judge. The police judge contended that municipalities had no right to create or abolish courts. He sentenced a man to thirty days' imprisonment for vagrancy to make a test case. The matter was brought up on habeas corpus and a decision now given against him.

John McGarvey, formerly foreman at the Ore mine at Breckenridge, Col., met with a serious accident on Monday, in which he was badly cut and bruised and had one eye entirely destroyed. He was working a mine and while cleaning up the shaft house, he was shoveling debris into the stove, among which was either giant powder or caps, thereupon blowing the stove and shaft house to atoms. Fatal results are looked for.

Bartholomew Garibaldi, an Italian market gardener, employed at Bay View, near South San Francisco, met with a painful accident a few days ago while hunting along the bay shore, his gun exploding as he was firing at some birds in the bay. The bursting of the gun shattered his left hand. Two of his fingers were amputated, in an effort to save the hand. The injured member failed to heal as desired and fears are entertained that the entire hand will have to be cut off below the wrist.

The first carload of green apples which ever left the Santa Clara valley (Cal.) for Europe was shipped on Wednesday from San Jose by E. H. Rhodes. The shipment contained 800 fifty-pound boxes of Newton pippins, and was sent to Liverpool as an experiment to test the European market for California apples. Arrangements have been made to rush the car through to New York in nine days via the Santa Fe route, to make connections with the steamers leaving New York February 2nd for Liverpool.

News has been received at Idaho of the death of W. H. Brunt at the hospital at Salt Lake, where he had gone for treatment, says the Idaho Falls *Register*. About six years ago he was injured by being thrown from a horse, and before recovering typhoid fever set in, leaving him with an abscess in his side, from which the discharge was carried off through a silver tube. He finally concluded to go to the hospital where two ribs were taken out and afterwards six more. Reports came

that he was doing nicely, but a change occurred and he died very suddenly.

There is a gang of eastern desperadoes in this city, says the Los Angeles *Express*, whose plan of action and lines of operation are somewhat different from those usually employed by the average crook and highwayman. This gang confines itself solely to banks and large offices where a great deal of money is handled. One of them goes into the bank and engages in conversation with the cashier, while another of the gang snatches whatever money happens to be near at hand and runs off with it. So skilled are these men that the bank officials little suspect what they are after or who they are.

Stephen A. O'Neill of Beatrice, Neb., mysteriously disappeared from the hotel where he was boarding at that place about two weeks ago and has not been seen or heard from since. He is an inventor of a variable uncompleted patent, and as he is generally believed to have considerable money, his friends have become greatly alarmed for his continued absence. On an examination of his room which had been left unlocked, it was found to have been broken into, apparently for the purpose of examining his model. Foul play is suspected. O'Neill is about 45 years old.

Mrs. Anna Peterson, a childless widow sixty years of age, arrived in Pueblo at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning and was given lodgings for the night in the city jail. The woman was a Cherokee boomer and, on being starved out, started to walk to Denver. She tramped along the Santa Fe railroad track the entire distance to Pueblo, with the exception of 118 miles, when a railroad conductor took pity on her, twenty-eight days being occupied on the trip. At 7 o'clock on Sunday morning she resumed her tramp along the Santa Fe track to Denver without a cent in her possession, the authorities not being notified of her destitute condition.

Charles Greenwich Howard, a pioneer lawyer, and his wife were on Sunday found suffocated in their bed at their home in Oakland, Cal. Both had been dead several hours when found. Defective gas fixtures filled the room with gas while they slept. He was about seventy years old and a familiar figure among the old timers of the city. His wife was fifty-four, and had been in poor health for some time. Howard came West in the early fifties and practiced law for a short time in Nevada, where he became a judge. He next removed to San Francisco, where he acquired quite a lucrative practice. Howard and his wife, it is said, were both addicted to the inordinate use of liquor and laudanum.

In Johnson county, Wyo., there is what is called the burning mountain. It is an immense coal bank that has been on fire ever since the first white man visited the country. There are many traditions among the Indians as to the origin of the fire, but all point to its great antiquity, and it is possible that this bank has been burning for 200 or 300 years. The country around presents a singularly barren appearance, which is not in the least improved by the looks of the mountain itself. In places here and there the coal crops

out and a high wind fans the fire to a furious blaze. It is dangerous to go about the place, for not only are there frequent cavings of the surface, but the gases which arise from the burning coal are overpowering.

Philip Boogar, the aged capitalist who has gained so much notoriety of late, is again before the public, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*. He is now on trial in an Oakland court on a charge of attempting to poison his wife. There seems to have been a good deal of poison somewhere in the Boogar family. Not very long ago the defendant was poisoned and nearly died. When his wife refused to leave his room she was ejected by the lawyers and thrown down stairs. As a result of the fall she sustained two broken ribs and has been confined to the house for a couple of months. Last Wednesday, in court, was the first time that she appeared in public since the accident. The case has attracted a great deal of attention owing to the fact that the husband and wife have been in the courts for months.

The party sent out from Kendrick, Idaho, to rescue Colgate, cook of the Carlin party, who was left in the mountains, has been forced to return owing to the deep snow and ice in the Clearwater country. The party reached the mouth of Black canyon, where the snow was five feet deep and the river choked with floating ice. After camping three days in the snow waiting for better weather they had to return, as the snow kept falling daily and the ice gorges grew larger. The Post Falls party reached Hamilton's cabin, eighteen miles below the canyon, on the 12th, where they met the Kendrick party coming back. Martin of Rathdrum, leader of the Post Falls party, will probably winter on the Clearwater and go up as early in the spring as possible. The rest of the party will return home.

Mrs. Frank R. Smith, wife of a Rock Island depot official, committed suicide on Sunday afternoon at Beatrice, Neb., by firing a shot from a revolver which pierced her heart, the bullet lodging in her spine. She was twenty-four years old, had been married eighteen months and was the mother of a four-month-old child. Just before committing the act she dispatched a boy with a message requesting her husband to come home at once from the depot. He responded and was the first to discover the lifeless form of his wife lying on the kitchen floor in a pool of blood. The weapon used was one belonging to her husband. No motive is assigned, nor could the coroner's jury disclose one. On the back of an envelope found on a shelf in the room where the act was done were these words: "Do not grieve for me, dear husband. Take good care of our darling. I am not worthy of you. Tell papa and ma I could not live any longer." The deceased, while living happily with her husband, was subject to fits of melancholy. She was a handsome woman.

At Laramie, Wyo., the rolling mill has work on hand sufficient to keep the men employed four months.

A woman's auxiliary to the Knights of Pythias is to be established at Laramie, Wyo., at an early day.



## THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

### SWEDEN.

Strong fortification will be built at Vaberget, near the city of Varberg.

Lieutenant C. H. Schultin, one of the ablest and oldest gentlemen in the Swedish army, died at the age of 87 years.

Queen Sophia has donated 10,000 kronor, which she received as a Christmas gift from the king, to the Sophia Asylum of Stockholm.

The government has asked the Riksdag to grant an appropriation of 11,000-kronor for the building of three new iron-clads of the first class.

The number of Laplanders in Sweden has decreased during the last decade, and it seems that the peculiar people is gradually dying out.

Mrs. Karin Jansdotter, of Lasserud, near Carlstad, will soon celebrate her 103rd birthday. Her eyesight is not very good, but otherwise her mental faculties are all right.

Most of the Swedish manufacturers, who were represented at the Chicago Fair, have declared themselves well satisfied with the result of the sale of exhibits.

Johannes Elmlad, the Swedish singer, has met with great success wherever he has appeared in Germany and Austria. Mr. Elmlad is at present connected with the Royal Theater at Prague.

The inventor of the revolver was J. Offrell, a Swedish clergyman of Elfkärlaby. Probably very few people know this. The first revolver was manufactured by Rev. Offrell in 1839.

Fritz Kramer, the famous hotel owner in Malmö, is dead. All American tourists, who have visited Sweden and Malmö, have probably stopped at the Kramer Hotel, which has the name of being the best of its kind in Scandinavia, if not in Europe.

Mr. Gustaf Waman, a citizen of Warren, Pa. for more than sixteen years, arrived at Wimmerby, his native city, a few days before Christmas. Mr. Waman, who was a very wealthy Swedish-American, was suffering from consumption, and died Jan. 2nd.

The Swedish-Americans are a very generous people and usually remit large sums annually to their poor relatives in the old country. Last year, however, the amount of money sent home was several hundred thousand kronor less than in 1892, for which the hard times in America undoubtedly were responsible. The emigration from Sweden to the United States was much smaller in 1893 than in 1892.

The home consumption of wheat is annually 38 kilograms per inhabitant (12½ bushels), or at the present state of population (4,900,000) 6½ million bushels in round numbers. To this must be added a half a million bushels for sowing, making in all above 7 million bushels. The home supply consequently meets but little more than half of the demand. Germany, Denmark and Russia mostly supplying the rest,

though indirectly much wheat comes from America.

A great many mercantile undertakings in Stockholm as well as in the provinces are carried on by women. From olden times women have had the right to sell haberdashery, imported from abroad, and this right was further confirmed in 1749. Since freedom of trade was introduced in 1845, they have also taken up other branches of trade. At present they principally do business in millinery, outfittings, woodwork, perfumery, tobacco and victuals. Some of these businesses are large, and the principal ones in their neighborhood. A married woman may, however, not carry on trade without the consent of her husband.

Probably no American, who has visited Stockholm within the last decade, has neglected seeing the great Northern Museum, formerly entitled "The Scandinavian Ethnographical Collection." The whole of this magnificent collection has been brought together solely, it may be said, through the efforts of one man, Dr. A. Hazelius, who in 1873 opened his museum to the public. It has been his aim to present a picture, complete as far as possible, of Scandinavian life and culture during past centuries. Dr. Hazelius labored, especially at the commencement, not so much to illustrate the life of the higher and wealthier classes, but endeavored principally to show the conditions under which the peasantry existed, and the collection fully carries out his design. By means of arranging in the museum interiors of peasant-cottages in which stood war figures dressed in national costumes, he succeeded in awakening a great general interest in the collection, and probably few enterprises in Sweden have received such public support.

### NORWAY.

Infant schools were established in Norway in 1858.

Alexander Kjelland, the author, is writing a new novel.

Prof. F. W. K. Bugge has been appointed bishop of the Christiania diocese.

The annual number of divorces granted in each 100,000 inhabitants was during the decade 1882-1892 5.02.

Farmer Elling Ellingsen, his wife and two children were killed by a snow-slide at the Gjeldvold farm in Borge.

According to the latest information Dr. Nansen, the explorer, left Chabarowa, on the Norwegian coast, last August.

Ludvig Munthe, the Norwegian painter, has been appointed a professor at the Art Academy of Düsseldorf, Germany.

The inland trade of Norway has increased during the last years, and is now favored by good means of communication.

The consul and wholesale merchant, Christian Johnson, of Christiansund, is dead. Johnson was probably the largest exporter of stock-fish in Norway.

The city council of Christiania has been asked to grant an appropriation of two million kroner for a direct railroad between Christiania and Bergen.

The first step towards raising the level of female education was the procuring of competent female teachers. For the intellectual development of such, several training colleges are now to be founded in some of the larger cities.

The teaching of needle-work in Norway has undergone a favorable change, even if it has not reached the high degree of development as in Sweden. The method of needle work, which is used in the schools has been partly taken from Germany and partly from Sweden.

### DENMARK.

The Danish population in the United States is estimated at about 300,000.

The Middelgrundsfort will be strongly fortified during the winter.

Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, has now a population of 61,000 people.

Copenhagen can this year celebrate its 450th anniversary as the capital of Denmark.

Ex-minister E. G. Lotze, the most prominent and wealthy citizen of Odense, is dead.

Prince Komatsu, of Japan, has now left Stockholm and Copenhagen, where he has been visiting, for Berlin.

The Danish export to Sweden represents a value of about \$12,000,000 a year, while the import amounts to \$10,000,000.

Mrs. A. M. Christiansen, of Frederiksborg, who died a few weeks ago, donated 11,000 kroner to charitable institutions in her native city.

The wholesale merchant La Cour, who died a few weeks ago, donated 80,000 kroner to charitable institutions in Odense and Svendborg.

"Lycko-Pers Resa," the revolutionary play by Aug. Strindberg, the famous Swedish author, was given at the Casino Theater in Copenhagen, and scored a success, which set the whole city talking.

It has caused some surprise that a considerable number of ladies of the most select aristocracy of Edinburgh order their finest toilet articles from a Copenhagen milliner, Th. Wessel & Wett. A few days before Christmas seventeen superb robes were sent in one consignment.

It is now settled that the Hamburg American Packet Company will run a new line between Copenhagen and New Orleans. The first steamer will leave New Orleans March 30, and arrive at Copenhagen about April 18, and thence forth one steamer will be run each way once a month.

Dr. Ostrup, the Danish scientist, has just completed a remarkable journey, which conclusively proves that "blood will tell" in horses as well as in men. He is an archæologist and linguist, and in order to study carefully the eastern dialects in their transition from one country to another, he traveled from Damascus to Copenhagen, a distance of 5,000 miles, on horseback, taking eighteen months to make the journey. He rode one horse clear through, and the animal is in perfect condition. It is of pure Arabian breed, chosen by himself, and personally reared and cared for

throughout the trip. Although 5,000 miles in eighteen months would be an average of only ten miles a day, yet the constant strain would have worn out a horse of poor blood. Dr. Ostrup passed through Syria, Asia Minor, Turkey, Bulgaria, Servia, Hungary and Germany. In spite of his special credentials he had some hair breath escapes in Asia Minor and Syria.

In the resting place of the old kings of Denmark, the Cathedral of Roskilde, a recent visitor notes that there is a column against which a number of monarchs have been measured and upon which their different heights are recorded. One of them is Peter the Great, and we learn by this means that the shipwright car measured no less than eighty Danish inches, equivalent to something like six feet ten inches in our measurement. Only one other of the sovereigns was taller, and that was Christian I., of Denmark, who according to this authority, was just a trifle over seven feet English. The czar, Alexander III., is about six feet one inch and is about a couple of inches taller than Christian IX. of Denmark, and about four inches taller than King George of Greece, neither of whom, nevertheless, is what would be called a short man. It is worth noting that in the same ancient cathedral, where this column is to be seen, Saxo Grammaticus, the Danish historian, from whom Shakespeare borrowed practically the entire plot of "Hamlet," lies buried.

#### OUR STOCKHOLM LETTER.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 4, 1894.—As soon as an anarchist has thrown a bomb, by which, perhaps, several persons have been killed, there is talk of dynamite, but very seldom, at such occasion, people think of the man, who invented these terrible means for the purpose of favoring the modern technicals and not for the aim of furnishing the enemies of society with a dreadful weapon.

The inventor of the dynamite is Alfred Nobel, a Swedish engineer. A few facts about the life of this remarkable man may be read with interest. Nobel was born in Stockholm, Sweden, and emigrated when a young man to Russia, where he soon built up a large fortune by coming into possession of large petroleum wells.

The inventor is living a very quiet and happy life. He spends the winter at his villa in San Remo where he works in his studio, as he pleases, having the prospect, however, of being blown to atoms at any moment. He stays a part of the summer in Switzerland, or makes a voyage aboard his aluminium steam yacht. Once in a while he goes to Paris, where he likes to live in his little palace, near the Bois du Boulogne, for a few days only, as he gets soon tired of the noise of the big French capital. The great inventor has neither wife nor children. His only relative is a nephew, who is the owner of immense petroleum wells near the Caspian Sea. Besides chemistry there is one thing, which keeps the inventor of the dynamite busy, and that is—peace, Nobel being a very prominent member of the many anti-war societies of Europe. His ideal aim is to make war as terrible, that it will become an impossibility.

Prof. Lieblein has written a series of articles in the Christiania Aftenposten,

in which remarkable editorials he advises his countrymen to take warning of the fate of Poland. He obtained the initiative to write on this subject through an article in a French paper, which concluded its description of the political struggle on the Scandinavian peninsula with the following question: "Can it be, that the Norwegians have not read the history of Poland?"

Prof. Lieblein found that the question was very proper, as the unfortunate fate of Poland gives both a sad and warning example of how hatred, discord and persecution amongst two political parties can carry an even mighty realm to ruin and destruction.

"Norway," says the professor, "is an independent kingdom as also Poland was once, and the Norwegians ought not to be as discordant as the Poles were because, in that case, the same fate will happen to them as happened to the Poles. We may be slain by our neighbors, who are the Swedes. It is likely that our radical demagogues will tell us so, as they seem to regard, once for all, the Swede as an adversary, if not an enemy, instead of a brother, which he really is both on account of tie of blood and history.

"It is proper to acknowledge that the old party of the left is worth all praise because it always insisted upon, that Norway ought to be a kingdom fully independent of Sweden. We have, in principal, obtained everything we can ask for in the Union, and all that we need in order to develop ourselves in every way possible and at the same time maintain our position as an independent nation. We have gained a victory in principal. What remains to be done, can surely be arranged through friendly transactions between Norway and Sweden. With a good will on each side a satisfactory solution of the difficulties ought to be found, if not today or to-morrow, at least some time in the near future.

"But, unfortunately, the extreme radical elements do not seem to be willing to await that time; they intend either to carry through their wish immediately by means of force and violence, or dissolve the Union. As they ought to know, that they will never succeed by using force, everybody must arrive at the conclusion that they aim at the annihilation of the Union. If our usurped and implacable leaders have resolved to undertake this, it cannot be denied that the comparison with Poland is very striking. For albeit Norway is by itself an independent realm, she forms a unity with Sweden as compared to other states. The essential benefit and importance of the Union are, that the two kingdoms shall stand together in war against foreign countries, that they shall defend the Scandinavian peninsula against any hostile powers and preserve it whole and independent.

"Those, who try to rouse strife and dissension amongst the inhabitant of the two countries only in order to promote their own interest or the interest of their party, those demagogues act as the Poles, and history shall pronounce the same sentence of condemnation and curse in regard to them, as once befell the Poles, if the punishment for their inflexible stubbornness and unbridled egotism—not spirit of liberty and patriotism, as they call it themselves—should come as heavy over the United kingdoms as formerly over Poland.

"If the Union should be dissolved, our strength against foreign powers would amount to nothing. But the annihilation of the Union signifies more. It means that Sweden and Norway, after the old hatred between the two nationalities had again been aroused, would turn against and, perhaps, tear each other to pieces. If this does not happen, the parties within Norway will try to destroy each other."

Prof. Lieblein concludes his last article with the following many words in favor of the maintenance of the Union:

"United, shall Sweden and Norway always occupy a prominent position in Europe. Protected as they are by their natural boundaries, they shall probably, hereafter as hitherto, escape hostile attacks. They shall be able to use, in peace and rest, their natural resources. Our national life shall develop itself independently, and, if fortune does favor us, bloom and bear fruits, which will bring happiness and blessings to ourselves and be of profit to Europe. In other words: we will be able to fulfill our national duty, to accomplish our national share in the mutual labor of all humanity. Only in that way we will succeed as a people in living a life, which will not be in vain."

\* \* \*

The Public Libraries of Sweden are among the best in Europe. First in rank, both as regards appointments, grants, and number of volumes, stands the Royal Library in Stockholm, which since 1878 is housed in a new building erected at a cost of close upon \$300,000. The volumes number 230,000 besides 7,800 manuscripts, many thousand portfolios containing maps, engraving, smaller prints, etc. The accession of 1892 was 1,194 foreign works, while in the same year 13,162 issued from the Swedish press. The libraries of the universities of Upsala (about 230,000 volumes) and Lund (about 140,000) have also of late years been granted more extensive premises, and have larger reading-rooms and increased grants for purchases. The Academy of Sciences owns about 60,000 volumes; the other libraries being all of less extent. Among older and more valuable libraries though at present without noticeable increase, or accessibility, the school libraries in Strengnas, Vesteras, Skara, Linköping and Vexjö (the old episcopal town) ought to be mentioned. At other colleges there are less important collections of books. The Popular and Parish Libraries are developing rapidly, both in the capital and in a great number of parishes in the country. Private libraries with family archives, often of a very respectable age, are to be found in several provinces, even if, during the past decades, not a few of them have been dispersed, while hardly a single private library of any importance has been founded during the same period.

\* \* \*

The navy of Norway is, as known, very large, but the quality does not at all correspond with the quantity. According to the English technical magazine *Engineering*, Norway's annual loss of ship is proportionally five times as large as that of Great Britain, and on that account Norway occupies the very lowest position among all civilized countries in regard to the safety of its sailors. A discussion on this subject was held at a meeting of ship owners some time ago, Congressman Gunnar Knudsen

was one of the speakers of the convention. He declared, that the high number of Norway in the statistics of shipwrecking is due to the fact, that her merchant fleet consists of too many poor sailing vessels, which, having been bought at a cheap price from foreign countries, were old and unfit for service already 15 or 20 years ago.

## OBITUARY NOTES

### EMMA HERRON.

Emma, the little granddaughter of H. W. and Elizabeth Naisbitt, and daughter of Lillias Naisbitt and James Herron, died about midday yesterday, Jan. 25, of scarlet fever, after a very brief illness. The deceased was near four years old, and a bright child, loved, nay almost idolized, by the family, who now mourn, yet not as those without hope. The funeral services were held at the grave.

### WM. CAPENER.

Father William Capener, of Centerville, Davis county, passed from this life yesterday, at the age of 88 years. The deceased was one of the early settlers of Utah, and more than a third of a century ago was a member of a firm of furniture dealers in this city, Joseph E. Taylor, of the Presidency of the Salt Lake Stake, being the other partner.

Father Capener has three daughters living in Utah, Mrs. Hardy of St. George, Mrs. Giles of Heber City, and Mrs. Taylor of Salt Lake. Some of his children also reside at Cleveland, Ohio, where he formerly kept a large hotel. Dr. Capener, of Cleveland, Ohio, is his youngest son, and Father Capener's grandson is the editor of the Baraboo (Wisconsin) paper.

### ELLA DECKER-RUSH.

Many persons will receive with sorrow the information that Mrs. Ella Decker Rush, wife of Edward H. Rush, the well known plumber, passed from mortality yesterday (Sunday) morning at 1 o'clock. The sad event occurred at the family residence at No. 257 west South Temple street. The lady's demise was due to a complicated order of ailments superinduced by curvature of the spine. She was an invalid almost constantly for ten years and at times suffered the most intense pain. Throughout her long and severe illness, however, she exhibited an amount of fortitude and patience that was wonderful. Her anxiety and care for the poor and considerate regard for persons unfortunately situated endeared her to the hearts of many. Acts of kindness and charity characterized her life to the very last. She was the mother of but one child, who died four years ago, aged six years. The husband has the sympathy of a wide circle in the sad bereavement that has cast so dark a gloom over his home. The deceased was the daughter of Charles and Louisa Decker, was born in Salt Lake City, and was but thirty-three years of age.

### JAMES FINN.

James Finn, son of John Finn and Caroline Nind, born April 12, 1842, at St. John's Parish, Worcestershire, England, died at Rudy, Fremont county, Idaho, Jan. 19, 1894. He was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Nov. 3, 1852, emigrated to Utah in 1853, and settled in Draper, Utah. His labors in the Church having been chiefly with the Sunday school and Mutual Improvement Association, where he has been a zealous worker. He was superintendent of the Rudy ward Sunday school of the Baurock Stake at his demise. He was conscious till the last and willing to go when the call to depart this life came to him. He leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss, and also a host of friends, especially the young. For the funeral services the remains were taken to the

meeting house, where a numerous host had gathered. Consoling remarks were made by the Bishop and counselors, assistant superintendents of the Sunday school and others. The line of procession to the cemetery was in accordance with the order in the Sunday school; next to the family were the classes—theological, Book of Mormon, Testament, Juvenile, then three classes in "Chart." [Com.]

### JOSEPH HADFIELD.

At Portage, Box Elder county, Jan. 16, 1894, of Bright's disease and lagrippe, Joseph Hadfield Sr., aged 67 years, 10 months and 13 days. Deceased was born in Cheshire, England, joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1851, emigrated to Utah in 1854, locating in Farmington, where he resided until March, 1892. He then moved to Portage. He was a brick maker and silk weaver in England, and the two occupations were of valuable service to the early settlers of our town, in weaving home made cloth, blankets and carpets; and in moulding adobes, or sun dried brick, with which to replace the primitive log cabin.

The silk fringe in the St. George Temple was woven by him in the spring of 1877. About that time Brother Hadfield also wove ten silk dress patterns, one or more of which was on view in the Utah exhibit in the Woman's building at the World's Fair. All of the above were made of Utah silk. Deceased was "one of nature's noblemen" in all that the term implies—honest, industrious and temperate in all his habits, and an affectionate husband and father. He leaves a widow, four children and twenty-three grandchildren to mourn their loss.

The funeral services were held in our meeting house last Sunday afternoon. The room was crowded, and fourteen vehicles followed the remains to their last earthly resting-place. C. T., Farmington.

### HARRIET A. LEE.

At Woodruff, Utah, Sunday, January 21, 1894, after a lingering illness of six months, Harriet Amelia, wife of Bishop Wm. H. Lee.

Deceased was born November 25, 1831, in Ben-on, Rutland county, Vermont. She was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints March, 1840; was married to William H. Lee March 11, 1849, in Kanessville, Pottawatomie county, Iowa. She was the mother of thirteen children, six of whom, with three grandchildren, survive her. She passed through all the early scenes of the Church; received her endowments in the Kirtland Temple when fifteen years old; emigrated to Utah with her husband in 1850; passed through the Move and other early scenes in Utah; moved from Bountiful ward, Davis county, to Woodruff, Rich county, in July, 1870, was appointed president of the Relief Society, Sept. 20, 1874, which position she occupied until her death. She was a teacher in the Sunday school and assisted in all the organizations of the ward, and was ever faithful to her duties and callings. As a nurse to the sick and in devotion to the needy, she had few equals and was a kind and loving mother to her family.

Her remains were taken to her old home in Bountiful for interment.

### DANIEL M. BURBANK.

Daniel M. Burbank died at his home in Brigham City, January 13, 1894, from concussion of the brain, aged 79 years 1 month and 9 days.

Brother Burbank was born in the state of New York, December 3, 1814. When five years old his parents moved west and settled in the state of Illinois, but in the year 1830 he went to Cincinnati to learn the carpenter's trade. On December 31, 1835, he married Lydia Vanblarican, at this time he was a steamboat pilot,

receiving as high as \$100 per day for his service on special occasions. His wife and only child died in September, 1838. On the 3rd of August, 1839, he married a widow by the name of Abigail King, her maiden name being Blodgett. He was baptized into the Church by Wm. Smith at Nauvoo, April 11, 1841. He passed through all of the mobbings and burnings of Nauvoo, worked on the Temple by day and guarded the Prophet by night, was pilot of the Maria of Iowa at the time the Chicago Bell tried to capture her, thinking the Prophet was aboard. On the 8th of April, 1842, he was ordained an Elder by Brigham Young, on October 3, 1844, was ordained a member of the Tenth quorum of Seventies by Brigham Young, and received his endowments January 16, 1846. He left the city in the spring, stopped a short time at Farmington to obtain food for his family. In the fall he again started west, and wintered at a place called Old Agency. In the spring of 1847 he again started west, arriving at Harris's Grove, or Harrisville, near Kanessville, where he acted as Bishop for some time. In the winter and spring of 1852 he was busy in making and repairing wagons for the poor Saints to cross the plains with, and himself started in Captain Walker's company, he being captain of ten. His wife died July 20, leaving four children under four years old. Afterwards, at the South Pass, he married Sarah Southworth, by whom he had thirteen children.

For ten years he lived in Grantsville, Tooele county. In 1863 he, with all of his family, moved to Brigham City, where he lived up to the time of his death. On April 29, 1883, he was ordained a Patriarch by President Woodruff.

He leaves a wife, six sons, seven daughters, seventy-two grandchildren and seven great grandchildren; eight children, seven grandchildren and three great grandchildren have preceded him to the spirit world.

It was estimated that there were between seven and eight hundred present at the funeral, which was held in the Stake Tabernacle January 15, Elders Lorenzo Snow, Rudger Clawson, Kelly, Jensen and Watkins being the speakers. —[Com.]

## THE DEAD.

### Peaceful be their Rest.

RUSH.—In this city, January 25th, 1894, at 1 a. m., of heart failure, Ella Decker Rush, wife of E. H. Rush and daughter of Charles and Louisa Decker; aged 33 years.

HAWKES.—At West Weber, January 16, 1894, Margaret Ann, beloved daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Hawkes; aged 23 years, 4 months and one day.

Millennial Star, please copy.

CARR.—At No. 15 South Brisbane street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, on December 11th, 1893, Mrs. Kezia Medhurst Carr; aged 77 years; late of Seven Oaks, Kent, England. Canadian papers, please copy.

HARDY.—At Logan, Cache county, Father William Hardy, January 19th, 1894, aged 84 years and 6 months. He was born at Road, Summer-setshire, England, July 30th, 1809; baptized May 1st, 1849, at Gosport; emigrated to Utah in August, 1871.

PEARSON.—At Sandy, Salt Lake county, Jan. 33, 1894, Johanna Amanda, wife of H. M. Pearson. She was born in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1836, was a faithful Latter-day Saint, and died in the hope of a glorious resurrection. —Com. Skandinavien S jerne, please copy.

CAPENER.—At Centerville, Davis county, Utah, January 24th, 1894, of old age, William Capener; born at London, England, July 30th, 1806.

Funeral services will be held at Centerville meeting house on Saturday Jan. 27th, at 12 m. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. Wisconsin papers please copy.

# THE DESERET WEEKLY.

Truth and Liberty.

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VOL. XLVIII.

## PROPHETS, SEERS AND REVELATORS.

*Discourse Delivered at the Cache Stake Quarterly Conference, Logan, Sunday, October 29, 1893, by*

**PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. SMITH.**

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

President George Q. Cannon this morning expressed his feeling at the thought of being called a prophet, a seer, and a revelator, and being sustained as such by the vote of the people at our various conferences, and how the natural man shrank from the responsibility involved in this great calling. He expressed very clearly my own thoughts and feeling in relation to this subject; but on reflection I take some consolation to myself in the fact that I am only one among many who are called to this high calling. We must remember that while there are but few upon whom is laid the responsibility of revealing to the people, by the inspiration of the Almighty, the word of the Lord for the building up of Zion, yet, if I comprehend correctly the spirit of this work, it is that *all* who receive the spirit of the Gospel in their hearts are prophets, seers and revelators, in a certain sense; not to give the word of the Lord to the people for their government and direction, but to receive the same for their own guidance and knowledge of the doctrine, that it is of God.

It is fair to suppose that this large congregation, or those of them who profess to be members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, have received the testimony of Jesus Christ. If we have not we need to become converted, that we may receive the Holy Ghost, which testifies of the Father and of the Son, which is the testimony of Jesus Christ. It is said in the scriptures that "the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy." If, therefore, men or women have received the testimony of Jesus, then they have received the spirit of prophecy; and if they have received the spirit of prophecy and exercise that spirit, if only in the discharge of their personal duty and for their own guidance, then they are prophets and prophetesses. The possession of the testimony of Jesus Christ and the spirit of prophecy constitutes man a prophet, a seer and a revelator. No man can be a prophet, a seer, or a revelator in the true sense, unless he has received the testimony of Jesus Christ, which is the spirit of prophecy. Hence I take some consolation to myself in knowing that I only bear my portion of this responsibility with many others. I see before me a host of men and women who

should be as much prophets, seers and revelators in their spheres and callings, and for the purpose of their own guidance in the path of truth, as President Woodruff is, or President Cannon, or as was the Prophet Joseph Smith, or any other man of God that has ever stood upon the earth. Of course, there is a distinction that should be understood on this point. President Woodruff is called to be a prophet, seer and revelator to the whole Church? You and I are not called to act in this capacity; but we are called to be the sons and daughters of God and should have the testimony of Jesus in our hearts; and this constitutes prophets and seers; for when we have the Spirit of God, we can see the truth and comprehend His purposes by the inspiration of the spirit that is within us. And every man and woman in the household of faith, if faithful, is as much entitled to the possession of that spirit as is President Woodruff. One of old said, "Would God that all the Lord's people were prophets, and that the Lord would put His spirit upon them." Paul, in exhorting the saints to seek after the gifts of the Gospel, said, "Follow after charity, and desire spiritual gifts, but rather that ye may prophesy." If a man has the spirit of prophesy from God, he is a prophet. Not that he is thereby called to prophesy to the whole Church; not that he is necessarily called as a lawgiver unto the Church; but he is called to be a child of God and to partake of the principles of light, intelligence, wisdom and knowledge, which come, through revelation, from God to man. It is right that every man and every woman should know of the doctrine for himself and herself; and inasmuch as we may all enjoy this spirit, and if we have this testimony in our hearts, then we are inspired of the Lord and are prophets.

Furthermore, when we enter into the sacred places that the Lord has instituted for us in this dispensation, and receive certain ordinances and blessings that God has ordained for such as are worthy, we not only receive the gift of the Holy Ghost, the testimony of Jesus Christ, which is the spirit of prophecy, in our hearts, but we become "the Lord's anointed," on whom rests great responsibility, and of whom the Lord will require faithfulness and virtue, honesty and uprightness, justice and charity, purity of heart and of life, and all the gifts and graces that pertain to the Gospel.

So that it is not such a terrible thought that one should be called a prophet, and that we should have this responsibility devolving upon us. Yet it is a most sacred thought; and while it may be regarded as a blessing common unto all who receive the Gospel, its prevalence

does not diminish the individual responsibility of those who receive it. It is just as sacred as though but one or two possessed it. You sustain the Presidency of the Church and the Twelve Apostles in the conferences as prophets, seers and revelators. That they may magnify this calling properly they should indeed be most faithful before our Father; for in thus being sustained they are called, not only to be revelators, to receive truth and inspiration from the Almighty for their own guidance, but also, as general officers of the Church, for the guidance and instruction of the people of God. Hence this is a requirement above that which is placed upon the people at large, and the responsibility is increased upon individuals as they are called and appointed to certain positions in the Priesthood. But the principle is no more sacred in their keeping than it should be in yours; it is no more direct from God to them than it should be to you. It is not necessary that they should hold it more sacred in their hearts than you should hold it sacred in your hearts.

It is written, "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection: on such the second death hath no power, but they shall be priests of God and His Christ, and shall reign with Him a thousand years." Who is it in the kingdom of God that is not called to be a priest or a priestess, in holiness, in purity of life, in devotion to God, and in all the gifts and blessings of the Gospel? Ye are all called unto salvation, unto exaltation, and unto the gift of eternal life, and to obtain heavenly dominion, power and glory. This constitutes the priestly calling unto which the Saints of God are called. Should we not, therefore, look carefully to our conduct, to see whether we are worthy to receive the blessings that have been promised upon our heads, and that it is our privilege to receive through being adopted into the family of our Father? President Woodruff has been telling us that that spirit which prompts to do good is of God, while that spirit which prompts to do evil is not of God, but of that evil one. Where we discover within ourselves a disposition to take advantage of our neighbor, to be unforgiving toward our brother or toward any man, we may know that that is not of God. It is not the spirit that those who are entitled to become priests unto God should have. On the other hand, when we have a spirit of charity in our hearts, prompting us to be merciful, forgiving and charitable, we may know that we have the spirit of the Lord, and not the spirit of the evil one; for the spirit of the evil one does not prompt to charitable deeds, nor promote feelings of love and forgiveness. It is the duty of the Latter-day Saints who should be prophets,

seers and revelators, to live so that they shall know the truth when they hear it, that they shall be able to judge between good and evil, that none need say to them, "Know the Lord: for all shall know Him from the least to the greatest," all being prophets and seers, inspired of God. This is the great work that lies before us, as I understand it.

The Lord has called us together from the nations of the earth, as was shown to the Apostle John upon the Isle of Patmos. The voice of the angel crying, "Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues." Come out of what? Out of Babylon. We have been trying to come out of Babylon. The Lord, by the hand of our enemies, drove some of us out in the beginning, and planted our feet here, and said to us, through His servants, "Abide here and prosper. I will bless the land for your sake and make it fruitful." "Here," as the Prophet Brigham said, "we will build up a country, and also a temple." These were promises made to the Latter-day Saints. But since we have been out here we have not all magnified our privileges as prophets, seers and revelators, but have dealt deceitfully, and foolishly and have fallen into the ways and the fashions of Babylon. This is to be regretted, because it hinders the progress of the work of the Lord; it puts off the day of God's power; it prolongs the work that we are engaged in. But, says one, is it possible for the sins of the people to put off the day of God's power and the judgments of the Almighty? Why did not Zion's Camp, which went up by the commandment of the Almighty, in 1834, redeem Zion at that time? The Lord tells us why:

"Behold, I say unto you, were it not for the transgressions of my people, speaking concerning the Church and not individuals, they might have been redeemed even now; but behold they have not learned to be obedient to the things which I require at their hands, but are full of all manner of evil, and do not impart of their substance, as becometh Saints, to the poor and afflicted among them, and are not united according to the union required by the law of the celestial kingdom; and Zion cannot be built up unless it is by the principles of the law of the celestial kingdom, otherwise I cannot receive her unto myself; and my people must needs be chastened until they learn obedience, if it must needs be, by the things which they suffer. \*\*\* Therefore in consequence of the transgression of my people, it is expedient in me that mine Elders should wait for a little season for the redemption of Zion, that they themselves may be prepared, and that my people may be taught more perfectly, and have experience, and know more perfectly concerning their duty, and the things which I require at their hands." (Doctrine and Covenants Sec. 105: 2—10.)

It was barely possible for that Camp to go up to Zion at all; for the Lord said that unless they should have at least one hundred of the strength of His House they should not go, and they were only able to obtain about two hundred. But they did not redeem Zion, because the Saints were not prepared. Consequently the day for the redemption of Zion was postponed, until the time should come when the people, through the experiences they would be called to pass through, should be prepared for the redemption of Zion and for the building of the House of God at the center stake thereof. And the day has not yet come; and no man, so far as I know, can foretell the day or the hour, the month or the year when the people of God shall be ready to redeem Zion

and build up the center stake. The Lord has not revealed this, so far as I know. But I can tell you, in one sense, when it will come to pass. I will not attempt to point out the day or the year. It will be in the due time of the Lord, when the people of God are prepared to go back, and not before. Whether it be in this generation or in the next generation, it matters not; it will only be when the people have prepared themselves to do it by their faithfulness and obedience to the commands of God. I prophesy to you, in the name of the Lord, that when the Latter-day Saints have prepared themselves through righteousness to redeem Zion, they will accomplish that work, and God will go with them. No power will then be able to prevent them from accomplishing that work; for the Lord has said it shall be done, and it will be done in the due time of the Lord, when the people are prepared for it. But when shall I be prepared to go there? Not while I have in my heart the love of this world more than the love of God. Not while I am possessed of that selfishness and greed that would induce me to cling to the world or my possessions in it, at the sacrifice of principle or truth. But when I am ready to say, "Father, all that I have, myself included, is Thine; my time, my substance, everything that I possess is on the altar, to be used freely, agreeable to Thy holy will, and not my will but Thine be done," then perhaps I will be prepared to go and help to redeem Zion. For Zion can only be built up by the law that God revealed for that purpose, which is the law of consecration—not the law of tithing. The law of tithing was instituted because the people could not abide the greater law. If we could live up to the law of consecration, then there would be no necessity for the law of tithing, because it would be swallowed up in the greater law. The law of consecration requires all; the law of tithing only requires one-tenth of your increase annually. If the law of consecration were observed, the Lord would have plenty in His storehouse and could accomplish a vast deal more and none would lack. All the energies and power of the people would be concentrated in the direction He chose, the people giving all their labor, talent and possessions, if required, for the accomplishment of the purposes of God. God's purposes, mark you. Not the purposes of man. Then the people would be converted; they would possess the spirit of revelation, and would be prophets, seers and revelators in very deed. They would then know when God spoke through His servants, or to themselves directly by the voice of His Spirit. They would have the gifts of discernment, of prophecy, of knowledge, of faith, and all virtue dwelling in them, and their whole being would be full of light. When the Lord spoke to them, they would know His voice; when He made known His will, they would not only know it was His will, but would cheerfully subscribe to it. There would be no division, no contention, no darkness; all would be clear, and they would see as they are seen and know as they are known. If we could only reach this point; if we could deal justly with each other, and not deceive ourselves by vainly imagining that we can deceive God; if we could come to this standard of perfection in the truth, oh! how quickly would the Lord open the way for the redemption of Zion and the

building up of the center stake thereof, the erection of that glorious house that has been promised should be built there, on which the glory of God should rest, and in which the Saints should have communion with the heavenly hosts. The Lord can soon smooth the rough places and make the road clear for the journey of the people to the place of His choice, whenever they are ready. But we are not yet prepared for it.

We heard today from President Geo. Q. Cannon that many had apparently abandoned their faith for the healing of the sick, and placed their trust wholly in the doctors. When sickness comes some of us send at once for the doctor, instead of administering to the sick, exercising faith in their behalf, nourishing them with wholesome food and mild herbs, as the law directs, that by the prayer of faith and the anointing with oil they may be healed by the power of God, if they are not appointed unto death; and if they are appointed unto death, that they may die in the Lord. While this lack of faith prevails as it does, this is a very great obstacle in the way of your redeeming the waste places.

There was a time not long ago when the people were sorely tried in certain directions. Men's hearts were wrung to the core because they were separated from their families, driven into exile, or dragged before unfriendly courts, and convicted and imprisoned for having done what they believed to be a religious duty. Their wives were no less tried to see their husbands thus cruelly treated. Not only that, but many of the wives themselves had to flee from home with their little children, and were subjected to suffering and hardships before unknown to them; risking the lives of themselves and their children. They were also tried when they were taken prisoners and compelled to bear witness against their loved ones or be charged with and punished for contempt or perjury. These were sore trials for the people. Many of them had to endure them, and all honor to the men and women who were faithful; they did endure them and were true to their integrity to God. They did not deny the faith; they were not driven from the Gospel, nor from the church, because of these great trials that they had to endure.

Now let us look at ourselves in another light. Would all of these men and women who have endured these severe tests as patiently submit to it if the Lord should now try them in their pockets? They stood the test of principle when they felt that they were persecuted and harassed for conscience sake, but suppose the Lord should require them now to contribute their means for the accomplishment of certain needful ends, not directly benefiting themselves, do you think they would be able to stand the test; or would some of them say, what I have is my own, and I propose to handle it to suit myself? Are there any possessing that spirit among the Latter-day Saints? You would not need, I fear, very much discernment to find that kind of a spirit existing in some of those who have actually been tried and proven faithful in that other great test. It is said that the Lord will try us in all things, that power shall be given Satan to tempt us and to deceive even the very elect, if it were possible.

It behoves us, therefore, my brethren and sisters, to look to ourselves, turning the eye of scrutiny in upon our own souls, and to ask ourselves, "Am I



preparing to help redeem Zion and to build up the waste places thereof?" Am I shaping my conduct so that when the Lord shall call upon the people to do this, I will be one that will be chosen for the work?" I was very much tried in my feelings when banished from my family for seven years. I served seven years in banishment—not in idleness, for I found plenty to do, though I was away from home much of that time. It was a very great trial to me; but in all of it I never had a feeling of doubt cross my mind. Of course, I could see the clouds of darkness before me, which looked impenetrable, and almost interminable. I did not know when the end would come, for the Lord did not show it unto me. If I had known in the beginning how far off the end was, I might perhaps have acted unwisely. But He withheld the vision of the end from my mind and I saw it not. As to the fact, however, that the desired end would come I never had a doubt; for I believed that God was able to remove the clouds of darkness and to cause the sunlight of heaven and of peace to shine again upon the household of faith. Yet I grieved when I heard of my brethren being haled to prison and my own family and those of my brethren driven from home with their little ones, in the dead of winter, to seek shelter away from those who sought their hurt; I thank the Lord who gave me fortitude to endure it, and was very grateful to Him and to my friends for the termination of that ordeal. If the Lord had required me to go to prison or to face the indignities that many of my brethren had to, I do not know how well my strength and my patience might have held out. I was spared that test, and I am thankful that it was so. But I pray always that if I should be brought to the severest test it would not shake my confidence in God, nor weaken my faith in or love for Him. And if He wants the little means I have, I want to feel as though it belonged to Him, for He gave it to me. If He sees fit to allow it to be destroyed or to be taken from me by any means, let me say like Job of old: "The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord." It is the only true feeling on this point that prophets, seers and revelators should have.

May the Lord bless and help you to magnify this calling unto which you are called, to be witnesses of the Lord Jesus. Having received in your hearts the spirit of prophecy, prophesy good for Zion, and not evil; for as sure as the Lord lives, if you prophesy evil against Zion you will be proven false prophets. God has decreed good for Zion. He has determined that His work shall continue in the earth and that His purposes shall be consummated, and the man that prophesies against Zion will be proven a false prophet. Therefore, if you desire to be true prophets and exercise the gifts that are within you, let your prophecy be good for Zion, for the people of God, for the honest in heart, and for the contrite and humble of all lands and climes, that the Gospel may be preached unto them, that they may be gathered into the fold and be saved with an everlasting salvation in our Father's kingdom. Speak good things, and speak no ill. Stop faultfinding, backbiting, lying, and multiplying the evils that may exist among us. Promote good. Speak of that which is good and pure. Speak of the good qualities of men. Let your minds dwell upon that which is good.

Seek for the spirit of righteousness, of truth, of meekness, of love, and of devotion to the work that we are engaged in, for it is the continuance and will be the winding up of the greatest work that was ever begun on the face of this earth, and it will be completed in the due time of the Lord. Those who are not faithful will have to bear the consequences of their acts; while those that are faithful will rise and be exalted with it. Their wives, their husbands, their parents and their children will be theirs, in time and throughout eternity; and they will have kingdoms, thrones, principalities, powers, dominion and exaltation. These are some of the blessings promised unto God's people, and no power on earth can hinder them from receiving them, except their own failure to do His will. May the Lord help us, therefore, to be faithful, is my prayer in the name of Jesus. Amen.

*Written for this Paper.*

### MILLIONS IN PAPER.

The new 5 per cent bonds are now scattered all over the United States. They are but a drop in the bucket with what Uncle Sam has borrowed since he began business a little more than 100 years ago. The total amount of bonds sold by the government from the beginning of the Union down to the year 1880 was ten billion, six hundred and ninety million dollars, a sum which makes the mind dizzy and which would buy up a dozen of the small monarchies of Europe. This vast sum includes the bond issues of the United States up to that time. Many of them were made to fund previous loans, but interest was paid on every one of these dollars, and the gold which has been spent in this way by Uncle Sam would gild the great departments of Washington and leave enough to make a solid gold statue as large as that of the Goddess of Liberty which stands on the Capitol dome. This last loan is for \$50,000,000. The interest on the bonds is 5 per cent, but Uncle Sam has sold them at such a rate that he pays in reality only 3. Fifty years ago if a Secretary of the Treasury had made the statement that in half a century the United States would be borrowing money at 3 per cent he would have been looked upon as a fool and a madman, but there is no security in the world better today than that of Uncle Sam, and it is believed here that a 2 per cent bond could be floated. Every one wants these bonds. The banks cry for them. Old maids sigh for them, and the timid capitalists are almost ready to die for them. They feel that their money is safe and that this \$50,000,000 in bonds is surer than safe deposits or stockings under the rafters. Thousands of comparatively poor people will invest in these bonds. They will get them through the bankers and they will pay high prices for them, but their money will be safe and the interest will always be paid when it is due.

Have you ever seen a government bond?

It is only a piece of paper, but it is often worth its weight in diamonds. The bonds of the present issue are in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$1000 and \$10,000. The bonds are of the same size and the difference is shown by the figures on their faces. Four of these would make a good-sized dinner napkin, and I would

like to have a set of napkins made up of these \$10,000 bonds. Each napkin would be worth \$40,000, and the twelve would make a nice snug little fortune of \$480,000, or nearly half a million. These bonds run for ten years and they bring in 5 per cent interest. Each of the napkins would pay \$2,000 a year in the way of interest, or \$20,000 before they would have to be redeemed for their face value.

The new bonds are of two kinds. One class is of registered bonds and the other coupon bonds. The coupon bonds are payable to bearer and to them are fastened a number of detachable coupons about the size of an old 10-cent shinplaster. The interest is payable quarterly, and every three months you clip off these coupons and cash them at the treasury of the United States or at the banks. Any bank in the country knows just what they are worth and will pay you the interest on them. You can use the coupons and the bonds in business deals and their value is so well fixed that they could almost pass as money. The chief danger connected with them is that any one can use them, and if the holder of a coupon bond loses it the man who finds it can turn it into money on the next pay day. No identification will be asked at the bank by the man who presents it, and the burglar who gets hold of a lot of coupon bonds considers them more valuable than so many greenbacks or \$20 gold pieces.

As to registered bonds, these are of a somewhat different nature. They have no coupons and are payable to the person whose name is written on the bond. In the office of the register of the treasury at Washington there is a record kept of the men who hold these bonds, and about a wagon load of ledgers and journals are devoted to this purpose alone. As soon as a bond is sold an account is opened with the person who buys it between him and the government, and in this is stated the amount he paid for the bond and the rate of interest. Every three months the clerks go through the books and make out a set of accounts. They notify the treasurer of the United States to pay all the interest due to the persons who hold these bonds, and this money is forwarded to them in the shape of a treasury draft. As soon as the bond is redeemed the account is closed. If the owner of a registered bond desires to transfer it to another the transfer must be indorsed upon the back of the bond before witnesses appointed by the government and a record of this must be made at the Treasury Department. As the interest is always paid to the last owner of record the books for these transfers are closed a month before interest payment day. These registered bonds are the safest investments known to the United States, and rich men put large sums of money into them. In a recent letter I told you how Vanderbilt once owned \$45,000,000 of these registered bonds. Only the fewest cases are known where such bonds have been stolen. One of these occurred a few years ago when the Manhattan Savings Institution was burglarized by Jimmy Hope, and over \$1,000,000 of these bonds were stolen. In this case Congress authorized duplicate bonds to be issued to the Manhattan Institution, and they lost nothing. Hope was finally

captured, and the story of his burglary and punishment is one of the most interesting chapters in the history of bank detectives.

#### Can bonds be counterfeited?

Yes; and there have been many attempts of this kind. The only really successful one, however, was in connection with Jay Cooke & Company. These bankers once bought \$80,000 worth of coupon bonds of the denomination known as seven-thirties. They were pronounced counterfeit by the Treasury Department, and although the Banking Company sued the government for the value they represented they lost the case. The counterfeit was made with the aid of a lead impression taken from the genuine plate in the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington by an unfaithful employe, which accounted for the wonderful likeness of the spurious article to the genuine.

The most extensive attempt at wholesale counterfeiting of government coupon bonds was undertaken in 1880 and nipped in the bud by the secret service officials of the Treasury Department. The officials were on the track of the counterfeiters for a long time, but allowed them to perfect their plans to the point of execution, when they were stopped. On October 21, 1880, James B. Doyle was arrested in Chicago as he was alighting from a New York train. He carried in his satchel counterfeit government bonds to the amount of \$204,000. They were of the denomination of \$1000, and were excellent likeness of genuine government obligations of that class. At the same time, other secret service officers raided the house of William E. Brockway in Brooklyn. He was known as a counterfeiter and was suspected of complicity in the deal. He turned state's evidence and confessed to having made them. He guided the officers to a spot in the woods where they dug up twenty-two steel and copper plates, about \$50,000 in counterfeit national bank notes and a plate for \$1000 5 per cent bond which had not yet been used. Two or three years later he was again rounded up through the efforts of secret service officers and caught in the act of making plates for counterfeit railway bonds. This man Brockway was one of the most noted counterfeiters in the United States and is now alive, and, while in destitute circumstances, is said to be leading an honest life. His partners and associates have also been made to suffer for their crimes, and are now aged and broken.

There are lots of interesting things about these valuable bits of paper Uncle Sam issues. If any reader of this paper could have the biggest bond given out by the Treasury Department he would be rich beyond the dreams of avarice. This bond is now in the register's office of the treasury at Washington. It has been redeemed and canceled by the government. It is the only one of its kind ever issued and it was engrossed by hand. It represents the enormous sum of \$15,500,000 and it was given out when the Geneva award compelled Great Britain to pay this country \$15,500,000 on what was known as the Alabama claims the money was paid to Hamilton Fish, then Secretary of State. Congress had made no provision for the disbursement of this sum, and pending legislation upon the subject Secretary Fish invested the money in government

five per cents, receiving one bond of the face value of his investment.

The oldest bond now extant is also in the possession of the treasury. It is a faded document about the size of a \$5 bill, dated February 6, 1777, by which the government acknowledges the receipt of \$300 from John Bonfield, which it agrees to repay on February 6, 1780, with 4 per cent interest. A cancellation mark on the face shows that Uncle Sam redeemed his promise to Mr. Bonfield.

The largest denominations of bonds now outstanding are those of \$50,000. The fortunate possessor of one of these draws \$2,500 interest every year and his original investment has increased in value about \$7,000. This denomination of bond is held by trust companies and millionaires. There are a great many bonds outstanding of the denomination of \$10,000. The holders of these draw \$100 interest every three months upon each bond.

The largest issue of bonds ever made by this government at one time was in 1877, when a total of \$741,000,000 was issued. Of course the public debt was not increased to that extent, as a portion of the bonds redeemed others outstanding at the time. They had fallen due and Uncle Sam was not prepared to meet the obligation with ready cash, so he did what you would try to do if your note in bank should fall due and you had no money to take it up—you would give another note in its place. This was a very popular loan, drawing 4 per cent interest, and was negotiated without trouble.

Uncle Sam has, however, had his money troubles in times past. His credit was once quite low and just before and during the war the money lenders were not so greedy for the government credits. The first bonds that were sent out were sold with some difficulty and the financial skies looked dark. Many of the banks had very little faith in the future of the government and the treasury had to call upon bankers and capitalists to help them in placing their bonds. It was the faith which Jay Cooke had in the government that made his great fortune. J. Cooke & Company at the beginning of the war did a great deal for the United States Treasury. The firm possessed the confidence of Salmon P. Chase, who was then Secretary of the Treasury, and they made a great deal of money by taking the bonds from the government in big blocks and dealing them out in smaller lots to purchasers.

At times of great financial depression throughout the country caused by a downright scarcity of money the Treasury Department may come to the relief of capital by anticipating the redemption of bonds. That is, if a bond has not yet reached its maturity and the owner has no legal right to call upon the government for payment, yet would like the money, the Secretary of the Treasury may waive the technicalities and take up the pledge, giving the owner his equivalent in cash. The department sometimes anticipates the payment of interest also to relieve a temporary stringency in the money market. This has been done in several notable instances and has never failed, it is said, to have a good effect immediately upon the money market. The alternate of such action is left largely to the discretion of a Secretary of the Treasury, but as this official

is presumed to be the leading financier of the country and to be in sympathy with the promotion of the financial interests of the whole nation his acts are seldom questioned except for political effect.

The negotiation of the present issue of bonds has not been attended with any difficulties. On the contrary, instead of Uncle Sam begging for takers of his promissory notes he has been besieged by capitalists anxious to lend him their money. Several firms immediately signified their willingness to take the entire issue of \$50,000,000 at an increase of even the Secretary's premium. He fixed \$117.223 as the minimum price of a \$100 bond, and the sharp demand for the securities ran the bids up to \$118. The price of the bonds was paid in gold to the assistant treasurer in New York city, who delivered the securities.

The history of the United States bonds is interesting.

The first loans ever negotiated by this government were with foreign countries, France, Spain, Belgium and Holland furnishing the money in several small sums.

The first issue of anything like a bond for home investment occurred in 1775, when the government negotiated what were then called loan office certificates. This scheme was modeled upon a plan proposed in the Virginia legislature ten years earlier, when the junior branch of the legislative body of that state proposed to borrow £240,000 sterling at five per cent interest. The fund for payment of interest and principal was to have been raised by an impost duty on tobacco. That scheme was abandoned by Virginia, but the general government remodeled it in 1775. Congress believed that if a popular loan was proposed the people would subscribe liberally, and the government would raise all the funds needed for the exigencies of that occasion. The loan office certificates which were issued in accordance with this plan were of two kinds, one bearing interest in specie, the other in paper money. Unfortunately these certificates were immediately thrown into circulation, which was contrary to the expectations of the promoters in Congress. The fact that these certificates bore interest induced many persons to prefer them to paper money. Contracts were drawn requiring payment in loan certificates, and they soon became the preferable medium of exchange, decreasing the value of the paper currency. Finally the government could no longer pay interest on the loan certificates and the holders of them were in dismay. Many persons during the great popularity of the certificates had sold their worldly possessions to invest in certificates and now found them on a par with the depreciated currency.

In 1790 the first issue of bonds to any considerable extent was made. It was found then that the indebtedness incurred by the war of the revolution was a matter of grave importance. The indebtedness was in many forms, and on numerous accounts. Alexander Hamilton came to the front with a plan, which, after a long and heated debate in Congress, was adopted. It was decided to fund the revolutionary debt by means of a bond issue. The bonds ran in three series, the bulk of them drawing 6 per cent interest, the total issue amounting

to about \$64,000,000. The scheme proved to be a success, and Hamilton lived to triumph over those who had opposed it.

In 1812 the government was again compelled to borrow money. This time a loan of \$11,000,000 was negotiated, stock being issued for the amount borrowed, and the revenues of the government pledged for its payment. Other loans followed at intervals between this time and the beginning of the civil war.

\* It was in 1861 that the government made the largest loan in its history up to that time. In consideration of the difficulties surrounding the situation and the critical conditions of the times, that negotiation may be classed as one of the signal feats in the financial history of the United States. Uncle Sam borrowed \$150,000,000 on this deal.

At that time the credit of the government had become so impaired that a large loan could not be obtained in any ordinary way, nor even a small temporary loan, except for a very short period and at a high rate of interest. Before Congress adjourned in 1861 it conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury greater power to contract a public debt than had ever been given to any of his predecessors. Early in August, immediately after adjournment, armed with the authority thus conferred upon him, Secretary Chase hurried to New York to make a loan.

A meeting of New York bankers was called on the evening of August 9, at the residence of John J. Cisco, the assistant United States treasurer. It was a memorable occasion, and the results of the conference then held were all important to the nation. The financial situation was discussed, and various plans suggested for relieving the country. Finally, Mr. Coe, president of the American Exchange Bank, proposed an association of the banks throughout the country for the purpose of lending to the government the capital of the country. This could be accomplished very easily by the banks, and the money distributed in small sums to the people. This plan met with instant favor. Another meeting was held the following day, and a committee appointed. On August 15 the committee reported that thirty-nine New York banks would agree to the plan. Boston and Philadelphia banks also concurred.

The plan adopted was that there should be an immediate issue of \$50,000,000 of treasury notes to run three years at 7.30 per cent. The banks were to take this and be allowed to take \$50,000,000 more the following October. The government was to appeal to the people to subscribe to the notes, and the banks to take them in proportion to their capital.

The plan worked admirably, and three issues of the notes were made. They were disposed of to the people through the banks and through agents, 148 of whom were appointed to negotiate the notes and receive a commission therefor. From time to time since the war the government has made loans to recuperate its cash balance or to fund previous loans. The interest-bearing debt of the government on January 1, 1894, exclusive of the Pacific railroad debt, was \$585,039,315.

FRANK G. CARPENTER-

Arizona's total cattle shipments in 1898 were 7,409 head.

### THE MEETING OF SEVENTIES.

In response to invitations extended to the members of Seventies and Elders' quorums a large number of brethren met in the Assembly Hall last night, Jan. 30, to listen to the suggestions and instructions of the first presidency of the Seventies as to the best mode of conducting theological classes. Elder B. H. Roberts, one of the first presidents, occupied the time and delivered a most excellent address, showing the necessity of the Elders of Israel to acquire knowledge in all branches of learning whereby they may be made efficient as ministers of the Gospel and witnesses of the work of the Almighty in this age.

The speaker briefly emphasized the great responsibility resting upon those bearing a portion of the Priesthood, and then pointed out that the duties belonging thereto could not be discharged without earnest effort on the part of the members. The revelations of God command them to study things both past, present and future, for although the Lord has chosen the weak of the earth to be His messengers, yet he does not intend them to remain weak, but wants them to be filled with strength. He then stated the positions taken by Catholics and Protestants. The former maintained that the Church of Christ has never been taken away from the earth but has continued to grow, according to the promise of the Savior that He would be with His apostles until the end of time. The latter admitted that the Church suffered from partial apostasy, but that through the efforts of such men as Luther and Melancthon, Zwingli and Calvin, Wycliffe, Huss, Knox, Wesley and others it was restored on the basis of the Bible. Both are united in denying the necessity of a restoration in this age. How can the Seventies meet these arguments intelligently without having a detailed knowledge of ecclesiastical history and familiarity with the doctrines taught by the various churches? Elder Roberts concluded by recommending a careful perusal of his Outline of Ecclesiastical History and, if possible, of the works referred to in the book.

The discourse was listened to with deep interest throughout. Another meeting will be held tonight (Wednesday) for the purpose of giving a practical illustration of how to conduct a class. Those attending are expected to be prepared to answer questions on the Ecclesiastical History just mentioned. The meeting should be largely attended.

### THE FISH INDUSTRY.

Fish Commissioner A. M. Musser was feeling jubilant today, and rightfully so. His exultation is one that can be joined in by the people generally, as it arises from the success of experiments in fish culture that means a great deal for the Territory. Two years ago Mr. Musser placed in Utah lake 2,000 black bass fry, varying from a year old down. Today, at the request of the fish commissioner, M. P. Madison, of Provo, brought up several black bass, which he took in the lake just north of the mouth of the Provo river. The fish were beautiful specimens of the finny tribe.

The law protects the fish in the lake for another two years, and the results of the experiment thus far make it certain that by the time the protection is removed there will be a vast quantity of the bass in the lake, which means many thousands of dollars to the people. Mr. Madison says the waters of the lake on the east side are fairly teeming with the fish. They are frequently caught by fishermen with seines, but under the law have to be turned loose. Last fall there was brought up in one seine over a hundred pounds of fine samples of black bass, which were again placed in the watery element. Now that the ice has to be broken through by the fishermen they are not so easily caught, as they are more wary than most of their finny neighbors.

There are vast quantities of carp in Utah lake, but the black bass is superior in quality and flavor, and the attempt to raise them has proved even more successful than with the carp.

### PROSPEROUS PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Cache Co., Utah, Jan. 30.—As it is not often that any news is sent from here for publication, I thought I would let you know a few of our doings.

Last Friday evening, in response to a call from the Bishop and a committee appointed for the occasion, the married people assembled together in a social party, and to say we had lots of fun would be drawing it very mild. Why, it seemed as everyone had just fallen heir to a \$1,000, they were so pleased. We had songs, recitations, dancing, indulged in by old and young, and if you could have seen the picnic spread out, you would have forgot that the country is suffering with hard times. We had eight hours of solid, unadulterated fun, then went home feeling well.

We have a fine settlement here; it is well adapted for fruit of all kinds as well as hay and grain. Brother Peter Hansen has shipped hundreds of dollars' worth of fruit from here for the people the last two years. We have acres of small fruits and orchards of the larger kinds of fruit are being planted every year, and we are spraying our trees, so we can furnish the market with good, sound fruit. Our Bishop takes active part in this fruit industry and has had the matter well laid before the people, till the town is almost a solid bed of fruit from one to the other, and the consequence is there is a little money coming in town all the year round.

I can also report our meetings are well attended, and our Sabbath school is a grand success; from 250 to 275 pupils from 136 families is not a bad showing.

Well, not wishing to weary the patience of your readers, I will close, subscribing myself  
TRAMP.

Grand valley, in the vicinity of Glenwood, will start into the beet sugar business in earnest next spring. Two hundred farmers will combine to plant 4,000 acres of beets and this will secure the location of a sugar factory in the Grand valley.

## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

### PREACHER VS. SCRIPTURE.

A student of the New Testament cannot but be struck by the variations therefrom in doctrine that are taught by many men who profess to be preachers of Christianity. The clergy of this class, represented in the various denominations, pretend to elucidate and maintain the teachings of the Scriptures, yet vary from the expressions of that word and endeavor to explain away statements of historical fact contained therein in a manner that is truly amazing to a thoughtful and observing person, and that would lead one to believe they had a much higher opinion of the credulity of their congregations than of their discrimination and intelligence, or than of their knowledge of the contents of the sacred record. An instance of this class of preaching in a line that is quite common is that of the Rev. J. S. David, of the San Francisco New Jerusalem church. Last Sunday evening he spoke on the Lord's second advent and the resurrection. Regarding the first division of the subject he said:

The second advent is not a descent of the personal Christ out of the visible sky to Jerusalem, to reign on a local and perishable throne. It is the Lord's descent out of the illimitable sky-depths of the spiritual universe and His entrance into the hearts and understandings of men, to reign there. The fashionable Pharisees of the church will not know of His presence, for He "cometh without observation" and "as a thief in the night."

The "illimitable sky-depths of the spiritual universe" is a rather unique way, to say the least, of describing the place into which Jesus ascended when He departed from His Apostles. Upon that occasion He was taken up from the earth, and the holy messengers declared that he had ascended "into heaven." The messengers further called the attention of the disciples to the fact that they had seen the Lord ascend and beheld that "the cloud received Him out of their sight." The promise was that he should "come in like manner" as they had seen Him go. There was nothing about the "illimitable sky depths of the spiritual universe" at that place, but among other earthly appearing things there was the actual, ordinary, temporal-looking cloud that hid the Lord from the disciples' view.

But the reverend gentleman's imaginative fallacy does not end here. He says the Lord's descent is His "entrance into the hearts and understandings of men." If that be true, and the statement of the angels be also true that His descent will be "in like manner" with His ascent, then His disappearance was going out from the "hearts and understandings of men," and not a mere departure from this terrestrial field of His labors to the celestial globe on which His Father dwelt. Yet the Apostles sustained no loss like such a going out would bring; on the contrary their hearts were still so full of the Christ whom they recognized as their Re-

deemer, and He was so deeply engrafted in their understandings that they hesitated not to lay down their lives for His sake. As the clergyman and the angels differ regarding the place where Jesus ascended from and where He will descend to, believers in the Bible must conclude that the heavenly beings spoke the truth.

Again: "It is not a descent of the personal Christ?" Who is it then? The angel said it would be "this same Jesus." Paul says it is the Christ who "was once offered to bear the sins of many" who should "appear the second time," and the other Apostles bear similar witness. Jesus Himself declared that He, the Son of man as He was wont to call Himself, "shall come in His glory, and all the holy angels with Him." The Prophets also assert that He shall stand "on the mount of Olives, which is before Jerusalem on the east." Thus the Scriptures proclaim that the second advent of the Lord is a personal descent of the Christ who was crucified, and that He should come to Jerusalem. But that is not the Lord which the Rev. David is looking for; he tells us that the being to whom he gives his worship and adoration proceeds on wholly different lines.

The preacher further says "the fashionable Pharisees of the church will not know of His presence, for He 'cometh without observation' and 'as a thief in the night.'" Now the Scriptures do not say that the second advent is without observation; the Lord said the kingdom "cometh not with observation," or "with outward show," and immediately goes on to say that His own second coming shall be so thoroughly with "observation" that it shall be "as the lightning, that lighteneth out of the one part under heaven, shineth to the other part under heaven." He is to "descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God." The "Pharisees of the church" knew of His presence at His former visit, and were not pleased thereat; so at His next coming they will be thoroughly apprised of the fact, if not by the light that shall envelop the earth or the archangel's voice that shall wake the dead, at least by the "flaming fire taking vengeance on them that know not God," and probably will not enjoy it any more than did their prototypes of old. His coming will be as "a thief in the night," that "sudden destruction" shall come upon the wicked; and "the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up." So far as the second advent is concerned it is plain from the Scriptures that the Rev. Mr. David and all who figure out an exclusively spiritual and noiseless coming are as far from the truth as Satan is from salvation.

As the Lord has nowhere expressed an intention "to reign on a local and perishable throne," but is coming to exercise dominion "eternally," that part may be regarded as a figure of speech introduced merely for

effect. Regarding the other branch of his subject the reverend speaker said:

The resurrection that shall attend the second coming is the emerging or evolution of spiritual thought out of the illusion of matter.

Laying aside any question as to the absurdity of "the illusion of matter" in this connection, it may be said that, as Christ was the first fruits of the resurrection and that He brought that great law into operation on this earth, then if His resurrection was an "evolution of spiritual thought," so that of all others must be, for all must go the same way. As by the unvarying operations of universal law all men enter mortality, so they emerge from it in the resurrection by a uniform process which the Redeemer wrought out. The resurrection of Christ was a physical operation. His body was laid in the tomb, and when He arose the visitors to the sepulchre beheld the vacant place and exclaimed, "He is not here: for He is risen, as He said." There was no "evolution of spiritual thought" about it. The Lord arose in the same body in which He had before been with the disciples, and on appearing to them said: "Behold my hands and my feet, that it is I myself; handle me and see; for a spirit hath not flesh and bones, as ye see me have."

Those who deny the resurrection or seek to make it spiritual, that is, without the raising of the body of flesh and bones, not only antagonize the Scriptures but controvert a plain principle of philosophy. Resurrection means a raising or revival to life. By the death of Christ there was not a death of the spirit, for during the time His body was in the tomb He went and "preached to the spirits in prison." It was the physical body that was affected by death; the flesh and bones that were laid down. If this body was not revived, or raised to life, then there could not have been a resurrection of any kind. This is the teaching of science, of common sense, of Scripture.

The proof is positive that such professed expounders of Bible truths as the reverend gentleman who has been quoted are proclaiming to the world a false theology and a false philosophy. It is no wonder that the condition of mankind is so far from purity and happiness, when their instruction has been so antagonistic to Christian truth.

### WHERE THE CHURCH STANDS.

The position of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints among the religious denominations of the world has always been well defined. From the beginning the Lord told Joseph the Prophet that none of the existing churches was the true Church, but that if he would remain faithful, he should be instrumental in restoring the Gospel and build the Church anew, never to be overthrown but to remain as the foundation of the Millennial kingdom. In accordance with this revelation the Saints claim that the primitive churches were overthrown, that the true Gospel was not known for centuries and that it has again been proclaimed in this age by inspired Prophets of God.

To these statements substantially but

one objection is made, although on two distinct grounds. The defenders of the Catholic organization claim that the primitive churches developed into the great religious body whose head is the pope, and that this was done under the direction of the Holy Spirit, in direct fulfillment of the promise that the gates of hell should never prevail against the Church. They claim to believe in God and the Savior, and teach repentance, baptism for the remission of sins, the laying on of hands for the reception of the Holy Spirit, etc., according to the Gospel of Christ. Apostates and heretics there always were, to be sure. But the Church has not fallen away, they say. The claim of the Saints that an apostasy had taken place necessitating a restoration is therefore held to be absurd and preposterous.

The same conclusion is reached by the Protestants. These admit that there was an apostasy of the main body of the visible church, but that it was only partial after all. They hold that through the efforts of the reformers the Church was restored from its fallen condition. Any further restoration is, therefore, in their view, superfluous and the Saints are deceived or deceivers. On this point Catholics and Protestants are united.

If the word of God and the ecclesiastical history are consulted on this point it will be clear that the position of the Saints is fully sustained, notwithstanding the laborious arguments to the contrary. In the visions of Daniel it is clearly shown that in the post-Apostolic time a power should arise which should "wear out the Saints of the Most High," a power of which it is said: "He shall destroy wonderfully, and shall prosper, and practice and shall destroy the mighty and the holy people." This fact was well known in the first Christian churches. The Apostles preached about it and appealed to it in their letters as a familiar truth. Paul reminds the Thessalonians of the "son of perdition"—which expression evidently reminds of the history of Judas, the fallen Apostle—who should "sit in the Temple of God and exalt himself over all that is worshiped," showing that that opposing power described by Daniel was to be looked for in the very midst of the churches. Its characteristics are given. Not only is it a great power, but its authority is asserted by "signs" and "lying wonders." It is a "strong delusion," a "departure from the faith" and branded with hypocrisy. John further describes the representatives of this power as ruling over "peoples and multitudes and nations and tongues," and arrayed in "purple and scarlet color and decked with gold and precious stones and pearls." This is the general tenor of the great apostasy as outlined by ancient seers. It is enough to remark that if, as our Catholic and Protestant friends claim, there never was a falling off, or if it was only partial and of little consequence, then all these prophecies have failed. But if the "sure light of prophecy" is misleading, the word of God is *in toto* a myth.

History proves clearly that seers of old were well informed about these things. As early as at the writing of the Apocalypse the condition of the Asiatic churches was such that

the Lord threatened to remove the "candlesticks," unless speedy repentance followed. The letter to the Colossians shows the nature of the heresy at work among the early converts. The inspired writer evidently combats in their incipency the principles which later developed into various systems of Gnosticism, from the influence of which even some of the early church fathers suffered. The false principle laid down that evil was inherent in matter and that sinful propensities consequently should be fought in the body seems to have led some to asceticism and others to licentiousness, two practices equally wrong. But gradually the main body of the church fell into one or another of these two extremes. Merle d'Aubigne truly observes that in the first time of the Gospel we find the Church filled with Spirit and life, but gradually the Spirit vanished, the life died and only the form remained. When the spirit has departed only a dead body is left; or when the life-giving water has evaporated, only an empty vessel remains. Something of this nature took place in the Church. But the vessel did not lose its contents all at once, but gradually. In the first century the invisible presence of the Savior was the strength of the Church; in the third century this power was still felt and also in the fourth, although then diminishing.

Historians describe the condition of the church at the time of Cyprian in anything but eulogistic terms. At that time, church members intermarried with gentiles frequently. They were seen at the theaters and gladiatorial exhibitions, where they were delighted with the brutal spectacle of human beings carving each other. The ministers loved the world more than God, and the bishops devoted themselves to their own pleasures and to making money. The result of all this was seen when the persecution by the Emperor Decian took place. The Christians were panic-stricken. Some fled; others hastened to the authorities and renounced their faith.

While in this condition the church gradually lost the true doctrines as preached by Christ. The ordinances were changed. Priestly authority superseded that of Christ. What had once been the Church was made a political machine. The Church itself was brought into "the wilderness" for a period of "a thousand two hundred and threescore days," while the great "dragon" flooded the earth with errors of doctrine and practice. To claim that the apostasy was not universal is to deny the facts of history as well as the prophetic word.

It is necessary to remember, however, that although the true Church, as an organization, was removed and the authority of the Priesthood was "caught up unto God," yet the coming of Christ in the meridian of time and the preaching of His Gospel was necessary for the accomplishment of God's plans and purposes. Without the Mosaic dispensation, the preaching of the Gospel would have been in vain. People would not have been able to comprehend it. Notwithstanding all the follies and sins and errors of ancient Israel, the truths revealed through Moses served to prepare the world for Christ. In the same way,

the Gospel preached by Christ has gradually prepared the world for the reception of Him in His second advent, which has been announced as near by Joseph the Prophet. And this was one of the great objects of the Gospel. The Church as an organization was removed, but the truth enunciated could not be stamped out. Much of it has shone in the dark all the time. Men have been inspired thereby to noble acts and thoughts and feelings; their attention has been directed towards a coming golden age, when Christ shall rule the world. And in the meantime the work behind the veil has been going on. This is founded on the atonement. Viewed in this light it is clear that the first coming of the Lord was necessary as a preparation of the world for the reception of the Gospel as revealed in this age. The position of the Saints will be found to be in full harmony with the general plan of the work of salvation.

#### TOO RADICAL A VIEW.

If the recent ruling of the superintendent of immigration shall be found to be good law, and shall be carried generally into effect, there will be little need for further legislation on the great subject referred to. Heretofore it has been the steamship companies and agents who have been most anxious to get immigrants, and who have been most troublesome and evasive with reference to the laws of this country on the subject. If the interpretation of the statute just now given is the correct one, these parties will in future be quite as anxious to prevent the importation of improper persons as the most diligent and vigorous U. S. official possibly can be.

The ruling alluded to is to the effect that an immigrant who becomes a pauper within a year after landing may be brought from any part of the United States to the port where he or she entered the country and turned over to the steamship company which brought the immigrant here to be sent back to Europe. All this must be done at the steamship company's expense. The decision is evoked by the fact that a woman who was landed in New York last May afterwards went to Kansas City and became a public charge because of illness. She was brought back to New York by an inspector and sent back to Europe by the line which brought her over. It cost about \$100 to bring her from Kansas City, and the steamship company has been called to pay the bill.

It is hardly necessary to say that the company will appeal from this ruling, on the ground that its responsibility ceased when the woman was passed by the government inspectors at Ellis Island. The woman was really inspected twice by government inspectors, once in Europe, and again after landing, and was sent to her relatives in Missouri. The company claims exemption from responsibility for what befell her there and denies that she was a pauper when she left their jurisdiction. We are inclined to think the appeal will be sustained—that being the evident justice of the case. If not, the only safe step for the steamship lines will be to insist that all immi-



grant passengers insure their lives for at least a year after the date of landing, and immediately make the companies the beneficiaries under the policy thus secured. The climate of the United States is generally most salubrious and healthful; but people do die here sometimes, and some who are apparently quite sound even get sick and poor within a year after reaching our shores.

### THE "MUDDLE."

Twenty-five days since the opening of the Legislature, five-twelfths of the time of its entire session, have elapsed—and only now has the august body made choice of its public printer and awarded the contract for its public printing. The gentlemen composing the minority who favored the acceptance of the lowest responsible bid have made a gallant fight, and the *News* commends their stand for principle, without caring anything about the personality of the respective bidders. We shall certainly not hoist in double-leaded editorial cap-trap the personal qualifications of any employe of this establishment. We are gratified to believe that it is not needed.

As to what the reporters have chosen to designate the "printing muddle," it began in an unwillingness to meet a plain business proposition in a plain business way. In order to complicate the question and befog those who were expected to vote on it, every conceivable trick has been resorted to, and all manner of side lights and confusing explanations have been thrown upon and injected into it. The great and only linotype machine has played a dumb but dramatic part, the labor-union has figured as a feature, the plea of an advocate, warped and twisted as to facts in a way that some advocates have a reputation for, has been hurled uncalled-for against reputable men and institutions, and a week later apologized for by the ranting declaimer. And through all this the simple legislators have evidently been unable to see that, whether or not through the magnanimity of their expectant public printer, public work was being put into the office that pays him his salary, without any contract price whatever, and that public business was being hampered and injured pending a conclusion that a fair business man could reach in five minutes.

The question was merely this: Which responsible establishment will do certain work at the lowest figure? Whether the bidder had this, that or the other machine, or employed union or non-union labor either in his editorial or mechanical departments, was no part of the original question. Neither was it required that the work must be done in colors, on vellum, or in gilt binding. A great deal that the Legislature does is not worth printing at all; and the representatives of the people could not properly go into any extravagance or consider any extraneous arguments in favor of unions or anything else. Yet, as we understand it, the lowest bid has not been accepted, and after nearly all the juice has been sucked out of the job by the temporary contractor, the huck for the remaining half of the session

has been cavalierly tossed over to some one else.

It has been a ridiculous farce all through, and not very creditable to the performers. Although the minority have exhibited their figures—their case having been stated with mathematical accuracy—they were met with airy perorations and much flow of words—which, strange to say, have prevailed with the majority. We have no doubt that the latter have been sincere and honest in following such leadership as they have had, but they have surely looked crosswise at a simple matter of figures and of duty, and have shown a guilelessness that would hardly be deemed a virtue in a kindergarten. The *News* salutes them!

### CALLOWNESS EXTRAORDINARY.

The simplicity of some of the Eastern papers, which venture to expatiate learnedly on matters political, social and religious in the Territory of Utah still remains a source of profound wonder. Of gullibility wellnigh monumental is the esteemed *Mall and Express*, New York, which admits to its pious columns the most improbable sort of stories, from the most irresponsible of writers, and from the most out-of-the-way places—the only requirement being that the word "Mormon" shall appear in as many of the sentences as possible and that the whole communication be generously interlarded with "polygamy."

In its issue of Tuesday, the 23rd of January, the *M. and E.* gives place to a typical production of this kind. Its writer modestly omits his name, initials or even pseudonym, but the paper dubs him a "special correspondent." He dates his letter from Deseret (1), Utah, (this gives the clue that he is perhaps a woeful Deep Creek miner stranded at that pleasant little town of Millard county); and his observations of Utah sentiment are centered upon the conversation of a woman who had been her husband's fourth wife, and a young man, "a progressive Mormon, who has allied himself with the Republican party." On the words of these two Deseret people, altogether mythical personages we think, but called by the correspondent himself "enthusiasts," he grinds out a dreary column of precious rubbish as to the impropriety of listening to Utah's appeal for statehood. Flaming headlines warn the nation of the abyss over which it hovers, and "spook" predictions of Mormon treachery and lawlessness grin and glibber from every paragraph. The whole thing is amusing yet pitiful. The good gray matter under the skull of the *M. and E.* editor must have suddenly become very mushy or very badly addled.

### "ABOLISH THE ENGROSSING OFFICE."

The following assault upon an institution founded upon red tape solely, is made by the *New York World*:

It would be difficult to give any good reason why the fashion of engrossing laws, that is writing them with a pen on parchment or some imitation of it, should survive in this practical land. It has no

reason in convenience, in accuracy or in permanence. It is simply a fashion persisted in for sentimental reasons.

It is proposed to do away with the system in this state for a reason that should be controlling if there were no others. It has been notorious for years that laws are not engrossed as they were passed by the legislature. The engrossed copy which is signed by the governor and becomes the law is not infrequently characterized by omissions or additions or punctuation which substantially change its language and effect.

This has become so common that it is already scandalous, and the tendency is to a worse condition instead of a better one. There is a sure cure for the evil. Abolish the engrossing office. Let the bills be printed as passed for the information of legislators, and let a copy of the printed bill be signed by the governor. The possibility of making changes in a law, either by mistake or fraud, without timely detection, would thus be reduced to a minimum.

There was a time when all books were manuscripts, but this is the age of the printing press, not of the penman. The reform is a good one and tends to safety.

The ridiculous addendum of errata appended to the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1888, and the plentiful sprinkling of errors in grammar, spelling, punctuation, etc., with which the pages of the session laws of 1890 and 1892 are bespangled, are striking object lessons illustrative of the soundness of the *World's* ideas upon the subject of engrossing bills passed by a legislative body, instead of using, as the original, a printed copy. The printer who prints the laws in book form is required by law, and by his oath and bond, to "follow copy" in every particular. This copy is either the original bill as signed by the presiding officers of the two houses of the legislature, and by the governor, or it is, presumably at least, an exact transcript of it; and as the original bill is often engrossed by a clerk who is not expert in orthography, punctuation, etc., or who is careless in regard to such details, it frequently happens that an exact reproduction of his work in type calls for severe criticism on account of the errors it contains, for which, however, the printer is generally blamed.

The Utah Legislature of 1884 made the innovation suggested by the *World*, by using as the originals printed copies of several long bills. The reason why this was done, however, was that the bills were not passed until near the close of the session, and it would have been a physical impossibility to engross them in time to have them signed before adjournment, on account of their great length. Hence printed copies were taken, and necessary corrections made in them, when they were adopted as originals. As a precaution against interpolations, a red line was drawn between the printed lines.

The present Legislature has made one innovation in the direction advocated by the *World*. Early in the session, by concurrent resolution, it directed the chief clerks to use a printed copy of the bill instead of the original manuscript, while the measure should be under consideration. Only one more improvement remains to be made: Let the bill as finally passed be put in type, carefully proof-read by competent persons, and a

printed copy of it be signed and filed in the secretary's office as the original, while another printed copy is furnished to the printer who is to put the laws in book form.

### THE FIRE AND POLICE BILL.

The bill introduced in the Legislative House last Saturday afternoon, designed to place the fire and police departments of cities of the first and second class on a strictly non-partisan basis, is a long document, and covers the subject in detail. The city council appoints two members of a commission, who must belong to different political parties, and the Governor appoints two other members, who must also differ in politics. These four, together with the principal officers of the fire department, comprise the board of fire commissioners; and the same four in conjunction with the principal officers of the police department, make up the board of police commissioners. Their compensation is to be fixed by the city council.

These two boards, or this board, whichever they or it may be called, control the fire and police departments, and all appointments therein. They are required to formulate rules for the government of both, and for competitive examinations of applicants for positions and promotion. Attaches of both departments are prohibited from taking active part in political conventions, but are not debarred from voting, and numerous provisions appear throughout the bill the design of which is to secure non-partisan management and conduct on the part of all persons connected with either department. Firemen and policemen hold their positions during good behavior, and are removable by the board only after a public hearing on charges preferred in writing. The city council is authorized to pension retired or disabled firemen and policemen, in certain cases.

No argument is required to support the proposition that the fire and police departments of a city ought to rest on a strictly non-partisan basis. Neither should ever be permitted to become a part of any political machine. No truth in American political economy will receive more general acceptance than this. Competitive examinations, and reasonably secure tenures of position, are also desirable features. As to the matter of pensions, there is a difference of opinion. In respect to the details of control of the two departments, the bill has a number of commendable features.

But it has one provision which alone is sufficient to justify its rejection by the Assembly, unless the same can be eliminated. The feature here referred to is the appointive power which it confers upon the Governor. Under this provision only one man would stand between the President of the United States and the selection of the firemen and policemen of the principal cities of this Territory. This will strike some people as centralization run mad, yet singularly enough, the acknowledged Democratic leader of the House is the author of the bill. The present occupant of the gubernatorial chair in Utah

is a very urbane gentleman, who sincerely strives to promote harmony and good feeling among all classes of citizens, and the general welfare of all; but territories have often had governors of a very different stamp, and until this commonwealth shall be fully vested with the powers and privileges of statehood, such legislation as that under review will be, to say the least, premature.

While Utah remains a Territory it is the paramount duty of her Legislature to preserve as nearly intact as possible the few fragments of self rule that are left to her; and the appointive power should be placed in the hands of one man only when no other way is open to attain a necessary object.

### VERILY, SPEECH IS SILVER!

Just to hand is that particular part of the esteemed *Congressional Record* specially designated as No. 80, Vol. 25; though bearing date of January 22, 1894, it is devoted altogether to a speech delivered in the United States Senate by our stalwart and silver-tongued neighbor, Hon. John P. Jones of Nevada more than three months since. The legislative body at which Mr. Jones hurled his arguments and oratory had under consideration on the occasion the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and the business of the speaker and his sympathizers was to talk the life out of that bill if they could not defeat it any other way. Accordingly, when he was recognized by the chair, Mr. Jones, on the 14th of October, 1893, took all the superfluous covering off his nimble tongue and sailed in. Almost everybody knows the size of the *Congressional Record*—a page contains about two thousand words. Well, our hero gave the gentle Senate twenty pages' worth that first afternoon, a cool 40,000 words including interruptions, etc., and then "the honorable senator yielded for a motion to adjourn," which the grateful Senate adopted, and they and Mr. Jones were able to get a rest until Monday the 16th. On that day he gave them eleven pages more, a dose of something like 22,000 words. At this point Senator Peffer and others relieved him, and we hear him no more until Saturday the 21st, when he administered another sedative in the shape of 20,000 words, again yielding at last to a motion for adjournment. After the intervening day of rest, the tireless champion came up fresh and voluble, and poured forth some 19 pages' worth—about 38,000 words, only suspending operations after that warming-up process because Mr. Teller and others wanted to make a few remarks. On Tuesday, the 24th, he began where he left off the afternoon before. This time he was more moderate, however; he only talked about twenty-one or two thousand words at them; but he gave them nearly as much more next day, concluding this time amid "applause in the galleries." He lay over on Thursday, the 26th, but plunged into the fray again on Friday, the 27th. About 30,000 words was his quota for this occasion; it was largely made up of long extracts in small type and tables of figures that no one on earth could un-

derstand. Then "the honorable senator yielded the floor for the day," and on Monday the 30th of October, he proceeded to tie up the loose ends of his argument, array in compact phalanx his facts, marshal in serried ranks his figures, depict and frame his peroration—all this in a few choice sentences requiring not more than 11,000 words. His last words were a stanza of poetry of which the concluding lines are:

But the brave faith hath not lived in vain;  
And this is all that the watcher said.

Most people will agree that it was about enough for the watcher to say. We believe the speech is with one exception the longest ever delivered in Congress, the exception being a former effort of the same Senator. As printed in the *Record* it occupies more than 98 pages of more than 2,000 words to the page, and required for its delivery almost the whole of the time of eight sessions of the Senate.

And yet the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act passed the Senate, received the President's approval and is now law of the land!

### GLADSTONE'S RESIGNATION.

The possibility of the resignation of Mr. Gladstone at an early date and the significance of such a step are discussed by the press at present. The other day the *Pall Mall Gazette* announced most positively that the prime minister of England would resign his office. The statement was officially contradicted, but in such a way as to convey to the public that the rumor had some foundation. The following was authorized by Mr. Gladstone himself and can hardly be considered a complete refutation:

The statement that Mr. Gladstone has definitely decided, or decided at all, to resign is untrue. It is true, however, that for many months past his age and the condition of his sight and hearing have, in his judgment, made relief from public affairs desirable. Therefore, his tenure of office has been at any moment liable to interruption from these causes, which are, in their nature, permanent. It remains exactly as it has been. He is ignorant of the course which events important to the nation may take even during the remainder of the present session of parliament, and he has not said nor done anything which could in any degree restrain his absolute freedom, or that of his colleagues, regarding the performance of the arduous duties now lying, or likely to lie before them.

The question naturally arose, what "events important to the nation" could be of so serious a nature as to lead the premier to consider the desirability of retiring from public life. He is known to enjoy good health, as usually, and notwithstanding his years, to be "full of fight" as Mr. Herbert Gladstone recently said of his venerable father. The British public therefore at once suspected that Gladstone had alluded to the possibility of a near war, and that he would be unwilling to shoulder the responsibility of an emergency of that kind. The suspicion was all the more strong, because Balfour recently in a public lecture declared that war is imminent in Europe.

Should this be the case, probably no

step that Gladstone could take would serve more effectually to postpone the outbreak than that now under discussion. His well known policy of peace has more than once emboldened countries disposed to aggressive movements to go dangerously near the limit of safety. With Gladstone's resignation the English government would at present be likely to be entrusted to the guidance of men determined to maintain the honor and dignity of the nation among its several competitors at land and sea, even at the cost of war. And whenever England sails out under a "firm foreign policy," her possible enemies will be cautious. Russia and France are strong nations, well equipped for war, but England, supported by the Triple Alliance, forms a more formidable power than either, or the two combined.

### INFORMATION WANTED.

A correspondent from Wasatch county, Utah, asks the following question:

Who was the first male child born in Utah after the arrival of the Pioneers in 1847, or who was the first woman to give birth to a son?

Whitney's History of Utah gives as the date of the birth of the first white child, August 9, 1847, two weeks and two days after the arrival of the Pioneers; but this child was a girl, daughter of John and Catharine Campbell Steele, both of the Mormon Battalion, who reached the valley in Captain Brown's company, July 29. The little lady was named Young Elizabeth Steele. The History gives no name of the first boy born, nor have we been able up to this time to ascertain to whom this distinction belongs.

A friend suggests that on the occasion of a Pioneer jubilee some years ago, a young man was introduced to the audience as the first white boy born in Utah. We have failed, however, to find any record of such event in the back files of the News; and Andrew Jensen, who is a thorough searcher after historical facts, has also been unable to give us any information. He suggests that Hon. A. O. Smoot, of Provo, had a son born in the "Old Fort," Salt Lake City, November 23, 1847, and that this boy was perhaps the first. From other sources we hear this disputed. We are accordingly compelled to confess our inability to answer the question propounded; and this seems to be a fitting occasion to ask for any light on the subject that any reader of the News may be in possession of.

### THE ESTRAY BILL.

Estray animals have been a perennial subject of contention in this Territory—among legislators when the Assembly was in session, and between farmers and stockraisers in the season of growing crops. For twenty years no law has been in force upon the subject any longer than was required to secure its modification or repeal, and probably no other cause has been more fruitful of neighborhood ill feeling than trespassing live stock. To forestall all trouble on ac-

count of damage done by trespassing animals, is beyond the power of the Legislature; but a good law on the subject would be a great help in that direction.

Heretofore, in dealing with this matter, the Utah Legislature has had one serious difficulty to contend with, viz., a provision of the act of Congress, passed in 1874, commonly called the Poland law, which prohibits the exercise in this Territory of any judicial function or authority, by any person or officer except the courts named in the act. The proceedings necessary to ascertain the facts and apply the remedy in a case of damage by trespassing animals, are judicial in their nature, and hence must be had before a judicial officer, properly the justice of the peace of the precinct, if the amount involved does not exceed his jurisdiction, which is seldom or never the case. For this reason, a law conferring upon any person or persons in the precinct, other than the justice of the peace, the power to determine the amount of damage, or to order the sale of the animals, would be unconstitutional. On this ground the courts have declared invalid one or more estray laws which the Legislature has enacted.

At the present session of the Assembly, a bill has passed the House which seeks to avoid the constitutional objections referred to, and at the same time afford a simple, speedy and inexpensive method of accomplishing the ends of justice in cases of damage by estrays. Section 1 provides that the damaged person may keep and properly care for the trespassing animals for twenty-four hours, and that he must, meanwhile, diligently try to find the owner. This gives an opportunity for neighbors to effect an adjustment between themselves without further expense or official interference. But if such an adjustment is not made within twenty-four hours, the animals are to be delivered to the constable, who is made pound keeper. Should legal proceedings become necessary, within twenty-four hours after the damage has been done some disinterested voter of the precinct must appraise it, and furnish a certificate thereof. The form of this certificate is prescribed, and it must be filed with the justice of the peace of the precinct, and becomes the complaint in a civil action. The owner of the animals, known or unknown, is designated as the defendant, a summons is issued and proceedings are had as in other civil cases. In case judgment is rendered in favor of the plaintiff, it is evidently the intention that execution may be had on the animals, which are meanwhile held in the pound; but the bill contains no specific provision to that end, and the omission should be remedied or there may be a clash with the exemption law. If it is the intention to give the owner of the animals the benefit of the latter law, it should be so stated in terms.

The owner of the animals is allowed ninety days after the sale in which to redeem them, and three months longer in which to claim any surplus they may have been sold for in excess of damage, costs, etc. At the first meeting of the county court after the expiration

of six months from the sale, the justice must pay into the county treasury such surplus. The fees of the appraisers are fixed at twenty cents per mile, one way, and twenty cents per hour for time necessarily consumed in making the appraisal, to be recovered as costs. The fees of the constable, acting as such in serving the summons, etc., are the same as in other cases; but his fees as poundkeeper are not specified, which is an omission that ought to be remedied, in order to prevent disputes.

This bill is certainly an improvement on the present law, at least in its methods and intent. There are some omissions which should be supplied, and defects of language and construction which should be remedied. Section 2, for example, is long enough to fill nearly half a page of the session laws, and yet is a single sentence. It would make a common farmer dizzy to read that one long sentence and try to comprehend all the law embraced in it; though its meaning when the same is once within the mental grasp, may be unexceptionable. Sifted of its imperfections which may be easily remedied, this bill will probably prove as satisfactory as any the Legislature could prepare and pass. As explained in debate, it purports to be a fair compromise between the farmer and stock raiser.

### CUT DOWN THE FEES.

At an early stage of the present session of the Legislature, Councillor J. E. Booth gave out that he contemplated drawing a bill to revise the fees now being collected under the probate procedure law. He also intimated that he might include the district court fee list, and the perquisites of certain public officials. The gentleman should mature and introduce the bill without unnecessary delay. If he does not, the time required by the Assembly to consider and pass it will very likely be spent in maturing other legislation, not half as beneficial as such a law would be, and perhaps positively hurtful.

The recent publication of the particulars in the case of a taxpayer, whose tax was four cents, but who must now pay \$8.50 or lose his property, is sufficient proof of a change in the conditions which formerly justified the law because of the few tax sales and sparsely settled condition of the Territory. This change demands that a change be also made in the law, which under present circumstances operates as an outrage upon the people. Perhaps no complaint is oftener heard in the halls of justice in this Territory, than that of the widow and orphan, who cry out against the extortion of which they are made the victims, under the authority of the provisions of the probate practice act, which specify the fees that may be charged in the settlement of an estate. These fees must be paid in cash, and in order to raise it, a cow, a team, and often property of much greater value, sorely needed for their support by the widow and children of the dead husband and father, must be sacrificed.

The fee business is being immensely overdone, under a number of existing laws. Many items of costs connected

with proceedings in all the courts are unjust and ought to be cut down or abolished. The perquisites which a number of public officers are permitted to collect from the people are, in many cases, an unjust and unreasonable tax upon persons having necessary business with or before such officers. The Legislature should ameliorate if it cannot remove this evil of fees. Cut them down! Provide for fair compensation for those who carry the responsibilities and discharge the functions of official life, but do not allow them to be vampires!

#### BUFFALO BILL'S CONVERSION.

Colonel W. F. Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill," is about to turn Quaker, if one of the latest reports from New York is true. In an interview the other day the colonel explained that he has been negotiating with the Philadelphia Friends with a view of establishing a colony on his ranch near North Platte, Neb., where he owns four thousand acres of land, said to have rich soil and to be well watered. This land he will divide in small holdings with a family on each. His idea is, further, to establish a community of interests and he hopes to gather round him a little colony of five hundred people. In case he succeeds he may even join the sect himself. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," said the colonel, when asked if he would become a Quaker. "Many strange things happen. Why should not 'Buffalo Bill' become a Quaker, if he sees fit?" Why not indeed? Nothing is more delightful to a traveler after a stormy voyage than a calm, peaceful harbor; the balmy spring is all the more enjoyed after a severe winter, and rest is sweetest when the preceding labor has been hardest. On the same principle it is not difficult to imagine "Buffalo Bill" enjoying himself as the chief of a Quaker community after years of Wild West show.

#### A CALL FOR CONSERVATISM.

Not a city in the Union, of similar population, has a better school system with better school buildings than has the metropolis of Utah. In the amplitude and excellence of its educational facilities accessible to the children of the masses, this city is not surpassed, if it is equalled, by any of similar size in the United States. The example which it has set in this regard is being followed by many of the larger towns of the Territory. Logan has a number of public school buildings which, in size and cost, are ahead of the age, size and wealth of the town. Brigham City has always been in the van of educational progress. Tooele is rivaling any other town of her size in the Territory, and the spirit of school house building, and of school improvement, has been epidemic all over Utah for several years.

So far has this spirit been carried that conservative men are beginning to declare in favor of checking it. It is being characterized as an educational "boom," which, like many other feverish affections of the body politic,

is likely to react unfavorably on the public welfare. It is insisted that statements, widely circulated throughout the civilized world, derogatory to the intelligence and educational status of the people of Utah, have too greatly excited their pride and ambition in respect to education, and that, in order to vindicate themselves they have assumed burdens of debt and expense that are out of proportion to the wealth and population of the Territory, and of its municipalities.

The recent discussion of the subject of a union of the University and Agricultural College has given the people a better understanding than they ever had before of the cost of advanced education; and the information has tended to strengthen the popular sentiment in favor of retrenchment. It is being asked why teachers in public educational institutions should be paid salaries that exceed those of some of our highest public officers, and it is being urged that Utah ought not to try to rival Cornell and Ann Arbor, or other great seats of learning, in the older, wealthier and more populous states, in the capacity or costliness of even the principal educational institution of the Territory.

The state of the Territorial treasury, and the financial condition of the people generally, forbid a continuance of such lavish policy in educational affairs as has prevailed for some time past. Retrenchment is demanded. Conservatism is called for. Economy is in order. The rapid progress that has been made, and the extraordinary efforts that have been put forth in improving and enlarging educational facilities amply justify some moderation for the immediate future at least.

A few members of the Legislature appreciate the public needs and sentiment in relation to this matter, and with vote and voice will support a conservative policy in respect to overburdening the people for educational purposes.

#### TO BRIDGE THE CHANNEL.

The frequently suggested plan to connect England with the continent has again been made the subject of discussion by those interested. A French engineer, M. Hersent, submits his designs for a giant bridge over the channel. The proposed structure will be twenty-one miles long and composed of seventy-three spans, and tower 177 feet above high water. The piers are of steel columns resting upon masonry. Seven years will be needed for the completion of the work and the cost is estimated at \$134,000,000.

The idea of bridging the channel, or constructing a tunnel from Dover to Calais has had many advocates among eminent engineers on both sides of the water, but the general public in England has never shown any enthusiasm for the project. That it would facilitate and greatly increase the friendly intercourse between France and England cannot be doubted. The water that separates the two coasts has the reputation of being terribly trying at times to travelers. Besides, international communication by sea never assumes the same proportions as that by rail. As it is, England enjoys

practically the full benefits of the position as an island. A bridge or a tunnel would materially alter this condition. The very novelty of the thing would draw traffic. Soon no Frenchman and no Englishman would think life worth living, unless he had crossed that bridge, and tourists from all parts of the world would even go out of their way in order to get the experience of crossing the ocean, or diving under it, as it were, in a railroad car. That this increased traffic and consequent social intercourse would exercise a modifying influence upon both nations needs no argument.

But the plan is not yet realized and the question is whether Great Britain will consent thereto. Objections have formerly always been based on strategic grounds. It has been asserted that such a means of communication would facilitate the invasion of a hostile army, although it would seem that with the means of destruction now known, nothing would be easier than to prevent an enemy from taking advantage of either a bridge or a tunnel of that length. The tendency of the age is to improve communication in every way possible, to save time and conquer all obstacles of both time and space. The connection of Great Britain with the mainland would be another triumph of progress in the interest of the general brotherhood of the human family.

#### A LADY EXPLORER.

On Saturday Mrs. Isabella Bishop, the famous lady fellow of the British Royal Geological society, sailed from Vancouver for Corea, whither she goes on a trip of exploration. Mrs. Bishop has been in most of the countries of the world, and has written many books of her travels, her literary title being Miss Bird. The volume relating her experiences in this part of the country is styled "A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains."

Mrs. Bishop is being sent out by the Royal Geological society on her present trip, one reason for her selection being that the cost to the society would not be so much as if a man were sent, as a woman can secure more liberal concessions from the authorities in foreign lands for transportation than can one of the sterner sex. The lady herself enjoys foreign travel. In fact her own country is the only one that she complains at in going from place to place, and this is on account of the "tips" that are required by railway and other employee. Said she, "Tipping in England has become a national calamity. I travel with no comfort in my own country. Everywhere I turn I find an obsequious attendant with an oily smile and an itching palm."

Mrs. Bishop was very successful in her recent exploration of Thibet, where she met with an accident that nearly cost her her life. She slipped and fell into a river, from which she was rescued by two brave Thibetan youths. Her present calling is to explore through the comparatively unknown regions of northern Corea. The courage she exhibits in undertaking such arduous work is deserving of success.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Written for this Paper.

## WITH HONEYMAKERS.

I thought it would be interesting to bee-keepers generally, and particularly to those in this part of the Territory, to learn something of my labors as bee inspector of Cache county, in the interest of the bee industry here.

In my work of inspection I found six cases of foul brood in the county. Two were at Logan, two at Richmond and two at Providence. All were destroyed.

The heaviest loss in the county has been from bad management. There are not more than a dozen scientific bee-keepers in the county, if there are that many. There are but eight extractors in the county; all the bee-keepers outside of the owners of these extractors produce strained honey.

The general idea seems to be that when a man gets a hive of bees he expects them to furnish him all the honey that himself and family can eat and then take care of themselves. Now bees are among the cleanest and most particular things in the world; they love to be in the woods and among the trees and flowers. Then how must they feel to be put on top of each other, close together, and that, too, beside some stinking hogpen, cowshed, or in fact anywhere out of the way, and then have half their number killed in taking away their honey, or robbing them? Robbing them, sure enough, and murdering them too. Yet this is the general state of bee-keeping in Cache county.

There are 2,164 stands of bees in the county, distributed as follows: Logan, 884; Greenville, 92; Hyde Park, 86; Smithfield, 142; Richmond, 180; Hyrum, 246; Weilsville, 200; Mendon, 70; Paradise, 100; Providence, 380; Millville, 187; Coveville, 80; Lewiston, 68; Newton, 61; Clarkston, 15.

The yield of honey per colony has been about one-half what it should be, or not over twenty-five pounds per hive. The increase of bees is the smallest ever known and is not more than ten percent; the reason was because of the late spring.

I have been requested to give some information regarding the proper handling of bees and feel that I cannot do better than relate some of my own experience in this matter.

I began eight years ago with one swarm in a box commonly called a beehive; it should be called a bee-killer. It is made in two parts, the bottom part in the broad chamber and the top for the bees to deposit their surplus honey. These parts are nailed together so that when you want to take the honey you must use an iron bar to pry the top off. When I did this I found part of the honey in the top and part in the bottom, and half the bees were drowned in the melting honey. I could not but feel what a fool-arrangement that was for bee-keeping. Yet two-thirds of all the hives in Cache county today are of that kind. No wonder that a man would rather go to the canyon and get a load of firewood than take the honey from such a hive of bees. I came to the

conclusion that if that was bee-keeping I had had enough of it. It took my wife all day to get the dead bees out of the honey.

Just when I had come to the conclusion to have no more to do with bees, I saw an advertisement of A. T. Root, Medina, O. I sent my address and by return mail received the magazine entitled *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, and Root's catalogue of bee supplies. I learned that there was a proper system of keeping bees, who could be made to build their combs in frames which could be taken out and the honey be removed by an extractor, the frames then being put back again to be refilled, without killing the bees. So I tried another year, with eight Simplicity ten-frame hives. When I lifted the tops off to take out the honey that season I was disappointed, for the bees had built all across the frames and I had a worse mess than ever. I almost gave up in despair, but in looking over the catalogue of bee supplies I found I had omitted what is called a "foundation," which leads the bees to build their combs straight. I sent to Medina for one and tried again.

When I lifted the lids off the hives the third season, I was overjoyed. I called my wife to behold one of the most beautiful sights we had ever seen. There were ten frames in each hive filled with comb honey as straight as a board and as white as snow. I lifted the frames out, brushed the bees off in front of the hives, extracted the honey from the frames and put them back without killing a bee. The next day the little workers were as busy filling the hives again as though they had been undisturbed. I had met with success by following a proper system.

As some people do not know the difference between extracted honey and strained honey, it may be well to explain that extracted honey is thrown out of the combs with a machine called an extractor, in the same state as the bees put it in, and as pure and clean as it was in the flowers. The work is done without killing a bee. With the straining process the honey and comb is mashed up, together with bees, bee bread, and often young brood. As the work is generally done in the fall when the weather is cold, the mixture is melted and strained through a muslin cloth. This treatment takes away the flavor of the honey and leaves it little better than molasses, besides killing half the bees. The mixture is a dirty mess before the straining. On one occasion I asked a lady who was straining honey what she was going to do with it, and received the reply that she did not know, but she was not going to eat it.

In going through the county I found people who were prejudiced against the extractor, as they had been told it caused foul brood. Now the extractor has nothing to do with foul brood. The latter originates from brood that has died in the cells and rotted there, or from a germ as in contagious diseases. I have extracted honey from 100 hives this season, and never interfered with a brood chamber; the queen never laid any eggs in

the surplus department. In fact the extractor is a preventive of foul brood. It has contributed largely to my success.

The wise man said, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard." In this part of the country I would say go to the bee. It is one of the best examples of industry that we have, and it is wonderful how bees resemble mankind. Just notice them in spring after a long winter, when there is no bread and butter in the house. Take a pan of meal and put it against the hive, and how soon they will crowd in it to get it on their legs to pack to their young; put your hand among them, and they will walk over it, hum around you and kiss your hand, and you would not have the faintest idea that they possessed such a thing as a sting. They are humble and gentle in poverty and trouble. But try them in the summer, when their house is full of honey and see if they kiss your hand. Not much; you have to clear away then. Yet the workers never loaf around, but make the best of the harvest of honey.

If it was not for the wisdom and industry of these wonderful little things over thirty tons of honey would have been wasted in Cache county this year. All this was gathered from vegetation much of which we in our ignorance call weeds, and with proper care and system much more could have been garnered. I wonder how many more of God's choicest blessings we in our ignorance trample under our feet.

HENRY BULLOCK.

## OUR POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

[The gentleman who writes the following letter is a practical poultryman and has made a success of it. Further communications from him will be at all times welcome:

## POULTRY WILL PAY.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 30, 1894.

In reading your editorial of January 20, where you refer to the small economies of this life, and especially refer to poultry and eggs, I thought how little the majority of the people know about producing fowls and eggs.

I visit farms with from 100 to 200 fowls upon them at this time of the year, and I ask the question, "How many eggs do your fowls lay now?" The invariable answer is, "Oh! we don't get any, bless you! We have to buy if we use any; and they are eating their heads off and will only lay when eggs are 12½c per dozen. There's no money in poultry." When I tell them that at least one-third and if properly attended to one-half of them should be laying through November, December, January and February, and two-thirds in March and practically all in May—"Well, what do you do with them? Take them up and squeeze them?" "Well," I say ironically, "Yes; I see that they get the proper housing and food and the right kind and at the right time and regularly; also attending to their wants in the way of cleanliness, and the hen, if of the proper age and vigor, will do the rest."

We have an abundance of feed and other material—and that cheap—required for the wants of the fowls right here without going outside for any one article to produce poultry and eggs, with the exception that some of us



must bring fresh blood into our yards so as to keep our flocks strong and vigorous; for be it known that there is no kind of stock that so soon show the evil effects of inbreeding as poultry. In breeding is the cause of eggs not hatching, and what few chickens do come, are small and puny and fail to grow. They are the kind subject to all kinds of chicken diseases—swelled heads, roup, gapes and kindred complaints, and fit subjects to feed upon by "the lazy poulterer's reward" lice. Let me here say as a rule there are more chicks die from lice than all other diseases put together. It is called the sleepy disease; and lice put them to that sleep which knows no awakening.

I find, for instance, 100 fowls is what some of our farmers call a large house; 10x10 and about 4 to 6 feet high to the square, with four to 6 roosts in them, crowded together, and the droppings upon the floor from six inches to two feet high—a veritable lice hatchery. Now that amount of room is about right for fifteen hens and a rooster, or without rooster, from twenty to twenty-five hens, and if eggs only are wanted they will be better without the presence of the rooster—you will procure quite as many eggs from a given number of hens and the keeping qualities of the eggs will be increased one-third and the appearance of the eggs for cooking and eating purposes improved. Most farmers could take care of from fifty to one hundred hens, and if properly housed and fed they would bring in an income per hen from \$1 to \$3 per year (according to manipulation)—and that to produce poultry and eggs for market alone and not the fancy. It would be the height of folly for the average farmer to spend a large amount in fancy stock only in his roosters, and they need not be expensive. Cross-bred and well-bred stock is what is wanted by the farmer.

A hen will cost to keep her about 2½ cents per week, so if she lays one egg per week at 25 cents per dozen it will pay for her keep; the rest that she lays are for your labor and interest upon your investment. The poultry business will pay at least 100 per cent per annum upon all investments. We have many practical poultry men who make three times that amount, and they are not in the fancy business either. But not everybody can run large poultry establishments, as it is a business of a vast amount of small details and fine manipulations if you would produce all the profits.

If any questions should arise I will answer to the best of my ability. You can address me by the initials in care of this paper, as I desire to give information for the general good, and not to work in any free advertising.

Respectfully, G. H. C.

#### WHAT WILL CURE GAPES?

SALT LAKE CITY,  
January 30, 1894.

I noticed in the DESERT EVENING NEWS for the 29th of January an article under the headline "Where Many May be Saved." In the last paragraph of that article you call upon people who are interested in poultry raising to contribute their views and experiences in this matter that our readers may be placed in possession of further general and special information regarding this industry.

I have already had a number of chickens die from the gapes and others are gaping which I expect will also die if no help can be devised. Therefore I would respectfully ask if you would be kind enough to publish in your valuable paper any remedy that you or any readers of the NEWS may be in possession of. I am sure this would benefit a great many besides.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

#### A GAPE CURE.

To an Old Subscriber:—Remove all chicks or fowls affected and keep them isolated; give half a teaspoonful of coal oil to a quart of water for drink; change the same twice a day and wash out drinking vessels. Give each infected bird a piece of gum camphor about the size of a pea; it will make them cough or heave and the strong fume of the camphor will cause the worms in the throat or gullet to loose their hold and they will be thrown out of the mouth of the bird. Then make the following mixture and give each bird three pills (pill size) night and morning for several days: 1 tablespoonful of soot, 1 teaspoonful of lard, 4 to 6 drops of coal oil and as much Turk y rhubarb as you can lay on a ten cent piece, and slowly mix, if too soft add more soot or pulverized charcoal, the latter if you have it.

Don't overfeed them but, what you do feed let it be generous in quality—a little boiled meat and oil-cake meal (not too much of this); mix rather stiff with milk or the soup your meat was boiled in, and thicken with bran and shorts or oatmeal; give your birds grit and warm quarters and they will improve.

Now you must kill or drive those gape worms out of your yards and coops. Sprinkle a liberal quantity of air-slaked lime, or, if no better, your coal ashes in your coop, and dig them up deep and this will help you to destroy the worms. All birds that die, burn them; if you put them into the manure heap the flesh will rot but the worms will live (so say the best authorities) and your fowls, when they scratch around, will find the worms and become again infected. Stamp it out! Don't breed from those fowls, their constitutions are weakened and at least their progeny are more liable to disease than from others that have not been exposed. G. H. C.

#### FOWLS.

You want to keep them for profit! Well, you must make a bargain with Dame Nature, and if you will use the good common sense she has endowed you with you can and will have the best side of the bargain, but it means work, work!

Now, you have a large flock of fowls, all sizes—some large. Good layers and others off in size, and if you knew how many eggs they laid, you would find they were eating their heads off. The good wife or daughter will know (if the husband, father or brother don't) which hens they have seen on the nest laying every day and especially those that began to lay in January and February. Let there be about twelve to fifteen of these fine-built (rather longer than square in body) be selected and taken extra good care of. If they are dark in color procure a thorough-bred Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel

or cock or Silver Wyandotte and keep him with these selected and they will give you all the eggs you will need for setting purposes. If properly attended they will give you from ten to fifteen eggs per day from the 15th of February or 1st of March and this would be 70 per week.

If your fowls should be white, or light colored, substitute a white Wyandotte male in place of Barred Plymouth Rock; or if you can't procure a Wyandotte put in a white Plymouth Rock.

Now if you follow out the above this year, next year you will have a lot of chicks uniform in size and color which you will find an advantage when you come to dispose of them.

Before these chickens are selected and that rooster procured, the good man of the house (and they are all good when prospective money is in sight) must provide a separate sleeping place and a good run, say 10 feet wide and from 60 to 100 feet in length. Put a foot board all around your run and four feet of wire netting which can be bought for one cent per square foot, and if they fly over that out the flut-feathers on one wing—it will not injure the birds. Haul a load of good sharp sand into this inclosure and leave the rest to the attendant, who should proceed about as follows: First, see that they have plenty of clean water; if you can have it running through the yard so much the better—they can it all times help themselves. Secondly, feed: now for first meal, let it be a breakfast strictly and not a full meal; it should be a mash made about as follows: at least half of the bulk should be lucern leaves or lucern put through a cutting machine and cut into one-third or half inch lengths; about one-fourth shorts, one-eighth bran, and one-tenth meat scraps and bone broken up; put your potato peeling, after being boiled, into the mash and put it into a bucket and the night before pour boiling water (milk is better) over the whole mass; cover with a sack to keep in the steam, and by morning it will be nicely cooked. Now feed your birds, not upon the ground, but have a board about three feet long and six inches wide and spread the feed upon it, so all can have an equal chance; and what they have not eaten in five to ten minutes take away from them; scrape your feed-board clean and hang it up for next morning. Their feed should be given early in the morning, not 9 o'clock, but 6:30 or 7 according to the daylight; if you watch your fowls they are ready for business at daylight. At 11 o'clock some wheat, oats or barley should be given them—not too much; bury it (in leaves, chaff, sand, in the soil or anywhere to make them work for it); you can do this with a garden rake or hoe. Then feed at 2 o'clock and again at 5 o'clock. Don't feed corn. Keep them clean by removing their droppings, use plenty of coal ashes (not wood) or lime, both as whitewash, and dust in your house or coop and yard. Don't overfeed. Give trimmings of cabbage, lettuce, water-cress—chopped up fine—and if you will do the above, you will have fertile eggs and young chickens that will grow like weeds if properly fed and will be free from roup, gapes, colds, scaly leg and

the ill of chickhood. But, as I said before, this means work, work! Keep down the lice by taking lard and insect powder mixed, rub it well into the feathers upon the back of the head and put some upon the bare place under the wings; take the chickens by the feet and hold feet up and dust insect powder into their feathers and lice will die as nits, which means to you less feed and more eggs and increased vitality.

Now, Mr. Editor, I had better stop, or you will "waste basket" this. But we want that hen that will lay from 175 to 225 eggs per year and begin to lay them in November, when eggs are 30 cents per dozen. This is the foundation that I have in my weak way mapped out whereby we can build her up.

G. H. C.

### LOOK AT THIS!

The New York city *Fishing Gazette*, January 18th, current year, on page 5, has this to say in favor of fish food and the pockets of the consumer: "The average cost of the fish sent to the markets of Philadelphia, New York, Detroit, Chicago and Buffalo, during the year 1898, was not more than one and one half cents per pound."

Compare this, if you please, with cost of rearing and marketing the beef, mutton and pork, ton for ton, sent to the said markets during the same period, and what would be the result of our findings in the premises?

It is estimated by close observers, that horses, kine and sheep will eat three pounds of the best hay (or its equivalent in other foods) every twenty-four hours, for every one hundred pounds of their gross weight, and that this amount will keep them in good condition, but if the horse or ox works hard his needs become greater. Now add to this the consequential cost to the owner of domestic animals, such as labor of feeding, fencing, herding and marketing, and we have a grand pecuniary margin in favor of the fish farmer.

Respectfully, M.

### CHURCH THEOLOGY CLASS.

The class was opened with prayer by Elder S. Clawson. In considering incidental questions, it was stated that many queries had been submitted which were simply a repetition of subject-matter already discussed in the class and time would not be taken to answer such. Several more advanced questions had been answered by letter. The review upon leaflet No. 11 was then continued and concluded.

Dr. Talmage next proceeded to lecture on the fifth article of faith, reviewing the points taken up at the last session. To the instances of unauthorized administrations followed by terrible punishment were added the cases of Uziah as recorded II Chron. 26, of Semei's sons as related in Acts 19th chapter, 13-17. It was not an unlooked-for occurrence to see the same evil among the children of men today for numerous prophecies had been made in the days of the Apostles of Christ concerning false teachers, who should arise.

In the present dispensation divine

authority was not only claimed by the true followers of Christ but had also been received from proper sources. The Aaronic Priesthood was bestowed on Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery through John the Baptist, who last held the keys of that priesthood and who stated that he was acting under the direction of Peter, James and John. The last mentioned came soon afterwards and conferred the Melchisedek Priesthood on the Prophet Joseph. This highest Priesthood holds authority to administer and officiate in all the ordinances of the Gospel. True, there is another church which claims to have that authority, stating that the Priesthood had never been taken from the earth and that to it belonged the right of descent from Peter. But the scriptures informed us that there should be a "falling away" and a restoration of the Gospel. It is this restored Priesthood that the Latter-day Saints claim to hold. In this connection the subject of predestination was also briefly considered, it being stated that God predestinates none to eternal happiness or misery except as they merit one or the other. In proof of men's pre-existence and fore-ordination, the word of God concerning Abraham, Christ and others was quoted.

President Jos. F. Smith being invited to address the class briefly reviewed some of the subjects considered. He was pleased to see such large numbers (the attendance being over 1,200) interested in the university class. He admonished the students to profit by these lessons and above all seek the Spirit of God, by which the truths advanced could be best understood, the Holy Ghost bearing witness to every humble soul of the same. Closing prayer was offered by Elder Reuben Clark.

### MANUSCRIPT OF A TESTAMENT.

No fewer than 1,760 ancient manuscript copies of the New Testament in whole or in part exist, their abundance markedly contrasting with the small number which have come down to our own day of the classical writers. As no miracle has been wrought to preserve copyists from error, the last century added up 80,000 various readings in the New Testament manuscript; and the present one has increased the number to 150,000. Some interesting particulars are given in the "Sunday School Teacher's Bible Manual" for December. Only the merest fraction of them are of any consequence; and their number, and the fact that they were made originally in different parts of the world and from a variety of manuscripts, enable Biblical students to detect and eliminate the errors and approximate to the original text more closely than if the various "readings" were fewer. This tedious but necessary work has been carried out with untiring energy. The New Testament manuscripts fall into two divisions: "Uncials," written in Greek capitals, with no distinction at all between the different words, and very little even between the different lines; and "Cursive," in small Greek letters, and with divisions of words and lines. Professor Roberts dates the change between the two kinds of Greek writing about the tenth

century. Only five manuscripts of the New Testament approaching to completeness are more ancient than this dividing date. The first, numbered by Biblical critics A, is the Alexandrian manuscript. Though brought to this country by Cyril Lucar, patriarch of Constantinople, as a present to Charles I., it is believed that it was written, not in that capital, but in Alexandria; whence its title. It is now dated in the fifth century, A. D. The second (known as B) is the Vatican manuscript. It has been in the Vatican library from 1475 or an earlier period, but not till A. D. 1859 was an edition of it published, and that one, by Cardinal Mai, when issued, was uncritical and of little value. But in 1888 a facsimile of it came forth, so that now it is fully accessible to scholars. The Vatican manuscript dates from the middle of the fourth century, if not even from an earlier period. The third (C), or the Ephraem manuscript, was so called because it was written over the writings of Ephraem, a Syrian theological author—a practice very common in the days when writing materials were scarce and dear. It is believed that it belongs to the fifth century, and perhaps a slightly earlier period of it than the manuscript A. The fourth (D), or the manuscript of Beza, was so called because it belonged to the reformer Beza, who found it in the monastery of St. Irenaeus in A. D. 1562. It is imperfect, and is dated in the sixth century. The fifth (called Alpha) is the Sinaitic manuscript obtained in 1844 by Professor Tischendorf from the monks belonging to the convent of St. Catherine, on Mount Sinai. It contains the whole New Testament. It is believed that it was made in the fourth century, and its value to the Biblical critic is very great. Any other "uncial" manuscripts that exist are only fragmentary. The cursive manuscripts, though numerous, are of too late a date to stand on the same level for critical purposes as the "uncials." It is possible indirectly to gain access in whole, or in part, to the readings in manuscripts which have perished. There were early versions of the New Testament in different languages, such as the Syriac, etc. In many cases these were made from manuscripts not now existing, but the translation shows what the original must have been. Christians of the early ages, like those now living, were accustomed formally to quote, or informally to allude to, particular Scripture passages. When there is reason to believe that it was done with precision, it is easy to ascertain from their writings what the original reading was in the manuscript of the New Testament in their possession.—*Public Opinion*.

A Mrs. Kate Davis is anxious to obtain a legal separation from her husband, so she has filed a complaint for divorce in the superior court at Oakland, Cal. The lady has no use for lawyers. She has signed the complaint as her own attorney and proposes to push the case through the courts on her own account. She has drawn up the document in legal form and has made her charges in a way which would reflect credit upon a professional. It is the wife's intention to try and avoid paying attorney's fees.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

Chairman Seegmiller of the board of commissioners to locate university lands has just sold 160 acres of land in Cache county, receiving for the same \$842.80, and 80 acres in Sevier county, the purchase price being \$282.65. The board has also received applications for the sale of 600 additional acres in Cache county.

The Commissioners to locate university lands have sold to Edward Hanson, county surveyor of Cache county, representing nineteen claimants or settlers, 1,490 acres of land in Cache county, the purchase price of which was \$8,959, the payment on which amount was covered into the university fund.

A boy named William Hegstrom was accidentally shot in the leg at Five Points, near Ogden, on Wednesday while playing with a revolver. The ball lodged in the fleshy part of the leg and was extracted by a surgeon. The wound, while a painful one, is not regarded as a very serious one. It is expected that Willie will be careful when he handles a gun next time.

A subscriber of the NEWS writes from West Jordan under date of the 4th inst., giving an account of a very pleasant missionary farewell party given at that place last week in honor of Elder Henry Turner who left for the Southern states on Saturday last. The party was well attended and a substantial purse was made up and presented to Elder Turner.

Monday as William LeGrange, a 15-year-old boy, was leading a horse along Twenty-fifth street, says Tuesday morning's Ogden Standard, the animal fell upon him, crushing him to the earth, and inflicting injuries which may be serious. He was badly bruised and his left leg was terribly cut and lacerated. He was resting as comfortably as possible last night, after a physician had dressed his wounds.

There seems to be trouble brewing for the new Smithfield city government. The one saloon of the town petitioned the city council for a reduction in the rate of license, which was granted; but where the trouble comes in is that the rate was made much lower than the Territorial statutes allow, and those who favor high license talk of entering suit against the mayor and city council.

Daniel Tyler, of Beaver, writes under date of January 26:

In your semi-weekly issue of the 23rd inst., under heading "Correcting a Handcart Incident," Elder J. Jaques says: "The rations of flour came down to four ounces per head per day." He should have added, "for adults, children under ten years of age two ounces per day, with one day's rations left when relief came from Salt Lake." Bro. Jaques will doubtless recollect this fact when his attention is called to it. I was counselor to Bro. Martin and cannot be mistaken.

Coroner Taylor was notified at 5 o'clock February 2 of the sudden and unexpected death of Eben Miller, a gentleman whose place of residence was

between Tenth and Eleventh East on Fifth South street. It appears that the family had been in straitened circumstances for some time past and Mrs. Miller, wife of the deceased, has been compelled to go out washing, a service that she did yesterday, leaving her husband, who has been slightly unwell, at home in bed upstairs. On her return in the afternoon she went to his room and much to her astonishment and sorrow he was dead.

Logan city is likely to be involved in a number of law suits shortly, as the new council has repudiated all outstanding warrants, on the ground that the city, owing to a reduction of 25 per cent on the assessed valuation made on account of the hard times, had exceeded its borrowing capacity at the time the outgoing council issued the warrants, making the issuance illegal. The amount is not very large, being principally the salaries of outgoing officers. The question now arises if it was illegal to pay for the services of the old officers, can the new ones be legally paid?

A lad named Anthon Sorensen, who is between 16 and 17 years of age, was badly hurt at Jensen's mill on the Island, Logan, on last Thursday. A mitten he was wearing on his right hand was caught by a set screw in one of the numerous pulleys. He pulled back with all his force to prevent his arm from being wound around the shaft, and managed to escape with the loss of his thumb, from which the flesh was completely stripped. Dr. Parkinson afterwards sawed the bone off, thus completing the amputation. The boy's parents are in Norway.

During the trial of the Gaylor case February 6 Judge Merritt called attention to a book which laid before him, and which he said the family of one of the gentlemen of the jury was anxious the juror should be allowed to have for leisure reading. As the trial is expected to last all the week, it had been probably thought he would want something to while away his spare time after the adjournment of court each day. His honor thought, however, the juror had better devote all his attention to the case and not trouble about the book at present. So the volume was withheld.

Through the courtesy of Ny Fong and Ny Sam, a dinner was given Feb. 5th at the store of Shang Hai Company, 277 south, East Temple street, the occasion being the celebration of the Chinese New Year. The dinner was given in honor of the teachers and members of the Chinese Sabbath school, which is under the auspices of the First Congregational society of this city. The menu consisted of a large variety of Chinese delicacies and sweetmeats, which were prepared with much care and good taste. The table presented a very neat appearance, and the hosts seemed to enjoy the occasion as much as their guests.

BEAVER, Utah, Feb. 6.—A shock of earthquake creating quite a sensation occurred at Kanosh, Millard county, on Sunday evening about 8:30 o'clock.

It was experienced all over the town, but from the rattling of the glass and crockeryware on the shelves indicating the shock, it was felt more severely in the south end of the town than in the other parts. The vibrations were from the southwest to the east, inclining in the direction of the old volcanic hills and lava beds southwest of that place.

Another shock was distinctly experienced at the same place and direction at 8 a. m. this morning. No serious damage so far reported.

The Cassia county, Idaho, Times says that John Barrett was killed by his team dragging him to death on Monday Jan. 29th., on the south-east part of the Traumer ranch in the upper end of the Basin, about six miles south-west of Albion. His nephew was about fifty yards ahead of him when the team started. He lived only about thirty minutes, but never spoke. His skull was fractured and he was otherwise badly bruised. He was past sixty-three years old. He has two sons, one in Pocatello and the other in Bear Lake county. He had lived but a short time in the Basin, and in that short time had had made many fast friends.

In the Third district court February 1st Jas. McGregor and Clarence Cary, receivers of the Utah Central Railway company, filed a petition asking permission to issue receivers' certificates to the amount of \$100,000, the same to be used for the payment of pressing claims against the company, to enable them to successfully operate the road. The certificates are to be secured by a first lien on the property. The petition, which was granted, sets forth that it is necessary to pay \$28,409.47 at once to parties who have furnished equipment for the road and of the remainder \$55,000 to be used to secure a loan. The total indebtedness of the road is placed at \$188,804.36.

There was a sensational find in the lobby of the post office February 6th about eight o'clock. The discovery was made by Officer Busby of the police force.

He observed a small bundle lying on a desk and picking it up was surprised to find that within the bundle was the prematurely-born body of an infant. It was first wrapped up in a piece of white muslin about the size of a handkerchief. Next to this was a copy of the Salt Lake Herald of January 31 of the present year.

In the bundle there was also a piece of paper bearing the words: "Little Charlie Pavey." Also a piece of envelope with the trade mark of Mr. Jenkins, the local music dealer.

Oscar Lyons Cluff breathed his last at 10:20 on Sunday evening at the home of his sister, Mrs. Mary A. Bohard, Provo, where he has been since October last.

He was born in Provo City, U. T., July 6th, 1862, being 31 years, six months and twenty-seven days old. He was the son of David and Sarah A. Flemings Cluff. In March, 1879, he was taken with diphtheria and never fully recovered from its effects. In December, 1884, his health was still further shattered by an attack of hemorrhage of the stomach. A two years' trip to Arizona partially restored him, but last October he sustained an-

other attack of hemorrhage, which brought on dropsy and at last caused his death. He was married to Miss Nellie Houtz on Christmas night in 1888. A wife and two children are left to mourn his loss. He was a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Friday afternoon Thomas Cornell died at his home in this city, of paralysis and pneumonia. Brother Cornell had been a patient sufferer for the past three years from one of the ailments which contributed to his death, and about three weeks ago his sufferings became very acute. The deceased was 59 years of age, and a native of London, England.

Elder Cornell came to Utah in 1887. For eight years prior to that date he was president of the North London branch of the Church, and in that capacity will be well remembered by the missionaries who labored in that part of the country. He was faithful and energetic in all his duties, his life being that of a consistent Latter-day Saint. He was a quiet, unassuming man, firm in his religious convictions, and possessed of the faculty of making friends of those with whom he became associated. In this regard he did a good work in spreading the Gospel. A host of friends will sympathize with the family in their bereavement.

There was a most serious and lamentable accident at Tooele on Saturday last about noon. The victim was Grover, the nine-year-old son of Hon. Charles McBride, now a member of the lower branch of the Territorial Legislature. He had been out hunting with a small boy named Marshall.

His gun was a 22-caliber rifle in which bird shot was used, there being seventy of these tiny pellets in each cartridge. After having done some firing the gun was cleaned and Grover put the muzzle to his right eye and looked down the barrel for the purpose of seeing how well the work had been done.

Unfortunately his companion had inserted a cartridge after the cleaning without his knowledge and in some manner (perhaps how will never be known) it was exploded, the full charge of shot entering and completely destroying the eye and lodging at the side and back of the brain.

The injured eye was removed by Doctors Pfoutz and Richards and a good many of the shot and pieces of fractured bone taken out. All of the shot could not, however, be extracted at this juncture of the case.

Information has been received from Ephraim, Sanpete county, to the effect that an old man at that place named Bernard Hansen has just been found guilty of a piece of quiet stealing that has covered a period of several years and the gradual turning away of small sums of money until it ran up into the thousands.

Hansen is an old bachelor and a number of years ago was given employment by the managers of the co-op. store. For a long time he was regarded as a model of honesty and trustworthiness. His work was that of cleaning out the store to which he had free and unlimited access.

Some time ago the management became suspicious and marked some of

the scrip issued by the store. Later it was ascertained that the marked scrip had been converted into cash by Hansen. His room was searched and \$1,900 in gold found in an old trunk. He confessed that all but \$400 of this amount had been stolen by him. He now thinks that the money is "wind-fall" for the store and that he should be exonerated.

The following was filed with the Weber county court, and is self-explanatory:

Ogden, Utah, Jan. 30, 1894.—To the Hon. County court of Weber county: Gentlemen: Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that between March 2, 1891, and August 30, 1892, there was illegally appropriated from the county funds of Weber county to A. C. Bishop the sum of \$1,547.10, on account of "salary" as probate judge.

Such appropriations were held by the Supreme Court of Utah to be illegal in the case of Barton vs. Cutler, decided by said Supreme Court in June, 1890, and reported in Vol. VI, Utah reports, page 409. Therefore, all of said sum of \$1,547.10 was illegally appropriated, as it was all appropriated after the decision in the case of Barton vs. Cutler was rendered.

I therefore demand, as a taxpayer of Weber county, that you immediately order a writ instituted to recover said amount, together with interest thereon from the several dates of payment.

Respectfully,

DANIEL HAMER.

Following is a copy of a resolution adopted by the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce Feb. 6, copies of which have been forwarded to the Speaker of the House and President of the Council:

Whereas, there have been a number of financial bills introduced in the present Legislative Assembly which are calculated to prevent money from coming into this Territory for mortgage investment, some of said bills abolishing the distinction between deeds of trust and mortgages; and,

Whereas, Others of said measures provide for the double taxation of mortgaged property, and others still limit the power of the citizens to enter into contract one with another where money considerations are involved, therefore,

Be it resolved, That this Chamber of Commerce, representing the business interests of Salt Lake City, views with alarm the possibility of the enactment into laws of such pernicious and destructive measures and most solemnly protests against such action.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the members of this Chamber, that the passage of such injurious laws will drive out some investment companies now doing business in Utah, as well as prevent others from entering this field, thus lessening the competition for mortgage loans and thereby increasing the rate of interest and making it more difficult for the borrower to procure a loan.

Resolved, That as there are at present many millions of dollars of foreign capital invested in Utah loans, both on deeds of trust and mortgages, most of which will mature this year and next, and as the amount of said maturing loans is far beyond the capacity

of Utah capital and local financial institutions to absorb, we are appalled at the contemplation of the distress and ruin to be wrought by the proposed legislation, which may prevent the renewal of said loans or the procurement of other moneys to replace the same.

Resolved, That during the present unparalleled depression, panic and stringency in the money market, we deem it an act of unequaled folly to disturb by adverse and hostile legislation the well earned reputation of Utah for conservatism and the good faith of its people, in dealing with financial matters.

## TARIFF PASSES THE HOUSE.

Washington despatch, January 31.—The tariff debate, on the Wilson bill closed today with a burst of oratory. Crisp, Reed and Wilson came forward in the closing hours to argue for and against the inauguration of the new economical system. The galleries of the House were crowded long before the session opened, and the leaders on both sides were accorded an ovation as they entered the hall.

Reed arose from the Republican side amid wild cheering and handclapping in the galleries and the huzzas of his friends. When quiet was finally restored, with his back to his friends and his face to his foes, towering in defiance, he began his address.

Throughout Reed's speech he was frequently interrupted by applause, and even the Democrats at times joined in the laughter at his witticisms. At the close he was greeted with a spontaneous and long continued burst of applause, and he was warmly congratulated by his friends.

While the demonstration was still in progress Crisp relinquished the chair to Hatch, of Missouri, and took his seat on the floor of the House. When order was restored he was recognized to reply to Reed. Until he warmed up he spoke with hesitation, but as he became warmed his words came in a perfect torrent, sweeping resistlessly over all opposition and he was encouraged by the hearty applause of his Democratic associates.

Wilson, chairman of the ways and means committee, at once arose to close the debate. He was greeted with great cheers. He opened with sarcastic replies to Burrows (Mich.) and Dolliver (Iowa). Turning to the subject in hand, he eloquently portrayed the advance of freedom. "This bill," he said, "is one of those advances; no McKinley bill could stem the advance of human progress. Great causes could not be laughed or ridiculed away, and the gentleman from Maine could not draw from his armory of sarcasm and wit to stop the advance of this cause of the lightening of burdensome taxation."

As Wilson closed, Tucker and several others sprang forward and as wave after wave of applause echoed through the chamber they lifted him from his feet to their shoulders and bore him up the aisle. When let down, he received the enthusiastic congratulations of his conferees. It was a demonstration such as is seldom seen in Congress. Business was at a standstill twenty minutes on account of the disorder.

## INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND MINES.

Harold M. Plitt, local superintendent for Bradstreet's agency has completed the following statistical report of Utah failures:

January, 1894, 28 failures, liabilities \$271,985; assets \$215,071; December, 1893, 19 failures, liabilities \$204,660, assets \$118,448; January, 1893, 28 failures, liabilities \$222,548, assets \$149,426.

The closing of the house of Goldsmith and company in Utah, can hardly be classed as a local failure. The firm's headquarters are in Baltimore, Md. There are two branches in Utah, one in Washington and one in Butte. These dependent stores could not be held separately responsible for the collapse of the house.

Eight of the total of 28 failures occurred in Salt Lake City, and although this number is over 83% per cent of the whole, the liabilities make but little more than 4 per cent of the total liabilities. In the face of the many dire predictions so freely made of financial disaster that would come with the new year, the actual record is at once surprising and gratifying.

By the utmost conservatism in buying, and economy in business, the majority of local merchants have reduced liabilities to probably one-third of what they were a year ago and although there are very few that have any more than held even, still the knowledge of their safe position gives a feeling of confidence that would not be warranted by the volume of business available. Collections continue hard; in the country they are found almost impossible and the stocks of both retailers and jobbers have been greatly reduced to afford means for the heavy liquidations of the past year.

"How do our local merchants sustain home industries? Is it by keeping the home manufactured goods in the background?" asked a gentleman of a News representative.

Then the gentleman went on to relate three incidents which he stated occurred in a large business house in this city.

Number one was that a customer went into the grocery division and asked for cheese, an article was produced when the customer remarked, "That is not home-made, is it?" "Oh, no," was the response. "I don't want it; I want home-made cheese." "We haven't any," was the reply, and the customer made the purchase elsewhere.

Incident number two was at the counter where they sell shoes. A customer came in for a pair, and the eastern article was produced. "Haven't you got anything made at home?" said the customer. "Oh, yes," said the clerk; and a pair of first-class shoes made at Z. C. M. I. factory was brought forward and purchased.

No. 3 was at the dry goods counter; flannel being what the customer desired. Promptly the imported goods were dropped to the counter. "I wish something better than this. Haven't you home-made flannel?" In a half-apologetic manner, as though the home-made was looked on as inferior instead of superior to the other, an excellent

quality of Provo flannel was brought and a purchase made.

Whether these instances are a sample of the way local merchants bring home industries to the front, is what the inquirer wanted to know. It is a question that is of interest to the merchants as well as to customers.

There is a movement on foot to use the water power of the great Shoshone Falls, Snake river, Idaho, for manufacturing and other enterprises, among them a railroad. The *Boise Statesman* says that negotiations have been in progress for some time regarding this road and recently State Treasurer Hill received a letter from a New York capitalist, who became interested in the enterprise some time ago, stating he was satisfied money could be raised, not only to build and operate the road, but to put in an extensive electric plant to furnish power for mines and manufacturing which the same men would doubtless put in operation as soon as sufficient power was assured. The gentleman asked Mr. Hill to forward him plans showing the ground, and other information. Of course the syndicate it is proposed to form will want to control all the water power. Other parties claim to have rights in that direction but if they be relinquished there is little doubt the gigantic enterprise would be pushed to completion. The length of the proposed electric railroad will be forty miles.

Iron county *Record*: A great many people are looking to southern Utah as a locality that offers many advantages for homes, investments and the establishment of business enterprises. As our many natural resources are becoming better and more widely known, this interest is becoming quickened, and by spring we look for a great influx into this region. The inducements offered by Iron county in the way of large tracts of arable land, immense deposits of iron and coal, and other resources, together with the bright outlook for railroad facilities in the near future, will draw many of the home seekers and capitalists here, and by another year we predict that there will be a great change in the appearance and condition of Cedar City. By then, we believe, we will have a railroad up Coal Creek to our vast coal deposits, and another one across the valley to the mountains of hematite and magnetic iron ore which abound there; iron furnaces and foundries will be in full blast, manufacturing establishments will be under way, and this city will present a scene of commercial and manufacturing activity.

The fruit growers of Weber county met Saturday afternoon in Ogden for the purpose of organizing a fruit growers' union. G. S. Geddes was elected temporary chairman and I. T. Albert secretary. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested and addresses were made by G. S. Geddes, E. G. McGriff, H. T. Peterson, George Smuin, D. Peebles, J. N. Barker and others. A committee was appointed to draft constitution and by-laws, to report next Saturday, members being selected from

the following places: Ogden, North Ogden, Mound Fort, Farr West, Pleasant View, Riverdale, Plain City, Wilson, Burch Creek, West Weber, Kanawville, Hooper and Uintah.

Next Saturday afternoon there will be a general meeting of all the fruit growers to hear and discuss the committee's report.

The Davis county *Clipper* has an eye to business and puts in a bid for the Utah University. The location it suggests is between Bountiful and Centerville, twelve miles north of this city, where a square mile of land could be easily obtained, with ample water supply. The *Clipper* adds: The climate is excellent for all kinds of agricultural products and cannot be surpassed for an experiment station anywhere in Utah. This point is between the capital of the Territory and the next largest city; the two cities contain about one-third of the population of our Territory. The people living north, east and south could easily reach it, there being excellent railroad facilities. Students from Salt Lake could attend the school as cheaply as if it were located at Fort Douglas or any suburb of Salt Lake City.

Mr. William Pearson brings in a good sized sample of his Beaver coal. The quantity was sufficient to give the mineral a successful test. It was burned in a cook stove and made a rapid and vigorous blaze, developing an immense amount of heat. Of the entire peck which we burned there was not a teaspoonful of waste, ashes included. The coal seemed to be full of the elements of good fire and heat. Mr. Pearson says he has already been inquired of as to the value of his claim, and this, too, by railroad parties. A representative of the U. N. & C. called upon him respecting his mine, but Pearson stated that he had not sufficiently developed the prospect to know what its value is, and could therefore not talk intelligently on the matter. The coal beds lie within eight miles of Beaver city.

The American Fork *Item* says it feels to rejoice that it is visited every day by people calling for location notices to stake gold claims in the vicinity. It seems that quite high grade ore can be found in and around the city, but not hardly sufficient to justify mining without a mill in close proximity. But the yellow metal is here, and all it needs is experienced men with money and push to get right in and develop these prospects. It is claimed that one man in this city found gold in his back yard. A bright future has American Fork in store. Ere the opening of spring, we learn that those owning mines in American Fork canyon will resume work upon them, although those mines are principally silver and lead.

The city board of education has had presented for its consideration a proposition to put in a new material for ceilings, sidewalks and wainscoting in the school houses to be erected. The suggested substitute for plaster and wood is iron or steel plating, enameled and decorated. It is claimed that this system is more durable, substantial and ornamental than the old method, is not inflammable, and is as healthful as the lime plastered walls. It can be decorated



in imitation of wood, onyx, marble or other material. The board, however, will make no change in the usual style of constructing buildings until it shall be warranted by thorough investigation and ample experience.

**Coalville Chronicle:** F. H. Wright returned yesterday from a business trip to Evanston and Almy, Wyo. Mr. Wright informs us that the times in that section are in much more depressed condition, many having left Almy for Rock Springs and other more prosperous towns in eastern Wyoming; he also stated that many were stranded there and have no means with which to leave; that the No. 6 mine had resumed work on a small scale, but those who were given employment were the ones who were indebted to the company and were given an opportunity to get enough to help them to leave. The company has given all those who wish to leave a pass to the eastern part of the state.

**Rexburg, Idaho, Silver Hammer:** Wm. Hill, of the firm of Dwight & Hill, informs us that his firm contemplate establishing a packing house at Market Lake in the near future. They will have a slaughter house and buy and drive live stock there for killing and packing. They establish it at Market Lake so as to be at a shipping point and can thus put their manufactured sausage, head-cheese, etc., on the markets at Butte, Salt Lake or Ogden in a much shorter time than by having to haul it from here to the railroad.

Commencing tomorrow, Feb. 1, the new scale of wages on the Salt Lake City railway goes into effect. The men are brought down two cents per hour. The reduction is not so heavy as on the Rapid Transit line, where the men had to submit to a cut of two and a half cents per hour.

The wages previously paid was 20 cents per hour, and the men had to work twelve hours a day. Now the rate on the Salt Lake road is 18 cents per hour, and on the Rapid Transit line 17½ cents per hour.

**Richfield Advocate:** Mr. Peter Christensen, Elsinore's favorite postmaster, was in town Monday. He reports everything lively, and the sugar factory all the talk; the gentleman says he has \$25 to give the enterprise as a gift, but does not expect anything from the Legislature. He says there are many others in the same good humor, and will take stock in the same if it is a go. Their water works are a huge success. By the way this is a hint to Richfield, Glenwood and several other places which need waterworks.

Charles Caldwell, of this city, is part owner in the Bonanza mine, located six miles from Weatherby, Oregon. Today he received the following from the foreman at the mine: "I have one man driving a crosscut for the ledge from the main tunnel, and two men sinking on the pay chute in the first crosscut. The quartz continues good. I will double the force in a few days and push the work. The snow is about eighteen inches deep from the mine up to the timber."

The Provo mills management received word from California of the payment of the first installment on the contract for furnishing the cloth

for the Golden state's militia uniforms. The mills are still working on the contract, which probably will not be completed for another six weeks.

The new 80-horse power boiler just put in at the woolen mills has been started up, and is working satisfactorily.

John Farr and others have taken up and located a dam site south of St. George on the Virgin, above the Beaver dam wash, at what is known as the narrows of the Virgin. The object of this is to bring under cultivation about 3,000 acres of very excellent land. Timber is abundant in the adjacent hills. The land is described as being most beautifully located and will make a lovely townsite.

**Ephraim Enterprise:** If present indications are any criterion, this year will prove one of the most prosperous this city and county have experienced for years. The immense amount of snow that is piled up in the mountains assures a good crop next season and besides that there are a number of good prospects in the neighborhood of this city that will be developed as soon as the snow goes off.

The people of Sevier county appear determined to have a sugar factory. On Saturday afternoon a mass meeting is to be held in Richfield to consider the subject of embarking in the great industry. Several of the Sevier valley towns have offered inducements for the plant, mostly in the way of water power, land and labor. An effort is to be made to have other counties co-operate with Sevier.

Hon. Orson Smith, of Logan, says the Cache Valley people are hopeful over the prospects for the coming season. There has been plenty of snow in the mountains to insure a bountiful supply of water, the winter has not been severe in the valley, the fall grain is growing nicely, and everything is indicative of a prosperous condition for the agricultural interests, and consequently for others as well.

Prof. Cederstrom is in town and has brought some excellent samples of onyx which he has taken from a lower depth in the quarry than has been worked heretofore. The specimens show remarkably fine stone, being superior to that on which the owner took the World's Fair prize.

**Ogden Standard:** Everything seems to indicate better times ahead for Ogden. Collections are already getting easier, and the building outlook for the coming season is promising. Travel on the railroads is increasing, and as a consequence business with the hotels is getting better.

A four-foot body of as pretty galena ore as was ever encountered in West Mountain mining district, is a recent strike at the Tiwauakee mine. The more work done, the more and richer quality of ore is found on this property.

One of the greatest unsolved problems which is before the Beaver community is to provide employment at home for the host of young people in our city.

A great number of young men have gone from Minersville to work on the mines near Goode's Springs. Some eighteen are already there working in one mine.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31.

The House committee on public health to whom have been referred three or four bills relating to the practice of medicine, and also the report of the Territorial examining board which recommends numerous and important amendments to the present law "regulating the practice of medicine," has held several informal sessions, but last evening gave the first hearing to physicians. The medical gentlemen who appeared before the committee were of the eclectic school, viz., Drs. Hasbrouck, Dogge, Murphy and De Mouco. These gentlemen were much opposed to many features of the present law, and were inclined to favor the bill introduced in the House by Stanford (H. B. 61). This measure proposes to create a board of examiners to consist of seven members, of whom three shall be regular physicians, two homeopathic and two eclectic. This bill requires a diploma to be presented before license is granted to practice medicine, surgery or obstetrics; but persons who have been practicing in this Territory for ten years are entitled to a license with or without a diploma. All persons who have practiced less than five years must submit to an examination, the general character of which is specified, but the examination papers will bear a confidential number instead of the name of the applicant, so that the board shall not know who the applicant is. This bill is rather liberal in its provisions relating to midwives, cases of emergency, etc., but makes it an offense to vend nostrums under certain conditions. This bill is a sort of compromise between the stringency asked by the "regulars" and the laxity that would leave opportunity for imposture.

On Thursday or Friday of this week, the House committee on public health will give a hearing to such regular physicians as may wish to appear. From expressions that have been uttered by members of the committee there is a possibility that it will content itself with merely recommending the repeal of the present law, thus leaving the subject of practicing medicine without being regulated by any statute. One member of the committee has taken this position, and Clark, who introduced one of the bills upon the subject, says he will heartily support such a proposition.

Warner's new revenue bill is an effort in the direction of economy. The author today informed a News representative that he had estimated that its passage would effect a saving of \$50,000 per year to the Territory. A brief conversation with the gentleman discloses the fact that he has given careful and intelligent consideration to the questions connected with Territorial finance. The bill is a long one, and purports to be a complete revenue code, taking the place of all laws now in force upon the subject, which are scattered through the laws passed in 1888, '90 and '92. In the main it follows those laws and leaves the rates of taxation unaltered.

One prominent change proposed by the bill is to confine the compensation of the county clerk to his fixed salary. He will receive no fees at all for tax sales nor any other acts or services.

The costs of a tax sale are limited to \$1, one-half of which goes to the general county fund and the other half to the county school fund. The collector of taxes is abolished and his duties are made to devolve upon the county treasurer. The territorial board of equalization is made to consist of the Governor, secretary, auditor and treasurer, whose compensation is fixed at \$100 per annum each. This board may appoint a secretary at \$4 per day for actual time. Mileage is fixed at 10 cents one way. The board shall equalize taxes between counties and shall assess the main lines of railroads. But county assessors shall assess depots, territorial properties, branch lines, etc.; also railroad lands in the several counties.

There are numerous minor changes of the present laws relating to revenue proposed in the bill, which appears to have been carefully and conscientiously drawn.

The time lost by the Council while the lead memorial was pending has, it is claimed, been fully made up, and members of that body represent themselves to be engaged industriously in the dignified and conscientious consideration of the business before them.

Up to the commencement of the session today, there had been introduced into the Council 58 bills. The House led the Council with 79 bills. These figures do not include resolutions, memorials, etc. When the large number of claims and petitions, etc., that is now in the hands of committees, is added to the above figures, it will be seen that the committees have a great amount of work in hand, considering the stage of the session.

#### THURSDAY.

After the close of the News' report yesterday, H. B. 59, amending the present law relating to the platting and laying out of towns, came up on third reading. Its object is to allow plats made in boom times, out in the farming districts, to be relegated to agricultural uses, if the owners so desire.

Consideration of this bill was interrupted by the arrival of the hour fixed for consideration of the mortgage tax bill. Sears asked that the latter bill be made special order for next Wednesday. He had written to San Francisco for data and desired time to prepare to discuss the bill.

Varian, author of the bill, opposed delay. He said this was not a bill to tax mortgages, but to tax debts secured by mortgages. The bill was a proposition to enact what had been, up to two years ago, the law of the Territory for twenty years. Sears said the bill was regarded by business men and financiers as a dangerous measure, and urged delay.

Allen said this bill involved the question. Shall a certain kind of property in this Territory bear its share of the burdens of government? He thought the House was as well prepared to discuss this question now as it would be in a week hence. The House voted against delay.

The bill is as follows:

Section 1. All notes, bonds and other indebtedness, secured by trust deed or mortgage hereafter given, shall be assessed and taxed as other personal property, at its cash value to the owner thereof; and any agreement or promises at any time made by the debtor to di-

rectly or indirectly pay or discharge the taxes on any loan procured by or extended to such debtor, shall be null and void, and shall not be enforced in any court in this Territory; provided, the provisions of this act shall not apply to non-resident creditors or mortgagees.

Sec. 2. During January of each year county recorders of the several counties shall furnish the respective assessors with a certified abstract of all mortgages and trust deeds remaining unsatisfied of record, for which the recorder shall receive ten cents for each mortgage or trust deed abstracted, half of the amount to be paid by the county and half out of the Territorial treasury. The auditor of public accounts shall draw his warrant in favor of the recorder for the Territory's proportion of the amount upon proof by affidavit of the service and amount. All indebtedness secured by the mortgages and trust deeds so returned shall be assessed as in the first section of this act provided.

Sec. 3. An act entitled "An act to amend section 2009 of the Compiled Laws of 1888, relating to the exemption from taxation of mortgages and trust deeds, and repealing chapter 49 of the Session laws 1890," approved March 10, 1892, is hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon approval.

Varian opened the debate by saying he could not complete his argument in ten minutes, and he desired unanimous consent to take more time. He said this bill had been erroneously contounded in the public mind with another which proposed to tax foreign capital, whereas the present one aimed at nothing of the kind. This bill regarded solvent debts and credits, owned by residents of the Territory, as property which ought to be taxed. The proper standpoint from which to view the question was that of the state, not of the borrower nor of the lender. The state must have revenue or it cannot exist, and revenue laws are necessarily harsh and arbitrary. They ought, however, to lay their burdens on all property with as great a degree of equity as possible. Not more than 40 per cent of the property of this country is in tangible form, 60 per cent of it being in the form of notes, bonds, etc. It was held by some that when a debt was created no new property was brought into existence, but the speaker denied the proposition. Credit was the reputation of being able to pay, and was valuable to a man. Up to two years ago the Legislature of this Territory had held that credit was taxable property. Under the present law a man who holds a \$10,000 note which is unsecured, must pay a tax on it, but the man who owns a \$10,000 note secured by a mortgage on real estate, pays no tax on it. The speaker dwelt on the injustice of this discrimination. He declared that taxing a solvent debt secured by a mortgage was not double taxation. The question had been considered by nearly every constitutional convention ever held in this country, and by the courts of most of the states, and there was only one dissent from the rule that credits, secured or unsecured, were taxable. The supreme court of California had decided that taxing mortgages was double taxation, but the people reversed that decision when the constitution of 1879 was adopted, for they incorporated in it a clause to the contrary. The common law for ages had spoken of both corporeal and incorporeal property. The

speaker read from decisions of courts in Alabama and Louisiana supporting his position. He said the Legislature must do one of the two things if it would be fair with the people: It must tax all credits or it must tax none, regardless of their being secured by mortgage. The threat was made if the bill passed, money lenders would not lend. He denied that there was anything in this threat. If security were offered, money could be borrowed, and questions of taxation and interest were self-adjusting. This Territory was about to assume the untold burdens of statehood, and its legislature would have to determine where to place the burdens of taxation. This Assembly would have to confront the question at its present session, not of borrowing, but of how much to borrow. The speaker deprecated having such legislation as this bill disposed of by stock brokers and commission agents, and closed by asserting that the bill was not one to tax mortgages, but to restore to the taxing powers of the sovereignty a class of property which had been unjustly excluded therefrom.

Hubbard proposed to treat the subject from a practical standpoint. If the bill would add to the burdens of the poor, he would oppose it. He read from the report of the board of equalization rendered in 1892, showing that this was the effect of the old law which this bill re-enacts. He also read a statement made by W. J. Lynch, assessor for Salt Lake county, showing the difficulty and expense of enforcing the old law, and that the cost exceeded the results. The provision of the bill that the borrower should not pay the tax would, the speaker thought, cause an increase in the rate of interest. Home capital would evade the law by being loaned in this Territory in the name of some agent residing in another state, and additional difficulties and burdens would be placed upon the home borrower by the passage of this bill.

At the close of Hubbard's remarks Sears said he would like to be heard on the bill, and the House adjourned with the understanding that the debate would be continued today.

#### FRIDAY.

One of the first bills introduced in the House was that of Johnson, for an estray law. The live stock committee of the House appears to have given it much consideration, and it is understood that a number of persons interested in the subject were listened to by the committee. According to the statement of Hatch, chairman of that committee, the latter fully realized the difficulties which the subject involved, and came to the conclusion that the bill was better than the present law, and a fair compromise between farmer and stockgrower. It was debated with some earnestness, but finally passed with only two negative votes. It remains to be seen what the Council will do with it. That body is considering a bill upon the same subject introduced by Hart.

The conference committee on printing proved a failure so far as breaking the deadlock that has existed upon that subject for about three weeks. The House decided to insist upon its former action, and the Council did likewise, notwithstanding that a majority report of the conference com-

mittee recommended that the latter body recede. The conference committee's report, however, is ambiguous. It does not clearly appear from its terms whether it related solely to the matter of choosing a public printer, or whether it is also intended to cover the awarding of the printing. The joint session to be held this afternoon will doubtless settle the whole printing question.

Something akin to a sensation was created by the reading of the bill, introduced yesterday in the House by Stoker, "to promote the science of medicine and surgery." It is intended to supply medical students and practitioners with subjects for dissection, but its advocates claim that is so guarded as to prevent the use of the remains of any person for such a purpose, if the deceased leave any friends who object. The bodies of persons who die in public, penal or charitable institutions are the ones which the bill contemplates shall be used for the "advancement of medical science." Monson expressed a sentiment of repugnance towards certain propositions contained in the bill, which a number of other members of the House shared, when he moved the rejection of the measure; but a majority of the House seemed to think the subject worthy of investigation at least, and voted down the motion to reject.

The memorial asking Congress to open to settlement the Uintah Indian reservation, passed unanimously after very brief consideration. Should Congress grant the prayer, the choicest lands in all the Wasatch mountain region, will be open to settlement by the whites. The memorial asking for the survey of coal lands, which also passed the House yesterday, will, if granted, have the effect to stimulate the opening of new coal measures.

#### SATURDAY.

Today is the first Saturday in which the Assembly has met, the three previous Saturdays of the session having been devoted to visiting public institutions. Hon. A. B. Emery, Speaker of the House, in response to inquiries, said to a News representative this morning: "The House is keeping up with its committees, and cleans the table every day. As long as it can do this by holding afternoon sessions only, it will not meet in the forenoon. That portion of the day will be allowed for committee meetings." All indications are to the effect that there will be a heavy rush of work near the close of the session. The Council began forenoon sessions today.

The claim of L. G. Hardy, collector for Salt Lake county, for \$1,462, presented in the House today, grows out of the order of the Territorial Board of Equalization adding 10 per cent to the assessment of this county, for 1892, after the first assessment had been made. Many taxpayers will remember the annoyance they were subjected to by having to pay taxes twice for that year. But the trouble grew out of a defect in the revenue law for which the collector was in no wise responsible, and he is entitled to compensation for the work he did.

The financial statement of Washington county makes probably the best showing of any of the county reports, all things considered. Ivins, who hails from that county, says that some

years ago the county had so much scrip outstanding that it was greatly depreciated, and the officials at length determined to inaugurate a new policy, which was to redeem all warrants in circulation and then pay cash. For several years the pay cash policy has been pursued, and the result is that today the county is entirely out of debt, has a fine new court house all paid for, and a balance of \$6,512.75 in the treasury. It is a small county and labors under many disadvantages, and such a showing is highly creditable to the officials who control its affairs.

For some time before the opening of the session of the House today, Powers was engaged in the preparation of his bill to place the fire and police departments of cities of the first and second classes under non-partisan control. The bill makes the fire department consist of a board of four persons, two of whom of opposite politics, shall be appointed by the city council, the other two, also of opposite politics, to be appointed by the Governor; together with the chief and assistant engineers, and such other fire officers as the City Council may name. This board of four persons, appointed as stated, associated with the chief and captain of police, and such other police officers as the City Council may designate, comprises the police department. The board must establish rules for the government of the two departments, and has general charge of both. Competitive examinations for positions in each department are provided for, and it is made the duty of the board to formulate a code of rules for the government of each. The bill is quite lengthy and deals with an important subject.

#### JOINT SESSION.

At 8:05 President Breeden called the joint session to order. The rolls of the two houses were called by the respective clerks. The chaplain of the Council offered prayer.

President Breeden announced the object of the joint session to be the consideration of the choosing of a public printer.

J. E. Booth said the minutes of the Council indicated that the object of the joint session would be to choose a public printer, and also award the public printing. President Breeden agreed with Booth, and Taylor moved that the joint session proceed to the election of a public printer.

Taylor nominated "the only person who had offered his services to the committee," J. B. Bloor. Hague nominated Edward H. Callister. Williams seconded the latter nomination in a speech in which he vouched for the qualifications of the candidate. There was but one objection to him, he was a Republican. He was willing to let the Assembly fix his compensation.

H. E. Booth seconded the nomination of J. B. Bloor in an address in which he described the candidate's qualifications, and dwelt on the fact that he was willing to serve without pay. Parsons said the Star Printing company had in a bid for the printing, and Mr. Callister was connected with that company, and therefore ought not to be elected. Varian said he knew but little about this matter, and presumed members generally did not understand it very well. He favored

supporting the action of the committee, and should vote for its candidate. Tolton moved that the nominations close. Carried.

The candidates were voted for by name with the following result: Bloor, 81; Callister, 5. The former was declared elected.

Taylor moved that the joint session now proceed to award the printing. Carried. He then said that six bids had been received, and named the bidders.

Williams called for the reading of the reports from the printing committees. Powers asked to have read in connection with the reports certain figures relating to printing. The clerk then read the majority and minority reports of the joint standing committee on printing, and of the conference committee on printing, and the two bids which were in dispute.

Varian moved the adoption of the majority report of the conference committee. Williams moved to amend by substituting "minority" for "majority."

J. E. Booth said there was no question about the good faith of every member of the joint printing committee. He reviewed the facts and figures connected with the bids, showing that Mr. Evans's bid was decidedly the lowest.

Sears moved the previous question; carried, and Williams's amendment in favor of the minority reports of the printing committees was put. The amendment was lost by a vote of 19 to 17. The majority report was then adopted by a vote of 19 to 17.

The joint session minutes were read and adjournment was taken.

The vote of the joint session yesterday, on public printer was:

For Bloor—Breeden, H. E. Booth, J. E. Booth, Eldredge, Lund, Seaman, Taylor, Allen, Clark, Dougall, Hatou, Hubbard, Ivins, Johnson, Mason, McBride, McKay, Monson, Moore, Nebeker, Parsons, Pigman, Powers, Sears, Stanford, Stoker, Tolton, Varian, Warner, Wipes, Emery—81.

For Callister—Councillors Adams, Hague, Hart, Seeley, Williams—5.

The vote on awarding the contract for printing was:

For Salt Lake Lithographic company—H. E. Booth, Taylor, Allen, Dougall, Hatch, Ivins, Johnson, Mason, McKay, Nebeker, Parsons, Pigman, Powers, Sears, Stanford, Varian, Warner, Wines, Emery—19.

For J. A. Evans—Adams, Breeden, J. E. Booth, Eldredge, Hague, Hart, Lund, Seaman, Seeley, Williams, Clark, Hubbard, McBride, Monson, Moore, Stoker, Tolton—17.

#### MONDAY.

Among members of the Assembly and the general public there is more interest in the financial legislation now pending in the Assembly than in any other measures yet introduced. This interest is not confined to Utah, for agents of money lending institutions in the east are receiving letters from their principals expressive of solicitude as to what the Legislature is going to do about taxing mortgages and trust deeds. Talk upon this subject is rife upon the streets, and certain members of the Assembly have undoubtedly succeeded in attracting to themselves, or rather to their bills, as much public

attention as they ought to desire for one term in the Legislature. This week is expected to determine what stand the House will take on certain financial questions. On Wednesday Varian's bill to tax debts secured by mortgages and trust deeds will come up as special order. It is expected that Sears will make a strong and able speech against it, and that it will come to a final vote that day. On Thursday next Johnson's bill to tax mortgages and trust deeds, as a part of the realty, comes up as special order. The prevailing sentiment, as nearly as it can be determined from expressions heard in the halls of legislation, is that this bill will be lost without much of a contest.

The House committee on public health is holding back any report on the bill "to promote the science of medicine and surgery" by furnishing practitioners and students with subjects for dissection, until the current of public opinion relative to the proposition is sufficiently indicated. Such legislation, either actual or proposed, is new to this Territory, and the bill referred to excited sentiments of repugnance when it was first offered. It is asserted, however, that a more deliberate second thought is finding matter in the bill which is deemed at least worthy of candid consideration. Heretofore the committee on public health has been required to bear no very heavy portion of the burden and responsibility of legislation, as a rule, but at the present session the medical law agitation, the veterinary bill and the bill to provide material for the dissecting table, cause the members of that subdivision of the House to feel the weight of their calling.

Shortly before the House met this afternoon a member who was conversing about the union of the University and Agricultural College expressed himself, in very emphatic language, to the effect that Utah was carrying the matter of free education entirely too far. He thought our educational system was outgrowing the Territory as a whole, and that it was time to inaugurate a more conservative policy in this regard. He favored a tuition fee to be charged University and Agricultural College students.

#### TUESDAY.

The unfolding of a certain plot, which is being matured by a number of prominent citizens of the town from whence good flannel comes, would have been more startling if more sudden, but premonitory intimations of what the town was going to attempt have partially forestalled the sensation that might, and doubtless would, have been created by the sudden springing, on an unsuspecting public and guileless Legislature, of the scheme. Yet there will be general surprise when it is learned that a cold, deliberate and confident purpose exists in Provo to make that place the capital of Utah. The most surprising feature of the matter is the confidence, not to say assurance, of the promoters of the proposition. A bill is being drawn and will shortly be introduced into the Council, designating Provo as the site of the Capitol building, so it is said. The claim is further made that the Southern Utah members will vote solidly for the measure, and that, if a very

small amount of support can be secured from the north, it will go through.

The owners of real estate on Capitol hill in this city should see that the northern members are "seen" at once. Logan wants the University and Provo wants the Capitol, and one vote is worth another. But if the University is to go to Logan and the Capitol to Provo, what is to become of Ensign Peak? Kanab will put in a claim for that next, and the metropolis will be dismantled. Where is the chairman of the Capitol grounds commission?

The Provo promoters of this proposition say that 'tis well to remove the Legislature while it is in session, from too close contact with the moneyed influences of the metropolis! How will this argument strike the law-makers? The introduction of the bill is awaited "with interest" but a joke is made insipid by being too long anticipated.

In 1884 a bill was introduced into the Assembly forbidding the sale of toy pistols. It was referred to the committee on militia, was duly considered and reported favorably by that committee, and became a law. So far as memory now recalls, that is the only law in the enactment of which the committee on militia has ever taken an active part since his historic order in relation to militia was promulgated by Governor Shaeffer nearly a quarter of a century ago. And yet there has always been a standing committee on militia, in each house, though it has often been referred to as a standing joke. At this session of the Assembly, however, the House militia committee proposes to take a hand in legislation. Two bills creating a militia are in the hands of that committee, one of which was introduced by H. E. Booth, in the Council, and the other by Allen in the House. Both are long documents. On Friday evening last a joint meeting of the militia committee of the House and Council was held, at which an earnest discussion as to the merits, and comparative merits, of the bill took place. The meeting adjourned to give Allen an opportunity to advocate his bill at a subsequent one. Pigman, chairman of the House militia committee, says he thinks the committee will prepare a bill to create a militia and urge its passage.

This forenoon the House committee on ways and means had a long session for the purpose of considering Warner's revenue bill. It is a very long one and the committee did not finish the reading. Numerous amendments were made to the sections that were considered. While it is premature to say what the report of the committee will be, it is believed the bill will be favorably recommended, but with numerous amendments.

#### OUR STOCKHOLM LETTER.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 18.—(Special.)—All the Danish papers deny the truth of the statement, made by the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* that some Norwegian politicians were in favor of electing the Danish Prince Valdemar King of Norway, in case the Union between Sweden and Norway should be dissolved.

The Swedish and Norwegian publications deny the rumor most emphatically. Many of them make comments to the

effect, that the Berlin journalist must have a very vivid imagination, and one paper comes right out and styles the correspondent "boss liar of all newspaper writers."

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The extraordinary Diet, convened in 1892, decided that there should be important changes in the somewhat antiquated army of Sweden, with a view to greatly increase its defensive power. The new organization will, however, take a few years to complete.

In times of peace the Swedish army is about 50,000 men, about a fourth being enlisted, but the larger part consisting of so called "Indelta" troops, which are annually called to attend exercises, but, during the greater part of the year, farm the small crofts set apart for their use by the landowners. This military tenure system, which makes a good and useful citizen of the soldier in times of peace, and a good warrior in war time (the famous soldiers of Charles XII were chiefly men of this stamp) is, however, rather expensive, and under the new organization just mentioned, will be chiefly confined to infantry, while the artillery and the greater part of the cavalry will consist of men that have enlisted. Including the enlisted soldiers that have already served their time but have not attained the age of 32 years, it is calculated that in time of war the Swedish standing army would consist of 65,000 men. Besides this, conscription claims every male capable of military service between 21 and 32 years of age (about 325,000 men); the necessary training being imparted, in altogether 90 days, for the cavalry in the first year, and for the other conscripts during the first two years. The "landstorm", about 160,000 men, composed of militiamen between 32 and 40 years of age, is intended only for local defense. The chief fortifications of Sweden are Karlskrona, on the south coast; two fortresses outside Stockholm, viz Vaxholm and Oscar Fredriksborg; and, in the interior, Karlsborg, near Lake Vetterh. A new fort will probably soon be built in the northern part of the country.

The navy consists of 5 first class iron-clads, 6 large and 10 smaller iron-clad monitors, 25 torpedo boats, 10 gunboats of the first class and 6 of the second, and about 25 other vessels, with altogether 200 guns, the crews numbering in all about 5,000 men, not including conscripts to the number of 10,000.

The entire cost of the defence of Sweden by land and sea runs to more than 12 million dollars a year.

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Sweden possesses vast quantities of ore, and mining has, for several centuries, been one of the chief occupations of her people. In days of yore the copper and silver mines were the most productive, but nowadays iron is the main stay of the Swedish mining interest. Swedish iron, as is well known, is deemed the best in the world. In consequence of its extraordinary quality, it fetches the highest prices in the markets of the world, but the comparatively large cost of production, owing to long freightage and want of coal, has thrown many obstacles in the path of the Swedish iron-works, during the present untiring competition, and the progress made by the Swedish iron trade—as regards quantity—has been greatly impeded by this fact. During the past sixty years the production of pig-iron

in Sweden has risen from 100,000 tons to 600,000, but the share Sweden takes in the production of pig-iron for the whole world has decreased to a considerable degree; from more than 7 per cent in 1830 to but 2 per cent at the present time. The figures as to the production of steel (210,000 tons) are far more favorable, great progress having been made of late years, and it must be remembered that Sweden has taken an important part in the improvement of the celebrated invention of Bessemer. Of late years no slight export of iron-ore has taken place, the ore coming both from Central Sweden, and from the famous Gellivara, in Lapland, a true mountain of iron, which is considered capable of supplying the present demands of the whole world, as regards iron-ore for centuries. As it is but a few years since a railroad has been built between Gellivara and the coast, it is as yet too early to express any opinion concerning the development which may attend this Lapland iron trade. Besides iron Sweden produces copper and silver and in the southernmost province, Malmöhus, about 210,000 tons of coal; while the raising of zinc ore is of no slight importance. As regards useful materials there is a good supply of many kinds, but Sweden totally lacks the indispensable article salt.

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In Sweden, as elsewhere, outward circumstances often put a check on the artistical activity of woman. Her physical strength is inferior to man's, she is subject to domestic restraints, and it is often with difficulty that she can make her talent appreciated. Though she enjoys at present advantages, that were out of her reach in former times, she is always in danger of stopping at dilettantism.

Among lady artists are, however, many richly gifted, who have been able to compete with men, but who during a preceding age would have lacked opportunity to develop their talent.

The most remarkable among them, even on account of the branch she has chosen, is Mrs. Lea Lundgren, better known under her married name, Lea Ahlborn. Her father was engraver of medals at the Royal Mint of Sweden. After having studied abroad and worked at home under the guidance of her father and her brother, who practised the same art, she succeeded her father at his death in 1853. She was the first lady who obtained a government office, which moreover was one of great responsibility.

She has not only engraved all the coins of the Swedish state, but even a number of those issued in Norway and in the United States. Besides this, she has executed most of the medals, stamped in Sweden in later times, and even many foreign countries. Among those may be mentioned the jubilee medal which was issued by the city of New York in 1876, in commemoration of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America. The number of medals engraved by Mrs. Lea Ahlborn amounts to nearly 400; the largest being the one stamped in commemoration of the 400th centenary of the University of Upsala, holding three inches and a half in diameter.

Mrs. Lea Ahlborn received, in 1863, from the king, the medal "Litteris et Artibus," and she has also been highly honored abroad. She was elected mem-

ber of the Academy of Fine Arts in 1881, and in 1883 she obtained the great gold medal: "Illis quorum meruerit labores" for 30 years of meritorious public service.

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Amongst the European countries Sweden takes the precedence in the development of the telephone system. This development depends partly upon the fact that among women plenty of hands can be had at a cheap price. But the telephone service has proved a very unwholesome occupation, so much so even, as to incapacitate women for a service of any long duration, ten years being considered to be the longest period a woman can stand the strain in any of the larger telephone stations.

The telephone-nets are owned partly by the state and partly by private individuals. All the telephone stations are superintended and worked by women.

For the admittance to the telephone service: it is requisite to have testimonials as to "good conduct, fair schooling and a strong constitution."

The lowest wages paid are 360 crowns, the highest 1,800 crowns a year, being the salary of the lady superintendents. The average is 7 hours attendance daily. In some cases vacation is allowed for a fortnight, otherwise no vacation at all.

#### IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Prof. J. W. Sanborn, director of the Utah Experiment Station at Logan, Utah, under date of February 5th, makes the following important announcement.

*Editor Deseret News:*

Dear Sir—Under the new system of seed distribution recommended by Secretary Morton, the United States Experiment Station will place at the disposal of the Utah Experiment Station seeds to be distributed to those farmers who are desirous of trying the varieties named below, and who will pledge themselves to make a careful trial and to report in full to this station the results of their tests.

I would be pleased to have you announce that any of the varieties of seeds mentioned will be forwarded direct from the national experiment station to farmers in amounts designated by those desiring them, provided it does not exceed the amount necessary to make a full and fair trial.

The kinds of seeds are as follows:

Red Kaffir corn, yellow millo maize, white millo maize, crimson clover, unknown cowpeas, English dwarf Essex rape, Jerusalem corn, viola villosa, spurry, lespedeza striata, serradella, bromus inermis, lathyrus sylvestris, Spanish peanuts, altalfa, melilotus alba, Hester tobacco, Connecticut seed leaf tobacco, Havana seed leaf tobacco, Comstock Spanish tobacco, Drego blood turnip beet, Burbee dwarf Lima bean, Kentucky wonder bean, Sterling peas, melting sugar peas (eatable pods), New York improved egg-plant (thornless), stump-rooted parsnip, snowball cauliflower, New Rose celery, zigzag evergreen sweet corn, Kansas stock melon, Kentucky wonder watermelon, Grand Rapids lettuce, Denver market lettuce, Prize-taker onion, Bermuda red onion, Barteldes glass radish, Prickly winter spinach, Poderosa tomato, Snowball turnip, Golden Ball turnip.

Farmers familiar with the seeds above mentioned will observe that several kinds are adapted to arid regions and dry soil. Others belong to the clover family and have a tendency to improve the soil when the roots are turned under. Others, like rape, are adapted to feeding off the soil by sheep in the fall of the year.

Those desiring these seeds will please write to this office, stating the kinds and amounts of each that they desire.

Very respectfully

J. W. SANBORN,

Director Utah Experiment Station,  
Logan, Utah.

#### UP IN IDAHO.

GROVER, Idaho.

February 4th, 1894.

On February 1st, Bishop C. E. Liljenquist, of Riverside ward, and Bishop A. O. Ingelstrom, of Basalt ward, in company with Elders G. B. Wintle, Isaac Allred and Edward Crofts, came down to our little settlement to organize a branch of the Church. The brethren held three meetings. Elder W. D. Grover was set apart as Presiding Elder, and Elder Justen T. Grover as superintendent of the Sabbath school, with Elder L. W. Wheeler first assistant, Heber White Jr. secretary and Levi Wheeler treasurer. Elder Heber White Sr. is Presiding Teacher, with L. W. Wheeler, Joseph T. Grover and Heber White Jr. as acting Teachers.

The Relief Society was also organized, with Sister Sarah R. Grover as president, Sister Ellen Wheeler, first counselor, Sister Mary Wheeler, second counselor, Elizabeth R. Wheeler, secretary, and Carolina R. Grover, treasurer.

Our Sunday school has got 52 pupils enrolled.

We have got land here for several hundred families, the finest land in the Snake River valley.

If any one wants information in regard to this land, it can be obtained by writing to Bishop C. E. Liljenquist, Blackfoot P. O., Idaho.

GEORGE B. WINTLE.

#### THE EUROPEAN MISSION.

[*Millennial Star*, Jan. 23.]

Arrival.—Elder Asmus Jorgensen, of Glendale, Utah, arrived per Cunard steamer Umbria, Sunday, January 7, 1894. He was appointed to labor in the Scandinavian mission.

Releases and Appointment.—Elder F. H. Baugh is released from his labors as Traveling Elder in the Scottish conference, and is appointed to labor in the Birmingham conference.

Elder C. E. Carroll has been honorably released owing to ill health, and returned home December 16, 1893.

A justice of the peace war is imminent in Denver. Justice Harper of South Denver insists that the annexation of that town will give him equal jurisdiction with the four city justices over the whole city, and announces that he will move his office down town and go after a share of the business. The four city justices, it is said, will take prompt steps to throw the matter into court.



## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Judge Cox, of the District supreme court, this morning declined to grant the application of the Knights of Labor to compel Secretary Carlisle to show cause why he should not be enjoined from issuing fifty millions bonds as proposed.

Senator Faulkner, chairman of the committee on territories subcommittee on Utah, says that Utah's bill will pass the Senate and have a majority of Democratic votes.

Senator White, of California, confirms Faulkner's statement. If any policy of restriction is to be applied to any of the territories it will be found impossible to apply it to Utah; neither does it seem likely that there can be more than a few weeks' delay.

MANSFIELD, Pa., Jan. 30.—Everything in the mining district remained perfectly quiet during the night. There is no doubt, however, that grounds still exist for uneasiness, judging by the sullenness of the men, and it will be necessary to maintain the present

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A dispatch from Oldham says the Rye Mill company's cotton mills of eight thousand spindles have been destroyed by fire. The loss is half a million dollars.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The twenty-fifth annual reunion of the Dolgeville employes, to hear the result of the year's work and receive their share of the profits of the co-operative plan, was held tonight.

It has been Mr. Dolge's custom to invite his employes to a banquet after the annual inventory in January. The costs of these banquets has usually been \$500. This time, owing to the closing of the mills and hard times that prevail in Dolgeville, Mr. Dolge decided, instead of giving a banquet, to present his check for \$500 for the relief of any extreme distress that may exist among the families of his workmen. He invited the employes to meet him in the new shoe factory, where he addressed them charging the responsibility for the present financial stringency to the policy of the present administration and the Wilson bill.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 29.—[Copyrighted by the Associated Press.]—This has been one of the most exciting days Rio has experienced since the commencement of hostilities. The United States naval fleet stationed in the harbor has furnished the excitement. The cause of all the trouble was the treatment which three American barks were subjected to last Saturday by an indiscriminate fusillade from the insurgent warships. The American vessels were the bark Amy, Captain Blackford, Bath, Me., W. S. Wilson; the bark Good News, Captain Myrick, Baltimore, and the bark Julia Rollins, Captain Kiehne, Baltimore.

Saturday, while lying at anchor, all three vessels were endangered by chance shots fired by the insurgents. The three captains appealed for protection to the United States warships and requested that the barks be given an escort to the wharves.

Accordingly the admiral sent an officer to the Aquidaban to ask Gama to have an end put to the reckless gunning. DaGama was apparently in bad

humor when the officer arrived, and, with many exclamations of impatience, listened to the recital of the captains' grievance.

When the officer had finished his statement DaGama said, in a sharp tone: "It is not my fault. The American ship captains should know enough to keep themselves and crews out of the range of our guns. I shall not take any notice of this matter."

Admiral Benham was determined to make such a showing as would produce a lasting effect upon the insurgents. He allowed Sunday to pass quietly and, without any appearance that he intended to take further notice cleared for action.

Admiral Benham sent word to the captains of the American vessels that he was prepared to keep his promise, and as soon as they were ready to proceed he would escort them to the wharves.

Captains Kiehne and Myrick weakened, and did not want to accept Benham's offer, but Captain Blackford put his ship in the ranks of the United States war vessels, and a formidable procession started up the harbor. The fleet came quite close to the shore, causing great excitement among the soldiers and civilians on land and the sailors on board the vessels in the harbor. The Amy was conducted safely to the wharf and left there.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 29.—T. K. Stateleer, general agent of the Northern Pacific passenger department, San Francisco, narrates an extraordinary story of separation and reunion. Thirty-seven years ago he and his brother separated, and until a few days ago each thought the other dead. The brother was in the 118th Illinois regiment and captured during the war, and he had not heard of him until a few days ago, when informed that his brother was dying at his home in Todd county, this state. Stateleer hastened to him, and today passed through St. Paul en route to his dying brother's bedside.

DUBLIN, Jan. 29.—The British bark Port La Rock, Captain Forbes, dragged her anchors during a heavy gale yesterday and stranded at Keelcomin this morning. All efforts on the part of the shoremen could not save the wrecked seamen and twenty-five men, including the captain, found a watery grave.

For a time the sailors clung to pieces of wreckage floating about, but one by one they gave up the struggle and were drowned before the eyes of on-lookers, powerless to help them. The vessel was completely broken up.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—At the instance of Senator Carey, Wyoming, the commissioner of the general land office has ordered examined all lists of application for patents for lands on the part of the Union Pacific railroad which have been sold in Wyoming, in order that patents may be issued. These lands have in some instances been transferred several times, and final payments have been made to the Union Pacific. The company has complied with all requirements, including the payment of fees and surveying obligations. It appears that there have been no

patents issued to the company on lands in Wyoming since 1888. There are to exceed a million acres of land involved, all in the hands of settlers. Carey feels very confident that the issuance of patents will soon follow the promised examination.

GUERDON, Ark., Jan. 30.—News has just been received of a free for all fight with revolvers and knives at a country dance last Saturday night at the house of James Forbes, near Alvina, Clark county. The fight grew out of the free indulgence in a bad quality of whisky. Before it was ended Lewis Jones, Chas Ross and Sam Powell were killed. Walker Jones and Sam Jones were probably fatally wounded and several others were more or less seriously cut or shot.

DENVER, Jan. 30.—A. C. Fisk, of whom Senator Boyd said in the senate today that he had never earned an honest dollar, tonight challenged the senator to fight a duel. The colonel says if the senator does not publicly retract and apologize for the offensive remarks or accept the challenge, he will beat his brains out with a club.

Colonel Fisk is president of the Pan-American Bimetallic association.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* announces from reliable source that Gladstone, on account of advancing age and the arduous nature of his duties, has decided to resign before the assembling of the parliament. Domestic influences and deep regret at the rejection of the home rule bill are also elements in his decision.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 1.—In the House the vote upon the entire rejection of the internal revenue amendment resulted in the amendment including the income tax being adopted, 182 to 50.

Upon that motion Cockran demanded the ayes and nays, but only thirty-six Democrats rose to second the demand, principally those who had voted against the income tax, together with the Louisiana sugar men, not a sufficient number. The motion to recommit was then defeated on a rising vote, 103 to 177.

Then came the final vote on the bill itself, on which the aye and nay vote was asked and granted by a rising vote. The roll call was watched with marked attention and frequent bursts of applause greeted accessions to one side or the other.

Then the Speaker announced: "On this question the ayes are 204 and the nays 140, and the bill is passed."

The following Democrats voted against the bill:

Cadmus, Campbell, Covert, Cummings, Davey, Geary, Haines, Hendrix, Meyer, Page, Price, Robertson, Schermerhorn, Sibley, Sickles, Sperry. Or the Populists Newland voted against and Baker, (Kan.), Bell, Boen, Cannon, (Cal.), Davis, (Kan.), Harris, Hudson, McKeighan, Pence and Simpson for the bill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—"Pony" Moore, father-in-law of Charles Mitchell, was arrested here tonight on a charge of disorderly conduct and locked up in Mulberry street police station.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Berlin: At a meeting of the Parliamentary committee on the colonial estimates, the emperor admitted the accuracy of the charges made by the Hamburg newspapers against

Whydah, agent of the Hamburg firm of Webber & Brahm, that he had bought from the king of Dahomey slaves captured in French Hinterland, paying for them in Winchester rifles and ammunition, which the king of Dahomey had used in the campaign against the French. The firm admitted that the Congo state paid \$20 for each Dahomeyan slave.

The emperor denounced the motive of the firm, and declared if the French captured the agent the German government would not raise a finger to prevent his execution.

The committee passed a resolution to extend to all German colonies the penal provisions against human traffic.

DENVER, Feb. 2.—President Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grand has restored the salaries of the general officers of the road to the basis in force before the voluntary reduction that went into effect last September. It is understood the salaries of the other employees will be adjusted the first of next month.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Col. Dodds telegraphs that ex-King Behanzin has surrendered to him and is now under arrest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee and also chairman of the executive committee of the national association of Democratic clubs, has called a meeting of the latter to be held here on February 8th. Wilson states that it will be very important and insists that every member be present.

PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 3.—Judge Bellinger, of the United States district court, has decided that, as marriage by proxy is legal in China, it must be recognized as legal here. He therefore allowed a Chinese woman, married in China by proxy to a Chinaman in this country, to stand as a legal wife.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 3.—Geo. W. Childs, philanthropist and proprietor of the *Public Ledger*, passed away this morning, surrounded by his family and friends. One of his physicians made the following statement to an Associated Press reporter this morning:

"Childs suffered no pain; his end was peaceful as befitted his life. He has been unconscious for three days, except at intervals. The change for the worse became manifest about 9:30 last evening; his pulse faltered and he became rapidly worse. Then it was apparent the end was near and death was only a question of a few hours. The paralytic stroke which he suffered on January 18th only affected his right side, causing him to lose the use of both the right arm and leg. During the last hours he lay like a child asleep, and when he grew so much worse, about midnight, every effort was made to rouse him, but without avail."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Capt. Thomas Sharp, of the Seventeenth Infantry, has been relieved from duty as acting Indian agent at Tongue River agency, Montana, and Captain G. W. Stouch, Third Infantry, from Sisseton agency, South Dakota, and has been detailed to the Tongue River agency.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—(Special) 1:35 p. m.—As to statehood, it is noticeable that certain Utah papers have put themselves upon an anxious seat, but it is evident that their

influence tends mainly to mislead and delay such consummation. It is certain that Utah must lead the column of territories asking for admission. Patriotism, self-interest and the national welfare call on Western men for wise and harmonious action to augment Western representation in Congress. Why chatter so profusely about Western interests while obstructing and delaying the attainment of the authority to present these interests in the councils of the nation, where alone they can receive effective consideration? The Republican policy heretofore has been to advertise the admitting of Democratic territories. As the Republican party is not now in control their overtures towards Utah's admission do not carry the consciousness of responsibility and power to perform. What they have done is a good deal in the nature of bluff, but they cannot now draw back. The Democrats have not yet taken more than ordinary and reasonable time for consideration. Unless new complications arise important results will be reached this week. C. R.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Heavy seas, high winds and generally rough weather are reported by several overdue vessels arriving today. The German steamer Taermine had her midmast carried away during a hurricane January 30th, off Sable Island. The steamer sustained heavy damage, her capstan being broken, the forward hatch smashed, stanchions carried away and lifeboats swept overboard.

FRESNO, Cal., Feb. 4.—A fight between the bandits Evans and Morrell and Deputy Sheriffs Timmins and Boyd occurred in the Slippery Rock country, about twenty miles from Dinuba, this afternoon. The officers were looking for the bandits in that neighborhood and were riding in a cart. When they got near the place of a rancher named Robinson, Timmins alighted and started in the direction of the house. He had only gone a short distance when Evans and Morrell came out of St. Clair's house, near by, and immediately opened fire on the officers. The latter had the advantage of being separated and could have raked the bandits from both sides.

As Evans appeared the officers took to flight, the bandits diligently firing upon them. After the officers had fled a distance they returned a few shots, without, however, ceasing to fly. In their flight Timmins and Boyd became separated, the former finally turning up at Dinuba and the latter at Reedley. Timmins telephoned the news of the fight to Sheriff Scott, who started for Sanger this evening with Deputy Reelye. It is said that twenty-four or twenty-five shots were fired, the robbers twenty and the officers four.

Another report has it that the officers made a bold stand, but were under disadvantage, as the bandits were under cover.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 4.—Father Caspaneta, a revolutionary priest, has finally lost his life while in the act of leading an armed force against the government in the mountainous regions. He was one of the leaders in the recent revolutionary movement in the state of Guerrero. He was captured with General Canutti Neri and cast in

solitary confinement in the Belem prison. He was in prison but a few days when he made his escape and sought refuge among Catholic sympathizers, where he quietly worked up a strong feeling against the government and organized a force of about 100 men. With this small army he made an attack upon a hacienda in the state of Mexico and secured a large lot of supplies. They were pursued by a troop of cavalry commanded by Colonel Solin and retaken, and in the fight the priest and ten of his followers were killed.

ROME, Feb. 4.—Count Soderini, Pope Leo XIII.'s secret chamberlain, has written a pamphlet entitled "Rome and the Government During the past Twenty-five Years." The author maintains as an essential for real liberty, that the Pope should recover Rome, but Leo XIII. will readily discuss other means, if any are suggested, as his dearest wish is the welfare of Italy.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Standard* says the Pope has decided that Mgr. Satolli will be among the new cardinals.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—August E. Vaillant, the anarchist who, on Dec. 9th, threw a bomb in the chamber of deputies, was guillotined shortly after 7 o'clock this morning. His last words were: "Death to society; long live anarchy."

At 7.30 the march to the guillotine began. Vaillant marched between the executioner and his assistants, with his head erect and defiant, while persons in the crowd cried out: "He dies like a true anarchist!" accompanied by an occasional cry of "Vive l'Anarchie!" Standing at the foot of the steps leading to the platform and gazing at the flaming flag, Vaillant shouted: "Vive l'Anarchie!" and a moment later, ascending the steps, he said in a loud voice: "A mort les bourgeois!" "death to the Bourgeoisie." On the platform he cried: "Death to society."

These were his last words. He was quickly strapped to the sliding plank and his neck placed beneath the knife, which fell, severing his head from the body.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 5.—The police have unearthed an enormous forgery of bank notes. Notes to the value of 227,000 guilders were seized and eight men, including the leader, an American named Krause, were arrested.

DENVER, Feb. 4.—Chief Ignatio of the Southern Utes passed through Denver last night en route for Washington to testify at the hearing February 10th on the question of the removal of the Southern Utes in Colorado to the eastern part of Utah. The chief says the Utes want to go west and are becoming restless on account of delay in carrying out the treaty. The game in the southern part of Colorado is about exhausted and the Indians are pining for hunting ground in Utah, where game is abundant and white people not numerous.

The registration of the Chinese is going on in Fresno district, Cal., rapidly. About forty a day are being registered, but three times that number apply. A careful estimate, made from the most reliable information, places the number of Chinese in the district at 9,000, over 4,000 of which are in the city.

*Written for this Paper.*

## WHO WILL SHOW US ANY GOOD?

The world is never weary of heralding the extraordinary increase of intelligence in modern times. The long hid secrets of nature have been wrested from ages of hiding, and made auxiliary to grand triumphs in science, mechanism and philosophy. Power has been multiplied for the production of appliances needed for a grander civilization. Raw elements converted by machinery and skill have made a deluge almost of manufactured product. Our country has invited the world to view its palaces of industry. Labor was enthroned in the White City, was feted, honored, glorified and crowned. Capital and genius said its products should be housed in a way never exceeded in the corridors of the Alhambra or in the palaces of kings. Socialism and anarchy hid their heads, for the millennium zephyrs had not power to fill a pirate sail. The reign of glory was but brief, for ere the gathered trophies of toil were distributed, or its architecture dismantled, industrial sickness was seen to be nearer a chronic condition than it had been before. Stagnation settled like a pall upon the nation, and while its elevators and granaries were teeming with plenty, tens of thousands were famishing for daily bread. While the bowels of the earth are pregnant with fuel, these uncounted thousands were starving for lack of fire. While wool was almost going a-begging and factories were rusting in inaction, children, women and men were perishing from the inclemency of the wintry storms.

Our boasted intelligence is at fault, and our distributing power is one of inanition. Even charity lagged, until crazy want and hunger threatened to help themselves ere the former awakened from its dreamy sleep. That slumber long-continued though, would have had a more rude awakening; for turbulence, riot, looting and destruction were but averted or deferred by a hair's breadth, as it were; and even now, uncertainty and fear rest upon the owners of supplies, lest charity and philanthropy should prove fickle. When those who subsist upon its precious but limited dole shall have exhausted these temporary supplies, the excited masses may conclude after all to "help themselves."

Meanwhile, the powers that be seem unaware of the pregnant moment. Political leaders are fighting and maneuvering for supremacy. The silver question is shelved; the Hawaiian muddle absorbs attention; tariff legislation is the football of party; justice and righteousness as to the development of self-sustaining citizenship in new states is relegated to the caverns of political expediency; and wealth shrinks from an income tax on property which may and does cost millions to protect. Some have thought that "Nero fiddling while Rome burned" was the acme of fatuity. But can this great, this intelligent nation see that its very life is subject to volcanic eruptions, unless minor topics are superseded by wise, timely and considerate statesmanship in regard to the present situation?

There is an immense number of ministers or teachers of religion in this country, and as becomes them and

their influence, many are taking an active part in relieving distress, in visiting the dens and slums of poverty, in mitigating where possible the severities of a condition which means the suspension of manly independence and self support for a time at least. There is in connection with the churches a good deal of organized effort and no doubt the active and self-sacrificing who are thus engaged will do good, and some day reap the reward thereof. All this has been seconded by a liberal and persistent press; the newspapers "have done yeoman service;" while private enterprise has devised schemes innumerable, until the many rivulets now in combination have become a grand and swollen stream. But without deprecating this labor of love, it needs no prophet to say that this is all a matter of expediency—it is but temporary at best. In some sections it is seen that relief of this kind if steadily pursued is demoralizing. It tends to pauperization, and the easier and more abundant the relief the more surely is this accomplished, so that the inauguration of public works on a grand scale is suggested, based on minimum wages maybe, rather than on indiscriminating charity. If this method was more widely practiced, it would be the best way for the present, and in this city on a small scale it is demonstrated of partial success. Wages paid, when small, have more of the soothing and honorable feeling associated therewith, than a larger pittance in the name of relief or charity.

But neither of these is desired by the majority of men. They want to work, are willing—anxious in fact; but "no man hath hired them," and this enforced idleness is a local, state and national calamity, one too, which should command the attention of the most profound thinkers, of men who have the best brains and the biggest hearts, men who have sympathy with the toilers, and love for their race. No feted, pampered, self-seeking frauds should find place in this; no heavy salaried officers should grow out of a congress, convocation or deliberative assembly, gathered for the solution of the industrial problem, so as to preclude its unwelcome recurrence in a few years or any number of years, if wisdom—concentrated, and sagacity—farseeing, could provide against it. Such an assembly should have in it a variety of element. The laboring man, the sufferer, should have judicious representation. The experienced man of means and executive ability for providing labor would be indispensable. The religious minister or layman could not be denied admission into such a conclave, but they would have to be such as know religion to be more than a sentiment, and withal earnest believers in the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. The statesman, the man of law and order, the framer and founder of institutions, the clear-headed discernor of cause and effect, the one whose ambition is to see this country great and glorious by virtue of the fact that it has grappled with evils, which, originating in feudal times and fostered by ages of cultivation have unwittingly been transplanted, and almost unknowingly have taken root, beneath the clearer skies of this Republic, and

found sustenance under the protection of its flag! Prominent members of the all-powerful press would be summoned to give voice, not only that of prominent experience, but to push and make vital the deliberations and conclusions of so potential and august a representative gathering as that. No room there should be reserved for the trifler, the self-seeker, the politician or the demagogue; no room for the hypocrite, the idler, the pretender or the fraud. Earnest discussion, deep thinking, hard work and pure philanthropy would have to suggest and dominate where the vital question of industrial and consequent social and national life were being probed or sifted for the generations now and yet to come.

What name or names can call and conduct such an enquiry? Is there confidence enough anywhere in the so-called leaders of society as it is? Who can point out the statesman, designate the religionist, tell the magician of the press, or say where the philanthropist lives, who can claim or be designated as one of choice? In the ranks of the workingmen who can state their grievances as they really are? Among the capitalists, who is sympathetic enough, and realizes the danger of the hour? Where is the seer who can divine the future—the prophet who can give the word of the Lord, if human discussion should fail in grasping the need or providing the remedy?

It has been said that "in the multitude of counselors there is safety," and such a representative assembly ought to evolve speedily a practical way out of the labyrinth of uncertainty now so prevalent. First, the cause, then the remedy, next the application, until the plethora of our teeming world should be distributed wherever an unsatisfied want was voiced by any soul able and willing to work.

This Territory is an epitome of a greater nation. Its resources are wonderful; its population are progressive and honest in the main; wants are as numerous as snowflakes; hundreds are waiting to marry if they had a decent home and labor; thousands now owning a home would like it improved or enlarged for the convenience of a growing family; tens of thousands could do with better clothing, and more of it; there is hardly a habitation in Utah as well furnished as its owner desires, hardly a home where books, magazines and papers would not be welcomed; not a home but there are some of its members desiring culture, refinement, education; not a farm but what needs improvement in sheds, stables, corrals, fences, trees or implements; and labor enough is wasted every year for lack of utilization under good direction, to transform the villages and towns of this Territory in a few brief years so that none would know them, if some man or board or other organization could control. There is material, skill enough, desire enough, necessity enough, for a change. The magician is waiting—Labor is his name, exchange is his circulating medium which, will buy rock, adobe, lumber, lime, plaster, glass, paint, for the creation and adornment of any number of needed homes.

We made our furniture forty years ago; boots, shoes, cloths, flannels and blankets. We made pork and beef and butter and eggs. Health

was the portion of the majority, and children were as the star-dust of heaven for multitude, until today ten thousand crowd the schoolhouses of this city, and legions are growing in the Territory, coming daily to manhood and with none to employ the one sex or marry the other. Zion's mission also is to gather. Her hunters and fishers are out. Who will care for the new arrivals if we cannot sustain or provide for those already here? Our Legislature is in session, but this is not their study. We have Bishops and Presidents of Stakes, but the burthen is none of theirs. We have organizations discussing questions mainly foreign to that temporal salvation which is now needed for Israel. "Who will show us any good?" Who can summon the wise men? And if summoned, can they provide a remedy?

### ON THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.

The following interesting letter is to the members of a local club, "the Bonhomie," from one of their absent friends and members. It will be read with pleasure by many others:

PAPEETE, Tahiti, Society Islands, Dec. 1st, 1893.—Having promised to let you know how I get along, I take pleasure in penning these few items of experience as a missionary of Christ among the heathen, lack of time prompting me to write to you all in one letter.

While plodding along through the uneventful student life of figures and rules at the B. Y., the pleasurable anticipation of once more beholding the anniversary of my humble entrance into this world in peace was somewhat disturbed by receiving a birthday gift in the shape of a letter from the First Presidency, appointing me to labor as a missionary on the Society Isles, with but three weeks to prepare for the journey. Accordingly, after a hasty and incomplete preparation, on the dismal day of February 25th, I bid farewell to our beautiful mountain home and its dear associations.

After a pleasant and uneventful ride through the barren deserts of western Utah and Nevada, and descending from the snowy heights of the Sierra Nevadas through the glorious foothills and valleys of the Golden State, just budding forth into new life under the seducing influences of gentle spring, we arrived in wicked San Francisco. Two days' sight-seeing in the city of Sunday excursion fame, and eight of us, and all Utah born boys, boarded the clipper brig *Gallilee*, bid good bye to friends who had come thus far, and set sail for Tahiti, 4000 miles southwest.

For thirty-six hours we lay helplessly rolling in the open sea just outside the bay. The action of the waves, augmented by the weight of the towering masts, gave a motion to our little craft which soon sent six stomachs into rebellion. Then nature picked us up, as it were, in her hand. The wind whistled around the network of ropes above, and we sped merrily along only to be again forsaken and allowed to bask in the heat of a tropical sun which soon sent the thermometer up to 95 degrees in the shade—this program being almost daily repeated.

There was on board a sociable company of seventeen souls including the

crew and after the first three days we had an enjoyable time. The weather was fine, sunrises and sunsets grand, and the company jolly. One meets with many peculiar characters when traveling abroad and our trip was no exception. We had a "whaler" who earned his sobriquet from his all-absorbing desire to keep us posted in regard to whale fishing in all its details. The "mariner" had a passionate longing to climb the rigging and try the boats. The "joker" was listened to with interest; while the unsophisticated youth from Utah, eager to learn more of the mighty deep, listened to the yarns of the "old salts" and the tales of travel and adventure. On the third day's sail one of the latter remarked to another, "We have just gone 29 miles." "Naw, you're mistaken," said No. 2; "we have surely gone farther than that." "No, we haven't," continued the first speaker; "the barometer points to just 29." Explanations followed, during which the man at the wheel looked dreamily off to the leeward, his face visibly expanding with an impressible twitching at the corners of the mouth. The "cure all" was also there and had innumerable remedies to cure sea-sickness, while those who tried them were the most sick of all.

Among the passengers was Captain B. W. Chapman, whom the native call Bennie, who has carried on a trading business with Tahiti for forty years, and we spent many hours listening to his odd and pleasantly told yarns of the sea and ways of the natives with whom we were soon to become acquainted. His descriptions of Kanaka life and customs did not have a tendency to create any love within us for them. "Why," said he one day, "a Kanaka won't do anything but loaf around and drink rum. If you offer him work he will reply, 'What's the good of working? We have plenty to eat and drink.'" After telling a story to back up his assertion he wound up by saying: "And you'll become just like them."

On the 20th we passed the monuments of the industry of the wonderful "coral polyp," the Tuamotu Islands, the highest elevation of which is only about six feet above the sea; and next day sailed into the coral-reef-protected harbor of Papeete, not more than ten feet of water separating our faithful ship from the hard unyielding coral of the narrow and serpentine pass through which we were guided under a stiff breeze without the aid of pilot or tug—a feat I have since learned is attempted by but few.

In contrast to the low flats of the Tuamotu group the sharp pointed volcanic formed mountains of Tahiti rise majestically to a height of 8,000 feet. They are completely enveloped in a mass of verdure, as indeed the whole island is. From our point of vantage on board ship the island seemed to be a fairyland, an immense garden, and all looked so fresh and sweet, so inviting to the eye, with the roofs of the native huts and pretty cottages of the foreigners just peeping above the mass of foliage, that one of the Elders felt down-right sorry he did not bring his wife with him.

The island of Tahiti is in fact two distinct mountains joined together by a narrow isthmus. The briny sea is

separated from their massive and almost perpendicular walls by from one rod to three-quarters of a mile of rich, fertile soil teeming with vegetation and immense groves of cocoanut trees and plantains, under the shades of which the dusky native dwells contented and happy in the blissful ignorance of the comforts and conveniences of civilization, and of the motives that impel his white brother to labor and toil. To stand on one of the eminences of this little dot in the Pacific, a sight greets the eye which fills the mind with awe and might well lead one to say that nature had indeed here bestowed her gifts in rich profusion and clothed it in her brightest dress. The undulating stretch of country on either side is covered with a dense growth of tropical shrubs and trees, the cocoanut, banana, orange, lime, guava and other fruits peculiar to the tropics flourish without any cultivation whatever. and the many curls of blue smoke ascending above the tree tops reveal the presence of native huts and cottages and make known to the weary traveler that meal time is near at hand. To the front lies the broad Pacific, calm and peaceful inside the reef of coral which surrounds the island and upon which the roaring breakers spend their strength in vain, while in the background rise the towering fern-covered mountains in solemn grandeur, standing in mid air, as it were, between the blue sky above and the green carpeted earth beneath; drinking in the beauties of nature, one's mind is drawn from earthly things to the great power which made them all, and the great love and wisdom made known through them to man. The distant roaring of the breakers is borne on the gentle breeze, and is as music to his ear. The mind wanders from one theme to another until he is lost in oblivion to all around and drinks deep of the aspiration of peace and love.

Descending from the lofty station the first thing that attracts the traveler's attention is the changed appearance of the inspiring scene upon which he has just been gazing. The land is strewn with dead brush and decaying vegetation which was hidden from view on the hill by the dense foliage of the tall, twisted and regular growing trees. Everything has an unkempt and disorderly appearance. The houses are dilapidated, the roofs patched and mended until they look like crazy quilts. If he asks for a meal, he is probably given some raw or baked fish, grated cocoanut made into a sour mash called "Tacoro" and "fei," a food as yellow as saffron and which leaves a very bad taste in the mouth, at least it does in mine. It is the staff of life here, Uru (bread fruit) taking a second place. He squats down on the ground, eats with his fingers, makes as much noise with his mouth as possible (for you know when you are in Rome, do as Rome does) and as he takes notice of his surroundings and the dress of the people, thoughts run through the brain like a railroad train bound for the World's Fair, and among other things he is convinced that

The maidens of tropical climes,  
Where the favors of nature abound,  
Wear very few clothes  
As every one knows,  
They are summer girls all the year round.  
The climate of Tahiti, baring a few

rather warm days, is fine and no ardent lover could wish for more cool and beautiful nights than are common in this favored land. But notwithstanding that nature has been lavish with her favors, Tahiti is not a pleasant place in which to live. Quite the opposite to one who has been reared among the Saints of God, and one is reminded most forcibly that it is the people, and not the natural advantages of a place that make a country great, prosperous and desirable. Our mountain home, though once a desert, has more flowers and prettier gardens than Tahiti, with all her copious rains fruitful soil and genial sunshine. What wonders can be worked where there is faith and constant devotion!

Tahiti has a population of about 7,000 and there are from one to four churches in every settlement, representing five different faiths. Papeete, our headquarters, has a population of probably 2,000 natives and contains a veritable horde of office-holders of the French government which took forcible possession of the islands in 1844, though Captain Cook with uplifted hand had declared them to be his majesty's, the king of England's, in 1769. Their moral influence (the French) is bad and the public examples set by many of those high in authority are most disgusting. The sanction of immorality (by absence of law as well as individual acts) augmented by the presence of large companies of soldiers and sailors from the men of war and different trading ships, has a demoralizing effect upon missionary labor among the native people of Papeete and who are only too apt to imitate the vices rather than the virtues of those with whom they come in contact. The curse of drunkenness is deeply rooted among the people of this town and my observation leads me to believe that there are few who do not become more or less frequently intoxicated. This evil is allowed to grow without restriction, no laws being made to control it. A crowd of drunks singing and dancing (sometimes the hula-hula) in front of a police station is not an unusual occurrence. In the country villages there is not so much of it. Breweries and gin halls are not so conveniently situated. The people are lazy and in nine cases out of ten where you ask one his occupation he will answer "parahi noa," which means when literally translated, "sitting continually." The men are strong, lusty fellows capable of doing good work and which they do when necessity presses them. In carrying their food from the mountains they will often sustain a burden of from 125 to 175 lbs for many miles. The women generally attend to the household work and the men supply the family with their few necessities as in our own land. A meal for the family costs but a few cents, and they can teach the white man a lesson on economy in cooking. The firewood used by the housewife in America to simply kindle the fire is sufficient by their mode of cooking to prepare the family meal. It is done in this way: A hole is scooped in the ground in which the kindlings are placed and covered with small stones about half the size of an egg. When they have become hot the remaining embers are scraped away and the food placed upon them (fish, etc.,

being wrapped up in leaves) and the whole is then covered with a thick layer of leaves to keep in the heat and steam, and allowed to remain for an hour or so. It is then ready to be served. The preparation of a meal generally takes from two to three hours, for the simple reason they keep nothing on hand, and when they become hungry they are forced to hunt kindling wood, climb the trees for coconuts, gather herbs to flavor their foods and in fact everything necessary. They have no system whatever and keep nothing prepared for future wants. Consequently they are very often in rather straightened circumstances and compelled to live on half fare. What! you ask, live on half fare in a land so fertile and blest with the copious rains of heaven? Yee; live on half fare and go to bed with a empty stomach, where with a little thought, and less work, everything to sustain life might be had within a few rods of the doorstep. I have had my enduring qualities tested once or twice and am ready to candidly confess that a native can go without anything to eat for a longer period than anyone I ever saw. At one time when Brother Cannon and I were in the country living on half fare, he awoke one morning from a fairyland dream in which he thought he ate a good meal, to find his shirt ripped at the back almost from top to bottom and which his gaunt condition made quite inexplicable. That imagination is the stepping stone to reality, at least for the time being, is herein fully demonstrated.

When partaking of their humble meal they squat on the ground and eat with their fingers, generally first playfully rolling and moulding it in their hands, and constantly dipping their fingers into a sort of sauce which is conveyed into the mouth by a violent suction and which sounds, as near as I can convey it on paper, like z z z o-o-o if you pronounce it with an inward motion of the breath. It always reminds me of the dude, who, after smacking his lips over a dish of ice cream, with a two-for-a-nickle smile, said to his intended, "It's good Sal, go buy you some." They retire to rest at dark and arise at daybreak, or as it is termed in their tongue "feracrao." (the time when it is light enough to see flies flying.) They bathe frequently and as a general rule keep their bodies clean, though one not infrequently meets with disagreeable effluvia, such as is noticed in coming in contact with our Indians.

The native house is made of bamboo canes, the roof of carefully arranged long, tough leaves which keep out the wet as well as shingles, and grass resembling our wild hay is spread on the ground for a floor. They are cool and dry but in a couple of years or so begin to look like old forsaken chicken coops.

The people are naturally sociable and hospitable though the deceptions so often practiced upon them have made them rather shy of foreigners. When we are received they give us the very best they have and spare no pains to make us comfortable and will even go out and borrow beds, etc., that our stay may be a pleasant one. Near friends and relatives salute with a kiss and others by shaking hands and we are spared the ordeal of nose rubbing

which is customary in New Zealand. When one wishes to leave he tells the occupants to sit or remain where they are. They then ask him if he is going. He replies in the affirmative and they tell him to go which to the stranger at first sounds rather odd, but when one reflects a little it seems to be much more sensible than pressing one to remain with a hope-you-don't smile as is quite customary in our country. Their only social amusement is singing, and every Sunday and sometimes several times during the week our neighbors squat down in a circle under a tree, rum flows freely, song follows song, and peal after peal of silvery laughter is borne on the balmy air. A more noisy or jolly crowd is seldom seen. This is continued all day and in some cases for three or four days at a stretch, barely stopping for meals and sleep, which is another proof of their enduring powers.

Intelligently they are yet far behind the civilized races, have not much executive ability, while system and order are almost unknown. They have very peculiar ways of reasoning sometimes, and we are continually asked many curious questions. On exhibiting a photograph of our newly completed Temple I was asked by a convert why the Church did not build one like that here in Tahiti. "All the people will then join the Church," said he. Another wanted to know why Queen Victoria did not come to visit them and when told she ruled over ten thousand islands, he said "it would be good to visit all the people." They have no idea of number and even forget their ages. One asked where money came from and upon learning it was taken from the earth, wanted to know if it was planted and grew. Their language is pleasing to the ear being much softer than our own. Its construction is simple and there are but few changes in the conjugation of the verb, though the lack of proper text books makes the task of learning to speak somewhat difficult. The pronunciation is phonetic. To commence on the Bible, the most finished and difficult part of the language, is like teaching a child to read before it knows the A B C's or to climb an almost perpendicular mountain, yet such is the difficulty we have to encounter, and I am happy to say we have succeeded in climbing some few steps up the mountain where we can get our heads above the tangled brushwood and see where we are at.

Many amusing incidents might be told at our expense, of our endeavors to make ourselves understood. While holding consultation near the beach the first day of our arrival some friends brought a couple of baskets of bananas. After partaking freely we desired to thank them but did not know how. Having picked up a few words I attempted to tell them they were very good, thinking they would draw the inference that we were thankful, but unknowingly said they were not very good. On another occasion several of the boys were swimming in a canyon stream near by when several young ladies came along and sat on the shore to watch them in their sport. They endeavored to politely invite them to go away but instead told them to come nearer.

FRANK CUTLER.



## WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

In Shoshone county, Idaho, 26 per cent of the taxpayers are delinquent.

Boulder, Colo., is about to invest \$2,800 in an electric fire alarm system.

Mesa county, Colo., claims to have over 1,000 miles of irrigating ditches.

Arizona can agree for tanning purposes is being shipped to Europe.

Fort Collins, Colo., is shipping fine graded Clyde horses to Texas by the carload.

Austin, Nev., is to have a first-class flour mill to dispose of the surplus Nevada wheat.

Routt county, Colo., will raise hogs and hereafter feed surplus wheat to porkers.

Buena Vista, Colo., proposes to elect two ladies on the town board at the April election.

The Laramie, Wyo., Coal and Ice company is cutting 4,000 tons of ice at Laramie for Denver people.

The lightning rod fakers are still "working" the farmers of Boise valley, Idaho.

Red Bluff, Cal., is much wrought up because some one has poisoned several valuable dogs in the last few days.

Valentine, Neb., claims to have been the coldest spot in the West one day last week.

Coal has been struck near Akron, Colo., at a depth of 155 feet, but not in sufficient thickness to justify mining.

Three iron, four-masted British ships are at anchor at Tacoma, Wash., awaiting wheat cargoes for Europe.

The Rankin, Wyo., coal mines near Rawlins, have doubled their output this season.

The Boise City (Idaho) *Statesman* mentions the survey of the Union Pacific main line through that city.

Near Carson, Nev., Geo. C. Bryson met a lynx in a dark tunnel and killed it after fierce fight with the brute.

The Cripple Creek, Colo., miners and mine owners are endeavoring to settle their differences by arbitration.

Flagstaff, Ariz., stone is becoming widely celebrated. It resembles Colorado redstone, and is making its way to the Pacific coast cities.

Eastern Colorado is rejoicing over the recent snowfall. Plowing will now proceed at a rapid rate now that moisture has loosened the earth's surface.

A number of California tobaccoists have been fined \$5 each for violating the ordinance prohibiting the sale of tobacco to miners.

In Butte, Mont., a two-year-old child lighted a match, ignited a bottle of lemon extract and was burned to death.

The new railroad bridge of the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad, 125 feet long, is rapidly nearing completion.

Idaho City reports heavy rains fallen upon deep snows, which, now formed into ice, promises abundance of water next summer.

El Paso and Park counties are vigorously opposing the segregation of

territory to form the new county of Cripple Creek, Col.

At Las Vegas, N. M., 2,000 head of 2-year-old steers were purchased last week for feeding in northern Wyoming.

Gallup, N. M., is in the throes of a local war between the city council on the one side and a justice of the peace and city marshal on the other.

Silverton, Colo., announces preparations for an organized scheme for working the gold placers in the Animas river as soon as spring arrives.

Land in the vicinity of Grand Junction, Colo., which sold two years ago for \$10 an acre, recently sold for \$200 an acre planted in orchard.

Idaho has had deep snows, mild weather and some rain. Large snowslides are inevitable in the valleys in the northern portion of the state.

Montana's total production of gold and silver since 1880, as shown by official reports, amounted to \$161,194,360 in silver and \$40,392,152 in gold.

Florence, Colo., is considering a proposition to grant a franchise for a waterworks system and the *Florence News* warns the powers that be to "go slow."

Chaffee, Colo., county alfalfa hay sells for more than it will bring when fed to horses. It brings \$12 or \$15 a ton while horses sell in Eagle county at \$13 each.

Old settlers in Wyoming are wondering what has become of the deep snows of the winters of old lang syne. The snow fall in Wyoming is steadily decreasing.

The state treasurer of Colorado has paid out nearly the \$31,000 designated for the different counties from the semi-annual distribution of school fund.

Boulder county, Colo., commissioners have made sweeping reductions in the salaries of deputy clerks and other deputy county officials. The reductions run from 25 to 50 per cent.

Boulder, Colo., records a big cattle deal by S. B. Austin, who has gone to round up about 2,500 head of bees in the Blue River Valley Nebraska.

The Goler placers in the Mohave desert are pronounced no good for poor men. All the good diggings have been taken up by large syndicate agents.

Payette valley, Idaho, farmers are about to start an irrigating canal near Caldwell, Idaho, which will bring into cultivation 20,000 acres of rich land.

Trinidad, Colo., will inaugurate a great union church revival February 12, immediately following the suppression of gambling houses by ordinance in that city.

Another Colorado colony from Weld county has located at Westland, north of Cheyenne, Wyoming. They have bought 1,600 acres of land under cultivation.

The sneak thief has been getting in

his fine work during the past few days at Denver, over a dozen cases of larceny having been reported to the detectives.

La Veta, Colo., will have new stockyards and transfer depot as soon as carpenters can be spared from the Cripple Creek branch road to do the work at La Veta.

The *Denver News* thinks that every county in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado should have a voice in the arid land discussion in the San Francisco congress.

Fruit and vegetable growers near Tacoma, Wash., are moving in the matter of establishing a cannery. It is thought possible that the company will open next season.

Wolf hunting round ups have become a favorite sport on the plains in Eastern Arapahoe county. Six wolves were run down in one circle last week.

Platteville, Colo., proposes to boom this year. The idea of a large reservoir above the town is being materialized and the wheel of prosperity is said to be rolling that way.

A Tacoma, Wash., barber, who conducts a shop in connection with a hotel, has been arrested for keeping his place open on Sundays. He claims that the shop is part of the hotel.

At Greeley, Colo., the Fort Collins papers assert that coyotes are so tame and plentiful that they run about the streets at night and play with the domestic dogs of Greeley.

Two guns abandoned in the hills near Rankin, Wyo., in 1886 by two Rawlins boys were picked up where they left them when the boys were lost in a storm eight years ago.

There are said to be 2,000 deer hides in Routt county, just across the Wyoming line in Colorado, belonging to ranchmen and others. They are stated to be worth \$1 each. Elk hides bring \$2.

Sixty thousand rainbow trout eggs are shortly expected in the city from Neosho, Missouri, says the *Laramie Boomerang*. Twenty-five thousand brown trout eggs were received recently.

At Weiser, Idaho, twenty-five kegs of pickles were imported from the Pacific coast a few days ago because the farmers in that region of Idaho neglected last season to plant cucumbers.

Wind river, Wyo., cattle ranges were leased for five years last week, the government contracting to keep off intruders with a cavalry patrol, 1,000,000 acres for \$1,200, and one range of about 1,500,000 acres for \$1,500.

Clearmont coal mines, Wyoming, challenge competition. It is said to be the best yet discovered in Wyoming. The Burlington and Missouri river is about to build a branch road to the new discovery.

Marshall pass and the Cumbres pass on the southern branch of the Rio Grande road have had unusually light snow falls this season. Trains have had no difficulty in making regular time.

Rio Grande trainmen running into Salida report the heaviest snow ever known on that road between Tennessee pass and eagle canon. They an-

anticipate disastrous snow slides when it turns warm.

Edward Martin, of Oroville, Cal., bought a chicken the other day from a Chinese poultry dealer. When he opened its craw he recovered therefrom about \$3 worth of bright river gold.

The work of building a railroad from Cedar City, Iron county, up Coal Creek canyon to the coal beds there is being crowded ahead. The Utah Coal and Iron company is interested in the enterprise.

Parachute, Colo., had a horse sale last week and twenty-five sold at from \$2 to \$13 a head. Who says money is not scarce when horses won't sell for a week's feed bill? asks the *Denver News*.

Rio Blanco and Routt county (Colo.) stock men are gloomy and anxious. Deep snow now covers the ranges and the weather is cold. Great loss of cattle by cold and starvation is anticipated.

The Arapahoe County Teachers' association met in the assembly hall of the East Denver High school on Saturday morning. About 200 members were present, together with many visitors from all parts of the state.

Sweetwater valley sheepmen in Wyoming report at Rawlins that sheep have done well in the deep snows while cattle have suffered severely. The sheep do well on sage and greasewood bush.

Near Laramie, Wyo., the Satoris ranch, with 22,000 acres under irrigation ditch and improvements thereon, costing \$600,000, is said to have been sold on option to a Chicago capitalist for \$500,000.

A Crested Butte, Colo., inventor, who has patented a sage brush cutting and grubbing machine, is having his invention manufactured in Denver and will soon place it on the market for sale.

A movement is on foot in Seattle, Wash., to organize a company to cure fish. Cod and halibut abound in northern waters, and enterprising business men see in this scheme big money.

At Huachuca siding, Ariz., a 166 pound nugget of copper has been taken out by Mr. Downey and sent to Tucson and placed in the school of mines. It was carried seven miles to the railroad on the back of a small burro.

On Wednesday W. J. Wall, employed on the Champion Empire mine at Aspen, Colo., fell out of the bucket, a distance of 250 feet. Death was instantaneous. He leaves a wife and four children in Tipperary, Ireland.

The death is reported of Dr. James Irwin, of Lander, Wyo. Dr. Irwin arrived in Cheyenne on the first regular Union Pacific train and established a private hospital. Since 1871 he has lived in the Lander country.

Sunflower valley, near Trinidad, must be a farmer's Eldorado. Mr. Abe Miller bought forty acres there one year ago and in 1893 sold \$600 worth of produce and realized \$3 a month for milk delivered at a creamery.

A Johnson county, Wyo., farmer named George Roberts, last year imported thirteen fine hounds for wolf hunting at a cost of \$400. Now all are dead except one from the effects of

wolf bites and eating poisoned meat on the cattle ranges.

The Genoa, Nev., *Courier*: Catfish are very plentiful in some of the ponds this side of Walley's Springs. A resident put a steel hook in the top of a barley sack one day this week and scooped up thirty-five fish at a single dig.

John McNulty, who was to have been hanged at Sacramento, Cal., last Friday, has escaped the gallows, after spending six years in prison. Governor Markham, almost at the last moment, commuted the death sentence to imprisonment for life.

COLIMA, Mex., Feb. 1.—Senor J. Jesus Cardenas, one of the wealthiest and best known ranchers of western Mexico, has been assassinated at La Maragera. Robbery is thought to be the motive. Two arrests have been made.

Laramie county, Wyoming, commissioners paid themselves \$1,518.30 for the last six months of 1893. Allowing them eighteen days' pay for regular monthly meetings the three county commissioners each received at the rate of \$84 a day. Now the Cheyenne papers complain of high priced officials.

Between Huntington and the mouth of Powder river, Or., a distance of about twenty-five miles, not less than fifty miners are engaged with rocker and sluice, fine-gold mining on the bars of Snake river. From \$1 to \$2.50 per day is counted as good pay.

Georgie, the nine-year-old son of R. W. Starr, of Waterville, Wash., fell in the family well last week. The well is forty-five feet deep and had two and a half feet of water, but the boy was fished out with no other injury than a scratched and bruised knee.

The McDonald ranch, twenty-five miles west of Trinidad, Colo., produces every year a fine crop of Mexican corn, which is out green and used for dairy feeding. The fodder is as green as alfalfa and is grown without irrigation. The butter produced sells at three pounds for \$1 all the year round.

A Spanish entertainment, modeled after the fests of old California days, is to be held on Coronado beach on April 24th, 25th and 26th. So far as possible the atmosphere of Mexican California will be revived in the character of sports and in the dress of those taking part.

Another victim of the treacherous balloon lies badly crippled at the Sanitarium in San Jose, Cal., with the prospects of remaining there for at least a couple of months. This time it is a woman. Although but 20 years of age she claims to have made forty-six trips with but one disaster.

Jimmy Eagan stowed himself away on the steamer Walla Walla at Seattle, intending to come to San Francisco. When the steamer arrived at Victoria and more freight was put into the hold where the boy was concealed he became alarmed and called for help. He was handed over to the police.

A half interest in a twenty acre placer claim above Warm Springs Ferry, on Snake river, was lately sold for \$1,000 cash. As but little development had been made on this ground, the price is considered a substantial encouragement to those interested in

that vicinity, says the *Bellevue Herald*.

There is a pretty little row at Walla Walla, Wash., over the proposed construction of a water works system. The council has issued an advertisement asking for bids for \$160,000 bonds to be used in the construction. The water company announces its intention to contest and prevent the issue of the bonds.

Otto Bolling, a young man who arrived at Evanston, Ill., recently from Leadville, Colo., mysteriously disappeared a week ago. On Monday morning his body was found three miles from Evanston, frozen stiff. He had attempted to walk there from a neighboring town during a storm and had frozen to death.

Phillip Booger, the aged California capitalist, says the *San Francisco Chronicle* of Saturday, was a happy man last night when he learned that he would not have to go to the penitentiary on the charge of attempting to poison his wife. The case has been a sensational one from beginning to end. Two weeks were consumed in taking the evidence and hearing the arguments.

A Lincoln, Neb., special to the *Re-publican* says that great excitement has been caused by the arrest of Bishop Bonacum on a charge of criminal libel preferred by Father Corbett of Palmyra, who, dissatisfied with the slowness of the ecclesiastical tribunal before which he preferred charges against the bishop some time ago, determined to put a stop to the persecution by the bishop.

The anti-gambling ordinance recently passed by the city council of Trinidad, has been put into force and as a result members of the sporting fraternity are beginning to leave the city. On Tuesday a number left for Cripple Creek and Denver, and during the present week all will take their departure. The principal issue in the coming campaign, it is stated, will be gambling and anti-gambling.

A dispatch from Rock Springs, Wyo., says, the Henry Fork disturbances have been quieted down by the sheep men pulling out of the cattlemen's country. Sheriff Whitmore since his return from there, states that if he had not gone over there would have been serious trouble, as feeling was running high between the men. As it is, no more trouble is feared, the sheep men saying that they will not again invade that territory.

Forty passengers on a Lake line electric car were badly shaken up and frightened on Monday afternoon when the car left the track, at Pueblo, Col. While running quite rapidly one of the axles broke, the wheels jumped the rails and the car ran entirely off the right of way some fifty feet. Considerable glass was broken. No one was seriously hurt, but many ladies were prostrated. A similar affair happened in San Francisco last week, but with more alarming consequences.

In Gunnison county, Colorado, a new coal company has been organized under the name of the East Baldwin Coal company. It has under development a heavy vein of coal into which a tunnel 300 feet long has been driven.

# THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

## SWEDEN.

C. O. Unæus, colonel and chief of the famous Vestgotha-Dal regiment, is dead.

At the Stockholm crematory the corpses of fifty persons were reduced to ashes during the last year.

During 1893, 7,025 conscripts petitioned the government for permission to emigrate to America.

According to the latest statistics the population of the city of Gothenburg, "Sweden's Liverpool," is 106,695.

Many new and valuable paintings have been added to the fine collections in the national museum of Stockholm.

Their diamond wedding was celebrated by E. Hallberg, a well-known citizen of Öfvansjö, and his wife.

The city of Malmö, which is the third in rank of Sweden's cities, has now a population of 50,587.

A rumor here says that Viggo Ullman, president of the Norwegian Storting, is to be arrested, accused of high treason.

Crown Princess Victoria will in a few days leave for Italy and Egypt, where she will try to regain her broken health.

Usually between 400 and 500 new houses are being built in Stockholm every year, but only twenty-nine new buildings were erected in 1893.

Dr. John Soderlind, one of the ablest and most popular scholars in Sweden died at Stockholm at the age of 90 years.

The government has decided to build a strong fort in northern Sweden, but the exact location has not yet been made known.

It is not probable, that the Riksdag will grant the appropriation asked for by the government for the purpose of increasing the Swedish navy.

Great preparations are being made for the international skating tournament which will take place at Stockholm in February. The first prize will be donated by King Oscar.

There are many lieutenant-generals and major-generals in the Swedish army, but, King Oscar excepted, there are only two generals. These are M. Björnstjerna and the King of Denmark.

The Liljeholmen Works near Stockholm were completely burned to the ground. The fire was one of the biggest and most dangerous which for a long time has visited that part of the country.

Cashier Rheborg, of the Riksbanken, was arrested the other day accused of having stolen a large amount of money. The thefts had been going on for several years, without having been discovered.

The number of Catholics has considerably increased in Sweden during the last five years, but still does not amount to more than 1200. There is only one Catholic church in the country, that in Stockholm.

The Swedish gymnasts are probably the strongest all around athletes in the world. Gymnastics and all kinds of sport stand very high, but prize fighting

or glove contests are under no circumstances tolerated.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has received as a gift the very fine collections of iron goods, which were exhibited in the Swedish Building at the World's Fair by the large iron works of Söderfors, Österby, Hornsödal and Ängersrum.

Baron Oscar Dickson is the principal backer of the expedition which will soon depart from Stockholm for the purpose of finding out the fate of Björling and Kallstenius, the two arctic explorers, from whom nothing has been heard for several months.

L. O. Smith, "the whisky king of Sweden," has returned to Stockholm after a trip round the world. Mr. Smith traveled extensively in America last year, and spoke to a reporter on a Stockholm daily in the highest terms of the United States, its people and institutions.

The "Society For Promoting What Is Good" was founded some time ago by Miss Concordia Lofveng of Stockholm, with the object of establishing an agricultural colony for educating poor children to useful members of society. It is intended to arrange it on a very large scale.

An exhibition of American furniture, models and tools bought at the World's Fair for money donated for the purpose by Mr. P. S. Peterson, the Swedish-American millionaire and owner of the Rosehill nursery at Chicago, has been opened in the Industrial Palace in Stockholm.

As a rule, the Swedish woman is temperate, though sad exceptions exist. Of the whole number of persons found guilty of drunkenness during the last nineteen years, 26 were women, and during the same time, of 2,208 alcoholic patients among the poor, 77 were women. Among 92 persons who died in Stockholm of alcoholism during the last 27 years, 62 or 67 were women.

A Swedish-American has swindled many people in Trosa. He knew the name of persons who had relatives in America, and by telling the "old folks" that their sons and daughters, whom he had met in America, were doing very well, he succeeded in bleeding his victims for different sums of money, promising to pay it all back "as soon as he had opportunity to exchange his American greenbacks."

The handicrafts in Sweden, as in other countries, have had a hard struggle in competing with mass manufacture. The entire number of handicraft men and their artzans is at present about 60,000. One kind of occupation that has from days of yore been of great importance to Sweden, is her domestic industry, which has, however, been declining for some time, and only of late years has again been called into play, mostly thanks to the efforts of private associations, which have laid great stress on retaining and developing, as far as possible, national patterns. What has

doubtless been of great importance for the revival of domestic industry, is the introduction of loyd as a subject of instruction in the national schools, in which respect it is well known Sweden has been the pioneer of other nations.

As a consequence of the vast riches in woods possessed by Sweden, in comparison to the number of her inhabitants, no economy has been practised as regards home demands until the very latest decades. The amount of wood annually used for buildings, fences, fuel and carpentry is of course difficult to determine, but it may certainly be reckoned as by far exceeding the figures of the export. Nor must it be forgotten that for charcoal used in the production of iron, about five million cubic meters are annually employed. Notwithstanding the vast home demand on wood the forests give so largely, that timber, in wrought or unwrought form, ranks first among Swedish exports. In the fifties and sixties the liberal opinions which then were prevalent, both in home and foreign laws, gave rise to a number of industrial establishments for woodworks, among which saw-mills especially made rapid progress.

King Oscar has absolutely refused to pay the amount of 205,000 kronor which Baron von der Kettenburg of Germany tries to recover from the Swedish state, giving as cause that this money was furnished Sweden during the Thirty Year's War, by some of Kettenburg's forefathers. Baron Kettenburg holds the king himself responsible for the debt, because Charles XIV, Oscar's grandfather, in 1820 declared himself responsible for every state debt of Sweden up to that time, in exchange of which promise the state agreed to pay the head of the Bernadotte dynasty 200,000 kronor annually for all times coming. To the old Bernadotte's honor may be said that he fulfilled his promise, but the Kettenburg claim must at that time have been overlooked. According to Swedish law Kettenburg cannot sue the king in Sweden for the purpose of recovering the amount of money, but a sensational rumor is out, that the baron intends to attach real estate owned by King Oscar and situated somewhere in New York.

## NORWAY.

Banker August Andersen, of Christiania, died at the age of 80 years.

The state debt of Norway amounts to 124,625,000 kroner.

The catching of whales has been very successful during this season.

The prominent Christiania paper *Morgenbladet* celebrated its 75th anniversary.

The number of saving-banks in Norway has largely increased during the last five years.

Many deaths from consumption and influenza have occurred in Christiania during the last weeks.

An earthquake has scared the inhabitants of Nordby. The damage was small.

The average day's work in Norwegian industrial pursuits is ten hours and three quarters.

Norwegian snow shoes (skis) are being exported to Germany and Austria on a large scale.

Christian Ross, the Norwegian painter, has been elected an honorable citizen of the little Italian town of Sora.

The police force of Christiania consists of nearly 400 officers, a good showing for a city, which is not larger.

At a skating tournament at Ely, England, Henrik Lindahl, a Norwegian, succeeded in taking the first prize.

The wolves in the northern part of the country have been more numerous and dangerous during the present winter than for many years.

The government of the Stavanger district has granted an appropriation of 244,000 kroner for the proposed railroad between Egersund and Flekkefjord.

Bjorn Bjornson, the actor and son of Bjornstjerne Bjornson, will probably soon take up his abode in Copenhagen, where he will play at the Dagmar Theater.

The death rate has greatly decreased in Norway during the present century, the yearly number of deaths per thousand being at present only about 16.4.

A. P. Slotrem and A. J. Stinland, of Drøven, and Nikolai Scerdel of Tjøto, were drowned, their boat capsizing off Mosjøen.

The Norwegian ship "Amund Tveten" from Haugesund was damaged during a storm off Yarmouth. Two of her crew were washed overboard.

In Norway it is only exceptionally that cookery and domestic work are taught at the girls' schools. To supply this deficiency in the education of the young ladies several families send their daughters—after having finished school—to a house-keeping school in the country, where they spend a time of six to twelve months.

#### DENMARK.

Esbjerg was visited by a large fire.

New gas works will be built in Herning.

The queen is again reported to be very ill.

A big sugar refinery will be built at Saxkjøbing.

Three fishermen were drowned of Langeland, their boat capsizing.

Paul Andersen, a prominent citizen of Åsdal, died at the advanced age of 96 years.

The *Stiftstidende*, the well-known newspaper in Aarhus, celebrated its 100th anniversary.

Prince Komatsu of Japan has been appointed a Knight of the Great Cross of the Order of Dannebrog.

The Copenhagen Casino was forced to make an assignment of a part of its property the other day.

More Swedish-American papers were confiscated in Finland in 1893 than during any previous year.

The country mansion Edderun, near Mariager, was burned to the ground and many cattle were roasted to death.

The number of failures for the first ten months of 1893 was 469 against 533 for the same time in 1892 and 372 in 1891.

The standard time of Denmark was advanced nine minutes forty-one seconds in order to correspond with the time of the central European zone.

Th. Rasmussen, Swedish-Norwegian consul in the city of Korsør, is dead. Mr. R. was a Knight of the famous Order of Dannebrog.

Christian Krogh, the Norwegian author, recently wrote an article, comparing the latest literary productions of

Denmark and Norway, to the advantage of the former country.

Counterfeit 50 kroner bills are reported to be in circulation. Danish-Americans, who buy money in the United States for the purpose of sending it home to relatives in Denmark, have better to look out.

The Sorbonne of Paris has awarded le prix Meyrat to M. Tscherning, a Danish M. D., the title of his thesis being "Contributions To Ocular Dioptries." The medical faculty accompanied the prize with a lengthy explanation of the peculiar merits of Dr. Tscherning's work. "It is a work of wide range," says the faculty, "to which we call special attention of the learned world."

#### LET'S PLANT A TREE.

In a former paper I attempted to point out the relationship between forests and the water supply of Utah. While it is probable that the most important use of our forests is connected with the conservation of our water supply, it is by no means their only use. I have called recently on most of the leading retail fruit dealers in this city and made careful inquiries of them, in regard to the apple trade. I found that Utah apples retail for from fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents a bushel less than the California and Oregon apples. And yet without exception they pronounced the Utah apples superior in flavor to the California apples and fully equal to the Oregon apples. The only reason given for Utah apples bearing a less price than imported apples was the fact that our apples are infested with worms, while the imported apples are comparatively free from them.

It is impossible to determine with any great exactness the percentage of Utah apples which are wormy. Apples from different localities differ widely in this respect. From my own observation, as well as from the statements of dealers, I think that the infested apples vary from 35 to 95 per cent. In one box of 256 apples, I found only 9 which were free from worms, but this was said to be an unusually bad lot. I can find no statistics which give, even approximately, the apple crop of Utah, but it is certain that a loss of from fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents on every bushel of Utah apples is a very heavy tax on the Utah fruit grower.

Perhaps at this point some one who fully agrees with me in the above stated conclusion, asks what the connection is between Forestry and apple culture. The connection is a little roundabout but yet perfectly clear. Birds are the natural enemies of insects. At least this is true of almost all our song birds, and these birds find their only homes in the trees. Hence where there are few or no trees song birds are few or entirely absent. Utah has a sad lack of insect-eating birds, and this lack can never be fully supplied until the forest area is greatly increased. It is probably true that some of our injurious insects are night flyers and hence would escape destruction from most song birds, but there are a few night-flying insect-eating birds which would probably thrive here, did we have forests and they were once imported.

I have no desire to represent forests as a universal panacea, but I feel quite

sure that the experience of other sections of our country justifies the belief that insect ravages are greatly checked by the presence of birds. Insects multiply so rapidly that unless they are held in some restraint, there is grave danger that they will menace the interests of the farmer as well as those of the fruit grower. At the risk of repeating some thoughts advanced in a former article, I am going to condense some recent statements made by the eminent French geographer Elisee Reclus. Although his remarks refer to France, almost every word is applicable to Utah. Few countries are being devastated more rapidly than the French Alps. The mountains of this region are in general composed of very hard rock which alternate with other beds which readily give way to the action of water. The marls and the other friable matter are gradually washed away, and their fall precipitates that of the compact layers at the summit, which suddenly fall down, or glide slowly into the valleys. It is, however, the improvidence of the inhabitants, and not so much the geologic constitution of the soil, which is the principal cause of the devastating action of the streams. In the mountains of Dauphin and Provence, the slopes, most of which are now bare, were once covered with trees and various plants which kept back the surface water, which resulted from the rain or the melting of the snow, by absorbing a great part of it, and thus retaining the coating of vegetable earth over the beds of crumbling rock.

During the course of centuries the trees have been cut down by greedy speculators, and by unwise farmers who wish to add some little strips of land to the fields in the valleys and to the pastures on the summits, not knowing that when they destroy mountain forests they also destroy the land on which they stood. The rain or snow being now no longer kept back upon the slopes by the trees and under shrubs, descends rapidly into the valley, driving before it all of the debris torn away from the sides of the mountain. The tooth of the goat and the sheep helps to lay bare the roots of the herbaceous plants and brushwood; until bit by bit the whole of the thin coating of earth is removed, the bare rock is exposed, and deep ravines are hollowed out in the cliffs, and are traversed in the rainy season or in the spring by furious torrents which once did not exist.

The water which once slowly penetrated the earth, conveying fertilizing salts to the roots of the trees, now serves no other purpose than that of devastation. In some localities there is not a single green bush over a space of several leagues in extent. The stream in the valley is generally nothing but a scanty rill of water winding among the heaps of stones which have been carried down by the torrent itself in the days of its fury.

The devastating action of the streams in the French Alps is interesting from a historical standpoint, for it explains why so many of the districts of Syria, Greece, Asia Minor, Africa and Spain have been forsaken by their inhabitants. The men have disappeared along with the trees; the axe of the woodman, no less than the sword of the conqueror, has put an end to or

transplanted entire populations. At the present time the valleys of the southern Alps are becoming more and more deserted, and the time may yet come when the departments of the Upper and Lower Alps will no longer have any homeborn inhabitants.

During the three centuries that have elapsed between 1471 and 1776 the *vignerics* of these mountain regions have lost a third, a half, or even as much as three-quarters of their cultivated ground, and the men have disappeared from the impoverished soil in the same proportion. From 1836 to 1866 the Upper and Lower Alps have lost 25,000 inhabitants, or nearly one-tenth of their population. At the present time in an area of 3,860 square miles, embraced between Mont Thabor and the Alps of Nice, there is not a single group of inhabitants which exceeds the number of 2,000 individuals. Barcelonnette, the largest place, has more than once been in danger of being carried away by a flood.

It is the mountaineers themselves who have made and are seeking to extend this desert which separates the tributary valleys of the Rhone from the populous plains of Piedmont. If some modern Attila, traversing the Alps, made it his business to desolate those valleys for ever, the first thing he would do would be to deoress their slopes. Shall we, in our blindness, do the same thing in Utah, or shall we at once call a halt and begin earnestly to undo the mistakes of the past?

None too soon can we organize forestry associations and begin to collect information relating to trees and their relation to the various industries of Utah. By careful study we may save ourselves from some very serious mistakes, and by reforesting our mountain slopes we may make land productive which, in some cases, is now worse than useless.

C. A. WHITING,  
University of Utah.

### OUR VIEWS TOO.

SYRACUSE, Davis County, Utah,  
January 30, 1894.

In the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS of Jan. 30 I see a statement that the closing of artesian wells in the fall has not injured them in Davis county. This may be the case in some parts of the county, but it is not the result in this place. We have tried it and our wells have caved in and stopped, and on being re-opened have been in some cases useless on account of constantly stopping off and at other times throwing clay. We do not find that our wells have any effect on the wells on the bench in drawing off their waters. I am informed that West Bountiful can obtain water at less than fifty feet, while in this locality the wells are from 140 to 300 feet. During the winter we have to depend entirely upon our wells for water for house and farm purposes, as the water in dug wells is too full of salt to drink. While in some cases the shutting off of the wells might prove a benefit, in others it would prove an injury. Yours truly,  
J. H. COLES.

An exchange states that a resident of Sheridan, Or., has made an umbrella with a window in the top.

### OBITUARY NOTES.

MRS. VIOLA E. STEWART.

Mrs. Viola E. Stewart, wife of W. W. Stewart, died at the family residence, No. 439 west Sixth South street yesterday (Monday) afternoon at 2:35 o'clock. The deceased was afflicted with a tumor of extraordinary size and was a sufferer for years. She recently underwent an operation at the hands of skilled surgeons with a view to getting permanent relief, but all the indications pointed to the near approach of death. The deceased was 48 years of age and leaves a husband and one son to mourn her demise. She has relatives living in Chicago and was married there many years ago.

JANE MITTON-RYDALCH.

Jane Mitton Rydalch, wife of Hon. William Rydalch, of Grantsville, Tooele county, died at her home at that place yesterday afternoon, in the 75th year of her age. The deceased was an estimable woman and was well and widely known. She was born in Lingill, near Fettel, Horton Park, Yorkshire, England, November 23, 1819, and came to Utah with her husband and three children in 1853. The family immediately located in Grantsville and has lived there ever since. The lady's demise was caused by heart failure superinduced by exhaustion and bronchitis. She was the mother of eight children, had fifteen grand children and one great grand child.

DAVID D. REESE.

ADAMSVILLE, Beaver county, Utah, January 25, 1894.—Permit me to inform your many readers of the death of Brother David A. Reese of this place. He died on the 19th inst., after an illness of over two months, during which time he suffered very much. He at times threw up great quantities of blood, until poor nature could no longer endure.

He was born at Bradlay, Carmarthen, shire, Wales, October 19, 1828, which made him 65 years and 3 months old. He embraced the Gospel at Blairstown, Monmouthshire, being baptized in 1861; he emigrated to Utah in 1862 with his family and settled in Greenville, Beaver county, where he buried his wife Catharine in 1867. In 1868 he was called upon to go across the Plains to help the emigration companies, and in 1869 he moved to Adamsville and married Elizabeth Grimshaw. Here he was ordained a High Priest under the hands of Daniel Tyler. In 1886 he was chosen as first counselor to Bishop Gunn, of this place, which position he held until his death. He was also first assistant superintendent of the Sunday school of this ward, a position he filled with great zeal, always being at his post on time.

He leaves a wife, six children and ten grandchildren and many friends and relatives to mourn his loss.

The funeral services took place at the Adamsville meetinghouse on Sunday, the 21st, and consoling remarks were made by Elders M. L. Shepherd, D. Grimshaw, J. J. Griffiths, W. Reese, B. Griffiths and F. T. Gunn. The body was taken to the Beaver cemetery for burial; a large cortege, consisting of 26 vehicles, followed the remains to their final resting place.

J. J. GRIFFITHS.

LEVI ROBERTS.

At Kaysville, on the 22nd day of January, there passed from this sphere of action, at the ripe age of 79, Levi Roberts, whose name has gone into history as one of that noble band of heroes—the Mormon Battalion.

He was born in Apperly, Gloucestershire, England, Feb. 26, 1815, where he was brought up in the trade of basket making. He was one of those to whom President Woodruff carried the Gospel, and in 1840 he yielded obedience and was baptized. In 1841 he with his family

emigrated to America, being one of the second company that gathered to Zion. In his trade he had accumulated some means which he freely spent in assisting poorer families to come out, and when he reached Nauvoo he found himself but poorly provided to meet the great change in his life and circumstances. Not having been accustomed to rough manual labor, the hardships incidental to frontier life told heavily upon him, but he persevered with an energy and faith that won for him the confidence and respect of those who knew him. He worked much of the time while in Nauvoo for the Prophet Joseph and was entrusted with the responsibility of being one of his body guard during the troublous times immediately preceding his death. With his family he shared in the sufferings and sorrows of that memorable exodus, and finally reached Mount Pisgah, where he commenced clearing land for the purpose of farming. It was here, while working for the necessities of life for his little ones and invalid wife, that the call came for volunteers for the Mexican war. He was a loving husband and deeply devoted to his family, and the riches of the world would not have tempted him to leave them in distress, but with his characteristic faith and willingness, he entrusted them to the hands of God and gave his services to his country.

The history of the Battalion is now his history, as he marched, suffered, struggled and endured with its bravest and best until the final discharge in July, 1847.

His service in the Battalion had been brightened by no tidings from his family during his long absence and in mingled fear and hope he pushed back to Winter Quarters where he was reunited with his loved ones, his wife having been miraculously restored to health. He remained there until 1850, when he came through and settled in Kaysville where he has since resided.

He has been a great sufferer for a number of years and his going was a happy release. His life has been an exemplification of faith, humility and energy in the cause of God. Honor to his name!  
W.

### THE DEAD.

Peaceful be their Rest.

REESE.—In this city, Jan. 30, of convulsions, Carl E., infant son of John H. and Nora Reese.

ORSTAD.—At Union, Utah, January 30, 1891, at 7 p.m., at the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. A. Boggess, of paralysis, Ole Engelsen Orstad, aged 78 years. Deceased was born September 2, 1810, in Opdal, Norway; arrived in Salt Lake in 1863. He was for twenty years postmaster of Union.

SANDERS.—On Sunday, Feb. 4, 1894, of old age at the residence of her daughter, Sister W. D. Owen, 130 I street, Twenty-first ward, Francis Sanders, aged 84 years, 11 months and 10 days. She was baptized in Bishop Stortford, England, in 1860; emigrated to Utah in 1864. She died as she lived, a true and faithful Latter-day Saint, with the hope of a glorious resurrection.

CORNELL.—At Salt Lake City, at 1:40 p.m., February 2, 1894, of pneumonia, Thomas Cornell, born at London, England, December 23, 1834. He joined the Church in 1849, and died as he had lived, a faithful Latter-day Saint. Brother Cornell was president of the North London Branch for eight years. He emigrated to Utah in 1867.

Millennial Star, please copy.

ATKIN.—At St. George, Utah, January 27th, 1894, John Peter, son of Wm. and Rachel Thompson Atkins. Deceased was born March 18th, 1877, in Salt Lake City, Utah, and leaves a wife and two children, as well as father, mother, brothers and sisters and a large circle of friends to mourn his departure. But all are consoled by knowing he died firm in the faith of the Gospel.



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VOL. XLVIII.

## ONE FAITH. ONE LORD. ONE BAPTISM

*Discourse Delivered at the Tabernacle,  
Salt Lake City, Sunday,  
January 7, 1894, by*

ELDER JOSEPH W. McMURRIN.

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

My brethren and sisters, being unexpectedly called upon to stand before you this afternoon, I trust that you will assist me in this trying position by giving to me your faith and prayers, that our Father in heaven, in His mercy and goodness, may give me such words to speak as shall be for our good and benefit. I feel weak in standing up in the presence of so many men and women of experience, who have devoted their lives to the service of God, who have manifested through many long years their willingness to keep the commandments of God, and who have a far better comprehension of the principles of the Gospel than I can hope to have with my limited experience; nevertheless, I do feel exceedingly thankful to the Lord that I have this day a disposition to bear to you my testimony of the truth of the Gospel of Jesus Christ and to exhort you, as well as myself, to faithfulness in keeping the commandments of God. For I do believe that the Lord in this our day has spoken from heaven, that He has revealed the authority of the Holy Priesthood, that He has commanded His saints to bear testimony of the truth of this work, and to cry aloud to the people of the earth to repent, because the kingdom of heaven is at hand, and the day of the coming of our Master is drawing near, when He is to be revealed in flaming fire, as the scriptures say, taking vengeance on those who know not God and obey not the Gospel of His Son. I believe that the authority to make this proclamation to the world has been given to men in these days.

It is not a new thing for men to declare that they have received authority from God. Men in all ages of the world who have ever prophesied or spoken in the name of the Lord, or who have had the right to administer in the ordinances of the Gospel, have declared that they received the authority that they exercised from our Father in heaven. It has not been customary among the preachers of righteousness to declare that they had received authority from the governments of the earth, but that they had received it from on high. The Apostles of our Master, when He tarried in the flesh, received their authority from the Son of God, who called them from the occupations in which they

were engaged and sent them forth to be ministers of salvation. He laid His hands upon them and blessed them, and ordained and set them apart to the calling whereunto He had called them, sealed the promise of the Spirit of God upon them, and commissioned them to go forth among the children of men to preach His Gospel—the Gospel that was the power of God unto salvation, that was to turn men from the error of their ways and to plant their feet in the straight and narrow path that would lead them back into the presence of God. It is that Gospel that we should be seeking after today. It was the everlasting Gospel, we are told, that they were commissioned to preach. The Apostles taught that there was but one way whereby men could enter into the kingdom of our Father, and we are told that they taught under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost. The Savior himself made the promise to them that He would send them the Holy Ghost, whose office and mission was to lead and guide into all truth, bring things past to their remembrance, show them the present, and reveal unto them the future. It was not to guide them into error; it was not to cause them to preach doctrine that was not essential to the salvation of mankind; but its office and mission was to reveal eternal truth. This power was given to the Apostles of our Savior in their day, and they went forth among the children of men preaching the Gospel that had been taught to them by the Savior, declaring to the people that there was but one way, but one Lord, but one faith, but one baptism, and one God and Father of all. This is the doctrine of the Testament, the doctrine that was advocated by the Apostles of old, and it is the doctrine that is good for us today. It has come from the Founder of Christianity—from the Son of the living God. It was preached by Him who spake as man never spake, and who came according to the appointment of the Father, that He might redeem the world and work out salvation for every son and daughter of Adam who would listen to His teachings and practice the same. And when He commissioned and gave authority to His Apostles and sent them out to preach the Gospel, they taught those things which they had received from the Master. They called upon the people everywhere to repent; they bore testimony that the sayings of the prophets in relation to the coming of the Messiah had been fulfilled; that He had been in their midst, had suffered, had been crucified, had risen again, and had ascended on high to His Father in heaven. Because of this testimony which they bore they were persecuted, derided, separated from the company of their

fellow men, and their names were cast out as evil. Nevertheless, they were true and faithful in bearing this testimony and in seeking to publish abroad the glad news of the Gospel.

What was the Gospel, my brethren and sisters and friends, in those times? What were the principles that were advocated by the Apostles, and that were taught by those who followed after them? We might refer to some of the principles that were advocated as being necessary to salvation in the days of our Savior. When He sent abroad the Apostles with the authority to call men to repentance He commanded them to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature. A very sweeping commandment! A mighty responsibility! "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned." This was the promise that was made to them; those who would believe in the testimony they had to bear should be saved through yielding obedience to the doctrines they were sent to teach, while those who would not receive these doctrines should be lost. The Apostles were commanded to go forth, baptizing all nations "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." Not teaching them, as many men claim, that the only thing essential to salvation is simply to confess Christ with our lips, to acknowledge that He came upon the earth, that He suffered and died for us, and that through this acknowledgment we shall inherit eternal life. But those Apostles, who ought to have known what was necessary inasmuch as they received their teaching from the lips of the great Lawgiver himself, called upon the people to observe all things whatsoever the Master had commanded them. In addition to faith, repentance and baptism, the Savior taught the necessity of doing unto others as we would have them do unto us; He taught the principle of sobriety and of honesty, and many other precious things that were calculated to make men better and to place the feet of the human family in that straight way which would lead back into the presence of God. All these things the Apostles were commanded to teach.

It is a strange thing to me that men who believe that Jesus was the Christ, that through Him and by Him alone mankind can be saved, can deny the necessity of observing the commandments that He gave. It is popular today among Christendom to declare that these things possibly were essential before our Master suffered upon Calvary's cross, but that after He had bowed His head

declared "It is finished" and gave up the ghost, then there was no longer any necessity for these things to be observed; that it was essential for men to receive the principles that I have spoken of before the great work was wrought out on Calvary, but after that had been accomplished it was not necessary for men to obey these principles, Christ having wrought out eternal life for all who would believe in His name. It is true that the scriptures declare that "God so loved the world, that he gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life!" But we are told in the same scriptures, by one of the Apostles, that it is folly for us to profess to have faith in God without works. "What doth it profit, my brethren, though a man say he hath faith, and have not works? Can faith save him? \* \* \* For as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also." We understand the condition of the body without the spirit; life has vanished. There is no light, no power, no intelligence in the body when the spirit is called away. If faith without works, therefore, is of this character, as the Apostle James has declared it to be, then those who have faith only, not adding works to their faith, are in a very sorry condition. We might also remember, my friends, that the commandment that was given to the Apostles to preach the Gospel among the children of men was given after the Savior had been nailed to the cross and endured all the pain and anguish through which He passed, and had risen from the dead. It was then that He sent His Apostles forth to preach the Gospel in all the world. After He had ascended on high, and while they were gathered together, the Holy Ghost came upon them, we are told, as a rushing, mighty wind, and under the power and inspiration of that Holy Ghost they went out among the people of Jerusalem and commenced to preach Christ and Him crucified. Peter reasoned upon that occasion from the scriptures and demonstrated by the word of God that this man who had been crucified was both Lord and Christ, until the people were converted by the power of the Holy Spirit and pricked in their hearts, and they cried out, "Men and brethren, what shall we do?" The answer given by that man, who was full of the Holy Ghost, was, "Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. For the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call."

Now, we are called a peculiar people. Our religion is called a very peculiar religion. Men believe that there is something about it different to all other sects of Christendom. In fact, we are generally set aside as not belonging to Christendom at all. A great many do not understand that we have a belief in the Savior of the world, and that we worship the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. There is a belief abroad to a surprising extent, that we worship Joseph Smith, that we look upon him as our god, that we expect to obtain salvation through him, and that we do not recognize the Savior of the world. But this is not true. Our peculiarity exists in holding to the doctrines of the Gospel, and in believing that those principles that were essential for the salvation of mankind eighteen hundred years ago are

essential today. We believe this, for one reason, because the scriptures teach that God is the same yesterday, today and forever; that He is without the shadow of turning, that He is the same in the Gospel and in the way of salvation to us who live today as He was to those who lived eighteen hundred years ago. We go further than that: we believe that this Gospel that is taught today was taught by our Savior, and that it was received by Moses and Adam, and that it has been among the children of men from the beginning of time. We do not believe that the Gospel has been preached continuously from the creation of man, but we do declare that whenever the authority of God has been upon the earth, and a Gospel dispensation has been committed to the children of men, its laws and ordinances have been the same. The Apostle Paul testifies that the same doctrines he had received were preached before unto Abraham, and also to the Israel of God under Moses. We believe that our father Adam understood the principles of faith, repentance, baptism and the laying on of hands; that he had a perfect knowledge of the atonement that was to be wrought out by our Savior, that he taught it to his children, and that they, as they spread abroad upon the face of the earth, took this knowledge with them, and thereby was spread the belief that is held by all nations in a Supreme Being and the understanding that they have, to some extent, of the atonement. We believe that this Gospel has been preached from the beginning of time, and that it will be preached until the end of time.

We not only believe that those who live today will hear the doctrines of the Gospel, but that all who have ever lived, though they have died without hearing it, will have the Gospel preached unto them. This is in accordance with the scripture. The promise is made that as in Adam all died, so shall in Christ all be made alive. But we do not believe, as many do who profess to be followers of the Savior, that because we are made alive through the atonement we shall therefore be brought up and exalted in the presence of God. We believe that the bonds of death will be broken, and that every soul, whether good or bad, believer or unbeliever, will be brought from the grave in the due time of the Lord, through the atonement of our Savior. Then we believe that there will come a day of judgment, when the books shall be opened, and every man shall be judged according to the things that are written, whether they be good or evil. We are not to be judged according to the professions that we make; but we are to be judged according to the deeds that we perform in our lives. This is the testimony that we read in the Revelations of John. John was shown the history of the world, it may be said. He saw the time when there would be an apostasy from the things that had been introduced by the Savior and taught by the Apostles; when men would turn away from them, as the Apostles testified, and would be turned unto tables; when they would seek after men who would teach them the doctrines and commandments of men, to tickle their ears, and when their hearts would be removed far from the things of God. John saw these things, and also when death and hell should deliver up the dead that were in them, and the sea give forth the dead that were in it, and the books should be opened, and an-

other book should be opened, called the book of life, and out of the things that were written all the dead should be judged. We believe this. The professions that we make with our mouths are nothing; it is the acts that we perform in our lives that will count in the great day of judgment. If our lives have been righteous, if we have kept our feet in the right path, if we have been valiant for the testimony of Jesus, if we have been willing to be used as God directs in the building up of His kingdom, and worn out our lives in His service, we believe that these things in the great day of judgment will bring eternal life. But if we have been neglectful and careless, and would not listen to the counsel of God, but professed great things with our mouths and did very little, this profession will not aid us, but we shall be placed among those who are spoken of as goats, whom Matthew says were upon the Savior's left hand, when He professed unto them that He never knew them, notwithstanding their professions that they had done many wonderful things in His name, and He commanded them to depart from Him. In this we are peculiar, my brethren and sisters. We believe that every man, great or small, must observe and do the things that God has commanded; that He is willing to give salvation, exaltation and glory to every son and daughter that He has created; but He will give it in the way that He has declared—through obedience to Him, and not through marking out our own path in life.

People ask what necessity should there be for revelation in these days. "Why should God speak from heaven in these latter times? We have Jesus and the Apostles; we have many of the words that they uttered; we have the principles that they advocated; we understand the things that they did and how they expected to obtain eternal life; and what necessity is there for more revelation?" Every missionary, I suppose, has had asked him, "What necessity is there for Joseph Smith? What need for any communication from heaven. We have the scriptures that testify they are able to make us wise unto salvation, and there is no need for any further revelation." We believe, as I have already intimated, that through the apostasy that was spoken of by the Apostles the authority of the Holy Priesthood was lost from among men, and we have very good evidence that this is true. Writers in ages past have borne evidence to this. From the days of our Savior down, it may be said, to our own time, evidence has accumulated mountain high to the fact that men departed from the simplicity of the Gospel as taught by the Savior; that they no longer adhered to the principles advocated by the Apostles; but that they organized societies to suit their own minds. If this is not the case, my brethren and sisters, how is it that religious communities have multiplied to such an extent among men? How is it that there are hundreds of societies, all professing to have Jesus for their guide, and all believing that they are going to obtain salvation through the doctrines that they teach? For the scriptures say that there is one Lord, one faith and one baptism. There can only be one answer to this question. If there had continued among men the doctrine of one Lord, one faith, and one baptism, how different would be the condition of the religious world today

from what it is! Now there are hundreds of faiths, some professing one thing, and some another. For long ages there was but one religion among men professing to have our Master as its head, and it groped in darkness and introduced many things that were grievous and sinful and contrary to the written word of God. The result of these things was the rising up of great men like Martin Luther, contending for what they believed to be right. We are told of Martin Luther that when he commenced his opposition to the Church of Rome it was not with the expectation of establishing a new religious society, but in the hope that he might reform some of the abuses that had crept into the church. He bore record to the people that doctrines were being advocated contrary to the scriptures of divine truth, and he sought to correct these things and bring the church into what he considered to be the proper channel. The result was he was excommunicated and cast out of the Church of Rome. Then sprang up reform churches all over the face of the earth. But there is one peculiarity about all of these churches that sprang into existence—the men whom they are named after never intended to establish churches of their own. They sought to cleanse and purify the mother church, and for this they were excommunicated, and then came into existence the religious bodies that bear their names, without revelation or commandment from God, and consequently without authority. We believe that they were honest and good men, and that they were inspired to accomplish the work that they set their hands to do. The time had come when the God of heaven, in fulfilment of the promises that had been made, was about to accomplish a wonderful work, among the children of men, to establish His kingdom upon the earth, and to usher in the dispensation of the fulness of times; and it was necessary that the priestly control that then existed over the minds of men should be broken, and that religious freedom should be introduced, so that men everywhere should have the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of their own conscience. To bring about this condition, we believe that the reformers were inspired of God, and we enjoy today the result of their labors. Men offered their lives that they might worship as they saw fit. Martin Luther, when his life was hanging in the balance, declared before those who accused him that the stand he had taken he could not recede from, and he prayed for God to help him. He was willing to lay down his life, if need be, as many before and many since have done. We believe that all these things were wrought out by our Father in heaven, that the minds of men might be free and that they might worship as they chose. Then when this great government of America had been set up upon this promised land, in fulfilment of the promise that the Lord had made to its ancient inhabitants, men were inspired to come here when in trouble and distress, and not turn from their determination; like the discoverer of America, who persisted that he could find a new world, and no one could turn him from it. That was because he was inspired of the Lord; the Holy Ghost rested upon him and impelled him forward to the accomplishment of his work. And God raised up men in America, in His own time, fired with

His Spirit, determined to establish a commonwealth that should be free, to which men of all nations might be invited, and in which they could live and worship as they saw fit. We believe God established this government. We not only believe this, but we have a knowledge of it. In a revelation given to the Prophet Joseph Smith, and recorded in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, it is said that the Saints wherein they had been wronged by their enemies should importune for redress. "According to the laws and Constitution of the people which I have suffered to be established, and should be maintained for the right and protection of all flesh according to just and holy principles. And for this purpose have I established the Constitution of this land, by the hands of wise men whom I raised up unto this very purpose, and redeemed the land by the shedding of blood." Doc. and Cov. Sec. 101. 77, 80. This government was established—the freest and the best there is on the face of the earth, and then the time came for the Lord to fulfil His promise, that before the second coming of the Son of Man the Gospel of the kingdom should be preached in all the world. When He was asked by His Apostles, "What shall be the sign of Thy coming, and of the end of the world?" He answered them by portraying the great events that should precede the end, and among other things He said, "This Gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations." This was one of the signs that should appear before His coming. John the Revelator saw "another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting Gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue and people. That was the proclamation of the angel who was to introduce the Gospel in the latter days. The way having been prepared, freedom established, that man might worship as he saw fit, that angel, we bear record, was sent from the presence of our Father with the proclamation of the everlasting Gospel. And to Joseph Smith that messenger came, delivered the Gospel to him, and gave to him the authority to preach the plan of salvation. We believe that John the Baptist came and laid hands upon the head of Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery and ordained them to the Aaronic Priesthood; that he gave them the authority to baptize for the remission of sins, and with that authority came the commandment to preach the Gospel among the children of men. Then Peter, James and John came, in their time, and clothed the Prophet Joseph Smith with the authority of the Melchisedek Priesthood—that authority by which the kingdom of God can be built up and regulated in all the world. We believe these things have come to pass, that they are in fulfilment of the promises made of old, and that without they are fulfilled, without angels come from heaven and there is communication from our Father, all men are groping in the dark and will fall into the ditch together.

It seems to me, my brethren and sisters and friends, from the conditions that exist today in the religious world, that all men everywhere should be pleading with the Lord that there might come some proclamation from on high and some man who would speak in the name of the Lord, to guide the people who desire to serve God in the right

way. But Joseph Smith was despised, his name was cast out as evil, and his followers were derided and separated from the company of their fellow men, who have cried out, as it were, "Away with these fellows, for they are not fit to live." Notwithstanding this opposition and this evil speaking, the proclamation of the Gospel under Joseph Smith has gone abroad among the nations of the earth; and as an evidence that men have received an understanding of its truth, this Territory is filled with people who are willing to stand up and bear record that they know that Joseph Smith was a prophet, that they know that God has spoken, and that He has set His hand in these latter times to recover Israel and to gather them from the nations of the earth and bring them together in one, according to the promises that He has made; that He has not forgotten His promises, not gone on a far journey, not gone to sleep, but that He is the living and true God, and that the day has come to fulfil and accomplish all that He has spoken.

How thankful we ought to be, my brethren and sisters, that the Gospel has found us; that our ears have been saluted with the glad message of peace on earth and goodwill among men; that we have been persuaded by the Spirit of the Lord to come out from the midst of Babylon and gather up with the Saints of God. The Gospel net has been cast into the sea of mankind and it has gathered up its thousands and tens of thousands, who are here today in these mountains. What a testimony, my brethren and sisters, that the proclamation of Joseph Smith was not in vain! What a testimony this is to the world that the martyrdom of Joseph Smith did not stop the work that he had been commanded by our Father to establish! What a testimony that the passing away of President Young did not stop the onward march of the people of God. Men believed that Brigham Young was the great controlling spirit among the Latter-day Saints, and that it was because of His wonderful wisdom that the people were made as great as they were. While we honor the name of President Young and we know that God inspired him to accomplish the work, it is not to President Young that we give the glory, my brethren and sisters, but to our Father in heaven. We know that our Father guided President Young, as He guided President Joseph Smith, as he guided President Taylor, as He guides today President Woodruff. It is our Father who has controlled the destiny of this people, and we are making the same advancement today that we did under President Brigham Young or President Joseph Smith, and we will make just as great advancement in the future under the leaders whom God will call to be at our head as we would if President Joseph Smith were with us.

This work does not depend upon any man that has ever lived, or that lives today, or that ever will live. It is the work of God. He has said that He would proceed to do a marvelous work and a wonder among the children of men, and how wonderfully He has fulfilled that promise up to the present time! And how grateful and thankful we ought to be that we have gathered from the nations of the earth; that we have been made acquainted with the principles of the Gospel, and that down in our hearts is the belief today, just as strong as it was in the hearts of the

Apostles of our Savior, that there is one faith, one Lord, one baptism, and one God and Father of us all. That faith has been delivered through angels sent from heaven to people who live today, and this Gospel is being preached. Our missionaries are going to all the nations of the earth, and going gladly without money and without price, thanking God for the opportunity that they have to go out and cry repentance to mankind, to strive to lead them in the straight and narrow way. The proclamation of the Gospel has been commenced, and it will never cease until every knee shall bow and every tongue confess that Jesus is the Christ, to the glory of God the Father. This is the promise that has been made. The responsibility rests upon the Elders of Israel today, to preach this Gospel everywhere and warn men of the judgments that are to come, to prepare them for the great day of the Lord, when our Savior shall be revealed in flaming fire.

May God help us to understand our calling and the responsibility that rests upon us. May He give us the courage of our convictions, and may we go forward honestly, manfully and consistently, and strive to do our duty, and let our light so shine among men that this nation and all the nations of the earth may know that we are honest, and godly, and sincere; that we love the institutions of our country as well as the institutions of heaven, and that we desire to bring an era of peace upon this earth and goodwill to all men. This is my prayer, through Jesus Christ. Amen.

*Written for this Paper.*

#### HARRISON AND GARFIELD.

President Harrison has put an immense amount of time on the lectures which he is to deliver before the Stanford University. He has devoted all of his leisure to the work and has worked the lectures out from original sources, so that they will probably be a valuable contribution to legal science. I met last night General Michener, who was to a large extent President Harrison's political manager, and who is one of his closest and most confidential friends. I asked him whether it was true that Harrison hoped to be renominated as a candidate for the presidency in 1896. He replied, "I personally know that there is nothing in that story. President Harrison does not want to be renominated, and there is no organized movement among his friends pointing toward his nomination, and in fact he has told me that he would not run. Just after the election of 1892 he began to get letters from all parts of the country proposing that he be a candidate in 1896. These letters increased as his term approached its close, and he had many callers, who urged the same thing. He discouraged them all, and he seldom discussed the matter. I remember two interviews that I had with him in the White House during February of last year. These were long and confidential, and in one of them I began to speak of the general sentiment in favor of his nomination. He shook his head positively as I mentioned the matter, and I could see from his features how much he resented the idea as I went on. But I said, 'General, however little you may care to think of another nomination it ought certainly to be a great personal gratification to you to know that the

people appreciate your administration and that they are anxious to see you again in the White House.'

President Harrison replied: "As to the personal gratification, I feel that most deeply, but as to the thought of becoming again a candidate for the presidency, I do not harbor it for a moment. It is contrary to all my inclinations, and when I leave the White House I expect to say good-bye to it forever. My life in it has not been a happy one. It has been filled with care and the greatest sorrows that have come to me have fallen upon me since I entered these doors. 'My associations with it are not happy ones and I want to retire for good from its cares and worries and troubles. I have no idea that I will ever be a candidate for the presidency again, and I do not desire it.'"

"What has Gen. Harrison done since the close of his term?" said I.

"He has been practicing law. He lately argued a big case in Indianapolis, and he is doing considerable office business in the way of counselling, etc. He is one of the ablest lawyers of the country, and he is very fond of the practice. He finds the preparation of his law lectures a much bigger job than he anticipated, but he is going into the matter thoroughly, and their delivering will be quite an event in the legal world."

"How many lectures are there?"

"I do not know, and I don't know that the number was fixed, but I understand he expects to go west some time in February to deliver them."

"I suppose he gets a good price for the work?" said I.

"Yes," replied Gen. Michener, "there is no doubt about that. I do not think he would have promised to give them if he did not. He has never said anything to me, however, about his compensation for them, and I don't know what the amount is. His lectures will certainly be valuable. He is one of the ablest thinkers in the country, and I am surprised to find that his great address on labor and capital, which was delivered in Philadelphia a few days ago, was not made more of. I don't suppose people knew what it was to be. The Associated Press did not report it, and the only place where it was published in full was in one of the Philadelphia newspapers, which called upon Gen. Harrison for a copy of his manuscript. It is queer how the greatest efforts of our famous men are sometimes lost to the people."

Speaking of unknown great papers of famous men recalls a chat I had the other night with the Rev. Dr. Power, who was James A. Garfield's pastor during a great part of his congressional career, and was acting as such at the time when President Garfield was assassinated. He told me that some of the best things that Garfield ever uttered were given by him in the lecture room of his church. He once delivered a lecture on "Ruins of Ephesus," which surpasses in diction, thought and beauty the most of his public speeches. But there were no reporters present, and though Garfield had spent weeks upon it, it never got into the newspapers or into any edition of Garfield's works. "Garfield was at this time in Congress," said Dr. Power. "He had made a great study of the discoveries of Schlieman and others, and he illustrated his talk with maps which were drawn for the

purpose. It was an eloquent effort full of genius."

"Was Garfield much of a student?"

"Yes, he was an indefatigable student," replied Dr. Power. "He was always adding something to his stock of knowledge, and he had his information so classified that he could lay his hands on any subject at a moment's notice. He took notes of everything he read, and filed these away in pigeon holes. He could post himself up in a short time on any subject which had interested him in times past, and his mind was such an analytic one that his thoughts came out in rounded periods and as a harmonious whole. He had always some line of study entirely apart from his work in Congress. He was fond of the classics and he kept up his studies of Greek and Latin throughout his life. He reviewed his college studies while he was in Congress, and when he got especially tired of the proceedings of the House he used to sometimes take up a Latin book and read it. I remember one day when an especially tedious debate was going on he decided to see how many verses of Horace he could write from memory. He wrote out five, and when he got home that night he compared his manuscript with the original, and he found he had not made a single mistake in writing them. He was a charming talker, was full of ideas, and was very fond of talking of literature."

"You accompanied his funeral car to Cleveland, did you not, doctor?"

"Yes," was the reply, "and it was the most affecting journey I ever made. All along the line of road we were greeted by the people, and at some of the stations parties of Grand Army men knelt along the track and lifted up their hands in prayer as the train went by."

"It is not generally known how near President Garfield came to being shot in our little church on Fourteenth street," continued Dr. Power. "He came regularly to church every Sunday, and frequently to prayer meeting. On Sundays he had a seat near the pulpit on the right as you go in. His seat was just next a window, and he usually sat in the end of the pew, so that his head leaning against the window casing extended out for some distance in front of the glass panes. This window was so located that any one going into the yard which then existed on the side of the church could come up to it and look into the church. It was not more than waist high, and it was Guiteau's intention to have slipped up to it and have shot Garfield through the window. Had he done so, nothing could have saved him. Garfield's brains would have been scattered over the church, and a revolution might have been the result. Guiteau came up to the church and looked over the situation some weeks prior to the time at which he shot the President at the Baltimore and Potomac depot. He had planned to have killed him at the church the Sunday before, but Mrs. Garfield was sick and the President wanted to get her out of the city. She was ill during the latter part of that week, and it was thought she could not be moved. She grew much better, however, Sunday morning, and the President decided to take her away. For this reason he was not at church on the following Sunday."

"The Guiteau decided to perform his bloody deed on the Sunday following."

The President came back to the White House. Toward the last of the week the report got out that he intended to leave Washington for Long Branch on Saturday. Guiteau saw that he could not reach him on Sunday and he decided to kill him at the depot. Had Garfield gone to church the first Sunday, or had Guiteau waited, I don't see how he could have helped killing Garfield instantly."

"I suppose, Dr. Power," said I, "that you were with President Garfield during a great part of his illness. You must have known him very well. Do you think he was a genuine Christian?"

"Yes, I have no doubt of that," replied Dr. Power. "He showed his faith in many ways. He often spoke at my church, and you know he preached when he was a young man. It is not true that he ever intended to devote himself to the ministry. It was always his idea to study law, and his preaching was done while he was at Hiram College. It was not with any idea of making the ministry his profession. As to his faith, I saw some evidences of this during his last days. One day at the White House the question of the efficacy of prayer came up. Garfield had been in great pain and he was talking of this with Mrs. Garfield. He asked her whether she believed in prayer, and he then went on to say that the night before when he was in terrible pain and could not sleep, he had prayed to the Lord to either relieve him from the pain or to give him the fortitude to bear it better. 'At the moment I uttered the prayer,' said he, 'my pain left me, and shortly after that I fell into a sleep.'"

The conversation here turned to Judge Jeremiah Black of Pennsylvania, who was also one of Dr. Power's parishioners. Dr. Powers said:

"I regard Jeremiah Black as one of the greatest men who ever lived. He was a man of wonderful information and great brain power. He was a thoroughly well read man, and he quoted a great deal from Shakespeare and the Bible. He seemed to know these two books by heart, and his contact with them formed a large part of his intellectual life. Judge Black was a most charming talker, and he could entertain you for hours in telling his experiences with public men and matters. He had ideas of his own, and he was never anything but interesting. He was one of the most absent-minded men I have ever known. One story Mrs. Judge Black vouches for as authentic in regard to him. She said that she was in the custom of putting up Judge Black's clothes for him whenever he went away. In fact, she attended to his clothes entirely, buying new ones when the old ones began to grow shabby, and replacing the old suit with a new one, while the judge was in bed. She said the judge did not seem to realize when he changed his clothes, and that on a certain campaign tour which he took she put up a bag for him in which there were a half dozen new shirts. When he had returned from the trip she examined the bag and found it empty. She said, 'Why, judge, where are your shirts?'"

"He replied, 'I don't know; aren't they there?'"

"No," she said. "Your valise has none in it, and when you left here you had half a dozen."

"I don't know what became of them," said Judge Black. "But that night when

upon his disrobing for bed she found that the whole six shirts were on the judge's person. This is a most remarkable story," concluded the parson, "but I have no doubt of its truth, as it was, as I told you, Mrs. Black herself who gave it to me. It is evident that the honorable judge did not wear night shirts, or he must have put them on over the ones he used during the day."

Speaking of Garfield, the question as to whether he was true or false to Sherman at the convention which nominated him is yet unsettled in many minds. I interviewed Gen. Garfield the night before he was nominated. The rumor of his possible choice was then in the air. I was correspondent of his chief newspaper organ, the *Cleveland Leader*, and I asked him if it was true that the Ohio vote might leave Sherman and come to him on the day following. He put his arm around my neck and said in emphatic tones: "My boy, that question is almost an impertinent one, but I have heard of the rumor before and I assure you it is false. I will be a villain if I prove false to Sherman, whom I have come here to support, and you can report to your people that there is nothing in the story and that we are for Sherman to the last." Gov. Foster who slept with Gen. Garfield, says that he was true to John Sherman, and I had an interview the other day with Col. W. C. Cooper of Mount Vernon, Ohio, who was six years in Congress and who was one of the chief friends and workers of Senator Sherman at the convention of 1880. During the talk the subject of Garfield's fidelity came up and Col. Cooper said:

"I know that the nomination came to Gen. Garfield without his seeking. He voted for Sherman to the last and he labored for him until he became convinced that either Grant or Blaine would be nominated. He did not think that Grant could be elected for a third term, and when he saw there was no chance for Sherman he was anxious to see Blaine chosen. It was his feeling on Friday morning when he went to the convention from which he came as a nominee for the presidency, that the Sherman men should go to Blaine, and I had a talk with him just before he started for the convention, which may be an important contribution to the unwritten history of that time."

"What was that, general?" said I.

"It was at the Grand Pacific hotel. I was just starting for the hall when Garfield came up to me, and laying his hand on my shoulder asked me what I thought of the situation. I replied that I could see nothing in it for us, and I feared Grant would be nominated before the night of the morrow."

"Yes," replied Gen. Garfield, "you are right; unless we do something, unless we quit our foolish wasting of our votes upon our candidate, whose nomination we can now see impossible, I predict that Grant will be nominated, not to-morrow, but before sundown today."

"Well said I, 'what can we do? I don't see how we can leave Sherman. What would you suggest, Senator Garfield?'"

"Gen. Garfield replied: 'I think the Ohio delegation should meet and agree to say to Mr. Sherman that his nomination is impossible, ask him to instruct us to withdraw his name, and then we should work and vote for Blaine. This

nomination lies between Grant and Blaine, and as between them I believe three-fourths of the Republicans of Ohio prefer Blaine, and I feel it is our duty to represent them in voting for Blaine's nomination.'

"Well, Mr. Senator," said I, "who will inaugurate such a movement in our delegation? I am sure our chairman, Governor Dennison, will not."

"I presume not," he replied, "but Cooper, you could and ought to do it; you are the Ohio member of the national committee and Sherman's neighbor."

I quickly responded, "I do not feel authorized to do anything of the kind, and surely will not undertake it, but you as Sherman's representative in the convention can do it."

Garfield shook his head and answered, "No, I can't; I am handicapped, I ought not to be here and said so to Mr. Sherman, but he insisted on my coming and presenting his name, so I came and did that, which was all that I was to do."

"And which you did most magnificently," I interrupted. "Thank you," said he, tipping his hat, and continued, "but since I have been here there has been just enough of this foolish talk about my nomination, which never was anything but nonsense, that I have become a subject of criticism and suspicion, and much as I would like to, I can do nothing."

"Well," said I, "even if Sherman should withdraw, we cannot cast the vote of Ohio solidly for Blaine. Governor Dennison repeatedly said to me that when it came to a choice between Grant and Blaine; he was for Grant, and there are others of the same mind."

"I know it," said Garfield. "Warner Bateman said this morning with a great oath that he would never vote for Blaine."

By this time we had reached the building in which the convention met, and as we entered the door Garfield drew a long breath and said, "Here we are, and unless I am mistaken, Grant will be nominated before we adjourn, and we will lose the state election in Ohio."

I am certain that at that time Garfield was not even thinking of his own nomination, that he believed that either Grant or Blaine would be nominated, and was exceedingly anxious for Blaine's nomination and desired to vote for it, although he was himself nominated within less than two hours from that time.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

#### IN MEMORY OF A MARTYR.

Elder Edward Stevenson handed in the following article for publication:

"Friday evening intimate friends of the Patriarch Hyrum Smith met at the residence of Sister Elizabeth Davis, in the Sixteenth ward, to commemorate the martyred Patriarch's birthday. Singing, recitations, music and addresses in memory of one who still lives in the hearts of many were enjoyed. Refreshments were served and happy hours glided pleasantly away. One half of a century has passed away since the terrible martyrdom by wicked men of two of God's servants. Only six of the whole company present had ever beheld in the flesh the faces of the two martyrs Joseph and Hyrum, viz., Joseph F. Smith, John Salth, Bishop F. Kesler, his wife, Jane M. Kesler, Edward Stevenson and Sister Helen Smith."



## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

### SUCCESSION IN THE PRESIDENCY.

"Succession in the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints" is the title of a pamphlet from the able pen of Elder B. H. Roberts, of the presidency of the Seventies, and just published by the DESERET NEWS Publishing company. The aim of the author is to throw the search light of history and logic as well as revelation on the controversy for which the "Reorganized Church," commonly known as the "Josephites," is responsible. He treats the subject exhaustively and establishes his conclusions with irrefutable arguments, presented in clear and vigorous language. In the first sections the various claims to the succession of the Presidency of Joseph the Prophet are dealt with. Sidney Rigdon's rejection by the Church as a guardian receives special attention and the pretenses of William Smith, Miller and Strang are shown in their true character. Then a sketch of the birth of the "Reorganized church" is given and the claims of "young Joseph" considered. The author further shows that with the death of Joseph and Hyrum and the rejection of Sidney Rigdon, the First Presidency was removed and the succession in the Presidency went to the Twelve, in accordance with the teaching of the Doctrine and Covenants, the testimony of Joseph himself, and the expressed views of the Josephites themselves upon the order of Presidency in the Church. In proof that the Almighty has sustained the Church, Elder Roberts points to the work accomplished under the faithful leadership first of the Twelve and then under Presidents Brigham Young, John Taylor and Wilford Woodruff. The little work closes with a testimony of President Woodruff on the subject discussed, delivered in the Assembly Hall, this city, February 8, 1892.

For the valuable Church historical data, gathered from many sources, as well as for the convincing clearness with which the theme is treated, the pamphlet will be read and reread with great interest by the Saints. Its tone is free from bitterness and the points are made with accuracy and impartiality. It can be recommended to the careful perusal of members of the Reorganized church as well as to all who are interested in the subject of which it treats. To those who look for truth it cannot fail to be a welcome and helpful guide.

### BE EXEMPLARY.

The influence wielded by example is the most potent that a person can exercise for good or ill. Whether the field of operations be among the youthful or the aged, in public or private life, the estimate placed upon an individual is based on his conduct rather than on his professions, and his influence receives its force from his actions rather than from any theoretical standard he may raise. The rule expressed by the Savior, "By their fruits ye shall

know them," is that which men apply, consciously or unconsciously, to their fellow beings, and then direct relations with them in accord with that judgment. Upon this rule, people who so give themselves up to evil as to malign and afflict those who walk in a higher and nobler path, yet have a measure of admiration for an upright, consistent man, and feel and recognize his superiority.

Not only are the associates of an individual affected by his method in life, but his own character is formed or changed thereby. For instance, frivolous conduct and thoughtlessness wield a baneful influence, and to the extent that a person submits himself thereto does he become frivolous and thoughtless, and his life's superstructure is weakened. His offense in this line is made more serious according as others may be led away by his bad example. It is a universal law that an account will be rendered of the works of all men. Each act that is not inspired by a desire for righteousness will bring its condemnation; while each kind and thoughtful expression, each loving and noble deed, will lay claim to blessings that cannot be refused.

The great Exemplar of Christian doctrine taught: "Every idle word that men shall speak they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment." This is a declaration of the principle that the future of man is affected by his present deportment. He must at some time answer for every idle word. Shall it be said that such words include only foolish or ill-advised expressions that come from a spirit of recklessness or a neglect of the proper amenities of life and of the dignity of manhood or womanhood? or do they also embrace professions that are made idle words by being disregarded in conduct—words that shall stand at the great day against those who uttered them and shall judge them for their hypocrisy? Folly and heedlessness have an ill effect upon those who submit to them, but how much more serious is the injury wrought by the vain professions which make hypocrites!

The matter of being exemplary in their habits ought to receive careful attention from those who have received the light of the Gospel. They should seek to conform to the truths they have accepted, not only in word but in every thought and deed. Their example should be worthy of emulation, in that it is harmonious with the Gospel, the fruits of which are love, peace, faith, virtue, charity, knowledge, temperance, patience, diligence, brotherly kindness, humility, godliness. The responsibility of all Saints is to make their lives consistent with their profession of being followers of the Divine Master.

The more prominent a person is before the people, the broader will be the effect of his example. He who is called to be a servant of the Lord is appointed a messenger of salvation to the people. If his practice does not harmonize with the principles he is ordained to promulgate, he becomes by his example a messenger of destruction. This is not because of the prin-

ciples, but the result of violating them in the deeds performed. For instance, the Lord forbids the use of strong drink, and enjoins temperance. Suppose one called to the ministry should indulge in intoxicants. He not only brings scandal on the Church thereby, but in so doing becomes a servant of the evil one, and a messenger of destruction to himself and those influenced by his example. Instead of being true to his calling as an ambassador of the Lord, he betrays the One in whose service he has enlisted, to the extent of his wrongful action and its effects, because his influence and strength are used to aid the enemy.

Those who have received the sacred office of Elders in Israel are called to be preachers of righteousness. If they were to make this merely a profession of the lips, and their example be evil, they would become preachers of unrighteousness through that misconduct, and would be unworthy their calling. If, however, they continue in their lives to show forth brotherly kindness, love, and faith, they are teaching principles that lead men to God; if they remain diligent, patient and humble, the door of inspiration is open to them in their holy office; while they seek virtue, temperance, knowledge and truth they proclaim the power of godliness to save and exalt. The fruit they bear is to the glory of God and the blessing of themselves and those influenced by them.

All members of the Church are under sacred obligations to be exemplars of the will of the Lord. They are under covenant to remember Him and to keep the commandments which He has given them. In fulfilling these duties is the source of their strength and salvation. Availing themselves of this position, though they may be called to pass through affliction, the burden is lightened by the spirit and power of the Holy One, which is always to them a rift in the clouds, a light in the darkness, that illumines the pathway to the heavenly kingdom. They are observing the command, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven." As true Saints, bearers of the word and doers of it also, they become models of righteous conduct in all the affairs of life, because of their exemplary habits, attained to through knowledge of and obedience to Gospel truths.

### TOLSTOY'S VIEWS ON PRAYER.

During a recently published interview with Count Tolstol, the Russian author, philosopher, philanthropist and nobleman, the conversation drifted to religious topics. The count asserted that the early Christians met in meeting together for worship, since Christ taught that prayer was a private devotion and not for the purpose of public exhibition.

The following is that part of the interview:

"Do you go to church?" the reporter was asked by the count.

"Yes, sometimes," was his cautious reply.

"Why do you?" he asked.

"Because, I think I receive spiritual

benefit from public worship, and that it is a pleasant feeling to sing and pray in the company of fellow creatures."

"Can you not get as much benefit by staying at home or praying to God in your garden?"

"I suppose I can, but still I like to go to church, and I believe public worship is recognized and enjoined in the Scriptures."

"Where do you find that?" insisted the count.

"In the Acts of the Apostles and in the Epistles."

"Christ says: 'When you pray pray in secret, and not in the public haunts of men;' their very presence distracts your mind from holy thoughts, and if we wish to pray rightly we must pray alone."

"But the early Christians," I urged, "met together for prayer and worship."

"The early Christians erred in so doing," he answered slowly and emphatically. "Christ never meant people to make a show of praying as they now do in our churches."

The views here expressed may be relied upon as being a true reflex of the religious make up of the famous author of *Kreutzer Sonata*. He evidently acknowledges Christ's authority as a teacher but is unable to comprehend more than one side of the subject under consideration. Else he would have noticed that the same high authority, which he quotes for secret prayer, enjoins united worship and emphasizes its efficacy. Prayer in general has great promises and united prayer especially so. The nature of the teachings of the great Master is to unite His followers. And their common interests and common views, and above all the true sympathy and brotherly love which result from the real acceptance of the Gospel, necessitate union in prayer as in all other efforts for the propagation of the truth. Some human natures there may be that are almost incapable of the sentimental, even that of the most sanctifying character. They are enough in themselves and need no sympathy, no love—as little as they are capable of giving any. Their highest ideal of human attainment seems to be the isolated existence of a hermit. Possibly Tolstoi is inclined to this view, and probably the peculiarities of his works depend thereon.

#### THE GAMBLERS' TRADE.

"A subscriber" submits for our inspection a letter from a firm in Chicago, soliciting an examination of certain parts of a catalogue inclosed in the letter. The goods named in the letter, the firm modestly says it has made a most wonderful success of; and they consist of loaded dice warranted perfect and sure of winning four times out of five or better; marked back playing cards, so perfect in finish that none but the initiated can distinguish them from the ordinary card; a hold-out, at cheap price, and such other paraphernalia as would be necessary "to rig out a shrewd customer for sure and easy money." No attention would be paid to replies, the letter continues, unless "this offer be sent back to us (this letter)," presumably as a guarantee of good faith. As the letter was not sent back, it is fair to assume that the person receiving it here entered into no business relations with his alluring correspondents.

When one considers the strictness of the laws with reference to such matters and the usual vigilance of the postal secret service officials and others charged with the detection of these high crimes, it is hard to understand how the scoundrels operating in the lines alluded to are able to enjoy the immunity that their continued boldness gives evidence of. It is not so hard to believe that they find many willing correspondents, and that their rascally wares are freely used in circles where such things are the implements of trade. Nor is it difficult to find at last the proof that gudgeons enough exist to make profitable not only the business of manufacturing swindling devices but also the business of using them. As for the followers of the two last-named pursuits, the law and the public should hound them without mercy. As for those who walk into the snare and then whine when they are fleeced, the community should scorn them without pity. Gambling is a crime in any country where law and civilization have any weight; and in savage and uncouth sections one who not only follows the trade, but makes a success of it by cheating, is summarily killed. While every officer of law should use the utmost zeal in ferreting out and bringing to punishment those who engage in the disreputable and proscribed business, the fact remains that the surest safeguard against the evil is a moral sense so highly developed that the gaming table has no attractions for any member of the community. Among a people where there are no "suckers," there will be few gamblers, and such as there are will only prey upon each other. The more eagerly they bite at such baits as this letter holds out, and the more recklessly they use the fraudulent weapons described, the sooner will they be killed off, and the fair earth rid of their foul presence.

#### IMMENSE PROFITS.

It is generally understood that the American Bell Telephone company has been making extraordinary profits on its principal patents, which expired January 30th. The *Boston Herald* has compiled a history of the company, showing what it has earned for its stockholders. From this it appears that when the present company was organized it was with an authorized capital of \$10,000,000, and an issued capital of \$6,500,000. This was increased to \$7,350,000 by giving a right to the National Bell Telephone company's shareholders to subscribe for \$850,000 stock at par. From that day until recently subscription privileges at par have been issued, and sundry extra and valuable rights have been given to shareholders. None of these are included in the computation given here.

The National Bell Telephone company had a capital stock of \$700,000. When it concluded to reorganize as the American Bell it sold 500 shares in its treasury for \$600 per share to meet its "immediate wants," presumably floating debt. It then gave each shareholder six shares for one and turned the property over to the new company for \$6,500,000, taking pay in stock at

par. The first year ended February 28, 1880, and included two months of the National Bell year. In 1884 the fiscal year was changed to the calendar year and covered but ten months. The total dividend payments and capital at the end of each year have been:

	Dividends.	Capital.
1880-81 .....	\$ 178,500	\$ 7,350,000
1881-82 .....	416,500	7,350,000
1882-83 .....	595,000	7,350,000
1883-84 .....	1,051,479	9,602,000
1884 .....	1,440,815	9,602,000
1885 .....	1,562,236	9,802,100
1886 .....	1,568,336	9,802,100
1887 .....	1,568,336	9,802,100
1888 .....	1,789,878	9,962,100
1889 .....	1,898,813	11,303,000
1890 .....	2,218,913	12,500,000
1891 .....	2,625,000	15,000,000
1892 .....	2,919,080	17,500,000
1893 Estimated...	3,337,500	20,000,000

Total ..... \$23,106,096  
Average per year 1,600,435

Large as are these dividends they do not represent the full earnings of the company. In 1884 the company began paying extra dividends and continued these up to the present. They brought the earnings on the capital stock to sums varying in different years from 18 to 27 per cent. The highest dividend was in 1889, when \$2,661,888.89 was paid. The company ought to be able to stand a little competition and still pay handsome dividends.

#### THE YAQUI INDIANS.

The announcement made in the dispatches that General Louis Torres, governor of Sonora, Mexico, had decided upon a war of extermination against the Yaqui Indians is not anything particularly new. Governor Torres has made many attempts of that nature, costing a great deal of blood and treasure, and the Yaquis are still unexterminated. A great many of them, however, have been put to death in the frequent wars with the Mexicans, whose forces greatly outnumber those of the savages.

It is not to the credit of the Sonora authorities that this warfare continues to be waged. A proper respect for Yaqui rights would have produced very different results, and the tribe, uncivilized though it be, receives much sympathy for its determined attitude. The Yaquis are virtually fighting for their independence as a people, though they are being gradually driven to the wall. The Spaniards could not subdue them, and thus far the Mexicans have failed. They insist that the latter have no governmental authority over them, but that it is their right to rule themselves, and they seem to be determined to a man to die rather than have it otherwise. When there is no interference with their lands they are easy enough to get along with. They are the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the inhabitants of Sonora, and are willing to perform hard labor for a mere pittance. But when the government attempts to exercise any control over the affairs of the tribe or the country it claims, they are ready for fight.

The long standing conflict has led the Yaquis to engage in depredations upon the Mexicans even when the latter have not been

at war. But in general, from the Yaqui standpoint, the cause of hostilities has been similar to that which brought about the trouble of 1885. Of that, one of the chiefs of the tribe said: "The Mexican government sold a large tract of our land to a German company which made arrangements to bring in immigrants to establish colonies near to us. The Germans are a wealthier and more intelligent people than the Yacuis. We feared that if they were established we should in time become peons (debtor-slaves) to them. We prefer to defend our rights, and would rather die in battle than lose our liberty and be peons to any people. The country belonged to us before the Mexicans came to claim it, and we will not give it up while we can prevent it."

The Yaqui Indians are fine specimens of their race. A few years ago Hon. Brigham Young paid a visit to them, and thus describes his meeting with one of their chiefs or generals, Ignacio Levis: "About 4 o'clock p.m. the chief, followed by his body guard of twelve men, who were well armed with improved rifles and also carried swords, marched into the village. All were dressed in white, which contrasted strangely with their swarthy visages and bare lower extremities. The general carried a silver-mounted staff. He was immediately preceded by his musician, who vigorously pounded a large bass drum. Taken altogether the party made quite an imposing appearance. Personally, Gen. Ignacio Levis is a noble specimen of a man; tall, straight and portly; black hair falling over a lofty brow and a well developed head; large, clear black eyes, and a perfect nose; large mouth, evenly full of strong, even white teeth; heavy jaws, large hands and feet, the latter unusually broad; is about six feet tall and weighs perhaps 210 pounds. The expression of his countenance is pleasant. Especially do his eyes denote a man with a kind heart as well as a keen intellect. His dress consisted of a white shirt, well laundered, and short muslin trousers extending below the knee. His clothing was neatly fashioned, being made by some person skilful with the needle."

It would be a pity to have this courageous tribe of aborigines exterminated; on the other hand it would be a lasting honor to the Mexican official who could effect a just and satisfactory arrangement with the tribe whereby the oft recurring conflicts might be effectively stopped.

#### THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

The Supreme Court of the United States has adjourned until the 5th of March. Before that time it is truly to be hoped that the President and Senate will have become so well acquainted and so friendly disposed toward each other that the vacancy on the bench can have been filled.

It is evident that the objectors who compassed the defeat of Judge Hornblower's confirmation have lost none of their animus or their determination to prepare the same fate for Judge Peckham; and the prospects are that he will be rejected. It is an anomalous and an unhappy situa-

tion throughout, and, we are forced to say, not without its discreditable features on both sides. Personal dislike of the candidate on the part of the New York senators should have had no power to defeat the former nomination—such misuse of the senatorial dignity ought to have been rebuked by the other senators and condemned by the press everywhere. But the stubborn determination of President Cleveland to force upon the co-ordinate body the same kind of a candidate again, and apparently for the chief reason that he is particularly obnoxious to the senators from his state, puts him at once on a plane with them. His course amounts to an implied admission that if they can afford to carry partisanship into so high a matter, he can afford to do the same thing. Just how long the influence of Senators Hill and Murphy will be adequate to the defeat of anti-Tammany nominees remains to be seen. Just how long the President will be able to prevail upon respectable "anti-snapper" candidates to consent to be thus made the football of party kicks and spite, is equally uncertain. As long as Hill and Murphy are content to pose as Tammanyites rather than as Democrats and honorable senators, he seems to feel that he can be content to force them into that attitude and keep them there. But there is no virtue in such obstinacy; no more credit for him than for them. He has already compelled them to an unsavory record, and having accomplished that in the former instance, the advantage would have been all with him if he had gone outside of New York for his next selection. His opponents would then have been properly and sufficiently rebuked. To persist in deliberately antagonizing them is undignified in him and an exposure of his official party friends one after another to the risk of needless humiliation through continued defeat.

#### SLEEPS NEAR HAWARDEN.

The recent intimations that Premier Gladstone would soon retire from public life bring with them the suggestion that in the inevitable course of events the "sage of Hawarden" will ere long "rest the rest that knows no breaking" in mortality. This thought recalls the fact that within a short distance of the quiet home of the Grand Old Man in North Wales rests the body of one whose name is firmly established on the educational interests and institutions of the United States. The tomb of Elihu Yale, who founded the great college in New Haven, is about ten miles distant from Hawarden castle, where Mr. Gladstone lives and reads his prayers in the church over which his son is rector.

Mr. Yale used to spell his name Eliugh, instead of the modern style Elihu. He sleeps in the churchyard at Wrexham, North Wales, his grave being in front of the church door. The town contains nearly 12,000 inhabitants, and the Wrexham church is one of the oldest in Wales. It was built of stone in 1472. Among the old customs yet observed there is the ringing of the curfew bell every night. The tomb-

stone over Elihu Yale's grave bears this inscription:

Born in America, in Europe bred,  
In Africa traveled, in Asia wed,  
Where long he lived and thrived; in London dead.

Much good, some ill he did, so hope all's even,  
And that his soul thro' mercy's gone to heaven.

As with Mr. Yale, so will it be with Mr. Gladstone; his life's work will leave an impress on succeeding generations. "Much good, some ill,"—but integrity and nobleness of purpose will not be cast lightly in weighing even the mistakes of judgment in the great day when all men shall be judged by their deeds and according to the intent of their hearts.

#### A PLEA FOR STATESMANSHIP.

An alternative opportunity is presented to the Legislature now in session, the like of which never confronted any previous Assembly in this Territory, and has seldom, if ever, been offered to the Legislature of any state or territory in the Union. We make this declaration in all soberness and earnestness, and with no purpose of exaggerating existing conditions. If the present Assembly shall determine so to do, it has the opportunity to enact legislation that will bring disaster and calamity beyond computation upon our fair commonwealth, by impairing our credit abroad, and prostrating our interests and industries at home; or it has the alternative of pursuing a course that will do more for the pecuniary benefit of the people of the Territory as a whole, than can be estimated in advance. The Governor is here included with the Legislature.

There are over a hundred and fifty million dollars of idle capital in the New York banks, and the vaults of savings institutions in large cities of the East are full to bursting. These vast aggregations of idle wealth are rapidly increasing in the money centers, while commercial enterprise and creative industries everywhere are starving for the lack of it. Why is capital being thus hoarded? Because its owners find no place in which they can invest it with confidence that it will be safe and earn an increment. Once show them a place in which they can safely put their wealth, and they will eagerly seek investment there.

Utah today has a credit and standing in the commercial world which are grand. So far her banks and business houses, with few exceptions, have stood the strain magnificently. While Kansas, Colorado and other portions of the West have utterly defaulted in the payment to eastern lenders of both interest and principal, Utah has retained the confidence of her creditors, and her old-time reputation for honestly meeting her obligations. The crisis has also proven that the resources we have boasted of actually exist, and are sources from which may be drawn means with which to pay our debts.

Now, what must result if we will but have a little patience and maintain our reputation for stability? As surely as cause follows effect in the due order of nature, we shall soon be relieved of all necessity to seek for capital. It will seek us, and when once the tide turns towards us, it

will flow deep, swift and strong. Confidence, like distrust, is contagious; and when one capitalist shows his confidence in Utah by placing his wealth here, his example will be followed again and again. This is a day of quick communication, and the financiers of Wall street watch, like hawks, the developments that are taking place in every portion of the Union. No event can happen in the most remote corner of the United States, materially affecting any financial interest, that is not known within a few hours after its occurrence, in all the money centers of this country. Even the bills bearing upon any phase of finance, introduced in the Utah Legislature, are forthwith reported by telegraph to the financial centers, where the strain is so intense that a strong vibration is started with a touch.

To the candor, intelligence and patriotism of the members of the Legislature, we appeal with the question: Is not the foregoing true? And being true, how should it affect your votes? It ought to inspire you with a firm resolve to vote down, with a majority so strong as to be a notice to all the world, any proposition calculated or likely to unfavorably affect Utah's credit, and any assault, direct or indirect, upon capital will have that result.

The bill to tax debts secured by mortgages or trust deeds, is a bill to discourage the investment of capital in Utah. It gives evidence that our financial policy is not stable, and that the same is subject to change without notice. It is at variance with that reputation for solidity and conservatism which we must continue to maintain, if we are to hold the increasing confidence of capital. The local lenders fix the rate of interest. If they have to pay a tax on the debts due to them from borrowers, they will indemnify themselves by raising the rate of interest. The eastern lender will ask the rate of interest which the local lenders fix. The borrower is thus made to pay the tax on home capital, which tax the public treasuries in Utah receive, and also a like tax on foreign capital which the owners of the latter receive. The borrower is discouraged with the burdens he is obliged to assume, the enterprise he contemplates is abandoned, home labor is not employed, additional wealth and improvements are not brought into existence, the amount of taxable property is not increased, and our commonwealth ceases to grow, which means that it retrogrades.

The strongest argument in favor of the bill referred to, while it was under discussion in the lower house of the Legislature, was that the subject of it "should be viewed from the standpoint of the state." Viewing it from that standpoint, what course does the highest statesmanship demand of the Utah Legislature? It demands that they take a course to encourage the influx of capital, that they make as light as possible the burdens of the borrower, and as strong as possible the confidence of the lender. If the Legislature desires to relieve the poor and unemployed; if it desires the development of our resources, the increase of public and private wealth, the enhancement of our prestige as a commonwealth, and the welfare of all

our interests, it should remember that cheap and abundant capital is the one thing needed.

### BETTER THAN BOUNTIES.

There are several measures pending in the Legislature for the giving of bounties to different industries. It is not the purpose of the News at this time to either favor or combat any of these bounty bills, as they are political issues that will doubtless be determined on party lines, and this paper is not in the lists as a party champion. While neither affirming nor denying that a bounty for the encouragement of an industry may be a good thing, we think there is something better and more effective in the way of an impetus to industries of all kinds here in Utah, than any bounties in the power of the Legislature to confer.

The potent force that would make the wheels of our factories hum, cause a forest of smoke-stacks to spring up in our midst, transform into created wealth the vast possibilities of our magnificent resources, and confer upon our citizens all the blessings that would flow from such results, is cheap and abundant capital. A legislative policy that will succeed in persuading capital to come to Utah, either by encouraging progressive citizens to borrow it for active investment in manufacturing or other beneficent enterprises, or in so strengthening the confidence of foreign lenders that they will let their money come to Utah, will accomplish more for home industry, and the employment of our working people, than all the bounties which our Legislature could vote to the most meritorious of our industries.

It is not here intended to discuss the mathematics or metaphysics of taxation. To do this would make it necessary to enter upon the intricacies of a very profound subject. But a surface truth is often as important as any that can be found deeper down, and there is certainly substance in the argument of a gentleman of this city, well known for his ability as a financier, from which it is made to appear that, should the pending bill to tax debts secured by mortgages and trust deeds become a law, the result will be many cases of triple taxation. A man buys a vacant lot and builds upon it an expensive structure. To do this he borrows money. The land, now that the building stands on it, is worth a great deal more than when it was vacant, and the increase in its value increases the tax upon it. The building is taxed at what it cost, or at its value, and the debt secured by a mortgage on the land is also taxed. The financier referred to holds this to be triple taxation, and a great discouragement to would-be improvers of real estate. If the premises be granted, the conclusion is that relief from this discouragement would be as good as, or better than, a bounty.

The points made in the interview with Colonel T. G. Webber, which appeared in the News last Saturday, are well worth the candid consideration of the Legislature. Zion's Benefit Building society, of which Colonel Webber is president, while not claiming to be

eleemosynary in character, nor [to dispense charity, is yet a most beneficent institution. It has been the means of creating many comfortable homes in this city, and of conferring upon the community at large all the benefits that have inevitably followed the results it has accomplished. If the bill to tax debts secured by mortgages and trust deeds becomes a law, the result may be to throw this institution out of business, as the stockholders may, and probably will, so vote, in preference to assuming the burdens the law will place upon them.

The gentleman who is the author of the bill, which, should it become law, is likely to destroy this institution, and the industry of home-creating which it has been the means of carrying on so successfully for many years, is an ardent advocate of a bounty for each of several industries that are asking legislative aid. Now would it not be as well to foster such enterprises as Zion's Benefit Building society by declining to tax them to death, as to give a bounty to some other industry?

Perhaps it is true that revenue laws are necessarily harsh, and that it is impracticable to place their burdens where the same would appear, in the light of equity and justice, to belong. But to tax one industry or enterprise out of existence in order to raise funds with which to pay a bounty on another, is certainly not in accordance with enlightened statesmanship. While again disclaiming either favor or opposition to the bounty bills pending in the Assembly, we have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that a bountiful brain is better than a bountiful hand in a Legislature.

### UTAH A BEACON LIGHT.

Appearing under the above caption is an interesting subdivision of the department headed "The Progress of Western America," in the *Irrigation Age* for February. As a tribute which it has only lately been deemed popular to pay to the early settlers of Utah, yet which the *Age* and all fair-minded practical irrigators and state-builders have ever been ready to recognize as their due, we think the extract is well worth reproduction. Here it is:

Every dog has his day—every country its opportunity. The day of fate is at hand for the Greater West. If it shall prove to be the outlet for surplus people and capital at this critical time in our national history, then its development along conservative lines will soon begin, and the movement must prove enduring. What are its capacities for meeting this supreme test? The foundation industry or man is agriculture, using the term in its broadest sense. The Greater West will furnish the most marvelous field for the various forms of diversified agriculture that has ever been opened to enterprise. Major Powell, who will be accepted as very conservative authority, asserts elsewhere in this number of the *Age* that the arid regions will support a population as great as the present total of the entire United States. There is not space in this department to prove by elaborate argument that the agriculture of arid America is peculiar to its promise of almost absolute independence, when considered in connection with the home-markets with which it is everywhere sur-

rounded. But the proposition may be proven in a dozen lines by reference to a single example, the truth of which is beyond dispute. Utah presents a fair average of the conditions existing in the arid West. In altitude it is the mean between extremes. Less than fifty years ago it was colonized by a people who had no assets except the brain of a masterful leader of men. Under the guidance of this leader a certain industrial policy was applied. The farm unit was placed at twenty acres. Each family was taught to produce first of all what it consumed, and second, a surplus convertible into some other form of property. This was accomplished by diversified production and intensive scientific cultivation. Upon the public range adjoining the cultivated valleys flocks of sheep and herds of cattle and horses were sustained. This experiment in colonization was carried to success without original capital. The people lived; they multiplied and prospered; they wrung from unpromising soil the capital for cooperative stores, for factories, for banks. And after paying for all this, they had an ample surplus to carry on costly church enterprises, building massive temples and sending their missionaries to the uttermost parts of the earth. Are the valleys hidden among the mountains of Utah any more productive than the irrigable lands of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana on the north, Colorado and Wyoming on the east, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Nevada on the south and west? Are the unprosperous millions of the old world and old states less capable of conquest over nature than the simple folk who compose the mass of the Mormon people? Is capital distrustful of its ability to find security and create values in conjunction with enlightened labor in a field where labor unaided by capital has alone created enormous values?

#### AS TO STATEHOOD.

Concerning the mass of confusing and contradictory reports upon the question of Utah's admission to statehood, a bill for which is now pending in the United States Senate, the NEWS has wished to have very little to say. This reticence, however, must not be construed either as indifference on our part to that great and important issue proposed to be conferred, or as ignorance concerning the various interests and aspects of the case and the attitude of leading men in Washington concerning it. Our special correspondence has given, we believe, true statements of the matter from time to time, and other information from sources of unquestioned reliability have but confirmed and made more explicit the suggestions and explanations our correspondent has given. It would doubtless surprise local readers to be told that among those who have contributed most to the delay which has overtaken the measure, are men who here at home prate and declaim most loudly against others for fear and dilatoriness; that we have citizens among us who here blow hot for statehood and in Washington blow hot against it. The NEWS is in a position to say that such is the fact. We record it with regret, because while all honorable people can respect a man who honestly differs with their views and stubbornly defends his side of any controversy, they have nothing but contempt for a treacherous friend or for a man who while pretending to favor them seeks in a dissembling way

to multiply obstacles and pile up embarrassments for their cause.

The attitude of the NEWS on the statehood question has all the time been one of patience and resignation. As long as objection could be urged on reasonable grounds and from reputable sources, we were content to wait—the people for whom we speak have become used to that sort of thing. But we cannot feel to have patience with any cuttle-fish methods of politics—attempts to blame others for results which have been largely promoted by the evasive and unscrupulous complainants themselves. Hence we have said, and again say, it will be well for local readers to take with many grains of allowance the charges bandied back and forth hereabouts that this or that party, or this or that element or person in either party, is at the bottom of the existing delay and must be regarded as the cause of our disappointment.

This much by way of warning. Now a word from the Senate itself. We quote the exact language of a well-known senator, a neighbor of Utah's and a friend to her interests. He gave the following over his own signature for such use as the NEWS might choose to make of it. There is nothing very exhilarating about it, but it is not without its measure of comfort:

"There appears no real opposition to the admission of Utah as a state. Both sides of the Senate chamber, so far as surface indications are concerned, appear to be favorable. I think the real danger lies in delay. It is understood that the Wilson bill will be reported very soon to the Senate, when a debate will open which will probably last for months. This may be preceded or followed by long debate on the various financial questions that are from day to day being presented. When the tariff bill is disposed of it is understood that most of the appropriation bills will be ready for consideration by the Senate. I think, therefore, the real danger lies in delay. The bill which passed the House is in the hands of a sub-committee. As soon as they report I presume the committee as a whole will report upon the measure."

#### TERRITORIAL FINANCES.

At length the people, and their agents in the Legislature, are squarely confronted with the figures which tell us, as a commonwealth, "where we are at" financially. The report of the House ways and means committee, which appears in full in another column, contains these figures. There are two views that may be taken of most events, conditions and disappointments which are met with in this life, a cheerful and a gloomy one; and the proposition to increase the Territorial tax from two mills to three and three-fourths mills, is a matter which will test the capacity for cheerfulness of taxpayers generally, and tend to inspire them with the other view. That a deficit, created when money was abundant, and a period of unexampled prosperity was upon us, must be made good by an increase in the burden of taxation at a time like the present, is not a thing to create hilarity among property owners.

But an examination of the figures

given by the ways and means committee will show that a heavy increase in the Territorial tax must be had, if no more bonds are to be issued, and warrants are to be kept at par. Even with the increase proposed, the resources will but barely offset the liabilities, at the close of 1895, assuming that property valuations will remain as high as they were during 1892 and 1893, an assumption which all the evidence goes to show will not be realized. Values are falling all over the Territory, and the assessment rolls of most, if not all, of the counties will foot up considerably less for 1894 than they have for the last two years. Taking the resources and liabilities as the committee give them, and allowing for the decreased valuation, there will be a deficit of serious dimensions for the next Assembly to provide for.

All this means a demand for retrenchment. It means that Utah cannot afford to even contemplate the support of two separate institutions for higher education; that salaries must be cut down; that unnecessary expenses must be cut off; that Warner's revenue bill ought to pass if it will save \$50,000 to the Territory, as its author predicts, and that J. E. Booth's bill to revise and cut down the fees and perquisites of public officers ought also to pass, if it is found to be so framed as to accomplish its ostensible purpose.

It will seem to many people that \$95,000 is a large sum to give to the Insane asylum, and that \$90,000 and \$40,000 for the University and Agricultural College respectively, do not have that appearance of economy which ought to characterize all appropriations of public funds, at least until times improve. Yet these are the allowances made by the committee, in connection with a recommendation that the rate of tax be increased sixty-two and a half per cent.

While the showing is one that calls for economy, it is not one to create discouragement. Utah is all right. There is widely prevailing among her level-headed and far-sighted men a profound conviction that hard times will not and cannot last long in this Territory; and business men are adjusting and conducting their affairs in accordance with this expectation. But it should not be forgotten by either legislator or taxpayer that retrenchment and economy can be made to hasten the desired prosperity.

#### THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

It appears probable that within the next few years there will be a considerable increase in the number of sugar factories in the United States. One cause of this is the determination of the fact that in certain soils, particularly west of the Missouri river, the quality of sugar beets that can be raised will enable the large manufacturers to produce an article that equals in quality and competes in price with the best product of the sugar cane. Another feature that encourages the investment of capital in this business is that the market is yet largely supplied from the outside, and that as sugar can be obtained from beets as cheaply in this country as it can be made from



cane and beets elsewhere, the nearness of market for the home product offers an advantage to the local manufacturer over the foreign producer.

These facts already have attracted the attention of foreign capitalists familiar with the sugar industry, and several projects have been set on foot for the investment of money in this business in the West. One of these is the proposition just laid before W. H. Mills, land commissioner for the Central Pacific lands, by a wealthy German who has made a specialty of sugar beet culture in his native land. He proposes to take 10,000 acres of land near Lake Yosemite, California, put the entire acreage into beets, and locate a sugar factory there, to be run by water power from the lake. Half a million dollars is to be put in the factory alone, and it is to have a capacity of 120,000,000 pounds of sugar each season—thirty times as much as was made at the Lehi factory last year—making it the largest producer in the United States. There is to be half a million dollars in addition to this as a working capital, and it is expected that this amount of stock will be taken by Americans.

In this Territory there is considerable effort being put forth to establish a sugar factory at Richfield or some suitable point in Sevier county. There is no question of there being room in Utah for another factory such as that at Lehi, so far as the quantity of sugar consumed here is concerned; there may be room for two more factories to supply the local market, though that is doubtful, as the capacity of the Lehi works could be largely increased, and so could that of a second factory, if built, and these could supply the home demand for years to come.

But the investment of such a large amount of money as is necessary to the operation of an enterprise of this kind requires that all the conditions surrounding the industry should be carefully considered. There are several important features connected with this matter. Although the Lehi factory has been very successful under the circumstances, it has been so only through the most careful and economical management. It should be also remembered that success under the circumstances referred to—in a year of financial depression like 1893—means the making of both ends meet in current expenses with little to spare for wear on plant—a result that would be hardly satisfactory in a season of general business prosperity. It might be suggested in this connection that while the Lehi factory is on the road to prosperity through the energy of its promoters and the encouragement received from the people, as a financial investment it is not yet out of the woods. Had it not been that there were good transportation facilities to the Lehi works and that a large section of the country close by was such that it became tributary through the ability of the farmers to get their beets to market cheaply and thus secure for themselves good returns—the necessary element to induce them to raise sugar beets—the factory would have proved a failure.

At some time in the future, a new sugar factory might be successfully conducted, say in Davis

county, close to this city or Ogden, or in some similar location near centers of business and population, where the soil is suitable to sugar beet culture and the farms are so situated that it is only a short distance to the railways, and where the haul on these is short and competition sufficiently close to bring the cost of transportation to a low figure. These conditions certainly do not exist at present in the Sevier valley. They may do so some time, but the probability of its being in the near future is hardly sufficient to warrant the outlay of much capital on the prospect. The News has no inclination to discourage the people on the Sevier in the matter of home industries; our sincere desire is to do the opposite. In this situation we would feel that we were derelict in our duty were we to fail to point out the fact that an attempt to establish a sugar factory on the Sevier at the present time would probably result in failure, loss of confidence in the promoters of the scheme, and consequent discouragement in and injury to the cause of home industry. The good people of that ambitious county can do much better by coming forward and buying some of the stock of the Lehi factory, which is still in need of aid.

Among the attributes that can be observed in communities is one frequently and markedly exhibited by the actions of a flock of sheep—when one jumps in a certain direction there is a general inclination to go the same way. This feature is one that under many circumstances deserves encouragement, as it indicates a unanimity that is valuable and commendable. But it does not do to become intemperate in this respect, nor when there seems to be a success made in any particular line of business or manufacture, for people to rush into that branch till it is overdone and made a failure all around. Instances of this kind, of which there have been a number in Utah, should serve as warnings for the future. There are plenty of home industries which can be yet successfully started in Utah, and which could be inaugurated under present conditions, with ample support from the start. Some of these are eminently suited to the Sevier valley and the situation of its people. We suggest in all kindness that the present movement for a new sugar factory be promptly dropped.

#### BOREAS IN A RAGE.

The dispatches for the past few days have brought reports of disasters on land and sea caused by the worst storm on record in years. And the details are probably not all in. At Chicago, the wind last Monday swept down with the violence of a hurricane carrying pedestrians off their feet, overturning carriages and hurling immense waves against the shores of the lake. Business was paralyzed and traffic all but suspended. Similar reports come from Nebraska, Kansas, Ohio, Wisconsin, Texas, Kentucky, New York and several other states. Everywhere the dense clouds of snow buried by a piercing wind impeded or suspended the traffic, and resulted in loss of life and property.

The most appalling reports come

from Oklahoma, where many persons froze to death. The condition of the settlers, some of whom live in tents and are short of provisions, may be imagined. In several places whole families have been found huddled together and dead. The sufferings of one, Herman Stone, became too intense. His provisions had given out. The fire in the stove was extinguished. One member of the family froze to death and the remainder were slowly being wrapped in the icy mantle of the grim visitor. It was too much to bear. The distracted husband precipitated the end by killing his family first and then plunging the blood-stained steel into his own throat. "God have mercy on us," was the prayer with which he had finished a note found in his hut and conveying to the world the intelligence of his awful condition before death.

The dispatches from Europe also tell of damage to property and numerous wrecks, particularly in the English channel. The gale swept the British Islands, Holland and various parts of the German empire.

Compared to the severity of the weather as reported from all these places, the slight taste of winter experienced in this region is a mild zephyr. Well may the people living in these valleys with gratitude contemplate the providence that led their noble fathers to select these mountain fastnesses for an abode, and by their skill, diligence and perseverance make them what they are today. It has been, and still is, the firm belief of this people that vast multitudes will yet look to this intermountain region as the most desirable spot on God's earth. And as time goes on this belief is seen to have a firm, rational foundation. When all the facts are known; when people realize the possibilities of these valleys—the fertility of the soil, the wealth of the mountains, the mildness of the climate, the purity of the air and, more than all, the sterling qualities of the people, all of which is already being lauded abroad by thousands of visitors, many will wend their way to these mountains to share with us the blessings of peace and health and comfort.

TWO INTERESTING industrial items from the February number of the *Irrigation Market*, New York:

The Arid West is increasing in the possibilities of wealth making. "Canagire" or sour dock weed, a product of aridity, is in active demand for the tannic acid its roots produce. Like all indigenous arid region plants, it runs to roots. Tannic acid is an article of commerce and manufactures; it is of more value on the world's balance sheet than all the products of iron ore.

President William Palmer of the Rio Grande Western road says that 80,000 acres of Utah land laid down in sugar beet would, in proceeds, with the proper mills to handle, bring as much as the silver product of Utah last year, which amounted to 7,700,000 ounces.

ROBERT LINCOLN thinks the next candidate of the Republicans for the Presidency will be ex-Speaker Reed, ex-President Harrison or ex-Representative McKinley. A good many Republicans are inclined to add to these three possibilities a fourth—ex-Minister Lincoln himself.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## SALT LAKE TO SANTA FE.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Feb. 8, 1894.—Starting out on a trip to Arizona and Mexico, I left Salt Lake City on the evening of Saturday, the 3rd inst. From Grand Junction I took the Colorado Midland railway to Colorado Springs. The mountain scenery along this road is grand beyond description, at least a part of the way. From Grand Junction the road bed follows up Grand river to the point where Roaring Fork puts into said river. At the confluence of the two streams, in a picturesque valley surrounded on the north, east and west by timber-clad hills, are the celebrated Glenwood Springs, where a large hotel has recently been erected and where the tourist can enjoy a hot salt water bath in the heart of the Rockies. From that interesting point the railroad follows the Roaring Fork to Aspen, thence up to Red canyon, along the Frying Pan river, circling the so-called "hell gate," and up over the Saguache range or Continental Divide, where the road, at an altitude of 11,528 feet, passes through the Hagerman tunnel. This, I believe, at present the highest operating railroad point in the United States, being 676 feet higher than Marshall pass, the altitude of which is 10,852 feet. From the Hagerman pass it is down hill to Leadville, one of Colorado's chief mining towns, and, after following the general course of the Arkansas river, the road turns to the left over Trout Creek pass, across South Park, up Granite canyon and east over the Hayden divide to the Ute pass, which is celebrated throughout the land for its beautiful scenery and interesting natural parks. From Woodland park, at the head of Ute pass, a good view is obtained of Pike's Peak, at the base of which the traveler passes through the celebrated Cascade canyon. Manitou, a romantic city nestling at the east base of Pike's Peak, possesses a great number of novelties and attractions; and its mineral waters have gained a world-wide fame.

At Colorado Springs, 601 miles by rail from Salt Lake City, I changed cars, taking the A. T. & S. F. railway via Pueblo to La Junta, a town situated away out on the plains in a southeasterly direction from Pueblo; thence the course is changed to a southwesterly direction and the mountains are again reached at the growing city of Trinidad. Then we traveled up through the celebrated Raton pass, through which the old Santa Fe trail led the numerous caravans that before the advent of the railroad brought goods from the Missouri river—principally from Westport, Jackson County, Missouri—to Santa Fe.

The Mormon Battalion, on its famous march in 1846, also entered the mountains at this point. While the Union Pacific railway follows the old Mormon wagon road up the Platte valley for several hundred miles, it is also a matter of interest to know that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway follows the old Santa Fe trail for several hundred miles—or from the Raton Pass to Goriotta.

Though I have only spent a few

hours in this historic place, Santa Fe, I have already become deeply interested in it. This morning early I walked out to and climbed the hill on which old Fort Marcor once stood. The trenches and earth works thrown up by General Kearney's troops in 1846 are still seen, and from the top of the hill I obtained a fine view of the old town. Situated on both sides of the Santa Fe creek, a tributary of the Rio Grande, the city is almost encircled by bluffs. The higher mountains lie eastward about three miles distant. Cedar covered bluffs protect the Santa valley proper from the north and west winds, while the adjacent country on the south is lower and quite flat, sloping gently toward the Rio Grande on the southwest. The river is about 18 miles distant from Santa Fe.

To observe the stately modern buildings, such as the Palace hotel, the courthouse, the Federal building, the high school, rising tall and grand in the midst of the numerous low flat-roofed one-story buildings of the Mexicans, including the hundred year old Palace, which is only one story high, the visitor naturally becomes possessed of strange feelings. Here truly the improvements of ages past are, figuratively speaking, shaking hands with the most improved architecture of the nineteenth century, thus forming one of the most unique and interesting pictures that any one can desire to gaze upon. Then there are the original narrow road ways, some of them scarcely a rod wide, intermixed with streets laid out according to American taste from four to six rods wide; and while the latter are straight and aim to follow the cardinal points of the compass at considerable regularity, the old streets are crooked and winding, and allowed to run in all directions.

Of historic buildings in Santa Fe the St. Miguel church is the oldest church edifice in the United States. The usher, who has charge of the building and who shows visitors through it, asserts emphatically that it was erected between the years 1582 and 1597, but from more reliable sources the year 1680 seems to be nearer the fact. This old adobe structure stands on the south side of the Santa Fe creek in the midst of a cluster of old Mexican dwellings. The interior length of the church is 70 feet, the width 24 feet and the height from floor to ceiling 25 feet. The walls are from 2½ to 5 feet thick. The altar is supposed to be even older than the church itself, and was probably imported from Spain by the missionaries who accompanied Antonio de Espejo to America in 1582. A very old bell and other relics are also shown, to see all of which the visitor pays 25 cents. Regular services are still held in this old church, and that too three times a week.

The central town of Santa Fe I should judge covers about a mile square, and is built compact only in places. The principal thoroughfare is St. Francisco street, a narrow lane running nearly east and west, and terminating on the east against the raised ground on which the unfinished Catholic cathedral is situated. By permission of a

jolly old Catholic priest, who seemed to enjoy his long pipe hugely, I was permitted to look through the cathedral and also through an interesting museum connected therewith. I have also visited the splendid collection of Indian relics, etc., in charge of the "Historical Society of New Mexico." Three large apartments in the old "palace" are occupied by this museum. In this same old building are the offices of the governor, secretary and other territorial officers; the postoffice is also there.

I have been introduced to the secretary of the territory, ex-Governor Prince, who is the author of a history of New Mexico; Max Frost, Esq., and other leading men of the city, who have kindly furnished me with much valuable information. Gov. Frost has a very fine private collection of Indian relics, old maps and a splendid library.

About one hundred and twenty soldiers, comprising companies B and D of the Tenth infantry, are stationed in Santa Fe. Their quarters are near the center of the city. On making inquiry as to why they were there, I was frankly answered: "To help drink whisky and keep business alive in town." It was asserted by others that this was as near the truth as anything could be.

One of the peculiarities of Santa Fe life is the Mexican mode of importing fuel into town. Burros are employed for this purpose. The owners take these tough little animals into the timber in the mountains or on the lower hills from five to fifteen miles away; then cut the timber in proper lengths to be used in the fire place or stove, and load the burros with all they can carry to town, the packs being securely lashed to their backs. Saturdays thousands of animals, in droves ranging from two or three up to twenty or more, are seen approaching the city with these odd looking packs, which the owners then hawk through the town and dispose of at prices ranging from 15 to 25 cents per pack, according to size, and also according to the status of supply and demand.

Historically speaking Santa Fe is one of the most interesting old things on the western continent. Go back as far as manuscripts and semi-authenticated traditions have blazed the path, and in the unpenetrated jungle of doubts and fairy tales that darken the early days of North America, some hint or trace of early settlements in New Mexico always eludes our sight. Says a recent writer: "To most of us it is wholly new. Until the railroad (the modern Aladdin) came the 'Land of Sunshine' (a favorite term for New Mexico) was essentially foreign; a fragment of the Latin empire stranded among the silent mountains after the northward-rolling wave of conquest had receded. There remain many quaint villages of adobe huts, in quiet sunshine valleys, unstirred by the echoes of the locomotive whistle, where people are uniformly polite, and indifferent to the tomorrow—where the noon siesta is prolonged until the shadows have appreciably lengthened on the eastern slopes, and where Time seems to have hung up his sickle and hour glass. Perhaps this is the most sensible way to live. It is a matter of opinion,

at the best, but the American spirit of restlessness has now crept in almost everywhere, and modern methods of business have driven out or modified the old ways of farming and trading.

Santa Fe is considered a very healthy place; the altitude is about 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. Fruit, especially the hardier kinds, does well, and there are some fine apple and peach orchards here. Fruit is exported to Colorado, principally to Denver, while breadstuffs are imported from Kansas and other states, the amount raised here, through scarcity of water for irrigation purposes, not being sufficient to feed the people. Santa Fe has a good waterworks system, reservoirs, good schools, electric lights, and a number of other modern improvements. The population is about 6,000.

ANDREW JENSON.

### THE MISSIONARY FIELD.

LONDON, England, Jan. 24, 1894.—The past twenty months have been the most pleasant part of my life. During this time I have devoted my entire attention to the work of the Lord. Still, at the same time, we do not find the returns of our labor as encouraging as our fathers did some few years back, when one Gospel sermon would convert one hundred; now we are thankful if by one hundred sermons we can start one to investigate. How thankful we are to see a stranger come in to our meetings! But when we declare unto them that we have the only true Gospel, we soon find ourselves against a stumbling block. Those who profess to be Christians flatter themselves with the idea that they are members of the true Christian church. They suppose that a true Christian ministry and the institutions and blessings of Christianity have been perpetuated. It is very difficult for the great mass of mankind to free themselves from their false traditions and averse from the old path which has been so long trod by their forefathers. We find today that it requires an honest heart, an independent mind and a firm reliance on Jehovah to embrace an unpopular truth and stand up boldly and fight against the mighty torrent of lies and persecutions which continually threaten to overwhelm and destroy. But we are thankful to say that we are finding a few who have integrity and moral courage enough to detect the errors of ages and expose the religions of priestcraft which are so falsely called Christianity; and we find that those who are ready and willing to sacrifice all (if need be) for the Gospel's sake, and whose character is well known among their respective neighborhoods, can do more in allaying prejudice and finding investigators than the traveling Elders, for we find it a very difficult matter to make acquaintances.

I am now stationed in connection with Brother H. C. Overson, from Arizona, some thirty miles from London, at New Brompton, which is situated on the Midway river, near the Chatham dock yards, which is one of the largest plants in the world. There are some ten thousand people employed here; besides this there is a government port, and so the people whom we are laboring with are soldiers, dock men and sailors. The majority of these

people do not seem to be overly religious, and it seems like labor in vain to preach to them. But as we are told to cast our bread upon the waters, we cast a few crumbs upon these stagnant ponds and live in hopes of their being seen after many days. At least there will be this comfort about it, if those among whom we labor grow no better from our efforts, we shall at least be none the worse for having warned them; if they will not take cheap advice, they will have to buy dear repentance and thus we will keep on pounding on the rock realizing that our reward will be the same whether we break it or not.

During my labors while in the Nottingham conference, I met with a host of friends both in and out of the Church, and the experience which I have gained is well worth the price paid for it. While I was laboring in connection with two other Elders at Leicester we found that the hard times at home had its effect upon us here and at the same time one of my co-laborers received a card from the president of the conference to come in and take up his labors in another district. At this time we were unable to assist him only by our faith and prayers. The brother felt rather downcast, realizing that he was penniless and unable to walk a distance of twenty-five miles and carry his grip. But just as we were about to partake of breakfast a knock was heard and a strange gentleman came in. He desired to have a conversation and the brother (who was fasting) took him in the room and entertained him. He did not stay but a few minutes but on leaving he placed a half-sovereign in the brother's hand and thus caused him to go on his way rejoicing, at the same time praising God for sending an immediate answer to prayer. We realize that the hand of God is stretched out over His people and those who will may partake of His blessings.

I find during my travels among the Saints that probably through thoughtlessness some injury is being done. We as Elders soon gain the confidence of the people and partake of their hospitality, and they place such confidence in us that they would stake upon our word all that they possess. Now sometimes there are promises made on leaving them, which seem by many Elders to be forgotten—when their release comes, they seem to think that they are also released from their promises made to their friends in these lands. If those who have made these promises could but realize now a few comforting lines would buoy the people up, I am sure they would not begrudge the time and few cents spent in sending them. No offense is meant, but if anything in these lines should come home to any reader let him not send it to the next door, but get pen and ink and relieve his own conscience of the promises made and thus regain the confidence once delivered to the Saints.

There are now fourteen Elders in this conference, all of whom are well in body and spirit. The weather is very mild and pleasant and everything has the appearance of spring. England is indeed a nice country—the only objection is that it is over-populated.

C. W. WRIGHT.

### OUR POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

#### Questions Answered.

MILL CREEK, Feb. 9, 1894.

Mr. G. H. C.:

Dear Sir—After reading your article "On Poultry" I am desirous of having a little more information on the subject. (1) I should like to know your plan of feeding chickens in order to have them lay in winter. (2) Also your plan or coop for warmth and ventilation. (3) I am thinking strongly of having an incubator. Have you one? If so, would you give some information concerning them, and oblige one interested in poultry?

In answer to your first question, read "Fowls," published in the DESERET NEWS February 6, which will give you an idea; but there are many details that you must work out yourself. Watch your birds in the summer and supply their wants in winter as if it were summer, which you can if you only will think.

To your question No. 2: My present coop is 56 feet long by 14 feet wide, facing south; 4 feet high in front and 8 feet high at back or north having an uneven roof of 5½ feet to north and 11½ to south, roof covered with shingles, coop built of common lumber, lined with adobe with two ventilators in ridge. But the ventilators were a mistake—no need of them and I have to stop them up. Keep your fowls clean and in a coop from 30 to 100 feet long and there will be plenty of fresh air. My thermometer has registered 4 and 6 below freezing several times this winter and that is fresh enough; in the summer time I take the glass windows out altogether and leave the door open. Ventilators are, as I view it, the prime cause of swelled heads and roup by having cold drafts blow down upon the fowls. For the inside arrangements, I have a four foot walk the whole length of my coop, so that I can walk in and feed and see every fowl without disturbing them. The other part is divided into pens 8x10, into which I put from 8 to 15 hens and a rooster.

So to your third question, I would say, go slow on an incubator. Have you hatched by the natural method 80 to 90 per cent of all fertile eggs? and when hatched have you raised 90 to 95 per cent of the chicks? Or has it been half of the fertile eggs only brought out, and of those hatched only one-third raised? The hen and the incubator produce the same results, but the manipulation is entirely different, and you must have experience with the natural method to succeed with the artificial. I am now starting with one and will tell of it later. I have over 100 fine Plymouth Rock eggs to give to the wooden hen.

G. H. C.

#### Fowls, No. 2.

In my last on this subject I spoke of those having fowls and wishing to utilize them. Now there will be some who desire to change what they have, and others wishing to make a start. To such I would say, procure barred Plymouth Rock, or silver laced Wyandotte, or white Plymouth Rock or White Wyandotte whichever way your fancy runs, either for dark or light-colored fowls, but take one of these to make your foundation stock, because for the farmer and a ver-

age poulterer we shall have to cross to obtain the best result, as eggs are wanted and the best marketable bird when fattened. When you have decided as to color, you can procure two or three settings of eggs of either variety named for about \$1 per setting of (thirteen, of fair average stock, probably not of the very best where they have been bred for fancy, but if not bred for fancy you will be more liable to procure the business hen who will be an egg-layer and not a fancy feather or comb-grower. You will want some early setters. Now this is often the trouble—she won't sit but you can help make her sit. You will have some motherly hens who were among the early layers (not in your breeding pens, these we must feed so as to put off this incubation as long as possible) when they have laid say about twelve to fifteen eggs. Feed them a little more of that morning mash, and to start with make one of their grain feeds whole corn, and in a few days two meals of whole corn and don't bury it quite so deep in their litter; they will become fat and then bloody will want to sit. But in doing this you must watch your fowls very close for you are forcing Dame Nature, and if you crowd too much, instead of sitting hens you will have dead ones, as they will fall off the roost with apoplexy. You see this means observations and work, work.

Set as many hens at one time as you can, even if you have to wait with some of them on the nest a week. Whitewash those nest boxes with lime slaked and mixed with tobacco water; grease and dust your hens when you set them, and dust hen and nest twice more, once at half her time and once a day or two before the hatch comes off.

Now if you set 6 to 12 at a time when they have set eight days make yourselves a good egg-tester. Go to your coop at dark and have an attendant with you. Let him or her hold the hen as quietly as possible while you test each egg; the eggs that look black when held before the light are the ones as a rule that contain the chickens; the clear ones are not fertile and should be taken away. By this means each hen should come off with a good hatch. Of course fill up your nests from the others and when you are through testing you will have several hens without eggs. You can then put fresh ones under them and by this means will not lose their valuable time.

Don't worry about feeding your young chicks from 12 to 24 hours after hatching. Give them comfortable quarters, and move the coop often to fresh ground. After the first day or two your chicks should be fed every two hours, but no more than they will eat up clean. Put them where they can procure green food at their will or else see that you give it to them, and don't forget the grit, which should be good sharp coarse sand. Make your mash for your growing chicks a little richer in animal material. Don't feed the mash sloppy; you can add a small amount of corn meal to it; feed good sound grain and keep them busy—if you have no scratching material, scatter your grain far and wide, to make them exercise, which they will do by running after it. If you feed them food too concentrated and give them little or no exercise they will

have what is known as leg weakness, and if one should fall down upon its back or knees don't get alarmed, but look well after your chickens and upon the first symptom catch the bird and rub with turpentine or if none, with coal oil; don't rub into their feathers, it irritates the same as it would if rubbed into the hair of your head. These chickens will grow very fast. Look out for lice, they are voracious eaters and they eat the blood of the chick; and though the latter eats food, it don't grow. These chickens should be hatched from April 1st to May 1st—the nearer April 10th to 15th the better. One-half of them will probably be cockerels, and it will be better that you divide the pullets from the cockerels as soon as you can tell them. The latter you can feed a little more fattening food to crowd them along for the market and they will pay all the expenses, and your pullets will be clear profit.

You must not use any of those cockerels for breeding purposes and your pullets should be fed for eggs in much the same way as those selected progenitors before referred to. Now don't let the bars down and relax your exertions, but provide suitable quarters or house for the pullets and they will be paying you in eggs on November 1st that will make you smile as you have never done before if your chicken practice has been other than this. Again, this means work, work! Put them into their winter quarters just as soon as cool nights make their approach because they must be housed weeks before they will lay, so don't defer.

It is a well known law with fanciers that when they wish to exhibit birds, that they show to better advantage before they have laid and they resort to moving their birds from one pen to another to break up the laying desire. You wait to increase that desire, hence you must practice the opposite by having your birds quiet and docile and domiciled in permanent quarters. Do not crowd 50 fowls in room enough for 20; you would not think of building a stable large enough for two horses or cows and because you had four or six, crowd them into said stable. If you did you would suffer loss, and you will arrive at the same results with your chickens; they will eat lots of food but will lay no eggs; their vitality will be reduced.

Now don't hatch chicks in May, June or July and expect results in winter eggs, because if you do you will meet treacherous Disappointment and he will laugh you to scorn for defying Dame Nature.

In my next I will speak of crosses or grades, suitable for our markets.

G. H. C.

### CHURCH THEOLOGY CLASS.

The sixteenth session of this class was held at the Assembly Hall, 12:30 p. m., nearly 1200 students being present. Leaflets containing a synopsis of the lecture were distributed at the door. After the opening prayer by Elder H. P. Richards, two incidental questions were considered at some length. The instructor, Dr. J. E. Talmage took special pains to explain every point bearing upon the topics in question and as a true teacher assisted

the mind with many apt comparisons. With words of gratitude to God for the success attending this theology class, the audience was assured of the appreciation felt by the instructor of the interest taken as shown in the attendance and preparation. Yet owing to the fact that answers given from the auditorium of the large hall could only with difficulty be heard by few and not at all by many hundreds, it was announced that the review of lessons in form of oral catechization would be discontinued until further notice. This should not be understood to do away with, but rather to encourage incidental questions, which would best be submitted in writing on subjects under consideration in the class.

The sixth article of Faith, the great topic of which is the Church organization, was then taken up by the lecturer. It reads as follows:

We believe in the same organization that existed in the primitive church, viz., apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, etc.

The primitive church as established by Christ and continued by His Apostles, first received attention. Scriptural proof was referred to verifying the existence of apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors, high priests, seventies, elders, priests, teachers, deacons, and special officers as helps in the government of the Church of Christ. The beautiful comparison to a perfect body made by Paul was dwelled upon in detail, showing the adaptation of each part for its mission and without either of which there is no symmetry. The existence of those officers constituted a crucial test of the Church of Christ.

The apostacy of the church and the restoration of divine authority were then considered, many passages being quoted and conclusive proof furnished in prophecy as well as actual history.

Lastly the general presiding quorums, and local quorums with their various degrees of powers, orders of organization, etc., were briefly defined, as also the helps in government: Primary associations, Mutual Improvement Associations, Sunday Schools, Relief Societies, etc., as found today existing in the organization known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. After benediction by Elder Geo. Goddard the class adjourned for one week.

### A NEW ELDERS' QUORUM.

The Presidency of the Stake met with the Fourth quorum of Elders Feb. 12, in the Sixth ward meeting house. The Fourth quorum, which comprised the Elders of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Farmers wards had grown to such proportions that it became necessary to divide it and this was attended to last evening. The Fourth now comprises the Sixth and Seventh with Chas. H. Hyde as president and T. E. Jacobsen and J. C. Poulton as his counselors, the last named being selected to fill the vacancy through Elder E. H. Callister being chosen to preside over the new quorum, the Twenty-third. The newly organized quorum comprises the Fourth, Fifth and Farmers wards. As counselors to Elder Callister, Elders J. H. Burton and A. G. Wagstaff were chosen.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

Charles Crane, of Utah, is one of the vice presidents of the interstate convention of wool growers at Denver.

Olaf Cederstrom has presented the Utah University with a number of superior specimens of onyx from his quarries.

It is reported on good authority that certain lightning rod agents are working Logan, with a strong probability of swindling their victims, as they have elsewhere, by raising the amount of the original note.

The Sanpete Valley road, says the Ephraim Register, will begin carrying the mails on February 12th. They will also change time on the same date, getting here from the north early in the afternoon.

Thursday, Feb. 8 Mr. Penhale, agent for E. H. Rollins & Co., made a purchase of \$3,000 of the bonds of school district No. 3, Tooele county. These obligations are for twenty years, and bear six per cent interest.

The public will be pained to learn that Colonel Lett, member of the Utah Commission, is lying at his room in this city very ill. Every attention possible is being given him and his rapid and permanent recovery is anxiously hoped for.

The NEWS both rejoices and condole with its friends P. W. and Keziah L. Cheney, of Pinedale, Arizona, to whom was born on December 18th, twins, a boy and a girl. The boy died but the other infant, is alive and thriving nicely.

The board of commissioners to locate University lands has sold 120 acres of land in Cache county, receiving therefor \$640.25. The public sale of unsold lands in Cache county will take place tomorrow at the county court house at Logan.

Hon. Franklin S. Richards has presented a petition in the Third district court for the reinstatement of Aurelius Miner as a member of the bar and submitted a motion in accordance therewith. Mr. Miner was disbarred in 1885 because of conviction for the offense of unlawful cohabitation.

Richfield Advocate: Mr. Hess, the general manager and superintendent of the Robert E. Lee mine, informed Mr. J. M. Bollino that he had a man or two working on the above mine bringing out very fine samples of gold-bearing rock. In the spring a mill will be put in and run to its full capacity.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Fillmore, Scipio, Holden, Meadow and Kanosh, Millard county, has been called for Saturday, February 10th, in the court house at Fillmore. The purpose of the meeting is to organize a chamber of commerce, the specially defined object of which is to foster home industries.

Mrs. Fanny M., wife of John W. Scott, of Millville, died very suddenly last Wednesday evening. While eating supper the lady complained of feeling faint, and in a very few seconds

was dead. Dropsy of the heart was pronounced the cause of death. The lady left a husband, a large family and a wide circle of friends to mourn her sudden departure.

Mr. Bailey, United States Marshal Brigham's private secretary, has in his possession a curiosity in the shape of a U. S. horse pistol, bearing date 1853. This is the class of weapon with which the United States formerly armed its cavalry regiments and this particular one has seen "active service." It was given to Mr. Bailey by an old college chum some time ago.

On Saturday afternoon a locomotive on the Salt Lake and Western went into a snow bank near Eureka, in the hope of clearing the track. But the snow was too much for the iron horse, which was turned over on its side. A wrecking crew was sent down and today is engaged in getting the locomotive on the track and drawing the train out of the snowdrift.

Several days ago Elder Henry T. Burton, bishop of Farmers ward, was kicked by a horse and injured below the knee. He did not think the affair serious, but it grew worse, and has now resulted in blood poisoning. Two operations have been performed by surgeons, the last occurring February 7th. The patient is yet in a serious condition, but is improving as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

H. Warshauer, of the White House, brought back with him from his trip to Baker City, Oregon, says this morning's Ogden Standard, where he and his brother have extensive interests, a lump of ore from the White Swan mine, situated about eight miles from that city. The rock is literally crusted with gold, and is valued at \$87. This mine was sold a few days ago by Colonel Swan for \$250,000 to Chicago capitalists.

A select party of local attorneys met last night at the law office of Sheppard, Cherry & Sheppard and discussed the question of establishing a "court" or debating club in connection with the legal profession. A constitution was drafted and J. W. Cherry was elected president, August B. Edler vice president, C. D. Savory secretary, and Messrs. T. Marrioneaux, F. W. Milverton and Shoup executive committee. The name of the organization is to be "The Coke club."

Provo citizens are holding meetings and making arrangements preparatory to the removal of the Territorial capital to Provo. Capitol grounds, consisting of some fourteen acres owned by the city, is located in the northeastern part of the city on a commanding eminence, which gives a magnificent and entrancing bird's-eye view of the whole valley. Surrounding property can be obtained, giving ample room for the capitol buildings. The city will provide water.

Laramie, Wyoming, Boomerang: The big mill at the rolling mill was started this morning and will be kept in operation for the next five months

if nothing happens. The plates which they are making are for the big order of rails which the Union Pacific has placed with the rolling mill at Pueblo. They have not begun work on the rails there yet, but will do so at once. The starting of the big mill will increase the pay roll to \$12,000 or \$15,000 per month.

Walter Lamoreaux, of Logan, received the sorrowful intelligence on Monday afternoon, that his young wife, who was visiting her parents at Pocatello, was very ill. This painful intelligence was succeeded a short time afterward by a telegram telling of her death. Walter took the first train for the north, but could only view the remains of his wife and infant child. He took the remains to Kaysville for burial, as that was formerly the home of his wife.

The Blanquest brothers of Coalville, Summit county, says the (Deseret) Millard County Blade, came in on Friday with supplies on the way to their herds, which are located in the Confusian range.

Sidney Nichols, of American Fork, came in from his herd which is now in the sand hills twelve or fifteen miles northeast of Deseret. There are several herds in the vicinity, and while the boys are all well some pretty heavy losses among the flocks are reported.

At the sugar convention held in Richfield last Saturday, says the Advocate, the name of John Gardner was added to the committee, which now stands as follows: Simon Christensen, chairman; George W. Bean, John Kirkman, John Dastrop and John Gardner. These gentlemen were instructed to procure all the information they could in relation to the planting and cultivating of beets, to procure beet seeds or attend to any other business which would have a tendency to help the matter along.

A. M. Gelsinger was found in an unconscious condition in his bed at his residence, 865 Twenty-second street, Ogden, about 10 o'clock February 7th. Medical aid was summoned and every effort made to save his life, but he was beyond help and breathed his last yesterday afternoon. Deceased was about 43 years of age, unmarried, and had no relatives here. His remains were taken to Richey's undertaking parlors and a telegram sent to his brother in Toledo, Kansas, for instructions as to their disposition. No inquest was held, he physicians finding that death was caused by diabetes.

When Chief Justice Merritt took his seat on the bench in the Third district court February 12, and before proceeding with the ordinary daily business, he said: Mr. McMillan having some few days ago tendered his resignation as clerk of this court, I have appointed Mr. David C. Dunbar as his successor, and he will take office as soon as he can qualify.

The new clerk qualified in the afternoon and forthwith entered upon his duties. The amount of the bond is \$20,000, and his sureties are Messrs. R. C. Chambers, A. W. McCune and Frank W. Jennings.

The trial of Sergeant Frederick Linse on a charge of murder in the first degree, viz., the killing of Joseph



W. Leonard, at Fort Douglas, on June 12th, 1898, was resumed February 13, in Chief Justice Merritt's court. The prosecution is represented by Assistant District Attorney Howat; Attorneys C. S. Varian and Richard W. Young appear for the defendant.

It was nearly four o'clock yesterday afternoon when a jury had been secured, as follows: Robert Watters, A. B. Porter, R. T. Venable, David Pack, John Duncan, H. A. Ferguson, Geo. S. Bailey, P. J. Johnson, A. C. Boyle, John Lees, Willard Allen and John Burt.

Mr. Robt. Smith, of Payson, says the Richfield *Advocate*, whose troupe performed here last week, showed us several ancient coins which he had collected; one was a copper coin as big as a nickel, but quite thin, which came from South America, and said to be used by the Nephites; on one side was a face very much of a Jewish caste, on the other side was a troop of horses; also a coin made of lead and silver with a face very much resembling that on the former coin, with some inscriptions on reverse side. The latter was found in Bingham canyon, Salt Lake county. How it came there is a question, but it is probable that it was made from Bingham bullion many, many years ago.

There was an accident on the track of the Salt Lake City railway on Second South street Sunday afternoon that resulted in the killing of a horse and the severe shaking up of an employe of the Salt Lake City Brewing company.

The man was riding in a road cart, and when between Sixth and Seventh East attempted to drive the animal across the track in front of a rapidly approaching car. The poor beast, however, simply got his fore feet over the rail when it was struck by the car and knocked to the ground. An instant later the horse was dead. Death is believed to have been due to an electric shock. The driver sustained a number of scalp wounds and was considerably shaken up besides.

In the Third district court James B. Fishleigh has filed a damage suit in the round sum of \$10,000, making as defendants John L. Snow, Henry Mason, Chief of Police Pratt, Captain J. J. Donovan, et al. The suit arises out of the recent arrest of Fishleigh at the Union Pacific depot, when about to take the evening train for Ogden. He alleges unlawful arrest and also that he was treated in a brutal manner while under detention in a cell at the city jail. Plaintiff says his arrest was the result of false and malicious statements made to the police. He was discharged from custody by the police justice the following day on motion of the prosecution. Fishleigh is an attorney by profession and hails from Minnesota.

A private telegram received at the President's Office in this city Tuesday morning conveys the comforting intelligence that the steamship *Dubbedam*, bound from New York to Rotterdam, and which sailed on February 1st with a number of Utah Elders on board bound for the continent on missions, had passed the Isle of Wight yesterday. A second dispatch, received late Tuesday afternoon, brought the further intelligence that the good

ship had reached her port in safety to day.

The Elders on board were William McEwan, A. Owen Woodruff, C. D. Schettler, J. M. Welier and R. Gygi, of Salt Lake City, C. D. Hahn of West Jordan, and Geo. C. Naegle and wife of Mexico.

Readers of the News will remember the published statement a short time since to the effect that Mr. Thomas Cahoon, a well known Ogden resident, had committed suicide by taking morphine. Mr. Cahoon, however, did not die at that time, though he was dangerously near death's door. He was addicted to the morphine habit and it was claimed by his friends that he had accidentally swallowed an overdose.

February 7 he was found in his bed at his home in an unconscious condition. A physician was summoned and endeavored to resuscitate him but was unable to do so. He was well known in Ogden and had many friends.

His death, it is claimed, was caused by an overdose of morphine.

The commissioner of the land office has handed down an interesting opinion, especially to the mining fraternity. Several years ago Wm. H. Hooper, Wm. Jennings and Lafayette Granger owned a mining claim in Ophir district. The two former made application for a patent, while Granger did not want one, and to prevent it refused to make his affidavit of citizenship. Affidavits of Granger's citizenship were made by parties knowing him. The matter was dragged along until both Hooper and Jennings are dead, and now the commissioner has notified the register and receiver of the land office to call on Granger for an affidavit of citizenship or that his interest in the property will be ignored and a patent issued to Jennings and Hooper. The property involved is the Magnolia East and West claims.

Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, of Freiburg University, Germany, has been visiting the Utah University this week, with a view of studying higher education in the Territory. The distinguished gentleman has been granted a leave of absence for a period of three years, during which time he will prepare by request from German authorities a report of the system of higher education in the United States. In the meantime, he is acting as professor of psychology in Harvard University. Prof. Munsterberg is considered very high authority on this subject, and is a noted author. It is said that his laboratory at Harvard is the most perfectly equipped in the world for experimental psychology. A year was consumed in making the apparatus, much of it being of entirely new design.

The fire loss on the Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing association was amicably settled this week by Mr. Salinger of Oakland, Cal., who represented the Insurance Combine, and H. W. Naisbitt Esq., of this city, who acted for the insured. Mr. Alex. Cohn of this city was umpire on disputed estimates, and cleverly decided between the appraisers.

The fire was an unusually favorable one. It originated in the cellar of a new building, and there was no draught, or most likely the loss would

have been a very serious one. As it was, a compromise was concluded by the acceptance of \$3,280 on stock and \$440 assessed by M. F. Foulger of Ogden on the premises; a wonderful escape.

Mr. St. Clair, the "combine's" adjuster, and Mr. Goddard of Ogden, representing the Home company, seemed equally satisfied with the appraisers and the insured parties.

Hon. L. J. Nuttall, of this city, returned a day or two ago from an extended visit among the Mormon colonies in Mexico. He enjoyed his experiences with the people and had the best of health. He saw much that caused him to believe that there was a bright and prosperous future before the people who had left this and the surrounding country to make their homes in that section.

He stopped over in Southern California on the way home and while in Los Angeles enjoyed the novel and pleasing experience of eating oranges plucked by himself from the trees on the big plantation of Hon. James Jack, his old Salt Lake friend and associate.

He also spent some time in San Francisco and while there of course visited the Midwinter Fair, which was then in a much more chaotic condition than at the present. He looked for the Utah exhibit, but looked in vain. No one there that he met had so much as heard of a display being made by this Territory.

It was not until 8 o'clock on Saturday night that the jury into whose hands was entrusted the fate of George Gaylor returned into court, after being out since 10:20 a. m. When asked if they had agreed upon a verdict the foreman stated they had not, and that he saw no chance of their doing so. The jurors were polled by Clerk McMillan, at the request of Judge Merritt, and each one confessed that an agreement was out of the question. Consequently they were discharged.

The jury stood, at the finish, seven for acquittal and five for a conviction.

When court opened this morning Judge Powers made an application that the defendant be admitted to bail, and this was not opposed by the prosecution; but Judge Howat desired that the court would make the amount of bail "adequate to the offense charged."

Judge Howat said that a bond of \$4,000 would be acceptable to the prosecution, and at that sum the court fixed it.

It transpired Feb. 13 that the recent arrest of ex-Detective Joe O'Brien by the police on a charge of vagrancy will probably be ventilated in the district court and that City Marshal Pratt and aids will be made defendants in a case for heavy damages.

O'Brien claims that his arrest was plain a violation of law as was ever committed by a police officer in taking a prisoner into custody. Joe says he doesn't pretend to be a very good man, but that when it comes to comparing records with some of the policemen, who he claims have conspired to injure him, he is prepared to publicly prove that he will not be placed at a disadvantage. He says that he has employed Judge Powers as his attorney and that he will file suit for damages

within the next two or three days. False imprisonment and cruel treatment will be leading features of the complaint. Joesays that he was thrown into a dark, cold room filled with vermin which have since made his life miserable.

Mr. W. J. Paul Sr., of Cleveland, Emery county, gives some interesting items relative to that part of the country. He says work on the Deseret Lake reservoir is progressing rapidly. The dam is at present 23 feet high but will, when completed, have another 12 feet added thereto. The lake covers an area of 715 acres and by it from six to ten thousand acres of land can be irrigated, all consisting of good, fertile soil. The reservoir is about eight miles from the R. G. W. track.

The land is said to be admirably well adapted for the growing of fruit and vegetables of various kinds as well as grain, and the climate is described as most delightful.

Settlers are wanted to help build up the country. There is a comfortable place at present for about fifty families and desirable parties will have every facility for making homes for themselves.

By corresponding with Mr. W. J. Paul Jr., Cleveland, Emery county, full particulars may be obtained.

A couple of young men, one about 18 years of age, and the other 20 were seen begging on the streets Feb. 13 and Officer Carey informed them that unless they desisted he would arrest them and lock them up. They replied that that was precisely what they wished him to do as they had not had a square meal for several days and they were very hungry. They were further informed that if they were sent to jail that they would be compelled to work hard at breaking rock to which they responded that they were perfectly willing to work providing they had a place to sleep and something to eat.

The young men were taken to the police station and fed and locked up for the night. Next morning they were taken before Justice Smith on a charge of vagrancy. They gave their names as E. L. Warden and Eugene Peters and told their story to the court and were discharged, a fact which they seemed to sincerely regret. The officers predict that the boys will be back again before morning unless they will be able to board a train unseen and continue their journey on towards the Midwinter Fair from the East.

There was an unusual scene on the business and more centrally located streets of this city Tuesday and one that would have enlisted more sympathy for those who participated in it had it not been for the fact that the movement was inaugurated and carried on principally, according to the statement of Captain Donovan, through the efforts of a couple of half-drunken individuals who have done time in the city jail.

The disturbance was caused by about two hundred and fifty or three hundred men who marched along the sidewalks, shouting, "Give us work; bread or blood. Work we will have if we must fight for it."

There was one very noticeable and gratifying feature about the affair and

that was that so far as known not one old, real resident of Utah could be seen in the ranks of the malcontents. On the contrary, there were many recognized transients, idlers and saloon bums. And these as well as most of the others were closely watched by the police, who refrained from making arrests, preferring to wait developments for the purpose of seeing whether or not the men would become violent in their demonstrations.

It appears that Salt Lake's municipal family is not dwelling as harmoniously together as its numerous admirers, friends and constituents would desire.

At a committee meeting Feb. 12 a sort of sensation—mild in its character yet disagreeable to some people—was sprung. It involved the name of City Marshal Pratt, and had its origin in a receipt given to William Gilbert, the leader of the city prisoners, by the head of the police department. The receipt in question was for \$50 and represented the percentage that was to go to the chief of police for the month of January. It has been the custom heretofore for the city to let the contract for feeding prisoners to that official for 15 cents a meal. It has also been the harmless and business-like custom for that official to make a little something out of the contract if he could. All this the head of the police department has claimed to be legitimate and has said that if the City Council did not want him to exercise that privilege they ought not to have allowed it, and ought to have fed their own prisoners.

It is this percentage over which the present trouble has arisen and which may lead to an investigation by the city fathers. Marshal Pratt avers, and his receipt and general conduct show it, that so far as he was concerned there was no effort at secrecy and he wanted none. He will now ask for the fullest investigation. He thinks, as do his friends, that it was hardly just to him to give the matter to the public before notifying him of the charge against him. Finally, in the whole affair there seems to be much more smoke than fire.

Dr. Jabez W. Taylor was found guilty by a jury in Commissioner Pratt's court at 8:45 February 7th of practicing medicine without a license from the board of medical examiners for Utah. The verdict was accompanied by a "recommendation to mercy" and was not arrived at until after nearly three hours' deliberation.

When asked if he wished to say anything, the defendant stated that he did. Dr. Taylor then assured the court that, as far as possible, he had complied with the law. When he first made application to the medical board for a license he presented the diploma which he had received from the American Health College of Cincinnati, Ohio—an institution legally chartered by that state, and empowered to grant degrees and issue diplomas to its graduates. When he applied for a license here he paid to the secretary the sum of \$5 and received a receipt for the same, but instead of a license reaching him he some time later received a note stating the medical board would not accept his credentials, no reason for this action being, however, assigned. He had been practicing in this Territory, he said, for a period of twenty

years and he believed there were many hundreds of persons in this city who could thank God that Jabez W. Taylor went into the practice of medicine. He had been instrumental in saving a good many lives among the public, and that gratuitously. It had always been his endeavor to conduct himself in a way becoming a good citizen and a gentleman. Although now technically guilty of breaking the law, he still thought he had a legal right to practice his profession here, because the system under which he did so was a copy-righted system.

Commissioner Pratt said it appeared from the doctor's statement that he made application to the medical board and presented his credentials. That board, under the law, was invested with certain discretionary power in regard to the admission of practitioners. If they exercised that discretion arbitrarily or wrongfully the defendant had a remedy; he might appeal to the courts in the proper way to compel the members of the board to do their duty. As to whether the board had or had not wrongfully deprived Dr. Taylor of the right to practice it was not for this court to pass upon. The jury, after due consideration, had found him guilty and the court had no option but to impose a penalty for violation of the law. As he (the commissioner) had remarked in other cases of this kind, this law, in some respects, worked a little hardship; but it was the duty of every citizen, when a law was passed to meet certain provisions, to obey it until it had been repealed or the courts had decided as to its legality. In this instance the court had decided that the law was constitutional. The jury having recommended the exercise of leniency in this case, he should now take that into consideration. The costs were heavy (about \$35), and he would take that fact into consideration also. Heretofore he had imposed a penalty of \$50 and costs; in Dr. Taylor's case he would fix it at \$10.

Attorney Cochran gave notice of appeal.

#### PEON WEDDINGS IN GUATEMALA.

They have a queer bethrothal custom among the common natives or peons of Guatemala, which is scarcely romantic for the girl. I was passing the hut of a native on a finca or coffee plantation one day, when I saw an old woman belaboring her daughter with a good-sized stick, which she applied vigorously across the shoulders and body of her beloved offspring, who set up a wail of woe and pain, though I fancied her tears were quickly dried, for it was a significant event for her.

This is the way the old lady gave her consent to the marriage of her daughter. The natives receive but little cash during the year. The priests charge what is there considered a good sum for performing a marriage ceremony, and the natives of the lower classes dispense with it. The mother beats the daughter, there is a feast of frijoles and tortilla cakes and the dispensation of unlimited quantities of native whisky, everybody is happy and drunk, and that constitutes the marriage, which, singular as it may appear, is regarded and observed, as a rule, faithfully.—Ex.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

Nearly the whole of yesterday afternoon was consumed by the Council in discussing the eight hour bill. It will be remembered that this bill makes eight hours a day's work on all public works, and had passed the House. Williams led the opposition to the measure, and among the arguments which he advanced against it were the proposition that it interfered with the right of private contract, favored the class of laborers who were employed on public works as against those who were not, and could not be enforced because no penalty was provided for its violation. Taylor and H. E. Booth favored the bill, and advanced in support of it the usual arguments. For a time it looked like the final vote on the bill would be a party one, with the Republicans in the affirmative and the Democrats in the negative. But Lund, a Democrat, made a speech in favor of the bill, and when the final vote was taken it was found that only two had voted against it—Hart and Williams. The Council adjourned immediately after the final vote on the bill was taken.

The House and House lobby listened about an hour, yesterday afternoon, to Allen's speech in advocacy of his bill providing for free public libraries in cities of the first and second class. It was an interesting address, and was replete with information and arguments calculated to show why free public libraries should be established, and the benefits accruing from them in cities where they existed. Not a word was said in opposition to the bill; in fact no one spoke upon it except Allen, and it passed by a unanimous vote. The bill provides for the appointment, by the president of the board of education, by and with the advice and consent of the board, of seven library directors, a minority of whom shall be women, and who shall serve without pay. This board of seven library directors control the disbursement of all library funds, employ a librarian, etc., and establish rules for the government of the library. A tax not exceeding one-fifth of one mill on the dollar, on all the taxable property in the city, is required to be collected each year for the maintenance and enlargement of the library. The collecting of this tax, and the establishment of a free public library, is mandatory upon each city of the first and second class, and any city of the third class may be brought under the law by appropriate action on the part of its mayor and city council.

With a haste bordering on precipitancy, the House yesterday afternoon passed a very important bill. It was not read by sections at all. The clerk read it through once in his usual and necessarily rapid style, and two or three amendments were made, when the final vote was called. Then several members seemed to regret that the bill had not received more deliberate consideration, and Johnson and Ivins both gave notice that they would move reconsideration of the vote by which the House passed it. The bill makes it a misdemeanor to drive stock off its range without returning it within twenty-four hours, without consent of the owner; requires all persons except

licensed butchers to expose for ten days the hide of any animal slaughtered; forbids any person save the owner or his agent to skin any animal found dead; authorizes the county court to appoint detectives to discover violations of the stock law; makes it a felony to mark or brand an animal with intent to deprive the owner of his property; makes it unlawful for any railroad to ship live stock before the same are inspected; requires the county court of each county containing a railroad station to appoint an inspector, whose duty it is to inspect and record all live stock shipped by rail out of his county. All shippers of stock must give the inspector at least two days' notice of any shipment they intend to make, and he is allowed \$3 per day, or fraction thereof, and twenty cents mileage one way, for his services, to be paid out of the county treasury. The bill is designed to check stock dealing.

The House killed two drastic bills yesterday. One provided that no personal property should be exempt as against a claim for wages due a servant or employee, and the other allowed the property of a debtor to be attached if he undertook to remove from the county. Varian pointed out the radical and very objectionable character of these bills, especially the first named; and the credit of killing them is largely due to him.

THURSDAY.

Yesterday afternoon in connection with H. B. 30, Varian's bill to tax debts secured by mortgages and trust deeds, which came up as special order, resolutions upon the subject, adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, were read. The clerk read the bill at length, when Sears began a speech in opposition to it. He thought if he had Varian's eloquence and his own facts, he could convert the majority of the House to his view. It was a bad time to swap horses when crossing a stream, and it is a bad time now to revise our financial laws. It is the duty of the state to pass such financial legislation as will enable the people to borrow money at the lowest rate of interest. Utah is the best off of any commonwealth in the Union, financially, and her credit is of the highest. This condition is largely due to the character of our financial laws. The law passed at the last session, now sought to be repealed, was not hasty legislation. It was favored by our best financiers, who foretold its beneficent effects. Were it not that I am speaking for ten thousand men whose homes are mortgaged, I would not take the stand I do on this bill. Utah owes less per capita than almost any state in the Union, and with our financial laws as they are, we shall soon be relieved of financial stringency. The argument that California has a law taxing debts secured by mortgages is not valid. The speaker read from the report of the California state board of equalization, showing that the law was unenforced in its effects, and was a concession to a certain class or agitators, who were arrayed in opposition to capital. The quotation showed how the mortgagor actually paid more tax than he would if the mortgage had not been taxed as part of the property.

The bill says to home money lenders, you can't live in Utah and loan your

money here. Home money lenders, in order to make loans here, must do so under color of the name of some person residing elsewhere. The Legislature should encourage capital to come here. Then we would have manufactures that would be tangible property which the tax collector could find without a candle. The speaker held up a copy of a Denver paper containing nine solid pages of advertisements of trust deed sales, brought on by attempted or proposed financial legislation of a bad character. Is it a healthy condition to have \$150,000,000 in the New York banks over and above legal requirements, or to have so much money in the savings banks of Illinois that their vaults cannot contain it, while the people are suffering for lack of funds with which to do business? This condition is due to distrust, and such proposed legislation as this bill adds to the distrust. The speaker gave comparative statistics showing the per capita indebtedness of ten states, and the increase of debt and taxable property in them. The debt per capita in Utah is not heavy in proportion to her wealth, and it could be increased without disadvantage if there could be a proportionate increase in the area of cultivated lands. In Illinois the ground is taken that the state has not the right to tax the note the merchant takes for goods.

Ivins said consideration of this bill had been postponed in order to give opportunity to get statistics showing why it should not pass, but they had not been presented. Sears had made a strong plea for the moneyed interest, but had not touched upon the principle of right which was involved. For forty years we had a revenue law which provided that property other than money should be taxed at a fair valuation. This was really a bill to tax money, and the question is: Shall we tax money or not? Of all kinds of property, money is best able to bear the burdens of taxation. The speaker read the statute passed at the last session of the Assembly, exempting from taxation notes and debts secured by mortgage and showed that the money which formerly paid a tax by being loaned, escapes that burden, provided it is secured by real estate. The public revenue was thus cut down, and the lender who had no real estate security paid a tax, while the lender who had such security did not. All money invested in this Territory, ought to be taxed, but as a matter of public policy, at the present time, it is best to exempt foreign capital from taxation. The people never asked for the law passed at the last session exempting secured debts from taxation. The people demand its repeal, and if this Assembly don't repeal it, the people will send a Legislature here that will. There have been protests in the papers, and from other sources, against this bill, but no such protests come from, or represent, the people. They come from capitalists.

Allen said he had no quarrel with capital, nor was he the special advocate of the man who had none. The question involved in this bill is a phase of the great subject that underlies all our financial distress. The men who own the money have destroyed half the wealth of the world, and now they seek

to evade the taxation of the other half. The fundamental proposition is that every dollar of property in the commonwealth must bear its share of the public burdens, and no class or kind of property should be exempt. The first question the lender naturally asks is, What security have you? The next is, What rate of interest will you pay? Matters of taxation are not considered in actual practice. Allen read from an editorial in a Chicago paper, to show that credits are taxed in that state, and claimed that they were in all, or nearly all, the states. Such a law had not driven out capital from any state. Capital comes or goes according to the security and interest it can get. Idaho had enacted a law similar to that passed by this Assembly in 1892, but it had not attracted capital there. In one county of this Territory there is a million dollars' worth of property that escapes taxation. The speaker read from a brief in the case of Zion's Savings Bank & Trust Co. vs. L. G. Hardy, collector, to show that the bank had a vast amount of capital, owned by itself and its depositors, which entirely escaped taxation. The speaker insisted that there was nothing in the plea that foreclosure suits would follow the passage of this bill, nor the plea that home capital would evade the law. We have heard from the newspapers and the bankers on this question, but we have not heard from the masses of the people. They demand justice between man and man.

Stanford thought misrepresentation had come from both sides of this question. The question is: Is it good policy to disturb, at such a time as this, existing conditions? I claim it is not. The bill passed last session was not a partisan measure. It has not been detrimental to our revenue to the extent represented. In support of this assertion the speaker read from the report of the Territorial board of equalization. He also read a communication from citizens in Sevier county, which represented that its authors were very much in need of money, but that, on account of pending legislation, loans were not being made. The speaker thought it bad politics and bad policy to change existing laws, or agitate such change. If foreign capital is not taxed directly, it is indirectly, for it is invested in tangible property which pays taxes, and until foreign capital came in, we had to pay a much higher rate of interest than since. This bill if passed will give employment to the courts, and aid in ruining many men who are doing business upon borrowed capital.

Johnson explained statements made by him in committee, which had been referred to, and claimed that in Sanpete county there were mortgages amounting to half a million dollars, owned in Utah, which ought to pay taxes, but were exempt under the present law. He made an argument in favor of the bill, and dwelt on the injustice of exempting a note which was secured, and taxing one that was not. He hoped the time had not arrived when the capitalists of New York could dictate, by telegraph, the legislation to be passed by this Assembly.

Varian closed the debate. He criticized the character of the arguments offered against the bill. When he read an opinion in a newspaper, he

would ask, who wrote it? What are the writer's qualifications to express a valuable opinion? The speaker had the clerk read an editorial in the News of February 5th headed, "Kill That Bill," and then asked who sent the telegram therein quoted, and what were his opportunities for learning in advance what the effect of this bill would be? In reference to the Chamber of Commerce, he declared it had sanctioned propositions that would shock the common sense of a fourteen-year-old school boy. Why did not the Chamber of Commerce, by its committee, come before the committee of this House in a proper and dignified way, and with argument, reason and statistics, oppose the bill. He called on members to vote the bill down, because they wanted to, and could if they saw fit to do so, but he begged them not to give such false reasons as double taxation, and danger of the withdrawal of capital, for their votes.

The bill passed by a vote of 18 to 11. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Allen, Clark, Dougall, Hatch, Ivins, Johnson, McBride, McKay, Parsons, Pigman, Varian, Warner, Wines—18.

Noes—Hubbard, Mason, Monson, Moore, Nebeker, Powers, Sears, Stanford, Stoker, Tolton, Mr. Speaker—11.

Last evening the House committee on manufactures and commerce, of which Varian is chairman, held a meeting which was a decidedly interesting affair. The measure under consideration was H. B. 93, to pay a bounty of 50 cents per pound on first-class silk cocoons. A bevy of ladies took the committee by storm with a series of speeches which were replete with information and arguments, going to show the necessity for encouraging the silk industry, and the benefits that would accrue from so doing. Among the speakers were Mrs. E. B. Wells, Mrs. Z. D. H. Young, Mrs. Caine, Mrs. Judge Bennett, Mrs. O. J. Salisbury, Mrs. C. E. Allen and Mrs. Varian. Among members of the Assembly other than the committee that were present were Ivins, Allen, Stanford and Hubbard. A number of prominent gentlemen not members, were also present, among whom were Judge Bennett and O. J. Salisbury, Esq. The effects of the speeches made by the ladies was marked, one or more Democratic members of the Legislature present having been heard to remark that they could vote for the bill. The Republicans on the committee favor it, and it will no doubt be reported favorably.

#### FRIDAY.

As will be seen from the report of the debate which occurred in the House yesterday, and the final vote on Johnson's bill, given below, one question that has been a subject of agitation and uneasiness in financial circles ever since the session of the present Legislature opened, the taxation of foreign capital, has been definitely settled. The House, by a strong majority, rejected Johnson's bill, which was a proposition to tax all mortgage and trust deeds of record in this Territory, as a part of the realty. This vote will, according to the representations of eastern lenders, impart a better tone to the loan business.

Allen spoke more warmly in support of this bill than he has upon

any other subject during the session and some of the sentiments he expressed verged closely upon the views of Populists.

The House committee on ways and means this morning completed the reading and amending of Warner's revenue bill. The committee has adopted so many amendments to it that a substitute, embodying the changes, will be offered with a recommendation that it be printed, with a view to saving expense in assessing the original bill provided, that realty should be assessed biennially; but the committee think a yearly assessment ought to be made. This is about the most important change in the bill. Judge Bishop, probate judge of Weber county, who was the collaborator of Warner in the preparation of the bill, was present when the committee was in session this forenoon.

It is understood that the committee on education, to whom was referred the bill to provide for the education of blind children, will recommend the bill favorably, with an amendment to the effect that the expense shall be borne by the respective counties from which the children come. The bill appropriates \$200 per annum out of the Territorial treasury for the purpose. The blind school is to be established in connection with the institute for deaf mutes.

In the Council this afternoon the following bill, recognizing, for certain purposes, private and denominational schools, was introduced:

A bill authorizing the awarding of diplomas and other certificates of learning, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

Section 1. That any private or denominational school is hereby authorized to issue to its students diplomas and grade certificates, where said schools teach, and said students are taught successfully, parallel courses with those taught in the University of Utah, and under such further rules and regulations as said private or denominational schools shall prescribe.

Sec. 2. That said diplomas and grade certificates, when issued under the seal of said private or denominational schools (if it have one), and signed by its president, the president of the faculty thereof, the department teacher and the superintendent of schools of the county where such private or denominational school is located, shall be prima facie evidence of the qualifications recited in said diploma or grade certificate, of the holder thereof.

Sec. 3. That persons to whom are issued such diploma or certificate from a qualified normal department of any such private or denominational school may be employed as teachers in the district schools of this Territory without further examination, provided said diploma or certificate shall state specifically that said holder thereof has successfully passed in all the branches required by law for qualifying teachers of the grade named in said diploma or certificate.

Sec. 4. No holder of any third grade certificate issued by any such private or denominational school shall be eligible to employment as teacher in any of the district schools of this Territory for more than one year.

H. B. 14, Johnson's bill to tax mortgages and trust deeds, came up as special order at 3 o'clock. The author explained that the bill did not provide for double taxation, as the encumbrance was deemed a part of the realty

He further explained the provisions of the bill, but said he would not discuss at length the policy of passing such legislation. The House, by passing a similar bill yesterday, had defined its position on the question of policy. All property in the commonwealth should be taxed to support the government. He denied that the bill, if passed, would either prevent foreign capital from coming here or scare out what was already here. He also denied that the enactment of the law of 1892, excluding mortgages from taxation, had been followed by an influx of foreign capital as great as that which came here in the two years previous while mortgages were taxed. Neither had the rate of interest been increased.

The speaker made a lengthy argument in favor of the bill, when Stanford moved the previous question, which was put and lost, the House being evidently desirous of having the measure fully considered.

Hubbard thought it singular that the judiciary committee should have favorably reported two bills on the subject of taxing mortgages or debts secured by them. He criticised the provisions of the bill and its general object.

Allen said the principles underlying the question to which this bill relates had been fully discussed in the House. He showed from the assessments of several years past that the amount of personal property assessed in this Territory had dropped about ten million dollars since the law of 1870 was passed, exempting from taxation notes secured by real estate. He opposed the clause deducting the amount of realty from the assessed value of the property. The injustice of exempting capital from taxation goes to the hearts of the people, and is a great cause of the prevailing distrust. There was nothing in the cry that capital would be frightened by the passage of this bill. He deprecated the idea that the present was not an opportune time for such legislation, and spoke with much warmth in advocacy of the bill.

Tolton criticised the action of the judiciary committee, in its manipulation of the two bills relating to taxing mortgage debts. All the property owned by a poor man was easily found by the assessor, and taxed; but the property of the rich man could be invested in such a form as to be screened from taxation. All property should be taxed alike. The bill that was passed yesterday was half a loaf. If we can make a law of this, we shall have a whole loaf.

Warner said that four or five years ago Utah became a heavy borrower of eastern money, and it was not now an opportune time to tax the mortgages given for it. He would discriminate in favor of eastern capital that far.

Clark made a speech in favor of the bill, and urged that the present law was unjust. He favored Johnson's bill rather than Varian's, and believed the present was an opportune time to pass it.

Moore argued briefly against the bill, and Ivins followed in opposition to it. The latter thought it would be unwise, under the critical financial conditions now prevailing, to pass a sweeping law taxing all mortgages on record in this Territory. He voted for Varian's bill, but thought that measure was a happy

medium and went far enough. He should vote against this bill.

Johnson closed the debate in a brief argument, when the friends of the bill, led by Allen, foreseeing its defeat if pressed to a final vote, precipitated a parliamentary fight for the purpose of postponing the final vote. They were unsuccessful, however, as the opponents of the bill insisted on disposing of it immediately. It was lost by a vote of 14 to 9.

#### SATURDAY.

The matter of placing an appropriation of \$1000 at the disposal of the relief committee of this city, to furnish employment for the poor, occasioned an interesting discussion in the House. It was expected that the money would be spent on the boulevard, as there was no other public work under way on which it could be used. The happy thought of Ivins to amend the bill so as to expend the money in improving the Capitol grounds, disarmed opposition to it and it passed by an almost unanimous vote.

The bill which provided for the veterinary inspection of livestock and animals before being slaughtered for food, and also for the inspection of meats exported for sale as food, was reported adversely by the livestock committee, on account of the expense that it would involve. The bill was killed.

The G. A. R. badge question seems to be agitating the Council considerably. There is pending in that body a bill forbidding the use of those and other society badges, by persons not entitled to them, and this afternoon the subject was under discussion.

H. B. 33, appropriating \$1,000 for the employment of needy persons on public works, under a board of relief created by the bill, came up on third reading. The appropriations committee reported adversely on the bill. Varian spoke in favor of it, citing existing conditions of distress among the poor. Tolton opposed the bill. The Assembly should be just before it is generous. Many just claims against the Territory can not be paid because of the condition of the treasury. He was opposed to such a precedent. Sears pleaded for the bill in behalf of the hungry poor, and Stanford favored it. Hubbard thought the public moneys ought not to be used for such a purpose as that of this bill. Ivins thought the money to relieve the poor in Salt Lake City and county ought to come out of the treasuries of the city and county. Warner said Ogden and Weber county were taking care of their poor, and he did not think it would be right to appropriate Territorial funds to build a boulevard in Salt Lake City. Moore gave reasons why he thought the bill ought not to pass.

Varian regretted that a spirit of jealousy against this city should appear in the discussion. He cited the fact that this city pays far more taxes than she gets the benefit of, and helps to educate the children and build roads and bridges in the counties of the gentlemen who opposed the bill. It was not the purpose of the bill to build a boulevard, but to relieve suffering.

Ivins said if Varian would amend the bill so as to provide that the money should be spent in improving the Capitol grounds he would vote for it, even if the amount should be doubled.

Varian offered an amendment, making the amount \$2000, to be expended on the Capitol grounds. Parsons earnestly favored the bill as amended. The question was asked by Hatch if the title was clear to the Capitol grounds, and Stoker moved to make the bill special order for Monday to give time to find out the facts. Lost. The bill passed by a vote of 17 to 2.

#### MONDAY.

The "printing muddle," as it will be known to history, prevented the reports of the auditor and treasurer from being printed and thereby made accessible to members of the Legislature. The consequence has been that the Assembly has gone on legislating and appropriating public money in ignorance of the condition of Territorial finances. This afternoon, however, the House committee on ways and means rendered a report, one effect of which will doubtless be to impress the solons with the necessity for retrenchment. The report is as follows:

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 12, 1894.

Mr. Speaker—Your committee on ways and means respectfully represents that a similar condition financially confronts the present Legislature to that which has attended the last four sessions.

In January, 1888, the appropriation bill provided for an expenditure for the two years ensuing in excess of revenue to the amount of—

	\$177,775 31
In January, 1890, for.....	303,760 80
In January, 1892, for.....	238,343 67

Making a total of.....\$740,099 04

To meet these deficits, bonds were issued in

1893, First series, for.....	\$150,000 00
1890, Second series, for.....	300,000 00
1892, Third series, for.....	250,000 00

Total amount of bonds issued...\$700,000 00

This entire amount has been absorbed in meeting the biennial deficits herein enumerated, leaving a balance for the present Legislature to provide for of \$40,099.04. Your committee have carefully considered every item of expenditure necessary to be made, based upon reports received, for the ensuing two years ending Dec. 31st, 1895, a detailed statement of which is hereto attached. These items represent the amounts necessary for the maintenance of the Territorial public institutions, the payment of salaries of officers, jurors, witnesses, interest on bonds, contingent expenses, World's Fair commission exhibits, etc., and to meet claims now being considered by the committee on claims and public accounts. In this statement your committee have deemed it absolutely necessary to provide that certain salaries should be reduced, and appropriations to counties be limited to about \$15,000, about half the amount appropriated to counties in 1892. In the estimate submitted your committee have not provided for the appropriation of any sums for the erection or repair of public buildings, University supplies, bounties, militia, etc., and in anticipating that the revenue from all sources will be the same as last year, there will then be a deficit of about \$295,000. Your committee do not think it would be good policy or correct business finance to follow the example of our predecessors, to meet this deficit by the issuance of bonds. Where such a policy would lead to, if continued, is apparent to all. Your committee therefore recommend that the general tax be increased from two to three and one-fourth mills on the dollar on all the taxable property of the Terri-



tory. Your committee having under consideration the new bill providing for revenue will suggest this amendment in reporting said revenue bill to the House, when the propriety of adopting said amendment can be debated and passed upon.

#### AMOUNTS PROPOSED FOR COUNTIES.

Garfield .....	\$1,000 00
Iron .....	1,000 00
San Juan .....	1,000 00
Plute .....	1,000 00
Kane .....	1,000 00
Morgan .....	500 00
Milard .....	1,000 00
Beaver .....	1,000 00
Emery .....	1,000 00
Wasatch .....	500 00
Utah .....	1,000 00
Washington .....	1,000 00
Rice .....	500 00
Sevier .....	1,000 00
Tooele .....	1,000 00
Grand .....	1,000 00
Wayne .....	1,000 00
Sanpete .....	500 00

Total..... \$18,000 00

Reductions proposed in salaries of Territorial officers for the two years 1894 and 1895:

Auditor.....	\$800
Treasurer.....	400
Private secretary of the Governor.....	400
School Commissioner.....	600
Fish Commissioner.....	400
Territorial Board of Equalization, less than the years 1893 and 1894.....	1500
Rent of offices, less about.....	400
Amount less for Territorial proportion to be paid assessors and collectors than amount paid in the years '92 and '93.....	5674

Total..... \$10,074

Your committee further recommend, in view of early statehood, the Territory having no capital building in which to transact public business and having to pay out annually large sums of money for the rental of offices, courtrooms and halls for legislative purposes, and for other reasons in part referred to in the message of his excellency, Governor Caleb W. West, that this Legislative Assembly provide for the issuing of bonds to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, one hundred and twenty-five thousand of which shall be expended in the erection of one wing of a capital building, the remainder to be placed in the territorial treasury so that the treasurer can meet the auditor's warrants provided to be issued in the appropriation bill and not have to await the returns on taxes for six months or more before such warrants can be cashed and thus save to the Territory several thousand dollars annually, which for many years past has been paid in discounts or interest or both on said warrants issued for the maintenance of Territorial institutions, the advantage to the Territory being in the difference in the rates of interest as between money obtained on bonds at the rate of five per cent per annum and that paid to banks which has not been less than ten and more frequently twelve per cent per annum.

STANFORD, chairman.

Estimated expenditures for the years 1894 and 1895—

1894, December 31st, deficit as per auditor's report.....	\$ 40,069 04
Maintenance of Insane Asylum.....	95,000 00
Maintenance of Agricultural College.....	40,000 00
Maintenance Reform School.....	32,000 00
Maintenance University of Utah.....	9,000 00
Expense World's Fair exhibit.....	59,567 25
Court commissioners, jurors and witnesses.....	80,000 00
Outstanding certificates of jurors, etc.....	20,000 00
Appropriation to counties, roads, bridges.....	16,000 00
D. A. & M. Society deficit.....	2,939 75
D. A. & M. Society expenses and premiums, 1894.....	15,000 00
Territorial Board of Equalization deficit.....	617 07
Territorial Board of Equalization expenses for 1894 and 1895.....	4,500 00
Capitol grounds expenses for 1894 and 1895.....	5,000 00

Capitol grounds, to complete improvements.....	12,000 00
Salary of Territorial auditor.....	4,000 00
Salary of Territorial treasurer.....	2,000 00
Salary of private secretary of Governor.....	2,000 00
Salary of school commissioner.....	2,400 00
Traveling expenses of school commissioner.....	1,000 00
Printing, etc., for public schools.....	800 00
Salary of Territorial librarian.....	1,000 00
Salary of fish commissioner.....	600 00
Salary of district court judges.....	8 00
Salary of clerk of district court.....	4,000 00
Salary of chair of mineralogy.....	2,500 00
Books and stationery.....	8,000 00
Rent of office of auditor and recorder M and B.....	1,000 00
Auditor's contingent expense account.....	500 00
Sealer of weights and measures office.....	300 00
Contingent expenses, Legislature.....	8,000 00
Printing for Legislature.....	2,000 00
Fugitives from justice.....	2,500 00
District courts.....	8,000 00
To meet claims now being considered by committee on claims.....	90,000 00
Interest on bonds for 1894 and 1895.....	70,000 00
Expenses of treasurer's office.....	500 00
Expenses of school commissioner's office.....	200 00
Publishing marks and brands.....	400 00
Territorial proportion of salaries of assessors and collectors.....	40,000 00

Total..... \$ 757,493 11

#### RESOURCES.

General tax for 1892 and 1893, and which will probably be decreased for 1894 and 1895, derived from assessed valuation of property of \$15,114,842 at 3½ mills on the dollar for two years equals.....	\$ 748,246 47
Fines and forfeitures.....	2,500 00
Jury fund.....	10,000 00

Total..... \$760 746 47

On motion of Stanford 250 copies of the report were ordered printed for the use of the members.

The committee on judiciary in the Council yesterday, rendered the following report on a measure which has provoked more discussion than any other introduced at the present session of the Legislature, and of which Varian is the author:

COMMITTEE ROOM, Feb. 12, 1894.

Mr. President—Your committee on judiciary, to whom was referred H. B. No. 30, a bill for an act providing for the taxation of debts secured by mortgages and trust deeds, beg leave to report that we have had the same under consideration and unanimously recommend that the bill should not pass.

H. E. BOOTH, Chairman.

The committee on judiciary, whose unanimous opinion of the bill is thus expressed, consists of H. E. Booth, Williams, Hague, Taylor and Hart. It thus appears that at least five members of the Council are fully committed to the defeat of the bill, and it is known that at least one or two, and perhaps several, others look upon it with disfavor.

#### A PLEA FOR UTAH.

The manufacturers' bureau of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce is hard at work for this city and Territory. The bureau is made up of the following well known citizens: W. H. Rowe, ex-officio chairman; B. F. Grant, H. L. A. Culmer, A. M. Grant, executive committee; A. Hirsching, Elias Morris, A. H. Cannon, John C. Cutler, John H. White, F. W. Jennings, Jacob Moritz; Sam Levy, W. S. Simkins. The address which has been prepared is an earnest appeal to the people and worthy their serious consideration. The full text is as follows: (In the awful crisis now upon us we appeal to you in behalf of a cause which if

properly appreciated and supported, will prove to be the greatest factor in the transformation of this long neglected Territory into a great and prosperous community—the creditor state of the New West.

Two hundred and fifty thousand patient, industrious and enterprising people in a country long settled, a land-locked empire—blessed with a glorious climate, rich valleys, minerals of all kinds in the hills, and cattle and sheep on the ranges, certainly ought to be independent of the world. Surely, such a section ought to be exporting, and not importing, food and other products. Its people ought to be lenders, not borrowers; they ought to own the bonds issued by its counties and cities, and keep the interest at home. Its wool and other raw materials ought to be worked up for home use and for export. Diversified industries make rich communities—the operation of factories creates demands for the products of the farm and range, and the home market is the best, as it best establishes wealth.

Such a community ought to be free from debt, instead of owing \$30,000,000 to outsiders. Its factories ought to be so firmly established and so loyally sustained that its banks would prefer industrial securities to land or other creditors as they do elsewhere, and proprietors of home factories ought not to be turned down when applying for assistance to local capitalists, because their products (although superior in price and quality) do not bear a foreign brand. Money ought to be cheap in such a favored region, regardless of panics to the east or west. Is this overdrawn?

Would not our present condition be such, if during the past five years the millions brought into Utah for land investments and the profits on the gold, silver, lead, wool, grain and cattle exported had been used in the development of industrial interests at home? Instead of this we find that the prosperity of recent years has been accompanied by a spirit of extravagance and neglect of home interests that has brought us to a condition which threatens to absorb and turn over to strangers the hard-earned homes and business enterprises of many of our bravest and most progressive people.

Their all is tied up in wealth-producing enterprises, and patronage is refused by their friends and neighbors.

Factories closing through lack of support, land values falling and in this time of contraction millions are held in banks or hidden away in vaults, and not a dollar available for the support or extension of factory interests.

The people taught well from childhood, as well as the strangers who have come to us, are alike shunning Utah-made goods and sending their money away to support and sustain the very people who, through ignorance or wilful acts, have stricken down our chief industries. Silver, lead, cattle and wool depressed, home factories neglected, Salt Lake City's only woolen mills closed and Provo's mills kept running on work for California, make a reproach which the common sense of the people ought to tell them must be removed.

Our mines, farms, ranges and factories have been producing about \$30,000,000 annually, or about \$150 for each man, woman and child in the Territory. The economies of the people cannot offset the sudden decrease in the value of our leading industries, and the balance of trade is now running on a basis of about \$10,000,000 per annum against us.

To meet the deficiency we borrow, but to continue borrowing will put us under bondage of debt which cannot be endured by a brave and patriotic people. Utah cannot stand the strain. Gold will not give relief promptly. Nothing but proper development of factory interests

can give the relief needed. Home goods must be used and our laborers kept at work, instead of being forced to accept a morsel from the hand of charity.

Five thousand men and women are seeking employment now. About 5,000 are now employed in our factories; \$5,000,000 is our annual manufactured product, while goods worth \$20,000,000 are bought in a great proportion of which could just as well be produced at home.

Increase the factory production by increasing the demand to a point where our present factories will be working to their full capacity and the problem of the unemployed will be solved. Will not this be true charity? A persistent demand for home-made goods will insure solid factory interests, and a part of the millions now withheld will be turned into industrial channels. What must be done to open the eyes of the people? Home industry has a disagreeable sound to man. It ought to be a bugle-call to duty now. Talk will not answer any longer. Give us your sympathy and support, and we will rouse the people from their apathy and indifference. Honor the founders and pioneers by supporting the industries they established. Give proper encouragement to the present movement to revive a loyalty and patriotism to home interests and we will have prosperous cities. Support the efforts of the Manufacturers' bureau and we will carry out a movement in the cities and towns throughout Utah which will be felt from Helena to St. George, and to the East and West.

The intermountain region once thoroughly aroused to the importance of supporting and protecting its own, will push to success an industrial revolution, and establish such reciprocal trade between the intermountain towns as will transform the now discouraged and dependent people to rich and prosperous communities.

We want your suggestions and we must have your assistance. We ask you to carefully consider the present situation, and do everything in your power to promote the interests of Utah's factories. Use home-made goods yourself and in your families, and see that your friends and neighbors are alive to the importance of this work.

THE MANUFACTURING BUREAU.

By C. E. Wantland, Secretary.

The Manufacturers' Bureau, Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce.

THE COUNTRY would willingly stand a heavier tax on some things if their lawmakers wouldn't insist on taxing patience so heavily.

IT IS a strange and uncommon freak of statesmanship and patriotism and affection for "home industry," that one day manifests itself in continuing to exempt all mortgages from taxation, and another day concludes to continue the exemption only on mortgages held by outside capitalists. The title of the bill that passed the lower house ought to be changed so that it would read: "a bill to invite local capitalists to seek homes in some other state, but to encourage them to leave their money here."

NOT WITH any notion of its direct local applicability, but rather with a view to emphasizing a comparison, we note the fact that in the Connecticut legislature just lately a law came very near being enacted providing that any dog accustomed to growl, snap or bite should be fined \$7 or be imprisoned ten days, or both, and there is a law actually on the statute books that punishes wild duck, wild geese, quail and woodcock for the crime of being killed out of season.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 5.—George N. Henson, president of the Citizens' Bank & Trust company of this city, this afternoon shot and killed Colonel J. B. Wert, until recently a man of the highest standing in every respect in this city. Lavans Thomas, a young lawyer, who was a bystander, was struck in the arm by a shot accidentally and painfully wounded.

After the tragedy Henson coolly proceeded to the law office of Pritchard, Sizer & Bible, whom he engaged as counsel, and then telephoned to the sheriff.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The bill by Senator Dubois of Idaho, to give several Western states one-fourth of the money received from them by the government for mineral lands to support schools of mines has been adversely reported by the House committee on public lands.

TANGIERS, Feb. 6.—General Campos has been received by the Sultan of Morocco, who in a public speech, declared his intention of administering exemplary punishment on the Rif. This is the first time in centuries that the sultan of Morocco has spoken in public.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Democratic members of the Senate committee on finance have decided to grant no hearings on the tariff bill. Voorhees was authorized to prepare a statement of the reasons actuating the committee. It is understood he will say that in the present condition of the business of the country, time is an essential element in the settlement of the tariff question and the committee could not allow the hearings to go on indefinitely and could not cut them off in the middle without doing an injustice to some interests.

The Republicans will probably make a vigorous protest and will likely ask to have the bill recommitted.

HERMOSILLO, Mexico, Feb. 6.—A campaign against the rebellious Yaqui Indians of northern Mexico is being organized by General Loise Torres, which, it is hoped, will be effectual in completely breaking the power of this troublesome tribe. A campaign to the death will be inaugurated. It is intended that it shall not come to a close until the Yaquis are exterminated, if that is the only way they can be subdued. If escape is attempted across the border to the United States to form a union with their cousins, the Apaches, McCook of Denver, a close friend of General Torres, will co-operate with his troops in Arizona and New Mexico in bringing the Indians to surrender.

DENVER, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Carr, wife of Harvey L. Carr, the attorney murdered at his home Sunday night by supposed burglars, was arrested this afternoon, charged with complicity in the crime. Bessie Therwood, Jim Tracy, a gambler, and Ted Doleon, friends of Mrs. Carr's, were also taken into custody.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The war department this year has reports of the militia from the adjutants-general in every state. The reports show 9,270 commissioned officers, 102,912

enlisted men in the national guard, and about 9,000,000 men in the unorganized militia.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 6.—G. W. Schofield, the first man to make railroad and bar iron in the South, died, aged 80. He went to Atlanta in 1859 and during the war made armor for confederate vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Indications at the opening were that a Democratic quorum would be secured to pass the McCreary resolution condemning Minister Stevens and approving the course of Cleveland; declaring against the annexation or assumption of a protectorate over Hawaii, but Reed renewed filibustering by making the point of order that the adjournment last night did not vacate the proceedings under the call of the House to enforce attendance and that the only thing in order was the report of the sergeant-at-arms; or, if the Chair held that all proceedings terminated by the adjournment it also vacated the order revoking the leaves of absence. The Speaker overruled the point of order holding that all proceedings under the call terminated with the adjournment and that the order revoking the leaves of absence executed itself. The roll was then called on the passage of the McCreary resolution. The Republicans refrained from voting and the Democrats failed to muster a quorum, the vote being 174 to 8.

Springer made the point of order that as there were four vacant seats 177 instead of 179 should constitute a quorum. After some debate the point of order was sustained and the resolution was declared passed.

After some sharp sparring between Reed and the Speaker on points of order, it was by unanimous consent decided to have another roll call and the Speaker withdrew his former decision. When it became apparent on the second roll call that the Democrats would have a quorum, the Republicans voted against the resolution. It passed, 177 to 75.

BARBOURSVILLE, Ky., Feb. 7.—News comes from Mount Pleasant that Dr. Wm. Nolin, a prominent physician, entered a barber shop in which was John Turner, leader of the Turner side of the famous Howard-Turner feud in Harlan county. Both began shooting and Turner fell dead. Then Will Turner, uncle of John, appeared and he and Nolin worked their way into the street fighting with knives. After a desperate struggle Turner was killed. Hill Howard, leader of the Howard faction, was hanged in Missouri last month.

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., Feb. 7.—The Rock Springs *Miner*, heretofore a staunch Democratic newspaper, has made the announcement that it will hereafter espouse the cause of Republicanism.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The plan of inspecting immigrants at foreign ports before their embarkation for this country, provided in the bill of Stone of Pennsylvania, has been approved by the House committee on judiciary.

PERM, Russia, Feb. 7.—A riot oc-

curred at the large iron works at Nishnee Taghask, in the Ural mountains, participated in by 5,000 workmen, on account of the low wages and the nihilistic propaganda. The local authorities were unable to cope with the disturbance and a large force of troops was sent to the scene.

A pitched battle ensued in which many rioters were killed and a number of soldiers shot or stoned to death. The troops were finally repulsed and forced to fortify themselves while reinforcements were sent for. When these arrived the attack was renewed and the rioters were driven off after killing many more. It is said the nihilists are urging their propaganda in many parts of the empire and the government is compelled to take energetic measures to suppress it.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The treasury balance today is stated to be \$117,115,325, the first time it has been above the hundred million dollar mark for several months. This is accounted for solely by the payment of subscriptions for the new 5 percent bonds. Of this increase, \$28,656,294 is in gold, and \$58,631,140 in currency.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—His imperial majesty, the czar of all the Russian colonies, Alexander III, is plaintiff in a libel case on trial today before Judge Addison Brown, in the United States district court in admiralty. The Russian sovereign claims \$8000 damages against the owners of two steam tugs.

The papers in the case state that during the recent naval celebration in New York harbor the Russian man-of-war Dimitri Douski was anchored off Forty-eighth street. Alexander claims that the vessel was properly manned and officered, anchor lights were displayed and alongside the man-of-war was her steam launch, in which was one of Russia's sailor boys. He further asserts that the two tugs came down the river at midnight June 12, 1893, lashed together, and having in tow a fleet of canal boats and coal barges. According to the libel the steam launch was struck by the canal boats and capsized, the man on board being thrown into the water and the launch sunk. It is also alleged that the boom and tackle of the Dimitri Douski were badly damaged. The tugs passed on, it is alleged, without paying any attention to the accident.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 7.—The comparative quiet which has prevailed here for ten days was interrupted yesterday by an encounter between the Aquidaban and the forte, followed by an attack by the rebel fleet and batteries upon the shore defenses of the city. Later in the day another fight took place at Santa Anna and Porta da Areia. All the fighting, however, only resulted in the killing of four men and mortally wounding a fifth. The loss the rebels sustained is not known.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The navy department received a dispatch today from Colon, sent by Lieutenant Brainard of the United States steamer Kearsage, saying that the vessel was wrecked on the Ronclore reef, Feb. 1. The officers and crew were saved. The Kearsage, by the last report sailed from Hayti for Bluefield, Nicaragua, to look after the American interests in connection with the trouble between Nicaragua and Honduras. It is sup-

posed the vessel is a total wreck. The vessel is one of the oldest in the navy and had a splendid history.

Ronclore reef is about 200 miles from Mosquito Coast of Central America, well known to mariners as a dangerous impediment to navigation surrounded by swift and dangerous tides. It is not known how Lieutenant Brainard reached Colon, but it is presumed the ship-wrecked crew may have reached Old Providence Island some 75 miles to leeward of the reef.

FRESNO, Calif., Feb. 9.—Word has been received from the mountains in Tulare county that a sheriff's posse came upon a cabin in a dense chaparral, surprising the bandit, Chris Evans, and his companion, Morell. They scoured away in their shirt-sleeves, leaving an abundance of supplies and 500 rounds of ammunition behind them.

The posse is in hot pursuit, and it is believed that they will soon be captured.

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 8.—Tonight at High Bridge, over White Oak Bayou, train wreckers removed the rails and fish plates on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway. When the passenger train came along the engine passed safely over, but the baggage and mail coaches jumped the track and rolled down the bank, followed by the smoker, which landed on top of them.

Joe Elliott, a brakeman, was sent back to flag a freight train soon due. He had not proceeded a hundred yards when a volley from ambush was fired upon him. Four bullets took effect in his body.

The crew, in the meantime, aided by the passengers, were at work extricating the men buried in the wrecked cars and feared to go to the flagman's rescue. He, however, crawled, bleeding and wounded, back to the train.

A relief train was made up here and sent to the scene. The wounded were brought in and are in the hospital. Poses are on the scene and great excitement prevails.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—President Cleveland this evening signed the federal elections repeal bill and it is now a law. Representative Tucker, of Virginia, brought with him to the White House a gold pen, especially purchased for use in signing the bill. It had already been used by the Vice President and Speaker Crisp in signing the bill and after the President had used it, it became the property of Tucker. Representative Pearson, of Ohio, carried the bill from the capitol.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The Society of Daughters of the American Republic of San Francisco recently asked the French government, through the French consul at San Francisco, for a few ounces of earth from the grave of General Lafayette, in which they intended to plant a tree of liberty. The French government has acceded to the request, and the minister of the interior, M. Reynal, today had a box filled with earth from the grave of Lafayette, in Pichus Cemetery. The box was sealed with the arms of the city of Paris and will be immediately forwarded to San Francisco.

HALIFAX, Feb. 8.—There is trouble amounting almost to mutiny on the British warship Canada, now in the West Indies. It has manifested itself since the ship was recommissioned.

The matter has been kept as quiet as possible to prevent it getting into the newspapers.

The admiral visited every ship of the squadron on Christmas day and was received on all the ships in a hearty manner by the men, with the exception of the crew of the Canada. On board that ship there were no decorations or anything to indicate the festive season. On each mess table there was a tin of water and a plate of ship's biscuit. The admiral was received in silence by the men.

December 16th the royal naval sports took place, and not one of the crew of the Canada entered any of the contests.

It is rumored the admiral has asked the admiralty to order the Canada home.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The President has acted on the following applications for pardons:

S. C. Snedaker, Utah, polygamy; granted.

John O. Ostler, Utah, polygamy; granted.

S. F. Longborough, New Mexico, violation of postal laws; granted.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 8.—Peixoto gave a big reception to United States Minister Thompson and Rear-Admiral Benham today. The general belief is that the rebellion is practically at an end and that there is not likely to be any more fighting of importance, as the presidential election will now take up the attention of both parties.

BARBOURVILLE, Ky., Feb. 9.—Gillan Johnson of Bell county, a desperado, swears he will kill the man who hanged his brother-in-law Bob Marley today.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Wheat made another sensational break today. For several days it has been weak and yesterday scored a new low record for May, that of option standing at 62½ at the close, after having touched 61½, the lowest figure ever recorded in the history of this trade.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The naval department got word from Lieutenant Brainard this afternoon that he sailed this morning with the City of Para from Colon for the relief of the shipwrecked crew of the Kearsage. The steamship will return to Colon with all hands. The agent of the steamship informed the naval department that when they applied for the use of her she had not finished taking on cargo, and would have to return to Colon for that purpose.

The North Atlantic squadron, of which the Kearsage was the flagship, is now reduced to the Miantomah and Vesuvius. This depleted condition is due to the large force ordered to Rio and the absence of other vessels on their way to the Pacific to take part in the Bering sea patrol.

The last naval disaster suffered by the United States was the loss of the Dispatch off Asateque shoals, Va., October 10, 1891. No lives were lost that time, in fact, the United States has been remarkably free of disasters involving great loss of life, compared with other navies of the world. The Huron went to pieces off Organ inlet, N. C., in a terrible hurricane, November 18, 1870, and seventy-four lives were lost.

The most notable disaster in which the United States has been involved, was

the hurricane at Samoa, in which the Trenton, Vandalia and Nipelic were wrecked and 145 lives in all lost. This includes the loss from all the vessels at Apia. The disaster occurred March 15, 1889, and three German ships also were lost. February 18, 1883, the Ashuelot went ashore on a rock off the coast of China, and eleven men were lost.

It is expected the loss of the Kearsarge will result in placing a light on Roncador bank, a result the United States naval department has earnestly sought to bring about for several years but without result, owing to the wish of this government that other nations bear a share in the expense.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 9.—Near Winston in the presence of 10,000 people, Peter DeGraff was hanged for the murder of his paramour, Ellen Smith.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from St. Petersburg says: The government commission appointed to investigate the alleged scandals in the convict prison at Onor, on the island of Sakhalien, has issued a report, which unfolds a terrible tale of suffering and crime. It shows that in this prison there have been many instances of merciless beating and lopping off of fingers and arms by saber strokes, while cannibalism, under the stress of famine, has been of common occurrence. Murder, followed by cannibalism, is frequent, with the sole object of ending a miserable existence.

During 1892 there was almost a continuous string of convicts carrying corpses of convicts from Onor to Rikovsky. In nearly every case the bodies were so mutilated that they presented a pitiful spectacle. The bodies were interred without the slightest inquiry as to how the wounds were inflicted. No doctor ever visited the prison, and the convicts who were unable to perform the work on account of sickness, were placed on half diet, and when it became apparent that they would be unable to perform further duty they were dispatched with a revolver by the inspector, and registered on the books as having died from disease.

The principal author of the atrocities, it is asserted, is a former convict named Shakoff, who was a favorite of the district commandant, and promoted to the position of inspector.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The secretary of the colonial department this afternoon received a telegram from St. Louis, Senegal, stating that Colonel Bonnier and eleven other officers and 250 privates were massacred by Taureges. Another account puts the loss at sixty-seven.

The Taureges, armed with lances and knives, made the first attack upon the leading division of the French column. The attack was so desperate and well sustained that the first division was apparently cut to pieces. The news of the disaster was brought to the second portion of the column by Capt. Nugette, who, badly wounded, managed to escape.

The second division was encamped a few miles to the rear of the advance guard, which was surprised during the darkness of early morning. The officer in command of the rear guard immediately commenced a retreat upon Timbuctoo, leaving the vanguard, commanded by Bonnier, to its fate.

Unofficial reports, emanating from

the war department and colonial office, say the loss in killed and captured was at least 800.

The rear guard reached Timbuctoo December 17th, carrying a number of wounded. Several men in addition to those admitted to have been killed when the vanguard was cut to pieces, are said to have been either killed or left dying along the route during the retreat to Timbuctoo.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 11.—The great New York blizzard was almost outdone in the West today. It began snowing in this city about noon, and has continued ever since. The snow is coming down so thick that it looks like a fog. Up to 8 o'clock tonight the precipitation was fully one foot and it is still falling, accompanied by a high wind. The street car lines were compelled to abandon business at 4 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The House committee on judiciary has rejected the bill by Bell of Colorado for a constitutional amendment permitting woman suffrage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Representative George W. Houk of Ohio died suddenly this afternoon.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—The Russo-German treaty has been signed by both countries.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Charles and Ellen Smith and Richard Johnson, connected with the local office of the Montana Mining and Loan and Investment Co., were arrested, charged with selling lottery tickets. The concern was a large one, with headquarters at Butte city, Mont., and branch offices in all the leading cities of the country and hundreds of agents employed selling certificates. The scheme of the company was unique prize, or lucky numbers, in loans not gifts. A certificate sells for \$1. Each is numbered. On the 20th of each month the drawing is conducted at Butte city. The prizes range from \$8,000 to \$10,000 loan. No security is asked when the loan is made. The borrower is given nineteen years and five months to pay. It is represented by the agent that in case the person buys a certificate each month for ten years and obtains no prize, the investment will be fully refunded in Montana mining stocks. Thousands of tickets were sold each month.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—H. C. Ricker, the Chicago man who put in bids for the \$50,000,000 bonds called for by Secretary Carlisle, this afternoon filed a petition in the supreme court of the district seeking mandamus to compel Carlisle to issue \$50,000,000 in bonds to him according to the terms of his bid. The secretary upon receiving Ricker's proposals investigated his financial status and ignored his proposals.

HONG KONG, Feb. 10.—The steamer Hong Chow, from Samarang for Sourabaya, collided with an unknown vessel which immediately disappeared. It is supposed she sank with all on board. The British steamer Asaph sailed from Hong Kong, December 31st and may be the missing vessel. She registered 1,200 tons.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 10.—It is rumored that King Lobenguela is dead.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 10.—The populist, J. A. Smith, arrested last night on a charge of criminal libel, was released

on \$1,000 bonds today. He has retained Mrs. Mary Lease to defend him.

LINCOLN, Ill., Feb. 10.—Late this evening great excitement was caused by news of an unsuccessful plot to blow up the jail of Logan county, for the purpose of liberating a notorious local criminal, under sentence of six years at Joliet prison. The parties implicated in the plot are Arthur Goodpasture, Ida Shells and Georgia Williams.

Late last night three sticks of dynamite, with fuse and caps, were purchased, with the intention of being passed into the jail by the Shells woman to Goodpasture, who repeatedly declared that he would die before he went to the penitentiary. The jail premises were visited at midnight last night, but the arrangement to pass out through the window a string to which the dynamite would be attached and hauled up, failed. A daylight investigation showed woman's tracks around the jail and a ladder ready for use. During the afternoon a young man in the company of the girls ascertained their plans and told the police.

The arrest of the girls followed. The dynamite was found at the home of one, and when the prisoners were locked up the Williams girl confessed her complicity in the plot, and added further, that another attempt would have been made tonight, and had it failed then, the Shells girl was to explode a cartridge from the outside and run the chances of being successful.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The channel and British coast have again been swept by a heavy storm. A number of wrecks are reported, but so far no loss of life. Telegraph poles are down and communication is interrupted.

Reports hourly from west and north tell of great damage to houses, churches and factories last night. It is estimated that a dozen people were killed.

VICTORIA, Feb. 12.—Late news from Samoa is to the effect that rumors of disaffection have become rife over the proposed disarmament of the natives. As soon as the British warships left, the natives, except those in the Mamasaga district, declare they will fight rather than allow the war implements to be impounded by the treaty powers.

The consuls have warned them that no nonsense will be tolerated, but the situation is believed to be serious.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 12.—United States Minister Terrill, after taking a vigorous stand in the matter has succeeded in obtaining the release of one of the two naturalized Americans imprisoned at Iskanderum, northern Syria. The porte contended that they are Turkish subjects and announced its determination to maintain its right to keep them in prison pending the trial for high treason. Terrill replied that if they were not released in a given time he would ask the United States to send two warships to Iskanderum to compel their release.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The *Times* says it is estimated the goods engaged for shipment to India the next six months have an aggregate value of £15,000,000 sterling. It is alleged that nearly the whole of this stupendous total has been contracted for on a basis of the rupee being worth 1s. 8d. India exchange has recently dropped 8 per cent below this price and the loss therefore will amount to £1,200,000.

## GAVOYERE OR PALMER.

A letter has been received by Mr. James Dwyer, of this city, from a gentleman in the Isle of Jersey, making inquiries for relatives. As Mr. Dwyer is not acquainted with the persons whose names are given and therefore could not furnish the desired information, the letter was handed in to the NEWS. If any of the parties sought still live in this locality, it is hoped they will communicate with Mr. Le Feuore; or if any one has information regarding them we will give it place. About three years ago a Mr. William Palmer, from the Channel Islands, died in this city, but whether or not he is one of the persons inquired for we do not know. The letter reads as follows:

EUPATORIA COTTAGE, Brighton Road, Jersey, Jan. 6, 1894.—Dear Sir: I had an album of yours in hand today that I had not seen for over seven years, and which was given me by a Mr. Carlisle who was on a Mormon mission in Europe, and who was recommended to call on me and whom I received with a hearty welcome. He gave me some information of Salt Lake valley. That I hope I shall see some day if the Lord will spare me. But since Mr. Carlisle's departure I have not had any news from him.

Now I take the liberty to ask you a favor, and i. e., that I have a sister in Salt Lake City, her maiden name being Jane Ann Le Feuore, married to Pierre Gavoyere, a Frenchman, who emigrated to America about twenty years ago. He is a blacksmith by trade, but what he is doing at present I do not know. On the other hand, my father emigrated in 1872 to Salt Lake City, and about one month after his arrival he died, and was buried in plot H, block 10, lot 1. I do not know if a tombstone has been fixed to mark his resting-place by his second wife, for my mother died in Rennes, France.

My sister Jane is, I presume, still in Salt Lake City, but I have not heard of her since she left Europe, and I should be very pleased if I could have some news from them. If you know them, kindly communicate with her and give her my address, and I should be pleased to have some news from her and would give her plenty of news, for there have been great changes since she left Europe.

I have also my wife who has had four of her brothers, who left Germany some thirty-eight years ago. Their names are respectively William, Thomas, George and Edward Palmers. All four hail from Germany. If you should hear of any of the above name, kindly communicate to my address. I must inform you that I married their sister, Marina Ann Palmer, born on the 22nd of September, 1835, in Guernsey; issue of marriage six sons and two daughters, but four dead; four sons still alive, two in Paris and two in Jersey.

I can assure you, dear Sir, I should be only too thankful if I could trace out my sisters' address, or if any of my brothers-in-law are still alive. I have been an agent for the Prudential Assurance company of Holborn Bars, London, now fifteen years, on the 30th inst.

In conclusion, I hope I am not intruding on your valuable time, and

should you at any time require any information from Jersey, I should only be too happy to be of some service to you. Wishing you the compliments of the season, I beg to remain,  
Yours truly, W. P. LE FEUORE.

## THE FARMERS' SIDE OF IT.

MORGAN, Feb. 6, 1894.—We notice in House bill No. 80, "A bill to provide for the protection of fish and game," etc., in sections 7 and 14, an effort to revive the old and non-enforced law of requiring farmers and others to "erect and maintain fishways;" also the placing of screens or gates "across the heads of canals and ditches" wherein water is taken out of any "stream or lake in the Territory that contains fish."

The great agricultural interests of our fair Territory should not be burdened in order to protect or foster the less important fish interests. The farmer is not a fisherman. He has little inclination, less ability, and no time at all to fish. One "sport" will catch more fish in a day than ten farmers could in a week. Fishing is a business that is followed by men of leisure or idleness. The men that manipulate giant powder and other explosives, probably obtain more fish than all others. Then why put the farmer to all this expense when he has so little interest in it?

We believe that the fish interests should be protected, but not at the expense of any other industry. What the people want, let the people pay for. What individuals and corporations want, let them pay for. This bill proposes to take two thousand dollars from the public monies and pay to a fish and game commission. If the executive ability of one man is worth so much to the public in the interest of fish, the the man that put in by labor these fishways and screens ought to be of some value to them. How would it do for a farm and stock commission to be appointed in the interest of these industries, and fine all the "sports" and others that do damage by tramping up and down the streams and through the fields after fish and game.

A legislature composed of farmers would be more likely to make laws to protect farm products than fish. We say, protect the fish, but make the law just and practicable by causing the counties and Territory to pay the entire expense of such protection.

J. R. PORTER.

## ANOTHER HONEST MAN VICTIMIZED.

In your Thursday's issue of the NEWS I was grieved to read that my old friend and neighbor, Dr. Jabez W. Taylor, had been found guilty by a jury in Commissioner Pratt's court, of practicing medicine without a license, or in other words, of trying to get an honest living, and thereby subjected to fine, if not imprisonment.

It seems to me an unfortunate stretch of authority for one portion of the community of a certain calling to be upheld by law, to sit as a board of critical examiners of another portion of like calling, viz. professional healers of the sick.

Doctors Taylor, Gardner, Newton, Booth and others who have been

peremptorily ostracized from their profession, and thus deprived of earning a livelihood for their families, call loudly upon our present legislators to at once abolish such a law from our statute books, and allow the community the privilege of calling upon any medical man they prefer and have the most confidence in.

Members of the "old school practice of medicine" appear to predominate in the "board of medical examiners," and it is but natural that more or less prejudice should exist toward those whose mode of practice differs so widely from their own. Whether this is the case or not, most of those named above have been engaged in the healing art most of their lifetime, and are equally capable of coping with sickness in its various forms as are any of the old school practice. But they are now being persecuted, as viewed by a discerning public, and our present Legislature will confer a blessing on the whole community by the abolishment of said board, and give everyone possessed of good sound sense the privilege of practicing the healing art who chooses.

We live in an age of progression. Seventy years ago I well remember the steel and the tinder box, the first time a police force was organized, and many other things, I need not name here. But changes are continually going on, and the time is not far distant when the use of drugs (such as are usually found on the shelves of druggists) as remedial agents in the cure of disease will be entirely discarded, and the period in which they flourished will be regarded as a time when ignorance of the laws of life was most dense.

The oldest bishop in the city bore the testimony to me that twenty-seven cases of diphtheria in his ward had proved fatal, twenty-five of these died where doctors were called in, two where no doctor had been, but no death where both parents had observed the "Word of Wisdom." I therefore declare to all people of every creed, that the entire disuse of tea, coffee, tobacco, and all intoxicating drinks, will do more to preserve health than all the doctors in the world can possibly do.

GEORGE GODDARD.

## SILK CULTURE IN DESERET.

The culture of silk and its manufacture into various useful and ornamental fabrics says the Millard county *Blade*, has been growing so slowly and quietly in Utah as to be almost unnoticed. Through the efforts of a coterie of men and women, the possibility of making the production of silk profitable has been demonstrated.

The one great requisite to the success of silk culture is a warm, dry climate, and minimum fall of dew; for where the silk worms are allowed to feed on damp leaves, they contract a kind of dysentery which speedily destroys them.

The mulberry will grow in Deseret to perfection, and as to climate, it is the finest in the world for silk worms, the fall of moisture being less here than in any other portion of the West.

It is an industry that can be engaged in by women and children. The time occupied in caring for the worms, from hatching to the cocoon, is little more than a month. The product is



cash. There is not one natural obstacle in the way of making the industry a great success. The *Blade* believes that if the ladies of the Relief Society will but inaugurate the enterprise the men will be on hand to assist the industry along.

Let there be a few acres of land, of a sandy nature, selected at once, and berry cuttings or seed planted this coming spring, and in three or four years the industry will be fairly launched.

It is high time that the people of Deseret strike out into some of the various industries that are attracting attention in the more progressive northern towns.

### A SUCCESSFUL FARMER.

RICHFIELD, Utah, Feb. 6th, 1894.

I have been a reader of the *News* for many years, and I am pleased to say I like the spirit of it today as well as I ever did. In reading the discourse delivered by Apostle Moses Thatcher published in a late number of the *News*, it caused me to think and reflect upon our situation and circumstances as a people—that it takes the resources of one of our best counties to pay the interest on our indebtedness as a people. And will it stop there? No, it will continue to grow unless we change our tactics. On that subject I would like to give you a few of my ideas and a little of my experience.

For the past forty years I have farmed extensively in Utah Territory and have raised abundant crops of grain, and the Lord has blessed me in all that pertains to material wealth. Yet I have never found it so hard to meet my obligations as it is at present. Now, I would suggest a remedy. Our agricultural implements, the way and manner we get them, and the way we use them when we have got them—that's the way the money goes, and we all know it. We buy many machines that are not the best in the market, that are not suitable for us.

Let us have the University, Agricultural College and Experimental station located on the Camp Douglas reservation. That is central for the Territory and their experiments would be valuable to us. President Cleveland has wisely recommended that all the seeds sent from the agricultural department be tested there. Why not have all our agricultural machinery and implements tested there, the faculty of the College and the board of directors of our farmers union be the judges. We can see that organization and centralization is the spirit of the times. As farmers let us be up with the spirit of the times. Sevier county is leading out in the matter.

At a recent meeting it was suggested that mass meetings be held in all the settlements of the county, to choose delegates to a county convention to be held in Richfield, to work up a sugar plant. We have sent in a petition to the Legislature. At our meeting last Saturday it was decided to have a permanent county organization, to be called the Sevier county branch of the Farmer's union. We would respectfully invite all of our sister counties to do the same. Then let each county send a delegate to a state convention and let them proceed to organize a farmer's union that will redeem us

from debt and bondage. We will have no salaried officers. We will labor as we do in the missionary field, for it certainly is a mission and a great one. We will build up and sustain home industry. As farmers we have furnished the bone and muscle to make the country what it is and with the help of the Lord we can furnish the brains too. If you wish, I would like to ventilate the subject a little more and have abler minds and pens than mine take hold of it.

Respectfully,

JOHN GARDNER.

### HARD ON THE STOCK.

PABOWAN, Feb. 7, 1894.—Since the middle of December last there has been a good deal of snow here, and the weather has been very cold up to the present. The poor cattle are dying fast on the range—it is reported by men riding over the range that knots of cattle at different points from ten to as high as forty head have been found lying dead. Men largely engaged in the cattle business report that the people of this section will lose at least 50 per cent of their stock this winter; the causes are, cold and mainly starvation. Iron county has been boomed as having an extensive range, and sheep herds have flocked in from many parts of the Territory until the range is entirely overstocked with sheep. So close are they compelled to range together that they often get mixed, causing unpleasant feelings now and again with the herdmen. The sheep are also dying, many herds losing largely. Two or three herds perhaps that are well located are getting along all right.

A small number of young married men and single men wound up a rabbit hunt last night with a nice, pleasant party. They killed 995 rabbits. The single men won, having killed 180 more than the married men had done. The married men say they will have another big hunt and teach these young chaps something. The young chaps are equally anxious to be put to the test.

Respectfully,

WM. C. MCGREGOR.

### EMERY STAKE CONFERENCE.

The regular quarterly conference of the Emery Stake convened at Orangeville Sunday and Monday, the 4th and 5th inst.

Present on the stand Elder C. G. Larsen and most of the leading Priesthood of the Stake.

Conference was opened at 10 a.m. with singing by the Orangeville choir and prayer by Elder John Zwhalen.

President Larsen then announced that the conference would apparently be home-made, as he did not expect any of the general authorities to visit us this time. He said that since the last conference the presidency of the Stake had visited all the wards in the Stake except one, and found the Saints in a satisfactory condition. There seemed to be a silent reformation going on among the people; still a few were in transgression. The Bishops were sustained by the officers and members of their wards as they led out in good works and asked the Saints to follow. The speaker gave excellent advice on economy and encouraged the Saints to remember their tithes and offerings,

admonishing the Bishops to take proper care of the same.

All the wards except one were reported by their respective Bishops, who said that in most cases meetings were better attended than formerly and a spirit of brotherly love prevailed.

Besides those already mentioned, the speakers were A. E. Wall, Don C. Woodward, J. W. Nixon, Uriah Curtis, superintendent of the Stake Sabbath schools; Wm. Taylor, president of the High Priests' quorum; Erastus Curtis, Alex. Jameson and Samuel Jewks. The leading topics spoken upon were tithes and offerings, Sabbath school and education.

The statistical report was read, showing that out of 4088 total of souls, 1349 were children. "Utah's best crop" is surely flourishing here.

General and Stake authorities were unanimously sustained.

A good spirit prevailed and the meetings were crowded both days, notwithstanding the very cold weather. Excellent singing was furnished by the Orangeville choir, for which just praise was given. The health of the people is very good.

Yours respectfully,

A. E. WALL, Stake Clerk

### COLORADO'S MAGNANIMITY.

Concerning the dumping of the Colorado Utes onto Utah, the *Denver Republican* of yesterday has the following charitable statement to make:

Chief Ignacio of the Southern Utes made a very plain talk to Indian Commissioner Browning in regard to the agreement for the removal of his people from Colorado to Utah. He is so strongly in favor of removal that he says that the Indians who are not on the new reservation already will go there in the spring, whether the government consent or not. Of course if they were to go without the approval of the government they could be sent back; but that would cause much ill-feeling, and it might result in a conflict with the whites. There has been enough nonsense about this Southern Ute matter, and it is time that Congress were coming to its senses. The Indians want to go, and the whites wish them to depart. It would be better for both them and the white people if their reservation in this state was abandoned for the one in Utah. Some of the alleged friends of the Indians have caused too much trouble in this connection already.

### ITS OWN SHARP MORAL.

RIVERTON, Salt Lake County.—Will you please insert the following in your valuable paper and at the same time give warning to the young men?

An accident happened at above-named place Sunday, February 4th, 1894. The oldest son of N. J. Christiansen, a boy of about 15, was sent on an errand by his father. Before he started off his father gave him warning not to go too fast as the road was not very safe on account of snow and ice. But somehow the boy seems to have forgotten all about the advice given, and coming back at a break-neck speed the horse struck a glassy place and the consequence was, a fall for the horse, a broken leg for the boy and a doctor's bill to the father, besides pain and sorrow to himself and the whole family.

N. J. C.

## WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

Smallpox is prevalent in Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Rico, Colo., Odd Fellows will build a hall to cost about \$20,000.

Nevada's penitentiary cost the people of that state \$65,000 for 1893-94.

Delta county, Colo., farmers are preparing their land for spring planting.

Meeker, Colo., flour mill has had to suspend operations for the want of grain.

Nevada is shipping some immense blocks of silicon from American flats to the San Francisco fair.

Eureka, Nev., offers \$50 reward for the detection of indiscriminate dog poisoners.

Old Fort McDowell, on the Verde river Arizona, has become a frontier pleasure resort.

The Fort Morgan, Colo., irrigating canal is causing the farmers both trouble and expense.

Evans, Colo., is agitating the question of establishment of electric light and waterworks in that town.

California has paid out \$187,000 in bounties for coyote scalps and still has 117,000 claims of the same kind against it.

At Ridgeway, Colo., for the first time in several years the Uncompahgre river has been frozen over for several days.

La Mesa, N.M., Mercantile company, engaged in the manufacture of brooms, has sold this year its entire product in California.

Mancos, Col., has a boom coming. The La Platas are attracting a concentrated interest of gold hunters from all over the state.

Washington county, Colo., will receive an addition of fifty families this spring through the Burlington railroad agencies.

A Jefferson county (Colo.) diaryman named Q. T. Felch, reports his cows as yielding a revenue of \$93 each during the last year.

Near Hailey, Idaho, the snow on the Sawtooth mountains is five feet deep on the level and forty to fifty feet deep in the gulches.

The Pacific Coast Association of Fire Chiefs closed its convention on Friday, adjourning finally without day to meet in Los Angeles next year.

Grant county, New Mexico, cattle sales in 1893 amounted to \$250,000, and did not perceptibly diminish the number of cattle in that county.

The Great Northern railroad has made a contract with Washington men for 250,000 cedar ties, to be used in Montana and North Dakota.

The Theater Comique, a notorious resort of Tacoma, Wash., has been leased by the Salvation Army and will be used for their religious services.

Florence, Colo., will not permit Chinamen to locate there. A citizens' committee calls upon them when they arrive and escorts them to the depot.

In Costilla and Conejos counties, Colorado, more grain is being held

over by farmers for next year's market than has ever been known before.

An enterprising thief at Los Angeles has entered an optician's establishment and carried off something like \$500 worth of gold-rimmed eyeglasses.

The Trinidad anti-gambling crusade has struck the church socials. No more lotteries, ring cakes, raffles or prize gambling will be permitted in Trinidad.

Idaho live stock men report a splendid winter. On Lost river only eight inches of snow has fallen in the valley and live stock is wintering without feeding.

Conejos and Costilla counties, Colo., export large quantities of field peas. It is a very profitable crop and is used when crushed to feed hogs, horses and cattle.

W. H. Duboise, a soldier in the Fort McKinney, Wyo., hospital corps, took poison on Wednesday evening in the room of his innamorata. Jealousy was the cause.

At Virginia City, Nev., people have to take in their thermometers at night to keep them from being frozen and burst by frost, at least an exchange declares so.

Steamboat Springs, Colo., will this year become the center of a creamery business. Grand county ranchmen are going into the dairying business on a large scale.

San Luis valley, Colo., farmers feed their wheat to hogs and realize \$1.25 a hundred on it by selling the pork at \$4 a hundred. They boil the wheat and mix with field peas.

In Stevensville, Ravalli county, Mont., a man has recently been convicted of stealing a car load of hogs and getting away with the proceeds before detection.

At Rico, Colo., last month the pay rolls for three silver mines amounted to a total of \$89,800, and the Rico Sun wants to know what's the matter with hard times in the San Juan.

Captain Jones of the Selma Salvation Army was placed in jail at Fresno, Cal., on Wednesday evening, having defaulted in paying a fine of \$75 for beating a drum on the streets of Selma.

California prospers apace. At the close of last year, it is said, the state had a population of 1,500,000, and since 1880 the assessed value of property has just doubled.

Sandy Peterson of Great Falls, Mont., has brought suit for \$20,000 damages against George Hinds because the latter threw around his neck a lariat, causing him severe injuries.

The right of the Southern Pacific Railway company to collect fare for local travel within the limits of the city of Oakland, Cal., is likely to be brought to a test in the courts at last.

There have been a good many persons vaccinated in Laramie, Wyo., during the past few weeks, the result largely of the rage of smallpox and other contagious diseases in the east.

Dillon, Mont., has let its waterworks contract to a Butte firm of contractors

for the sum of \$46,500. Work is to begin in February, and the water is to be let into the mains before the end of June.

Near Virginia City, Nev., in Six Mile canyon, milling operations at the mines have been stopped by severe weather. The sun never shines in Six Mile canyon during the winter, says an exchange.

Lovelock, Nev., challenges the world at the Midwinter Fair. It will have on exhibit iron, lead, copper, bismuth, antimony, nickel, cobalt, borax, silver and gold, all produced at Lovelock or its vicinity.

The Gunnison State, Colo., fish hatchery is reported in fine condition. Millions of young trout in all stages, from the eggs to six inches in length, are on hand preparing for next spring distribution.

On Rock creek, Wyoming, a herd of cattle was observed from the Union Pacific trains storm bound for about thirty days. They are reported by the Laramie *Boomerang* as having slowly starved to death.

At Grangeville, Idaho, four girls sleeping on the floor of a cabin while two strangers occupied the girls' rooms above, have been crushed to death in their sleep by a snowslide which came upon the cabin during the night.

Fresno has come to the front once more with a "rapid transit divorce," says the San Francisco *Chronicle*. The decree was granted in an hour and twenty minutes after the complaint was filed.

A serious defect has been found in the Riverside (Cal.) county prohibition ordinance. Nothing is said in the law about forbidding the "barter" of liquor. It will be amended soon to remedy the blunder.

Arizona bee men in the Salt river and Gila valleys are very active this year, and the prospect for an immense crop of honey was never better before than it is this spring in the vicinity of Phoenix.

Berthoud, Colo., makes the best record on a hog feeding experiment wheat and barley chop feed. Twenty-nine young shoats and one large old hog realized G. F. and J. F. Welty \$507 at \$4-60 a hundred pounds.

A falling cottonwood tree, which was being cut down by some Mexicans at Phoenix, Ariz., fell upon a carriage containing Mrs. E. Ganz, two children and a servant. All were more or less injured and the carriage demolished.

Near Summerville, Colo., one night last week Charles Donath, a miner ran a race for life with a mountain lion which disputed his passage over the snow. As Donath had snow shoes and the lion had none, Donath reached town first.

A Butte, Mont., convict released from the penitentiary was arrested within twelve hours after his release, tried for forgery, committed within thirty-six hours, and was back in the penitentiary within three days of his release.

At Fruita in the lower Grand valley, Colorado, last week, a new Methodist church was dedicated. After the sermon the bishop appealed to the congregation for \$700 to pay off the church debt and \$710 was promptly subscribed.

The *Silver State* says a gentleman of Winnemucca wrote to San Francisco to secure rooms during the Midwinter Fair and was offered two bedrooms and a parlor on Van Ness avenue for \$350 per month. He has concluded not to attend the fair.

Reports from Wyoming cattle ranges, received at New Castle, indicate hard times and severe losses for range cattle owners. Cold weather and deep snow are killing off the poor cattle which arrived from Texas late last fall.

Two watchmen were hired to guard a market at Hailer City, Wash. The other night they both fell asleep, and upon awakening in the morning, found that not only had the market been robbed, but that they were minus their firearms.

A. N. Towne owns 1,280 acres of land in the Weed Patch, Kern county, Cal. A large force of men has been employed during the fall and winter in preparing an elaborate system of ditches for irrigating the land. The work is now about completed.

A Gilpin county, Colo., miner is credited with the invention of a new hand drill which will drive a hole through the hardest rock five times as fast as two men can do it at double work. The drill is operated by turning a crank and is sold at \$75.

J. M. Jeffreys, a well-to-do farmer residing near Palouse City, Idaho, has been found hanging to a rafter in his barn. He had been dead for some time. Financial troubles worked upon his mind and it is supposed that he hung himself while temporarily insane.

In Cheyenne, Wyo., a few days ago, the engineer of the Union Pacific yards blew the noon signal at 11 o'clock by mistake and sent some of the men home to dinner an hour too soon. His mistake caused the engineer a lay-off for two weeks.

Meeker advises are to the effect that those who have ridden over the ranges of northwestern Colorado during the past two weeks find the cattle in fine condition. The next five weeks will determine the fate of many cattle herds on the range.

Spokane, Wash., has a thief of splendid nerve. He was sentenced to prison for ten days and was made a "trusty." While in this capacity he stole from a police officer several articles of his uniform and was trying to sell them when arrested.

The Oregon Improvement company has presented a claim for \$40,000 to the San Francisco board of supervisors. The claim is presented on the supposition that the supervisors will order a change of grades at the crossings of various streets.

Judge Virden, of Mono county, decided that sheep may not be watered in a creek which has been used for irrigating purposes by a rancher near Bridgeport. His decision was sustained by the supreme court. The injunction against the sheep men was made perpetual.

F. L. Leonard, a young man mining four miles east of Leland, Or., has brought in a nugget of gold covered with quicksilver. The value of the lump is about \$35. It resembles a piece of amalgam, though he insists

the nugget is just as he picked it out of the ledge.

Says the *Evanston News-Register*: Mr. E. S. Crocker has a letter from Thomas Spackman, of Farmington, Utah, asking if there is still any reward offered for the finding of William Crawford. He represents that if there is any such inducement, Crawford can soon be produced.

Cassia county, Idaho, has a curious rock quarry. The rock is unlimited in quantity and very fine grain. It comes out of the quarry nicely cut and dressed in square shafts or columns from six to twenty inches thick and about six feet long. It is ready for use without the labor of stone cutters.

Salvador Pagano, after having been twice sentenced to death at Tacoma, Wash., and spending more than two years in prison, has been set at liberty by the supreme court of the state. He has had the privilege of reading the invitation to his own execution. He will return to his home in Sicily.

At Phoenix, Ariz., C. J. Dyer has accumulated a vast store of Toltec relics and curios from prehistoric ruins. These treasures consist of metates (vessels for grinding corn,) pestles, ollas, obsidian and shell ornaments, axes of stone for war and for peaceful use, door weights, plumb bobs, flint and slate knives, etc.

Marshall pass snow sheds have been drifted full of snow in places and rotary plows from Salida have been kept busy lately keeping the Rio Grande narrow gauge open to Gunnison. North park, Colo., reports little snow on the divides between Yampa and Grand rivers. Stage and mail routes remain open all winter this season, something very unusual for that country.

E. B. Waggy, one of the syndicate interested in the San Marcial coal fields of Sonora, has recently returned to Tucson, Ariz. He states that two shafts have been sunk, one to the depth of ninety feet penetrating a six-foot stratum of pure anthracite coal, another to a depth of thirty-five feet penetrating a seven-foot stratum. The coal is of very high grade.

The Meeker, Colo., *Herald* has obtained reliable reports from all the region of North and Middle parks and these reports show that while the lower cattle ranges and divides between streams are uncovered by deep snow the snow in the mountains is very deep, and the water will be plentiful next season for irrigators.

Miss Johanna Albertson has been awarded \$5,000 damages by a jury in a Sacramento, Cal., court against Joseph S. Calderon for breach of promise of marriage. The jury was only ten minutes deliberating upon the case when they came to an agreement. All voted in favor of the woman on the first ballot, but some of them wanted to give her \$20,000, the amount she sued for.

John Barrett was killed by his team dragging him to death, a few days ago, on the southeast part of Traumer ranch in the upper end of the basin, about six miles southwest of Albion, Idaho. He lived only thirty minutes, but never spoke. His skull was fractured and was otherwise badly bruised. Deceased was upwards of 63 years old, and has two sons. One lives in Poca-

tello and the other in Bear Lake county.

In 1842, says the *Gering Neb., News*, John C. Fremont, the famous explorer, camped near the present site of the town of Fairbury, Nebraska. He forwarded dispatches from this point to Washington and among his statements are to be found these words: "It never rains in Nebraska; this is the great American desert." The eighty acre lot where he camped sold, last month, for \$3,500 and is reported cheap for the money.

Judge Beatry, United States judge for Idaho, has issued an order restraining the interior department from ejecting the heirs of Colonel Craig from the Nez Perces Indian reservation. Craig settled on the reserve near Lapwai, under the Oregon donation act of 1845, and applied for patent in 1869. The Indian treaty recognizes his right to the land, but patent has never issued, and the government tried to eject him.

As the winter advances wolves are becoming very troublesome in the northern part of the state, says the *Sherman (Wyo.) Enterprise*. The whole country has been covered with poisoned meat, but the animals have learned to avoid it. They will not eat anything unless they kill it fresh themselves. All the northern counties have stopped paying the bounty and there is no inducement for hunters to wage war on the pestiferous beast.

W. T. Richardson, of Prescott, Arizona, who has a big cattle range in the Verde country, was in town last week, seeing to the shipment of about 700 cattle consigned to Kansas City, in charge of Frank Wallace, says the *Phoenix Gazette*. He shipped between 400 and 500 head last month, and expects to make large consignments through the season. He reports that prices are somewhat better and that the cattle business is picking up.

Minnie, daughter of M. Shields, living near Glendale, Nevada, was riding on horseback the other day, when her horse became unmanageable and threw the young lady into a pile of rocks. She suffered a severe fracture of the skull, the bone being broken just above the eye. Drs. Phillips and Lewis were at once summoned and performed the delicate operation of raising the fractured bone from the brain, on which it was pressing. The doctors report the case as very serious, but hope for the best.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Bee's* Folsom correspondent says that Folsom bids fair to again experience the golden bustling days of '49. As an adjunct to the renewed interest excited by the many rich strikes made by our miners, the merchants have engaged four-horse freight teams for the purpose of bringing their store supplies from Sacramento, as they claim that during the present hard times freight rates have been increased to such an extent that cheaper transportation can be had by team.

A Montana man has invented a boat for navigation on the Missoula and other mountain rivers. The boat is seventeen feet long and four feet in the beam. Attached to the stern is a paddle wheel, hung from a frame which can be raised and lowered, as the boat is in deep or shallow water.

The wheel is revolved by an endless chain which passes over a crank in the center of the boat, moved by an arrangement similar to that used in propelling hand cars.

George F. Bliss slaughtered a ten-weeks-old calf that had three eyes, the third one being a little to the left of the forehead, midway between the other eyes, says the Reno (Nevada) *Journal*. The calf was healthy and well developed. It was half Jersey and half Holstein. Dr. Leek, veterinary surgeon, and Dr. Phillips examined the head and say the eye in the forehead was almost perfect, the optic nerve and pigment being well developed. Dr. Leek will prepare the head and keep it for inspection at his office.

Los Angeles, Cal., was the first city to adopt cremation in the state of California, and for a time the bodies of those who preferred burning to burying were sent from that city to the south for cremation. Last fall a crematory was built by the San Francisco Cremation society at Cypress Lawn cemetery, and more recently a columbarium was added. Now Oakland is to have a crematory. The Alameda County Cremation association was incorporated last month and has adopted the plans for its building, to be erected close to Mountain View cemetery.

The Oakland, Cal., city council is determined, if possible, to crush out the Chinese lottery, which has made such rapid strides during the past year. For months the police have been somewhat handicapped by the ordinances of the city because they are not far-reaching enough, and it has been a hard matter to obtain a conviction under them. This state of things will be changed in the near future, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, for the reason that the council has taken hold of the question in earnest and will put through such ordinances as will make it a very hard matter to run a lottery agency in this city.

Eugene Croughwell, a harnessmaker, was arrested on Monday night for assault to commit murder at Sacramento, Cal. His victim was his daughter, Miss Annie T. Croughwell, a teacher in the Hearst Grammar school. With a large pruning-knife he slashed her across the forehead, the right cheek and right hand, inflicting three very ugly wounds. Croughwell, who does not live with his family, went to their house and was thrown out by an adult son. While the father and son were scuffling on the sidewalk the daughter went out and was cut. Her injuries are not dangerous.

Information has been received in Prescott, Arizona, that at Williams, Mrs. Joseph shot her husband through the brain and heart while he was asleep. Joseph was an Atlantic & Pacific conductor, running from Williams to Peach Springs. The trouble is said to have grown out of a visit to a saloon by Joseph, where his wife and two children followed him, and where the wife was abused and insulted by a female singer, a colored woman employed in the saloon. From accounts at hand the affair looks very much like a cold-blooded murder, says the Prescott *Courier*.

The state supreme court of Idaho has handed down an important de-

cision in a case involving many prominent and wealthy citizens against certain county officials who are charged with taking fees in excess of the entitled amounts. Suit was brought to have the commissioners removed summarily for allowing the practice. Judge Nugent, of the district court, dismissed the case on the ground that the section of the statute under which it was brought is unconstitutional. The decision of the supreme court reverses that of Judge Nugent on every point, and remands the case to him for immediate action. Civil proceedings will be heard at once, and criminal proceedings will probably follow.

Laborers engaged in excavating for building purposes in San Francisco have unearthed a quantity of human bones and skulls at some depth below the street surface. The remains were carefully gathered together and removed to the morgue. Later the coroner notified the health office authorities, who will take charge of any further remains which may be found. The bones were probably the remains of pioneers that had found a last resting place in some old burying ground which existed years ago in the early days. The location of the find was in the early fifties a portion of "Happy Valley," where old-timers narrate that a sort of cemetery was located in that part of the peninsula.

For the past week, remarks the Cheyenne *Sun*, there has been going on a quiet little war in this city. The Continental people are firmly entrenched here, and as a matter of course do not wish to have a competitor. The Florence company decided to put in an agent here and had some oil shipped. Then the fun began. Oil has been as low as 8 cents a gallon, and today you can get all the oil you want for 10 cents a gallon. At present the two companies have agreed to hold the price at this point pending a conference looking to the fixing of the price at 15 cents. If this should be agreed upon, it would be a saving to the consumer of 5 cents a gallon, for oil has been selling, ever since the Rocky Mountain people left the market, at 20 cents.

A letter has been received in this city says the Laramie (Wyo.) *Boomerang*, addressed to "The Humane society." It is from Albert May of Denver, who says he is 17 years of age. Albert is looking for his three lost brothers. He says that his father was, about five years ago, a section foreman at Colorado Junction on the Union Pacific and that his mother died and the children were brought to Laramie, and finally according to the letter, were taken in charge by some organization, which he calls a humane society. No such society is known to have been in existence here at that time except it may have been an adjunct of some of the churches. He says there were three boys, Eddie, Joseph and Frank, besides himself. His father is now dead and he feels that he is alone in the world.

Mrs. Dell Hogan Herschfield, the wife of Banker Aaron Herschfield, has begun suit for \$75,000 damages against her brother-in-law and sister-in-law, Louis and Mary Herschfield, at Helena, Mont. She claims that they have alienated her husband's affections and

deprived her of his society, support and protection, and persuaded him to abandon the plaintiff and leave the state, in consequence of which her happiness has been destroyed and her health impaired, and she is left without the necessities of life. The case is the outcome of the unexpected and rather sensational marriage in Chicago in November of Aaron Herschfield, a banker worth nearly a million and fifty years of age, to Miss Dell Hogan, a working girl of about twenty. Herschfield soon after left the state, and is supposed to be waiting for his brother here to effect a settlement of some kind with his wife.

On Wednesday, says the Coeur d'Alene (Idaho) *Miner*, D. V. Beck went up on the hill back of his house and cut down a tree for fuel. After denuding the log of its branches he started to slide it down towards the house. It soon got beyond his control, however, and shot down with fearful velocity. It was headed for the house and right through the house it went, demolishing a number of articles of furniture and among other things the bed on which their year old boy was sleeping. For a few moments the agonized parents gazed upon the wreck, almost afraid to search for the little child, which they felt sure was killed and mangled. A healthy scream emanating from the mass of broken furniture mingled with snow immediately resulted in a vigorous search for the buried infant, which was not only found alive but entirely uninjured, greatly to the surprise and delight of its anxious parents.

County Surveyor George E. Metlen has escaped death by so narrow a margin, says the Dillon, Mont., *Tribune*, that the adventure will probably be the most memorable experience of his life. The young man was out, in company with his father, driving some stock. He threw his lariat and caught a calf. The other end of the rope was tied to the horn of his saddle and in some way, as the horse jumped, the rope took a half hitch around his arm and dragged him off the saddle. Just enough of the rope was between him and the saddle to throw him at the horse's heels, and there he dragged as the animal dashed toward the stable. It was impossible to reach him and the father expected nothing else but to see him dashed to death. But the horse rounded the corner of the big barn in such a way that the rope caught in the logs. This threw the horse and before he could rise the unconscious form of the young man was released. He regained consciousness slowly, but it was hours before there was any feeling in his arm which had stood the terrible tug when the horse was thrown. Perhaps the heavy fur coat which he wore saved his life, it certainly saved his arm from being wrenched to pieces. He remembers nothing except that he drew his pistol to try to shoot the horse when it was kicked out of his hands. It was a thrilling adventure and a most remarkable escape.

R. A. Kirker, of Cisco, recently spent the day in the University museum with Prof. Montgomery, and was greatly interested. He presented some specimens from the placer gold deposits in Salt Creek canyon, east of Nephi.

# THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

## SWEDEN.

During 1893, 4,215 people emigrated to America by way of Malmo.

Ornskoldsvik is now the youngest town in Sweden.

A new Sweden borgan church will be built in Stockholm some time next summer.

Emperor William has declared his intention of visiting Sweden again next summer.

Mrs. Sofia Fahlborg, a well-known lady of Upsala, died, at the advanced age of 97 years.

Fredrick Deland, the greatest comical actor Sweden has ever produced died in Stockholm at the age of 82 years.

Minister of war, Rappe, will resign and be appointed commander-in chief of the Norrland division of the Swedish army.

King Oscar has left for Norway on a special train. A large crowd has gathered at the depot to bid his majesty good-bye.

The bears are rapidly disappearing from the province of Vermland but seem to be increasing in Dalecarlia and Norrland.

The winter is very severe in the utmost northern part of the country, and a famine is threatening the population in some districts.

The Greek newspaper the *Akropolis*, of Athens, published recently a very flattering article on King Oscar and Sweden. The paper styled Oscar "the most gifted and educated monarch in the world."

Members of the nobility are shocked because the name of a negress has been inregistered in the catalogue of the Swedish nobility. The nobleman Captain af Uhr married namely some time ago, a negress in Southern Africa, where he is living.

Wool is imported in increasing quantities, the country not being able to produce the amount required for its own wants. At the Merinto sheep farms still existing in Sweden, an exceedingly fine wool was produced, which for instance received several first prizes at the London exposition in 1855, and was mentioned by the jury in very complimentary terms. The import of wool has increased proportionately to the industry based on it, and amounts at present to about 4,500,000 per annum. The export is not worth mentioning.

Among the first-class temperance institutions may be mentioned the Scandinavian Sailors' Home in London under the protection of the queen of Sweden and Norway, the princess of Wales, and the crown princess of Denmark. One of the most devoted laborers in the missionary field is a Swedish woman, Mrs. Agnes Hedensstrom Welin. She began her work among Scandinavian sailors in London, in 1878, in Miss McPherson's Mission Home called "Strangers' Rest," situated near the London docks in one of the lowest parts of London.

Laws concerning useful game were published in Sweden at an early date. The first game laws were issued in 1647.

Those at present valid date from 1864, and prescribe a close time for all those animals whose exemption from extermination may be considered of weight for the nation. The most important of these animals is the elk, which is chiefly found in the wooded tracts of Central Sweden, and of late years has considerably increased in number. Stags are only found in circumscribed tracts of Southern Sweden, whereas roedeer occur as far north as Ostergothland. The wild reindeer is met with, though not to any great extent, up in the fjell districts, but is not largely hunted.

As early as 1857 the Finspong Gun foundry, "the Essen of Sweden," obtained its first charter for casting cannons, and this foundry still continues to be the foremost in the industry. With Finspong now-a-days competes Bofors-Gullspang. Both factories produce heavy guns from Martin steel, which is cast to a block afterwards hammered, bored, turned and hardened. King Gustavus II Adolphus can be said to have reformed the gun manufacture of his time, as he changed the then used metal cannons for short cast iron guns, and introduced the cartridge which was an important improvement. The first breech loading gun is generally supposed to have been constructed by Wharen-driff, a Swede, in 1840.

Albeit Sweden has no peculiar naval importance or colonial mercantile intercourse to any large degree, still the country's interest in the conditions of culture in other European countries has been so great that a very large ethnographical collection has been brought together. Thus Baron Nordenskiold brought home a valuable collection from his celebrated journey round the world by the north-east passage; in 1883 Prince Oscar Bernadotte undertook a cruise round the globe, accompanied by Dr. Hj. Stolpe, in order to collect ethnographical objects. It is principally owing to these two collections that the ethnographical division of the state museum has such scientific value. During the past five years the collection has been increased by 88,675 objects.

The native breed of horses is supposed to be of Tartar origin and to have been introduced by immigrants from the east. The small pony still to be found in Scotland may be considered a descendent of this breed. It has grown larger on the main land by plenteous feeding but at present it will hardly be found pure in any place. Proportionally to its bulk, the energy and perseverance shown by the native horse were indeed wonderful. As one of the last known representatives of this native unmixed breed of horses we may mention the "Brandklippen," famous in history, originally a country nag from Smoland. He commenced his glorious career at five years of age in the battle of Lund in 1676, where he was given to Charles XI by a Smoland trooper, the horse of the former being shot, and afterwards he was frequently used by the king. In 1700 he followed Charles XII to Lifland, and at the battle of Pultava in 1709 he is

said to have saved the king's life. Later he was brought to Turkey. In Bender he was captured and afterwards redeemed. He then carried the king on his famous ride to Stralsund, was again captured but was restored in 1715, returned to Sweden, and died at Lund in 1718, 47 years of age.

## NORWAY.

A moderate conservative society has been organized in Bergen.

Bishop Bugge was installed as bishop of the Christiania diocese.

Norby was visited by a heavy earthquake, which scared the inhabitants.

King Oscar has bought twenty-four pair of Norwegian snow shoes ("skis").

▲The large merchant house of Nielsen, Mathiesen & Co. of Fredrikstad, has made an assignment.

Captain Marcus Rosenkrantz, of the Norwegian army, died at Fredrikshald at the age of 83 years.

The large wholesale firm Sandbak & Co., of Christiania, has been forced to make an assignment.

The large and well-known Klingenberg exporting firm of Trondhjem has been forced to make an assignment.

Nordahl Grieg and Hans Hille, two young popular men of Bergen, were drowned while skating the other day.

Dr. P. Munch Sorgard has left for Congo, where he has been offered a very good position by the government.

The *Gudbrandsdalen* is the name of a new radical paper, which is being issued from Lillehammer. Editor and publisher is Mr. Johan Filseth.

The superior education of women the Norwegian government has seen to by the foundation of special female training colleges and by conferring upon women the same rights as upon men for studying at the Christiania university.

Sunday schools, amounting to many thousands, are to be found both in towns and in the country. To the Sunday schools are often attached lending libraries for the children. The poorest receive clothes, and gifts for the foreign mission are collected.

The Norwegian vice consulate in Newcastle, England, sent home sixty-five Norwegian sailors, who were rescued during the terrible storms off the coast of England a few weeks ago, when many Norwegian ships were lost. Never before have so many rescued sailors been sent home to Norway at one time.

Shooting and hunting, in the general sense of the term, are old and, of course, fully national sports in Norway. Clubs and associations for their advancement are universal. The pursuit of game is in fact the oldest of all Norwegian sports and has always flourished in the forest, on the mountain, and on the shores of lake and sea.

The preservation of game in Norway is greatly aided and encouraged by a large number of sporting clubs and similar associations spread over the whole country. There being no figures concerning proceeds of game killed it is impossible to state any decided sum, but it must represent a very large amount of money.

The Norwegian Section of the British and General Federation has not—as the great international movement itself—been started by a woman. But being essentially a woman question as it aims



at the abolishing of the most cruel injustice towards the whole sex, this movement has from the beginning counted its most zealous as well as its greatest adherents amongst women.

Sport in Norway is of old descent. As is well known, the warlike, rapacious vikings were the greatest sportsmen of their day, and there are some sports and national games, which have been handed down by them, and have never died out. Modern sports on the other hand are of very young growth in Norway, though, as late years prove their youth is the youth of vigor. A large number of clubs of all conceivable characters have been established and show undoubted signs of life and strength.

#### DENMARK.

Rev. J. S. Jacobsen, of Bjergby and Mygdal, is dead.

Anker Heegaard, the multimillionaire of Copenhagen, is dead.

The czar and czarina will again visit Copenhagen early next summer.

A Workmen's Home will soon be built in Copenhagen.

Mrs. Carlsen, a well-known lady of Randers, celebrated her 102nd birthday.

A steamship line has been organized between Copenhagen and Manchester.

The postmaster-general N. H. H. Lund died at Copenhagen at the age of 66 years.

A new novel by Herman Bang, the Zola of Denmark, will soon be published.

Jens Peter Christensen's large farm in Noerhaa was burned down. The loss is total.

Diphtheria and scarlet fever are raging epidemically in many parishes on the island of Fyen.

King Christian is still suffering from influenza and not allowed by the court physicians to leave his rooms.

The duke and duchess of Chartres have left Denmark, after having spent several weeks in Copenhagen.

Their diamond wedding was celebrated by Erik Hansen, a well-known citizen of Roeskilde, and his wife.

The post office department has just published its annual report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1893. The number of persons employed was 4,779; numbers of letters carried within the country, 41,471,458; from foreign countries, 6,831,478; to foreign countries, 7,110,140; total, 62,413,076 letters. About \$90,000,000 were sent in different forms through 744,905 letters. Number of packages, 2,500,043, valued at \$17,000,000, and weighing 10,200,000 pounds. Number of postal money orders issued, 1,694,229, amounting to \$11,000,000. Whole number of copies of newspapers, 59,210,562. Number of letters sent to the dead letter office, 50,982, of which 15,623 were returned to the senders.

Mr. Nelleman, the minister of Justice, coolly and deliberately expressed himself as follows before the Lower house of the Diet: "I do not know what is meant by 'public opinion'. In fact I do not believe there is such a thing as 'public opinion' any longer, that is, provided 'public opinion' is to signify certain principle on which all agree with respect to the question of rights and morals. There was a time when one could say that people agreed that one ought not to steal or kill; but I really doubt

whether we can say that there is a 'public opinion' in favor of this now, or whether many circles have come to the opinion that such acts may be committed. Our body social is so torn up, so split up, that I for one really doubt whether I can confidently take it for granted that there is a 'public opinion' in the sense that there is something which is acknowledged by everybody, or with but few exceptions. Neither do I, on that account, believe very firmly in the formation of a public opinion which might become a power strong enough to coerce any one."

#### LETTER FROM DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 19, 1894.

It may be interesting to some of the many readers of the NEWS to hear from this part of the Lord's vineyard, and ascertain what progress the Gospel is making. I therefore take the liberty of giving you a brief outline of the condition of the Copenhagen conference.

On my arrival to this little kingdom I was appointed to labor in this conference, and with the exception of two or three months, my labors have been confined to the Copenhagen branch.

My health has been excellent. The twenty months I have been absent from my happy home have passed like a dream, and in looking back I can hardly account for the time gone. I am sure I have profited by what I have seen and learned since I left my mountain home.

I have had the privilege of visiting the greater part of Scandinavia, and have taken great delight in seeing all that was praiseworthy and interesting.

I have found the majority of the people to be kind, polite, honest and industrious, as well as God-fearing in their way, but through the influence of priesthood have been kept in darkness concerning the will of God. However, the influence of the priests is gradually diminishing and prejudice and tradition are vanishing from the minds of the people.

Especially is this the case in the larger cities. Here in Copenhagen the people, as a rule, are very liberal-minded. Many are investigating the principles of the Gospel and attending our meetings, of which we hold from four to seven weekly. There are 325 members in this branch, the majority of them being good, faithful Latter-day Saints.

Our Sunday school is in an excellent condition. The children take great interest in it, and quite a number of strangers send their children to the school, where they can be taught of the ways of the Lord.

The members of the Relief Society association are doing a splendid work in the way of comforting and assisting the poor and needy, the widows and the fatherless, and those who may be depressed in spirit. Our choir does much to attract the attention of strangers and draw them to our place of worship, and consequently we get the principles of the Gospel before them. I have visited all the branches in this conference but one, and I find the prospects very encouraging, even though but few are embracing the Gospel. We meet with less opposition, and are being respected and looked up to, as a people, more

than ever before. In this conference there are six branches, in which fourteen missionaries are laboring. Of the local Priesthood we have 40 Elders, 7 Priests, 20 Teachers and 11 Deacons; 868 members; making a total of 448 souls. At the last yearly report, ending November, 1893, there had been 40 baptized, 7 received from other conferences, 16 excommunicated, 2 removed, 2 died, and 27 emigrated. There are 192 subscribers for the *Scandinavian Skjærne*, and 147 members who pay their tithes and offerings. Since the yearly report a few have been added to the fold, and we expect others to see the necessity of complying with the ordinances of the Gospel in the near future.

We have had the pleasure of holding special meetings at Holbaek, Helsingor, Hilleroe and Slagelse, where large and elegant halls have been hired. The meetings were thoroughly advertised in the different newspapers and we had large attendance, and all seemed interested in the remarks that were made. Some were quite surprised to hear that our doctrines were founded on the Bible. Many tracts were distributed, and we trust that the seed sown will take root, grow and bear fruit in the Lord's own due time.

I have never been interested in any work that has given me as much joy and satisfaction as that of laboring for the promulgation of these glorious truths. I am exceedingly thankful to my heavenly Father for the many blessings I enjoy, and I am willing to sacrifice anything I possess for the furtherance of His cause.

With kind regards to all my friends, I remain, your brother in the Gospel,  
ADAM PETERSEN.

#### THE EUROPEAN MISSION.

[*Millennial Star*, Jan. 29.]

ARRIVALS.—The following missionaries arrived in Liverpool per Cunard steamer Servia, January 22, 1894: For Great Britain: Geo. F. Wright, of Hyrum, Cache county; Alfred Gadd, Joseph R. Price and John W. Ord, of Nephi, Juab county; Robert Blain, of Spring City, Sanpete county. For Scandinavia: Rasmus Rasmussen and Martin Olson, of Millville, Cache county; Peter C. Jensen, Bear River City, Box Elder county.

RELEASES AND APPOINTMENTS.—Elder B. M. Blackhurst has been released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Manchester conference, and has been appointed to labor in the Liverpool conference.

Elder H. M. McCune has been released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Sheffield conference, and has been appointed to labor in the Liverpool conference.

Elder Geo. F. Wright has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Leeds conference.

Elder Alfred Gadd has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Norwich conference.

Elder Robert Blain has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Newcastle conference.

Elder Joseph R. Price has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Sheffield conference.

Elder John W. Ord has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Nottingham conference.

## OBITUARY NOTES.

ALBERT F. DAVIES.

The announcement in another column of the death of Albert F. Davies, is a sad blow to his relatives in this city, and to all who were acquainted with him. He was an exemplary young man, studious, affable and conscientious. In his trade, as plasterer, he had few equals. He was the son of William Davies, and nephew of our esteemed townsman J. E. Evans, and did considerable of the fine work of that class in the Temples of Logan and Salt Lake City.

ANN PEARSON.

Died at Pleasant Grove, Feb. 6, 1894, Ann Pearson, after a lingering illness. She was born in Pennsylvania, May 21st, 1826, and was the daughter of the late Bishop Foutz and his wife Margaret. The deceased gathered to Missouri with her father's family and was with them at the Haun's Mill massacre when her father was wounded and left by the mob for dead. He recovered, however, and died in the "Old Fort," Salt Lake City, in the winter of 1847. Mrs. Pearson's husband was a volunteer in the Mormon Battalion and she, in common with other women, suffered many trials incident to those being left without a protector. She leaves four sons and two daughters. She has been a widow for thirty years. Her mother survives her, being in her 94th year, still hale and healthy.—[Com.]

THOMAS EMMETT.

Ogden City, Feb. 7, 1894.—The ink is scarcely dry upon the paper on which we write the demise of one life long loved friend than we are requested to record the death of another veteran who has spent his life in the service of human redemption. We are now called upon to write the death of Elder Thomas Emmett, a man widely and well known in this Territory generally, and in Weber county in particular. If not one of the founders he certainly was one of the builders of Ogden city, and was always ready to sustain any and every enterprise which had for its object the enhancement of the material interests of his town and fellow citizens; and his exertions for their good were fully appreciated by his fellow citizens of all classes in this community.

Deceased was the son of John Emmett and Sarah Boothman. He was born at Downan, Lancashire, England, the 19th of September, 1827. In the year 1840 he was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints by Stephen Langstroff. On November 21, 1857, he was ordained a member of the Seventy-sixth quorum of Seventies, under the hands of President Joseph Young. He was also about three years since ordained a High Priest.

On February 24, 1850, he took to himself as wife, Miss Nancy Hitcher. The fruits of this union were seven sons and six daughters, of which two boys and two girls preceded him to the spirit world.

On January 1, 1851, he emigrated en route to Utah, sailing from Liverpool on the ship Ellen. On March 25, he landed at New Orleans, from which place he went to St. Louis, and on the 2nd of May moved forward to Fort Leavenworth, and after two weeks there he started for Salt Lake City, which place they reached September 19, 1854. Two weeks later they came north and settled in Ogden city. His public labors here began with helping to build the Spanish mud wall around this city—a good portion of which was assigned him, and which he faithfully performed. He also aided materially to build the Ogden canal, the Weber canal and the Hooper canal, in each of which he put considerable means. His name is also found upon the roll of the builders and openers of the Strong's canyon road, the Ogden canyon road, besides which he labored generally on other

water ditches, streets and roads in this city. Few names are more favorably known than his. During the "hard winter" and succeeding year, he with his family, were common sufferers from the grasshopper wars upon the creps of the community.

When the brass band was organized he was elected captain, and he continued to promote its interest for many years, until through failing health he was compelled to retire from his position; his son Robert William is the present leader of that justly celebrated musical institution.

Thomas Emmett participated in the "Mormon war," the "move south," and all the popular moves of the people in this place. On September 11, 1882, he left home on a mission to England. He had, however, been absent scarcely a year when, through failing health, he was released and compelled to return home. Something over two years since he had an attack of paralysis from which he never fully recovered, but has gradually declined until his demise, February 1st, 1894.

ELIZABETH I. P. WILLIAMS.

OGDEN, Feb. 3, 1894.—Grandma P. Williams, one of the most venerable and venerated mothers in Israel, after a long, useful and honorable life has passed away to the spirit world, and she left a record which is worthy of the emulation of all who knew her.

Elizabeth Ivans Phillips Williams was the daughter of Robert Ivans and Sarah Taylor. Her parents were English, but after their marriage they removed to South Wales and made that principality their permanent home. They became inmates of Founon castle in the parish of Penmark, Glamorganshire. In that ancient mansion their daughter Elizabeth was born December 2, 1809. Her father was steward and her mother was lady's maid to the owners of the castle. She spent ten years of her early life in her castle-lated home. She and her parents were members of the Episcopal church in which she continued until she grew to womanhood.

On May 26th, 1833, she was married to Edward Phillips, by whom she had five daughters, four of whom survive her. She and her husband had now become members of the Baptist church, in which they continued till 1847. In the fall of that year they heard, for the first time, the Gospel preached by the Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. They investigated the doctrines carefully and became convinced they were the same as those taught by Jesus Christ and His Apostles, and which, as the Elders testified, had been restored through the Prophet Joseph Smith. On Jan. 14, 1848, her husband was baptized, and on March 25th of the same year, she also. They continued to sustain the servants of God, and help to spread the Gospel in their native land until April 18, 1856, when they took passage on the ship Sanders Curling, and sailed for the United States. After a rough and stormy voyage they reached Boston, Mass., on May 23rd. On the 26th they started for Iowa city, which was the first outfitting point for the handcart companies. They rested there for a few days.

On June 18th the third company of handcarts was organized, which numbered about three hundred souls. On June 23rd the company broke camp and commenced their toilsome march across the great western plains. Sister Phillips was a true helpmeet to her husband. She assisted him to haul the handcarts containing their tent, cooking utensils, bedding, provisions and a sick and lame child. They also had in their family their nephew, Jacob Phillips. They tugged along joyfully over sandy plains, rough, rocky roads, and rushing rivers until they reached the Big mountain where her husband met with an accident and

sprained his ankle. He had previously suffered from sunstroke on the Plains, which increased the labor and toil of his wife. But she did not murmur. They arrived in Salt Lake City October 2nd, 1856.

On October 7th, while en route for Brigham City, her husband, who had never recovered from the effects of the sunstroke, died at Farmington, Davis county, and was buried there. Sister Phillips was thus left a widow with four daughters—all small—and her nephew to provide for. She, however, put her trust in God, and He provided for her. She came north and settled in Ogden City. She had for a number of years practiced midwifery in her native land. She was eminent in her profession, and received her diploma while in Great Britain. After settling in Ogden she was introduced to the public in her professional character by the late Bishop C. W. West, and her reputation for ability, prudence and safety speedily became established, and thenceforward her services were sought after day and night. Her labors in that capacity never ceased until a short time previous to her demise.

On July 18, 1863, she was married to John R. Williams, and from this time she was always known as Grandma P. Williams. He was a feeble man and required much nursing and attention which he secured at the hands of his wife. He was a great sufferer, but he lingered along until August 25, 1874, when he died, and for the second time Grandma became a widow. She continued from that time to travel life's journey alone until her end came.

She died January 27th at the ripe age of 84 years. JOSEPH HALL.

## THE DEAD.

Peaceful be their Rest.

MILLER.—At his residence, No. 1058 east, Fifth South, Feb. 2nd, of rupture of the heart, Eben Miller, aged 67 years, 8 months.

WILSON.—At Midway, Wasatch county, Jan. 19th, Ruth, infant daughter of James T., and Annie Wilson, born Jan. 13th, 1894. Aged 6 days.

DAVIES.—On February 8, 1894, at 8 a. m., of rheumatism and dropsy, in Samaria, Malad valley, Albert F., son of William and Amelia Davies; aged 24 years, 8 months and 21 days.

BENNETT.—At Southey, Norfolk, England, December 31st, 1893, of heart disease and consumption, Harry Ernest, son of Daniel S. and Hannah Bennett, aged 14 years, 6 months and 26 days.—*Millennial Star*.

LLOYD.—On February 7th, 1894, at Riverton, Salt Lake County, Utah, of cancer of the stomach, John Milton, infant son of John J. and Sadie Lloyd. Deceased was born October 4th, 1892, in Pleasant Green, Salt Lake County, Utah.

LEESON.—In Doncaster, England, January 7, 1894, at 6:10 a. m., of consumption of the bowels, Mary Leeson, aged 51 years, 6 months and 19 days. Deceased had been a patient sufferer for a long time. Her death was peaceful, and she never wavered in her testimony to the divinity of the Gospel. The interment took place at Doncaster, January 8, 1894.—*Millennial Star*.

MITCHELL.—On February 2, 1894, at Wilford, Fremont county, Idaho, from hemorrhage, Ellen Ann Swift Mitchell, wife of Heber D. Mitchell. Deceased was the daughter of John Dean and Elizabeth Herford Swift, and was born at Upholland, Lancashire, England, August 17, 1867; aged 26 years. She was the mother of four children, three of whom are living. She was a faithful Latter-day Saint and died in hope of a glorious resurrection.

LLOYD.—On February 1st, 1894, at Riverton, Salt Lake county, Sister Mary Elizabeth Kaezer Lloyd, wife of Gilbert Lloyd, in the 37th year of her age.

Deceased was born June 21st, 1858, in Allegheny City, Pa. She joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints with her husband November 10th, 1887, and emigrated to Salt Lake valley in March, 1890. She leaves a husband and seven children to mourn the loss of a loving wife and a kind and affectionate mother.

# THE DESERET WEEKLY.

Truth and Liberty.

No. 10.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, FEBRUARY 24, 1894.

VOL. XLVIII.

## TALKS TO THE SISTERS.

*Discourses delivered at Ogden, December 13, 1893, at a Conjoint Meeting of Relief Society and Young Ladies' Association of Weber Stake, by*  
**PREST. WILFORD WOODRUFF.**

### Forenoon Session.

Brethren and sisters, good morning. God bless you. I am happy to meet so many of the Latter-day Saints upon an occasion of this kind. What I may say to you this morning will, of course, be very limited, compared to what I feel in my reflections concerning ourselves and the Church and Zion of God with which we all stand connected.

Sixty years ago this month I listened to the first sermon in this Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints that I ever heard in my life. At the close of the meeting I invited the Elders home to my house, and I read the Book of Mormon all that night, and the next morning went down with the Elders to a stream of water and was baptized.

In embracing the Gospel I had the consolation that the Lord had preserved me from my boyhood up and given me a realization of my hopes and prayers to see an Apostle of Christ, an Elder, a man of God, who could teach me the Gospel that I had read of in the Scriptures in my boyhood. In the Sabbath schools I had read of the Gospel of Christ, and reflected on the kind of religion the Savior and His Apostles taught, and what the fruits of that religion were as manifested by every Apostle and by the Savior Himself. And though a very young boy, I had a strong desire to hear some man teach the same Gospel that I read of in the New Testament. I could hear of no man who did this. Said they, "we live in the blaze of the light of Christ's Gospel," and with the next breath declared, that "we do not need those gifts and graces which characterized the ancient Gospel in those dark ages." Then, said I, give me the dark ages of the world if this religion will give me power to unlock the gates of Heaven and converse with angels, and enjoy the gifts of healing and the powers and blessings that I saw by the Scriptures were manifested in the Apostolic Church. And I prayed the Lord to allow me to live on the earth to see an Apostle and Prophet who would teach me the same Gospel. With the feelings I then had I would have gone a thousand miles to see an Apostle.

After much prayer and anxiety the Lord promised me that I should live to see a Prophet, and live to hear the Gospel, and live to embrace it and preach it to the children of men. The

fulfilment of these promises is what makes me thankful when I meet, as I do this morning, with so many Latter-day Saints under such favorable circumstances.

I commenced my missionary labors soon after I was baptized; went up with the Prophet Joseph to Zion's Camp to visit our brethren in tribulation; and from that hour until this it has been my lot and privilege to stand with the Saints of God and bear my testimony to the Gospel of Christ. I traveled something over 175,000 miles, and without purse and scrip a good deal of the time, and preached the Gospel; waded swamps, swam rivers, enduring many privations and hardships. I went to Missouri holding the office of a Teacher, and held meetings with the Teachers' quorum, and was afterwards ordained a Priest, and started out on my mission.

On my late visit to Jackson County I was struck with the comparison between the past and the present. Now the Mayor of Independence, with a fine carriage comes out to meet us and give us a cordial welcome; while on my mission in 1834, to escape the violence of mobs, we took refuge in the cornfields, and appeased our hunger with the growing corn. I was struck with the marvelous change we now found in our favor. The Lord hath in His own time and way for the accomplishment of His purposes wrought this great change concerning Zion, the Prophets and the Saints in the day in which we live.

I have been through all these things in my day, and through the history of Mormonism; traveled hundreds of miles with the Prophet Joseph; been forty years with the Prophet Brigham Young, and nearly the same time with the Prophet John Taylor, and remain until today. I have seen the progress of the work of God. I have never lost any faith with regard to the final consummation of the Zion of God, the work of God. For the Lord has set his hand to the fulfilment of His divine word written in these sacred books—the Bible, the Book of Mormon, and Doctrine and Covenants. All will be fulfilled in the earth, and that too in our generation or in the generation of our children who are rising up. The great work that is being performed today is marvelous in the eyes of the inhabitants of the earth and of the Heavenly hosts. The word of God is true, and He means what He says, and there is nothing that has been written by inspired men but what will come to pass.

Now I am meeting with the sisters of the Relief Societies. Many of these sisters are aged. I want to say a few words to you in regard to your position, in regard to these various organizations.

They are all of God. Your Primary Associations are in the right direction. Our sisters go forth and take our little children, and gather them together in these Primary Associations. There they are taught of the Lord. They are taught to pray. They are taught righteous principles and purity and virtue. The minds of these little children are imbued with the principles of the Gospel, and they are taught to carry out in their day the principles that the Lord has revealed for the salvation of man.

And then come our Sunday schools. We have some seventy thousand children in the Sabbath schools. It is a joy to see the progress of the work of God upon the earth; and these institutions are glorious to me, and we feel pleasure in these labors to prepare the rising generation for the work of God upon the earth.

The Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations are filling important missions in preparing the youth of Zion for usefulness in their future respective spheres as Elders of Israel and mothers of Israel, and to carry out the work of God.

The last mission that President Joseph Smith, the Prophet, gave to me and to my brethren the Twelve Apostles was, that we should round up our shoulders and bear off this work "or you will be damned," and he spoke the truth in the power of God. I bear my testimony of these things because they are true. The Lord has shown where His power is and where His spirit dwells. Read the signs of the times. Our Prophets who laid the foundation of this Church have sealed their testimony with their blood; and some of the Apostles have laid down their lives for the testimony of God to this generation.

President Young led us here by the power of revelation, and he remained in the flesh until he had finished his mission. He laid the foundations of the Temples here, and filled the valleys of these mountains for many miles with cities, towns and villages and dedicated the foundation of our Temple.

President John Taylor followed him, until he filled his mission. Finally the Presidency rested upon your humble servant.

I marvel that I am here. I know that the Lord has preserved my life. Two powers have been at work with me, one to kill me and the other to save my life; and the Lord has preserved me in the midst of all the difficulties that I have passed through until the present time.

I realized this until the dedication of the Salt Lake Temple; and when that work was passed through, I felt that my mission was ended. I anticipated the dedication of that Temple for fifty years; for I attended the dedication of that

Temple fifty years ago in a vision, and when I got through that work, I felt that I had arrived at the end of my work in the flesh. The Lord gave me power and strength of lungs to fulfil my mission there, until we nearly got through. But one day I staid there some six hours and I heard all the speeches of the presidents of Stakes. I staid too long and that prostrated me, and I went down apparently to the gates of death. The Twelve and my family were there; and no one expected me to live. But what was the fact? There were many thousands of Latter-day Saints calling upon God to save my life; and that is the reason that I am here today. And I thank God that I am here, and that I enjoy good health, and feel much better than I did before I was sick. Now why has it been thus? I have had a mission to perform; and I feel as though I had got through that mission. But while I do live, I want to do what good I can.

Now I want to say to these societies and to these aged sisters, you, with myself, will pass from our missions, and go in our day and time behind the veil; and the children will follow us in the labors of mortality. Who is going to build up Zion when we pass away? Our young sons and daughters who are growing up here; in the midst of these societies is where instructions should be given them to prepare them and qualify them for this great work.

Here are your Relief Societies. The Prophet Joseph Smith organized them; and they have been a great help to the Church. They have had a great deal to do, and will continue to be helps to the Zion of God until Christ comes.

Now, brethren and sisters, that is about all I want to say to you this morning. May God bless you. I am glad to see you, and so many of you, on an occasion of this kind. Do not be discouraged in relation to anything pertaining to this work.

The labors of the sisters have been very heavy and onerous in many respects. They have been laying up wheat; and some men feel and say to themselves, "We have no famine." But then, I tell you, we will have famine; and the people of the earth will be visited with every affliction that the Lord has said should be poured out upon this generation. Not only famine, but sickness and storms and the flames of devouring fire, and cyclones and whirlwinds and the sea heaving itself beyond its bounds. And the world do not understand the cause of these things. The blood of the martyrs of all dispensations will be avenged upon the earth, and the messengers of God have been standing in the Temple in Heaven before the Lord crying to God saying, Let us go down and reap down the earth. These personages are messengers, and have a mission to perform on the earth. They are commanded to with hold their hands until the Saints of God are gathered in Zion, and stand in holy places; then may they go forth and perform their work.

Now, as an individual, I believe that some of these messengers have come to the earth and are fulfilling their missions, and the rest will come, until every calamity that we read of in the Revelations of St. John will be carried out, and all will be fulfilled in the earth.

And I am thankful that we have a place here in these valleys of the mountains, that God gave to the Prophet

Jacob; and we are here in fulfilment of this promise.

Let your hearts be comforted. This people never were so well off as they are now. Go to your houses, and you have plenty to eat; and you are certainly well dressed; and you are not called to pass through the sufferings and drivings that your fathers were. You ought to be thankful for all of these things.

I pray the Lord to bless us in our labors on the earth; and when we come to the resurrection, you and I and every other man and woman who behave themselves, will have the privilege to be organized with our fathers and mothers, our wives and our children in the family organization, to remain forever and forever. Which may God grant for Christ's sake. Amen.

#### Afternoon Session.

Now I have asked Sister Jane S. Richards a question—"what does she think I can do in addressing a congregation of this kind." If I were to talk hour after hour it would be a hard matter for me to answer my mind, and express my feelings concerning those before me. When I contemplate what has brought you to the position which you occupy today, and also what lies before you hereafter, both in this world and in the world to come, about all I can do is to look at you, shake hands with you and say a little about many things; but then these things do not answer my mind. In mortality I never expect to be able to answer my mind concerning eternal things. Perhaps I may in immortality, and begin to comprehend in eternity, things that we cannot fully understand here. Certainly, I am pleased to have the privilege of meeting with so many of my brethren and sisters, and I realize in a small measure, the position we occupy, the responsibilities we are under, and the blessings that the Lord has been pleased to bestow upon us.

When I look upon the Latter-day Saints in these mountains, I look upon men and women who are chosen out of the fourteen hundred millions of all who dwell in the flesh, to build up Zion, to preach the Gospel, to warn the world of judgments to come, to establish the Church of God, to carry out His work on the earth, while many hundreds of years have passed and gone since the days of Christ and His Apostles, without a prophet, without inspired men tabernacled in the flesh, who had power to preach the Gospel and minister in the ordinances of life and salvation to the inhabitants of the earth. These are truths that the world did not comprehend, until Joseph Smith, called of God and ordained of Him, to stand in the flesh and organize this Church and Kingdom on the earth. Since the days of the Apostles, who were put to death for the testimony of Jesus Christ, and ascended into heaven, until the days of Joseph Smith, the earth has been without the organization of the Church of Christ in its full organization.

Can you and I comprehend the whole truth of these things—that we have been chosen and raised up in these latter days to build up the Church and Kingdom of God upon the earth? That the spirits of Presidents Joseph Smith, Brigham Young, John Taylor, and others, have been kept in the spirit world for thousands of years to be born in the flesh in the last days, and stand in the flesh to establish His Church and build

up the Zion of God on the earth? Nevertheless these things are true. And while we look upon a large congregation of this people, yet our numbers are small compared with the numbers of the inhabitants of earth. But the Lord has set His hand to work a marvelous work and a wonder, in the eyes of all people, as declared in these sacred books, and prepare the way for the coming of the Son of Man in power and great glory. We have been organized over sixty-three years. The Lord raised up a Prophet and organized His Church exactly as it was in the days of Christ and the Apostles, with Prophets, Apostles, Pastors, Teachers, Deacons, helps and governments, to prepare the way for the establishment of His Kingdom and the coming of Christ.

These things are all proclaimed in these sacred books by the Patriarchs and Prophets who were moved upon by the Holy Ghost, and their words are true, and we are fulfilling them today. Therefore, I say it is an impossibility for me or any man in the flesh to lay before the Latter-day Saints, the fullness of these great and glorious truths and blessings.

Over sixty-three years have passed away since God commenced to carry out the plan of salvation for the children of men upon the earth, in this dispensation. I think we do not realize the magnitude of this work. It is a hard matter for us to comprehend the responsibility that we are under to God, to the heavens, to the dead, as well as the living of our fellow men.

Now, when I look at these things, I also look at what there is before us. The organizations, which have been established in this Church from the beginning, are all helps and governments, and are associated together to carry out this great work. The eyes of the heavens are over us. The Son of God and all the Prophets and Patriarchs that have lived upon the earth are watching over this great work—this great organization preparing for the coming of the Son of Man.

Then what manner of men and women and children ought we to be in our time and generation? These things are of great importance, and of heavy weight for us to consider. I have said to our young men that if their eyes were opened to see and comprehend their work, their responsibilities and the numbers that are connected with them and looking to them, you could not get a boy to smoke a cigar, or a young man to enter a liquor saloon. But the enemy is in our midst, and seeks to lead astray the Latter-day Saints. There are no persons upon the earth that the evil spirits labor so hard with as with men bearing the *Holy Priesthood*—men, women and children under the covenant. These are the people whom they labor to destroy.

Even the Savior Himself was not free from contact with the powers of evil. He was tempted forty days of the devil. And when He went into the mountains to pray, Satan met Him there and urged Him to cast Himself down upon the rocks, and to make bread out of stones. The devil is working all the time to lead men from the work of God in which they are engaged.

Now, when I look at these things I rejoice in everything that tends to life and salvation. I rejoice in all the organizations that are in this Church to promote the principles of life and salvation.

I believe some of the children now born among this people will stand in the flesh when Christ comes in the clouds of heaven. The days are at hand when Christ will come; and the Lord will cut His work short in righteousness upon the earth.

We are here in these valleys of the mountains. I came here with the pioneers. I came with President Young. I brought him sick in my carriage, into the valleys of the Great Salt Lake. When we entered the valley he turned around in my carriage and sat up and looked upon the valleys westward, and he was wrapped in vision there when he saw in reality what he had before seen in vision. And he said—"Now drive down, this is the place for us to stop, I have seen this place before."

When we came here we found the Great American Desert. All the maps and charts in our schools have counted this region the greatest American Desert.

We were driven here by our enemies, and a good many felt bad that they had to leave our beautiful Nauvoo. But the hand of the Almighty was in it. He ordained this. The whole record of the Bible would not have been fulfilled, and the blessings of Jacob would not have been fulfilled without it. It was the will of God.

But thank God, there has a change come over the world and over this nation. The office of the President of this Church has been visited within the last few years by more people from all nations than ever before visited us since the organization of this Church. They have come out here, and found that there are no horns upon our heads, and see that we have been misrepresented. And there is a meaning in all this. There has a change taken place. And I rejoice in these things. Men come and talk to us, and they are interested in our position here, and they do not understand why these things are so. But certain things have been suffered to be.

Zion must arise and shine, for the glory of God must rest upon her, and this prophecy must come to pass; and here is Zion in the Rocky mountains. And the blessings given to the seed of Jacob, shall be upon the head of Joseph, and upon the heads of his posterity. We are the descendants of Joseph. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of this people are the descendants of Ephraim, that have been scattered among the nations.

Now this is our position today. We are here raised up of the Lord, and the Lord is with us, and the power of God is manifested according to our faith and patience before Him, and has been the case since the organization of this Church.

Here are aged sisters whom I used to shake hands with when they were young women in the old country, in the county of Herefordshire. How came you here? How came any of you from the nations of the earth where the Elders visited you; and many of them went out as boys to preach the Gospel, and they came there because they were sent. Many of our boys go now and they call on the people to gather; and they tell them, "we have the Gospel to preach to you. If you will receive our testimony and obey the Gospel you shall be saved. We offer you the only Gospel that was preached and practiced by the Apostles and Prophets." They offer the people these principles, and what is the result? All of you who come from abroad heard

these Elders' testimony, and the Spirit of God bore record to you that it was true, and you went and were baptized, and had hands laid upon you, and you received the Holy Ghost. Now had not the Spirit of God been given to you you would have stayed at home. Utah would have been as barren today as when we first found it, unless the Lord had given His spirit to the people. Here you have this testimony and you have come from the nations to fulfill those things pertaining to the Gospel of Christ and the building up of the Church and Kingdom of God.

This is the condition today. Our numbers are but few compared to the nations of the earth. But we are not going to fail. Zion will remain here, and it will be a safe place for any person who gathers to it from the nations of the earth.

What is the matter in the earth? Do any of you read the signs of the times? Why, I was twenty years old before I heard of a murder anywhere in the vicinity where I lived. One murder was committed in the New England States. One man named Long cut his wife's throat, and the people felt as though a great calamity had come upon New England. How is it today? It takes several columns of a newspaper to tell you of the murders and suicides that are committed in the United States in one day. Who ever, in past days, heard of such cyclones, killing thousands of people! The angry waters washing whole towns into the sea! Where is there a man in the earth, who confesses or acknowledges the hand of God in these things?

We as Latter-day Saints ought to observe these things. There is a meaning to them. The Lord is visiting the earth with His judgments, and it will continue until all that you read in the Bible, the Book of Mormon and the book of Doctrine and Covenants, has its fulfillment in the earth.

These organizations here were given by the Prophets of God. We have our Relief Societies, our Young Ladies' Societies and others. These were organized for a purpose. The Sabbath Schools, Mutual Improvement Associations; all organizations of the young in the community, open the way whereby you can all exercise your rights and privileges, your gifts and graces together; and which will save our sons and daughters, our families and friends, and unite them to us in the Kingdom of God.

Now I want to say a few words concerning our Relief Societies. They were organized by the Prophet Joseph Smith, in Nauvoo, at an early day; and he took great interest in the organization of that society. And he knew by the spirit of inspiration, what result that organization would have in the Church, and he saw by the spirit of inspiration the necessity of that society. And now they are all through these mountains, in every ward. Now I want to talk a little upon this subject.

These societies are assistants to the presidents of Stakes, and to the bishops of wards; and I want to give a little counsel to the presidents of our stakes, and to the bishops. You call upon these relief societies that are in your midst, to build temples, tithing offices, and to give of their substance for one thing and another. Now I want to give a little counsel, and tell you how I feel. We as authorities of the

Church should look upon them in the position they occupy as having some rights.

Now about wheat. They have been called upon a long time ago to save wheat. And if we should have a famine, we would have to call upon our wives to feed us. Now I am opposed to throwing anything in the way of our sisters in laying up wheat. As President of the Church, I have no right to go and take that wheat from them. Why? Because they have rights as well as ourselves, and we should sustain them in those rights. Now I do not know about your stake here, but there has been a feeling by the bishops in some places, that they have a right to go and take that wheat without giving any receipts for it, and that it was not necessary for these societies to lay up wheat. But it is necessary and we should sustain them in it. And while the sisters are helping us to build our temples and tithing offices, we should assist them. The sisters ought to have the right to lay up something for themselves, to build granaries and save this wheat. It is true the wheat may get weevils in it; but these things we have to prepare for and guard against; and I feel as though the sisters ought to have these rights, and have some assistance in the various wards. And go to work and help them, and have a suitable place fixed to preserve their wheat in. Now in some places, in Salt Lake City, they have done that, and the sisters have laid up considerable wheat. And there have been times there when the sisters have felt that they were willing to loan that wheat to the bishops if they could have the assurance that they could get it back when they wanted it. Well, they loaned it to Bishop Preston, with the assurance that they would get it when called for. Now, that is all right.

Now, brethren and sisters, that is how Brother Woodruff feels about relief societies. I think they have rights and we should sustain them in those rights. They have done a great deal in assisting to build up this Church; done a great deal on the Temple, and in the tithing, and in the work of feeding the poor.

Now in regard to our tithing, we have been called upon to feed the poor out of the tithing, and now fifty per cent of the tithing has been returned to the poor to feed them. We have so many calls to support the Church, that we think we should have the tithing to assist in these matters; I do not want any person to neglect the poor. Presidents of stakes and bishops, I do not want them to neglect the poor. The poor we always have with us, more or less, but not so much as in other parts of the earth. Now, I want you to remember this.

There should be some place prepared in all stakes and wards where our sisters can have a place to put their grain, as far as it can be accomplished. Not having an available elevator, this should be done. I thank the Lord for these organizations, and for all the organizations of this Church.

Now there is the Young Men's M. I. A., which is good, and much good is growing out of it. Our young men are called upon to go abroad in the ministry, and preach the Gospel to the world, and the knowledge they have acquired in these societies is invaluable to them in their labors.

As was said this morning, the Primary



associations are of great importance. Our sisters have taken hold of the young children and taught them the Gospel of Christ. When grown up your children could not be converted to other religion than that of their fathers, because these principles of Christ's Gospel have been instilled into their minds when young. Therefore, the Lord is pleased for us to carry out these organizations in the Church and Kingdom of God. And I hope we will pursue a proper course in these things, that we may be justified before the Lord.

I meditate a great deal upon these matters; and I think that every man in Israel should understand we are here on a mission, and that we have been preserved for the work of the last days, to be born in the flesh, men and women to raise up a posterity, and prepare for the great work that has to be performed in the earth. Now there is a great responsibility resting upon us in the flesh. And when I look forward, I find that our mission does not end with this mortal life. When I go into the spirit world, I shall find my record there. A record of each of us is written, and in the great future you will find the history of your lives.

I have kept a record of my life, and have made a minute of what is passing around me. I never heard the Prophet Joseph Smith deliver a sermon but what I wrote it down and all his prophecies as far as I could obtain them and had an opportunity. I have many of the discourses of President Young, delivered in this country and abroad. I felt it my duty to write, and I continued to write a little every day. But we have now our ready writers to take minutes of proceedings and work, and to keep a record of the same.

I feel to rejoice before the Lord that we are here. We ought to try and improve our time as best we can. I want our young men to realize these things, and pursue a course wherein you may be justified before the Lord. The enemy seeks to draw away our young men, and others; and some of our young men have been drawn away. They leave the Church and stop praying, and go into bad habits. These things ought to be stopped as much as possible. I rejoice in my posterity, in my sons and daughters. We are calling quite a number of the young men to go to Germany and other nations of the earth, where the Gospel has to be preached. And there will be no stopping. We shall call upon the world so long as there is any door open before us.

There seems to be a change of affairs in our Territory. When I read of the passage of our State bill through the House of Congress with only five opposing votes, I acknowledge the hand of God in it. I do not know that there is on record an instance of any bill of admission of a new State into the Union, passing with less opposition than did the bill to admit Utah. I can but thank God for these things; because He intends that Zion shall arise and shine and have equal rights with other people. I believe the American government is the best and freest government upon the earth. And the men were inspired to establish it. Look at the Constitution of the United States, one of the best documents ever given to any people or any government!

I rejoice in these things. I feel to say to my brethren and sisters, may God

bless you; and I want you to labor and to be faithful. And I want every sister in Zion to maintain virtue and righteousness and truth, and prepare herself to become an honorable mother in Israel. And I want our young men to practice the principles of right and righteousness.

Now we have four Temples built here in the mountains of Israel; and the Saints of God go into these Temples and redeem their dead—their fathers and mothers, and others who are in the spirit world. The world do not comprehend these principles. When I heard of this revelation concerning the redemption of the dead, from the lips of Joseph Smith, whereby we could go into the waters of baptism and be baptized for the dead, I thought it was the most glorious revelation that ever saluted my ears in the flesh. The first thing I thought of was my mother. My father was living and could be baptized for himself. I went and visited my father's family, and baptized all who were living in Connecticut, my father, step-mother, my sister and other relatives; my oldest brother was baptized when I was. My father was brought to Salt Lake City and died. I had my mother sealed to him; and she will have a part in the first resurrection; and this alone would pay me for all the labors of my life. I have had the blessing and privilege of redeeming in the Temple of our God some four thousand of my father's and my mother's kindred. I speak of this because it is one of our blessings, the fullness and glory of which we will never know until the veil is opened.

The Prophet saw the time when the Lord would raise up saviors on Mount Zion. Every man and woman upon the face of the earth who attends to these ordinances will do a great work for their father's house. We ought to realize all these things, and use an influence, so far as we can, to carry out these principles.

Now I rejoice in these principles, and I am looking forward to the result. This is not our home. We are upon a mission to this world; but, of course, we cleave to the earth, and we should do the best we can while we are here. But do not forget that we are here to labor for the salvation of the living and the dead. And when the resurrection comes, we shall come forth clothed with immortal bodies; and the persecutions, suffering, sorrow, pain and death, incident to mortality, will be done away forever.

I say to our aged sisters, labor while the day lasts, and trust in God; and then you will rejoice throughout the ages of eternity, reaping the reward that God has promised to the righteous.

You all have my prayers and faith and blessings and good will, and will have after I have gone to the other side of the veil. May God bless you. Amen.

*Written for this Paper.*

#### A GREAT CANAIGRE.

RAMAH, New Mexico.

February 12, 1894.

Will you kindly allow space in the NEWS for a communication on a comparatively new subject but one which may soon become of some importance to the industries of Utah, and one which the citizens of Ramah have become very much interested in?

The last few years have brought to light the high tannic properties of a hardy little plant grown only in America and quite abundantly in some of the territories, called canaigre root. The Mexicans have been using it, after their crude fashion, for the last hundred years. But not until recent scientific experiments, made at London and Vienna, have its high tannic properties become known to the leading tanners of Europe and America.

Prof. W. Eitner, who stands at the head of "The Vienna Research Station for Leather Industry," a practical tanner and "recognized authority in Europe in such matters," after elaborate experiments, has published an article entitled, "Canaigre, a New Tanning Process," in which appears the following statement: "I consider this article especially adapted for tanning uppers, fine saddlery, and fancy leathers." He further recommends it for "its quickness in tanning, its filling qualities and its beautiful color."

As a result of the London and Vienna experiments the tanners of Europe are now demanding the article in greater quantities than it is being supplied, though it is shipped in such quantities as will exhaust the supply, says Governor Hughes, of Arizona, in the last territorial report, in about two years.

The root may be prepared for shipment in three ways: by chopping into small bits and drying, in which condition it contains from 25 to 30 per cent of tannic acid; by extracting the acid in a liquid form, in which there is from 35 to 45 per cent; and by extracting the acid dry, which contains from 60 to 65 per cent of tanning properties. The present price in Vienna is \$65 per ton for the dried root and proportionately more for the extracts.

That the plant can be cultivated in the West, where it grows so prolific in the wild state, has been fully demonstrated. The Arizona government experiment station has been making extensive experiments upon this point. The wild root has been collected from every direction and carefully cultivated in the various soils and temperatures of the territory. A recent bulletin published by the station declares, as a result of these experiments, that it can be readily cultivated and that nearly all the lands of southern Arizona are adapted to its culture. On the Rio Pecos in New Mexico a farm of 300 acres has already been planted in canaigre. It not only grows in warm southern Arizona but flourishes in the vicinity of Ramah, New Mexico, from whence this communication is sent, where it is common to see the thermometer 10 degrees below zero and occasionally as low as 15. It is a very hardy plant and is never injured by the cold winters of this elevated section, but increases from year to year, spreading into thousands and tens of thousands of acres.

It is a tuberous plant, growing from the root like the potato, and is shaped something like the parsnip, spreading out from the seed root into large bunches fastened at the top and readily removed from the ground. Like the parsnip it is brittle and tender, though possessing the economic and convenient property of preserving best in the ground where it grows. Its

season of growth is from October to May, while during the hotter part of the year it lays dormant. Through its dormant period it is perfectly preserved on account of the acid it contains, and, without being cultivated, begins a vigorous growth at each recurring fall. The longer it remains in the ground the stronger the tannic properties it contains. Hence, when grown in the vicinity of a tannery it may be removed from the earth as wanted, requiring no storage and improving by time.

It may be cultivated in sandy or clay soil and on high or low ground. Indeed, take it all in all, few plants cultivated by human hands will thrive with so little care. The yield when cultivated is from 10 to 15 tons per acre, which is worth on the market when green about \$10 per ton, and when dried, from \$25 to \$30.

It requires three tons of the green roots to make one ton of dry, and has usually been dried for shipment, both on account of the saving of freight and because when shipped green it is liable to heat and lose its tannic properties. More recently, however, resort has been made to extracting the acid for shipment. For this purpose a plant has lately been established at Deming, New Mexico.

The tannic properties of the root are greater than those of any tanning material now in use unless an exception is made of gambler, which is shipped all the way from the East Indies in limited quantities at great expense for special use. But the canaigre root is pronounced even 20 per cent stronger and better than this article and will, it is claimed, entirely supplant it.

The process of tanning with the acid of canaigre is said to be quite simple and very rapid. The root may be put into water and boiled down, when cooled, a hide immersed. If a goat skin, it will be beautifully tanned in forty-eight hours. Other hides in proportionate time. The best and most economic process, however, is more complicated than this, and, of course, needs experience.

Canaigre root is to be the tanning material of the future. It has passed far beyond the stage of experimentation, and because of its hardy character, its economic production and its powerful tanning properties, its future is guaranteed.

Will industrious Utah reach out after the canaigre root? It will doubtless grow anywhere in the Territory south of Salt Lake City. It will grow with little care in prolific quantities. There is no tanning material in the world to excel it. If the tanning industry of Utah has languished because the importation of tannin has been unprofitable, canaigre root is the saving material that will revive it. The enterprising citizens of Utah will fall short of a manifest duty if some steps are not taken to introduce the plant into the Territory as is being done elsewhere.

More money is spent annually in Utah for leather than for sugar. If the sugar factory is a profitable institution because it keeps money at home, furnishes employment and adds to the profitable products of the farmer, the introduction of canaigre will do all these in far greater proportion. It will stop the exportation of raw hides and the importation of leathers, saving the

transportation on both and the profits of outside tanners. It will stimulate the manufacturing of boots and shoes and harness, and in short place the Territory upon an independent commercial footing as to all the staple articles manufactured from leather.

The people of Utah use, it is said, some 10,000,000 pounds of sugar annually, costing them more than half a million dollars. To stimulate its manufacture at home and save the out-pouring of so much commercial life blood and vitality, and looking toward the commercial independence of Utah, an intelligent Legislature offered a bounty for its manufacture. A great sugar factory was established, but it does not retain in the Territory one-third of the large sum annually spent for sugar. Yet it is a great institution, for which the outlay of half a million was in the highest sense a good one. But the hardy little root of which we are writing will do far more for Utah with far less concentration of capital than the sugar factory has done or can ever do.

The revival of the tanning industry will need no legislation for parties to contend over; no careful and scientific farming as the sugar beet requires; tanneries will not be dependent upon the uncertainties of crops and the varying moods of farmers to the extent the sugar factory is. Canaigre can be raised almost anywhere, harvested at pleasure and the tanneries of Utah will have the best tannic acid in the world at their very doors at the lowest market price. And of the \$1,500,000 spent annually in the Territory for boots and shoes, the half that goes for the leather can be kept at home, and in time that vast sum may be greatly augmented by working up the leather at home, until, perhaps, Utah may be able to manufacture all her own raw hide product and walk in her own shoes the year round.

There are, as has been stated, large quantities of the root in the vicinity of Ramah, New Mexico, and it can be shipped to Utah at a moderate price. Tanners should avail themselves of the opportunity without delay, both to test its tannic properties for themselves and to introduce it into the soil of the Territory.

H. E. BAKER.  
RAMAH, New Mexico,  
February 8, 1894.

*Written for this Paper.*

### FOR ORGANIZED FORESTRY.

I take the liberty of presenting to the readers of the NEWS a form of constitution for the Utah Forestry Association. The constitution was drawn up by a gentleman deeply interested in the movement, and it is hoped that it will receive the critical attention of all who are interested in the formation of a forestry association. Any suggestions or changes which may be sent to the News office will be brought before the first meeting, which, it is hoped, will be held in the latter part of the present month or early in March.

C. A. WHITING.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Utah Forestry Association:

1—The name of this organization shall be the Utah Forestry Association.

2—Its object shall be the promotion of all forestry interests of Utah. This

may include the careful study of existing forest area, the effect of timber on water supply, the best means of reforesting old lands, the best means of foresting new lands, the best trees for profit, shelter and ornamentation, the relation of forests—including insects and birds—to the fruit grower, and such other subjects as may relate directly to the practical development of Utah through her timber forests, and to secure such national and state legislation as may be deemed necessary to its purpose.

3—The signing of these articles of organization and payment of all dues regularly assessed shall be the full requirements for membership. Honorary members may be elected in the manner prescribed, for the election of officers of the association.

4—Its officers shall consist of a president, vice presidents, secretary and treasurer, elected biennially, to hold office until their successors are elected and qualified.

5—The president of any local state organization of five or more members may be a vice-president of this association.

6—The affairs of the association shall be conducted by a board of managers, consisting of the afore-mentioned officers—exclusive of the vice-presidents—and four other members, elected at the same time and governed by the same rules. The board shall have the power to fill any vacancy occurring in its membership between the regular biennial meetings of the association.

7—The board of managers may appoint from its number an executive committee of three with such powers as the board shall direct.

8—Each of the officers shall perform the duties usually devolving upon such officers in similar organizations.

9—It shall be the duty of a vice-president, on motion of any member of the organization, to preside at the meetings of the association during the absence of the president.

10—If the president is absent from any board meeting the members may choose a president pro tem. The same rule shall apply to the secretary.

11—A resolution signed by a majority of the board shall be as valid as though passed at one of its meetings.

12—This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds majority of the members present at any regular meeting of the association.

13—A fee of \$1 per year may be assessed against each member of the association by a two-thirds vote of the board of managers; but such assessment shall be solely to meet expense of stationery for official correspondence, and to aid in publishing such bulletins of information as the association may issue from time to time.

*Laramie Boomerang:* Ed. Kelly, who is in the city from the La Plata, says they have struck an immense lead in the New York. The shaft has been sunk forty-eight feet. From this they run a cross-cut thirteen feet and struck an immense body of galena. It is eight feet wide and it is estimated that it will run 75 per cent lead. The New York is owned by August Nogselsang, John Huempfer, William Burke and Dan Schalkley. They have been at work there for some time. This claim adjoins the Brooklyn, owned by the Lucky Six company.

## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

### SPECULATIONS AS TO THE FUTURE.

Probably never before has the subject of eschatology—a theological term for the doctrine of a future state—claimed the attention of intelligent men and women more earnestly than at the present time. As the feeling becomes more and more general that the world is approaching a crisis, the interest in all that pertains to the last things becomes more intense, and greater light is sought for and obtained. When revelations on these matters were first given to Joseph the Prophet, they were accompanied by an admonition not to show "these things unto the world until it is wisdom in Me," on the same ground that Jesus at first enjoined the Twelve from proclaiming the fact that He was the Messiah. This precaution is no longer needed. The inquiry has been started and the honest in "the world" demand the truth on the subject. Philosophers and scientists are equally concerned, for it is clear enough, if there is an "unseen universe," a world whose phenomena are above and beyond the powers of perception as exercised through the five human senses, no philosophic system is complete as long as it does not recognize this all important fact.

The doctrine of "eternal" damnation has of late years been reviewed by theologians, and although many have taken a firm stand amid the burning and smoking sulphur and brimstone of orthodoxy, yet others have not hesitated to pronounce in favor of reason and revelation. The truth has gained ground all the time. This was seen when, some time ago, the question came up for discussion in the regular council of the Swedish Lutheran church. Not less than twenty votes were raised against the term "eternal." Nine more votes would have erased the doctrine from the confession of that church. Among those who protested were ex-Minister of State Gunnar Wennerberg and ex-Governor Treffenberg, the latter declaring that if he were compelled to believe that Christianity really teaches infinite torment for finite crimes, he would feel under obligation to turn away from Christ and try to get along in the light of reason alone. The mere fact that a discussion of this character could take place in so stubbornly conservative a body as the council of that Lutheran church, is sufficient evidence of the power with which the subject at present penetrates the Christian world.

Three great currents of thought concerning the future may be traced back to the early centuries of our era. One, with Augustine at the head, condemns the vast majority of mankind to everlasting perdition. They were preordained to never-ending torment, "for the glory of the Creator." Revolted as this idea is, it forms the basis for the orthodox view that still stands in the old creeds of the world, with various modifications. It denies the saving power of God. It overestimates the influence of the Evil one and it perpetuates the notion of the

Greek Tartarus instead of the doctrines of Christ. Another doctrine is that all are to be restored after having been sufficiently purified. Origen is the great expounder of this view, and his reasonings come much nearer the truth. The third view looks upon immortality as a gift of God, bestowed upon man as a reward for his belief in Christ. According to this, the unbeliever has not the immortality which everlasting torment presupposes. He is simply annihilated as to his consciousness. With death his fate is settled. The advocates of this doctrine claim on their side Justin Martyr and Irenæus and also writers of such fame as Locke and Whateley.

To those who are familiar with these different attempts at solving a great problem and the insurmountable difficulties involved in each, the clear statements made by the inspired servants of God in this dispensation ought to bring conviction. The light thrown on the subject in the Doctrine and Covenants and the verbal teachings of Joseph the Prophet and his successors is, when contrasted with the speculations of the theologians, as the glorious rays of the mid-day sun compared to the dim luminations of the early dawn. These teachings comprise all that is true in each system. They harmonize with the doctrine preached by Jesus as understood by His Apostles and explained in their writings, and prove that the same divine Spirit inspired them. Only by accepting them is the veil drawn that hides the view of the future. To him that believes them, death has nothing, nor the grave any victory; for as the mercy of God endureth forever, it will follow His children beyond the grave, in the very shadows of death.

### TEMPLE LOT SUIT.

The following will be of interest to many local readers, especially to Church veterans of Missouri and Illinois days. It is taken from *The Saint's Herald*, the organ of the "Reorganized Church," published at Lamoni, Iowa: "The Temple Lot case was opened in the United States circuit court at Kansas City, Missouri, February 7, before Judge Phillips. The judge directed counsel for complainant and respondents to file their evidence, which he would go through at his leisure. It is not likely that a decision will be reached for several months. This we glean from a lengthy statement of the suit published in the *Kansas City Journal*, of February 7. "The *Journal* article also contains these statements:—

"The main point at issue in the present legal fight is the determination as to which of the contending branches is the real church, and upon that point alone hinges the ownership of the property in question.

The whole question hinges upon which branch of the church is the genuine one. The lot is now held by the Hedrickite branch, and the Iowa, or

Josephite, branch is seeking to get possession of it. The question for Judge Phillips to decide is which is the original church of the Latter-day Saints. The entire day yesterday was devoted to arguments of counsel in the case. It is not likely that a decision will be reached for several months, for there are many intricate points to be weighed and determined."

### THE FIRST UTAH BOY.

When the News about ten days ago asked for information as to the name of the first white male child born in Utah after the arrival of the Pioneers, it was in error in stating that whereas Whitney's History gave the date of the birth and the name of the first child—a girl—it omitted any mention of the first boy. A correspondent has since called our attention to the mistake, and cites us to page 367, Vol. I of the History, where, in connection with a dramatic Indian experience of one of the Pioneer women, Harriet Page Wheeler Young, appears the following footnote concerning her baby: "Lorenzo Dow Young, junior, born September 20th, 1847—the first white male child born in Utah." This would seem to be an authentic statement, not only by reason of the fact that no earlier date has been given as the birth of any boy baby, but also because there is on record a poem addressed to the young pioneer by "Aunt" Eliza Snow, who hailed him in appropriate terms as Utah's young prince, and who could scarcely at that time have been mistaken in the identity of the one entitled to such distinction.

In this same connection we publish the following, not that it controverts the foregoing—s will be seen by a comparison of the dates—but because it contains an interesting item of history that may not be generally known:

TAYLORSVILLE, Salt Lake County,  
February 10, 1894.

Editor Deseret News:

I see in the News a question asking who was the first son born in Utah Territory after the Mormon immigration. I have previously reported, both to Bishop Whitney and to Andrew Jenson, that William H. Harker, son of Joseph and Susannah Harker, was born September 26, 1847, in Weber canyon, at 2 o'clock in the morning.

I also built the first log cabin on the west side of Jordan river, in November, 1848. Please publish and oblige,

JOSEPH HARKER.

From Brother Harker's own date it will be seen that his son was six days younger than "Uncle Lorenzo's." Furthermore, we are inclined to think the question originally referred only to the first white male child born in the Valley—that is, the final stopping place of the Pioneers and the following immigration. There may, or may not, have been boys born en route during the exodus, earlier than either of these mentioned, but the birth of such children, if there were any, would hardly be deemed as answering our correspondent's query. Again, the boundaries of Utah were immensely different in those days to what they are now; the Saints traveled many weary days after entering the Territory before they reached their destination here.

Summing up, we are accordingly

able now to state that L. D. Young, jun., was the first white male child born in the Valley. The fact has not been successfully disputed.

### THE WAR AGAINST ANARCHY.

One of the gravest questions of the day is the increasing boldness of anarchists. With the ferocity of wild beasts, members of that organization revel in scenes of carnage, and, as some of them at least seem to be utterly indifferent to their fate as well as that of their fellow men, the punishment of one has apparently no effect upon the others. The execution of Valliant did not deter Breton from wrecking the Terminus hotel, causing the death of two persons and wounding a large number of others. With demoniac glee he contemplates his work and defies the whole world. And wild threats are already made by reds that a fearful revenge will be taken for the death of Breton, when that wretch shall have been guillotined. The probability is that more outrages will be committed. It looks as if the existing laws were insufficient to check this crime and that new measures must be adopted.

Anarchy ought to be suppressed, however, at any cost. And it is evident that the present condition of affairs requires speedy action. The danger is that, unless the guardians of law and order find an efficient remedy against the growing evil, it will acquire such proportions as to be beyond control. Some concerted international action would seem to be called for by the emergency.

The anarchistic leaders are mostly persons with confused ideas of right and wrong. They have that little education which is said to be a dangerous thing, combined with a desire to prey upon society, which is still more dangerous. They hold society responsible for all their misfortunes, real and imaginary, and hate it. They are the real enemies of law and order. But fortunately these are comparatively few and would as such be powerless. There exists, however, a large class of people who are honest enough at heart but who, under the existing conditions, are unable to make much material progress. They toil, toil, toil and yet never come near many of the comforts of life which others seem to have thrust upon them without effort. They look upon their own lot in life as one of wretchedness. Among such the anarchist preachers find ready disciples and adherents. These look upon such doctrines as a true gospel and the advocates of it as martyrs. They are deluded and nothing more. It has been observed that few anarchist leaders have been brought to justice. It is always some wretch that is caught, who will rather die than divulge the names of accomplices, while the real plotter hid somewhere in a dark cellar, or perhaps lives as a gentleman at a fine hotel, where the police never dream of looking for a villain of that type.

In the war against anarchy these facts must be considered. Let the governments of the world and the representatives and the nations make it clear to the ranks of the toiling masses that their condition is a matter

of concern to them; that they are endeavoring to ameliorate their condition and help them along; let the rulers, in brief, be in harmony with the majority of the people they represent rather than with the money gatherers—and anarchy will be no more. That will be its death blow. The soil in which it has grown will then no longer receive it. And as for those who would still be endeavoring to sow the weeds, they could easily be sent to a place where no harm could be done by them.

This is probably the only way to stamp out anarchism. History points to this lesson, that whenever the masses feel that the authorities placed over them are their true friends, they in turn will uphold the latter in their efforts to build up society on the foundations of law and order.

### PREFERRED CREDITORS.

In pursuance of a long established custom, a bill has been introduced in the present Legislature to prohibit bankrupt assignors from making preferred creditors. In support of this proposed legislation is the one plea to the effect that it is unjust for some of the creditors of the assignor to be paid in full, or nearly so, while others get little or nothing. In reply, it is urged that a debtor has a natural right to choose which creditor he will favor first, this right being, from an ethical point of view, governed in its exercise by the attending circumstances. It is further insisted that a law which would prevent provision being made for preferred creditors would have the effect to precipitate assignments which, but for such a law, would be avoided. For example, a merchant who is perfectly solvent if given time to make collections or realize on assets, being pressed by his creditors applies to a banker, states his condition and secures a loan on the promise that, should the worst happen, the banker will be made a preferred creditor. If there is a law prohibiting the merchant from doing this, the banker will not accommodate him, and he is forced to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

An assignment hurts everybody connected with it, in most cases. It results in a sacrifice of assets which, if judiciously handled and free from pressure, would produce sufficient to pay a much heavier percentage to creditors than the latter are often compelled to accept. It ruins the assignor, impairs the credit of his neighbors who are in no way associated with him in business, disturbs the market, creates distrust, and in other ways does harm in the community. The higher statesmanship is that which will so frame the laws as to cause them to obviate, rather than precipitate, bankruptcy assignments.

In addition to the usual and staple arguments against a proposition to prevent the making of preferred creditors, there is another which can be urged at the present time, and which is perhaps stronger than them all. At a time when the relations between debtor and creditor are so strained as they are now in so many cases, it would be the height of folly to enact a law preventing the

designation of preferred creditors, because such a law would hasten, if it did not actually cause, commercial catastrophes which all good citizens would deplore.

Again the News utters a protest and warning against attempts on the part of the Legislature to remodel our financial laws at such a time as this. Arguments that might be entitled to weight, and even to victory, in a time of prosperity and confidence, ought not to be deemed worthy of consideration now. The bill now pending in the Council "to regulate voluntary assignments for the benefit of creditors," ought to be radically amended, if it is to pass at all; better than this, it ought to be killed.

### RECLAIMING THE WAIFS.

In most civilized countries there are institutions for providing for and reclaiming destitute and homeless children and starting them in the way of becoming respectable members of society. A report has been received from one of the organizations of this nature, "Dr. Barnardo's Homes," the principal office of which is on Stepney Causeway, London, but which has many branch homes throughout the kingdom, in which about 5,000 children receive shelter and training. These "homes" have more direct association with "the slums" than does any other charitable organization in Britain, their work being among the lowest of the lowly, where ordinarily it is anticipated that few beside natural criminals will be found.

Since their organization, Dr. Barnardo's "homes" have reclaimed and started on the road to success in honest lives, more than 25,000 of the waifs and strays of Great Britain—the children of the gutters and of homes more degraded and destitute than can be imagined by people of this part of the country who never viewed anything approaching the lamentable scenes so common to some parts of the Old World. These "homes" are sustained chiefly by voluntary contributions from philanthropic people. The policy of their management at present is to find homes in Canada for such of the children as they consider have been redeemed from their ways of crime, and judging by the report this plan is proving eminently successful.

The work of Barnardo's "homes" has been chiefly among those children of the slums for whom there was absolutely no outlook except a vicious life, only by the children being removed from their evil surroundings—the latter being the special work of the institutions. The most potent factor in placing the children in their unfortunate situation, Dr. Barnardo says—and his knowledge is gained by long and practical observation—is the use of intoxicating liquors. Ale and beer drinking contribute more than all other causes. "Through drink," he says, "we see, first the fall of parents, a descent involving the loss of character, of home, of clothing. Then ensues all disregard of respectable appearance; and on the heels of that quickly and surely follows a deeper degradation still, until the case might well appear, to even the most

sympathetic human eyes, hopeless. But even such a dismal fall is not the worst. Dragged down in that perilous descent are the children who, though they have been born in respectability, find themselves involved in conditions which lead only to a degradation worse than that in which their parents are plunged. Under such circumstances crime, vice and degradation follow with the certainty of a law of nature."

In the report referred to there are given portraits of a number of children gathered from different parts of Great Britain during the past year, and placed in the "homes" for reclamation, if possible. One of these illustrations is that of a face quite familiar to those Utah people who have spent some time at 42 Islington, Liverpool, during the past three years. The little wail is Ernest McCall, a boy six or seven years of age who often came begging for food or money to "42," his home being not a great distance away. He was small for his age, his growth being stunted and his body ill-shapen. He wore no shirt, and his ragged trousers, cast off by some older boy, were held up by strips of cloth, which came over his shoulders, crossing his body both back and front, and tied to the waistband. There was also a remnant of a coat too large for him. Generally he wore an old cloth cap, and sometimes, though not always, he had an old pair of shoes. His dirt-begrimed face and body gave no indication of the remotest acquaintance with soap, and with water only during rainstorms or when the tears, forced from his eyes by hardship and suffering, would stream down his cheeks.

It is stated in the report, that this child and an older and crippled sister bid fair to be saved from degradation and become respectable. Following is the description given of their former home, and the picture is not overdrawn: "The parents had been prosecuted under a local act for sending the children out systematically to beg in the streets. When the abode in which they dwelt came to be visited, the state of things revealed was enough to awaken not merely indignation but wide-spread alarm. The father and mother, it appeared, were continually drunk. Clad in the filthiest rags and habitually using foul language, they lived on the proceeds of the children's earnings, whom they sent out daily and nightly to exploit the streets. The den that they called home was in a horrible state of filth: a hotbed of dirt and disease. There was absolutely no furniture. The father, mother, two girls (one a baby) and the brother, all slept on dirty and ragged sacking on the floor. There was no food or firing, and no means of washing. The place was encrusted with filth and infested with vermin, and the stench was intolerable. I am informed that the whole house, let out among similar tenants, was in a like condition."

The scene is not a pleasant one to contemplate, and it is hoped our fair Utah will never see its like. The experience of Dr. Barnardo is a lesson, however, to all who have the care of children devolving upon them, for his success in reclaiming little unfortunates from their awful state is strong and unmistakable evidence of the in-

estimable value and lasting effect of correct training upon children in their tender years.

#### THE MORTALITY IN GREAT CITIES.

Mr. Carter, secretary of the Maryland sanitary commission, has gathered statistics showing the mortality in a number of the largest cities on both continents, as recorded during the first half of the year 1893. According to his figures the greatest number of deaths occur in New Orleans where the death rate is 28.72 for each one thousand inhabitants. Close to this city comes Reims in France with 28.62. Minneapolis has the lowest record, only 9.60, and St. Paul 9.61 deaths for each thousand. The figures stand as follows:

	Popu- lation.	Deaths.	Number of Deaths per 1,000.
London.....	5,849,104	55,995	19.11
Paris.....	2,424,704	28,675	23.61
New York.....	1,801,739	23,356	26.47
Berlin.....	1,669,124	17,181	20.58
Chicago.....	1,458,000	13,590	18.95
Vienna.....	1,435,981	18,065	25.07
Philadelphia.....	1,115,562	12,249	21.95
Brocklyn.....	978,394	10,682	21.84
St. Louis.....	620,000	4,802	18.47
Brussels.....	488,188	4,359	17.86
Boston.....	467,897	5,618	23.88
Baltimore.....	455,427	4,806	21.10
Dublin.....	349,594	4,735	27.05
San Francisco.....	330,000	3,066	18.21
Cincinnati.....	305,000	3,000	19.67
Cleveland.....	290,000	2,585	18.19
Buffalo.....	290,000	2,361	18.28
Pittsburg.....	255,000	2,923	22.92
New Orleans.....	254,000	3,588	28.72
Edinburgh.....	267,000	2,573	19.22
Milwaukee.....	260,000	2,000	16.00
Louisville.....	197,000	1,630	14.80
Minneapolis.....	209,000	1,004	9.60
Christiania, Norway.....	158,500	1,385	17.75
St. Paul.....	155,001	745	9.61
Denver, Colo.....	150,000	871	11.61
Rochester.....	144,884	1,291	17.87
Reims, France.....	108,408	1,563	28.62

#### NECESSARY AMUSEMENT.

A certain amount of relaxation and amusement is required for the proper development and care of the human organism. It does not follow from this, however, that sluggishness and giddiness should be allowed to control, for if they were to do so, mental and physical deterioration would be the result. That which calls into action the best energies of the mind, and develops the physical and mental being most beneficially, is the maintenance of a proper equilibrium between flightiness and excessive solemnity, thus securing an active, steady, cheerful, temperate life. If a person be wrapped constantly in sorrow and gloom, or given persistently to frivolity and gaiety, thorough inquiry would reveal the cause to be in an abnormal complexion of the mind. An undue inclination to one side is a source of danger, either from a possible rebound to the other direction, as when a bent spring is suddenly liberated, or from a certainty of being weakened, as a straight spring gradually assumes a curved shape and becomes sluggish and unserviceable by constant bending. In the properly balanced individual the gay and the serious are so harmoniously blended that the extremes of hopelessness despair and vulgar hilarity are never reached.

In a well organized community, recreation and amusement should be provided in legitimate form, especially

for the benefit of the young and inexperienced, lest these should seek therefor in improper or even ruinous channels, as has been instanced by many lamentable examples. The Latter-day Saints should give particular attention to this matter, as it is the province of true religion, which possesses the quality of discrimination between good and evil, to indicate such recreations as are healthful, enlivening and needful to refresh both mind and body. There are many people in the world whose ideas of religious propriety are such that they would not entertain a thought of witnessing a theatrical performance or even of associating in social parties such as are usual in conservative society in this part of the country. That this is restricting Christian conduct to less than its legitimate sphere is evidenced by the fact that these amusements are thereby too often formed into calamitous passage-ways for the young, instead of their being kept under proper control, and instruction being given as to how and when they can be indulged in with propriety and be productive of good.

The Latter-day Saints, however, have received judicious instruction pertaining to matters of recreation, and through the voice of revelation are left without doubt. With an understanding of this principle, agreeable and appropriate recreative and entertaining parties are provided and encouraged among the Saints. By this means any temptation to seek pleasure in outside channels is minimized, because opportunity is given for proper diversion and relaxation from the ordinary toils and austerities of life. Experience has shown that the beneficial tendency of these social gatherings is beyond question. On such occasions as those referred to the world and its jarring and darkened spirit are excluded from the presence of the Saints, who mingle together in that spirit of peace and friendship that is known only where brethren and sisters meet together in sweet and cheerful communion.

Social parties are sometimes considered unnecessary by those who have no particular inclination to participate therein. To take this view of things that are general in their character would be, to say the least, contracted. It might be admissible and proper where only the tastes and necessities of such individuals are concerned, but when anything of a public nature is considered, the interests of all involved should receive attention. In the endeavor to enhance the general good, properly conducted parties serve to bind the people in closer union because of the enjoyable influence which pervades those gatherings.

Such assemblages are appropriate at holiday times or on special occasions and with such frequency as will reasonably remove a liability of people seeking pleasure in other ways. To make them times of "joy and rejoicing, and thanksgiving to the Lord," they must be conducted with a view to the rigid exclusion of everything of an improper character, both in the way of persons and practices, and should be under the supervision of proper authority. In the program there should be no feature that is not in strict harmony with the



characteristics of a Saint; the manifestations of enjoyment ought not to partake of the rude and boisterous.

It should be fully and distinctly understood that, while the Latter-day Saints are in favor of proper recreation for old and young, all amusements should be confined within the limits of moderation and good judgment. A healthy condition—physically, mentally and morally—is aimed at. When indulgence in amusements passes beyond these bounds it is religiously wrong. It is also sinful for persons to spend in pleasure-seeking means that they can ill afford to have go in that direction, or that would be better appropriated to other purposes. Suitable relaxation and diversion do not necessarily entail heavy expense; and in such times as these especially is it a virtue to apply economic rules strictly in such matters, rather than otherwise, as is too often done. There should be also careful provision against making the gratification of personal appetites paramount, that a desire for frivolity may not be imbibed to the lessening of an inclination for the solid and responsible duties of life. The general good of young, and middle-aged, and old, of both sexes and of every grade of prosperity, should be earnestly and unitedly sought for, that all may engage in life's work "with glad hearts and cheerful countenances."

#### DIED IN THE HARNESS.

The sad news has just been received in this city that Elder Walter Herbert Barton, a missionary of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, laboring in the Southern States, succumbed to an attack of pneumonia and died yesterday, February 18, 1894, at McComb, Mississippi.

Elder Barton was born at Kaysville, Davis county, April 15, 1869, and was the son of John and Sarah Flint Barton. He was unmarried, and started on his mission December 16, 1893, being previously ordained a Seventy. His labors have been characterized by zeal and energy, and he has been faithful in the fulfillment of the exalted calling whereunto he was chosen.

The News sympathizes deeply with his relatives in Utah and with his bereaved associates in the Southern States. But there is joy to all these in the fact that he went down in valiant battle against error and darkness, and that his name will be enrolled among those honorable ones who died in the harness and in the Master's service. Verily he will in no wise lose his reward!

The body starts home today (Monday) in charge of an Elder.

#### GEORGE WASHINGTON.

It is claimed that the first public celebration of the birthday of George Washington occurred in 1779, the "father of his country" then being 47 years old, and that the day has been observed annually ever since. A country can do no greater honor to itself than by honoring the memory of its great and good men, and as long as excellence of character is regarded

with feelings of admiration and approbation, so long will the first President of this great Republic, "first in peace, first in war," also be "first in the hearts of his countrymen."

George Washington, even when regarded only in the light of historical facts, was a most remarkable person. The majesty of his bearing inspired even his nearest surroundings with awe. His extraordinary bodily strength endowed him with powers of endurance almost incredible. The seriousness of the time of which he was the hero had pressed its stamp on his noble mind and classical features. Seldom, if ever, did he indulge in a joke, although he often appreciated a humorous remark or situation. His intellect was probably not as brilliant as that of some of his successors; he was not one of the philosophers whose thoughts soar above the visible world, struggling with the incomprehensible; but he grasped the situation immediately present and interpreted correctly its meanings and purports, and with a will of iron he conquered all difficulties. He was the right man for the great work he was called to perform.

Probably the most marvelous fact about his character and one which ought to carry a much needed lesson to succeeding ages, was the integrity of all his acts. His love for his country was patriotism indeed. He even refused to take pay for his invaluable services during the war, beyond the reimbursement of his own actual, personal expenses. From him corruption fled and hid its face in shame. His public career was as honest as it was brilliant.

It is not out of place to note that some of the men who have stamped their names in indelible characters on the pages of the history of the world have been men with but limited means of theoretical education. George Washington is one of them. Reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping and land surveying comprised about all his studies at school. Abraham Lincoln is another prominent illustration of that truth. And yet, who has done more for the creation and preservation of this, the greatest Republic on earth, than these two men? Great men are not made, it seems, by theoretical training. They are great, because within them dwells a personality which knows how to accomplish the mission for the performance of which they were sent to this earth.

It has sometimes been scornfully remarked that the founders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints were unlettered men. Perhaps so. But the fact that they, in this respect, are in no less noble company than the men just mentioned, and a host of others, should silence that objection forever.

#### A LITTLE HISTORY.

There are a good many people in Southern California who have little or no realization of the part the Mormon people took in settling that section of the country. There are now a number of missionaries from Utah laboring in California, two of the number, Elders Lyman and Roberts, being located at San Bernardino. The *Courier* of that

city, in its issue of Thursday last, February 15th, brings up a bit of interesting history, which it prefaces by the explanation that, "knowing that the rancho and city of San Bernardino were laid out by Lyman, Rich and Hanks, a reporter visited Mr. Lyman and interviewed him as to his previous and present visit. Mr. Lyman is a very pleasant gentleman, and says that he finds much improvement in the whole valley." The *Courier* then proceeds to give the following account of the interview:

Mr. Lyman, it is said that you are one of the old settlers in San Bernardino?

Yes sir, cheerily replied that gentleman. My father, Amasa Lyman, and Charles C. Rich, were the original purchasers of the San Bernardino ranch in the summer of 1851.

How did they come to purchase the ranch, Mr. Lyman?

My father and Mr. Rich, both members of the quorum of the Twelve Apostles in the Mormon Church, were appointed by President Brigham Young to come into Southern California and establish an outfitting post where the Mormons en route from Australia, other countries in the Pacific and California could have a place where they might make the necessary preparations for the journey across the mountains and deserts to Salt Lake City. They had discretionary powers as to where they should establish the aforesaid post, and they selected this location, thinking that the journey from this point could be made in the winter season as well as in the summer, and thus be of greater advantage to the traveling Mormons than from a point where travel could only go on during the summer season.

Was it your father, Mr. Lyman, who laid out the city of San Bernardino?

Yes, sir; it was done under his direction, and I think at that time the city plot was one mile square. My father's residence stood on what is now called C street, between Third and Fourth streets; but the old homestead was burned down in January, 1865.

Do you find any old landmarks, Mr. Lyman?

Not very many. I can locate most of the lots where our neighbors lived and find a few of the old houses standing, but not many. Most of the old houses are gone and new ones have taken their places. While one cannot help regretting to see the old landmarks he knew in boyhood removed, he cannot help but admire the energy which in a single generation erects splendid cities on ranches where one herded cattle in boyhood—a wonderful age, this, for push and progress. When our company from Utah arrived here in 1851 it numbered about 100 families, and there was nothing on the present site of San Bernardino but a few tumble-down Mexican houses, which our people fitted up and surrounded with a stockade for protection against the Indians. Afterward crops were planted, roads opened into the mountains, sawmills established and the work of redeeming the country commenced in earnest.

What was the original price paid for the San Bernardino ranch?

Our people agreed to pay \$77,500, paying about \$5,000 down; we were given time on the balance at 1 per cent per month—rather a high rate of interest to pay.

How did your people come to leave these parts?

Well, you see, through misrepresentations on the part of the United States officials at Salt Lake the administration at Washington was made to believe that the Mormon people in Utah were in rebellion against the government, and under the leadership of Albert Sidney

Johnston an army was sent out to quell a rebellion that had no existence save in the fevered imaginations of those who misrepresented the Mormon people. It was reported among other things not only that the Mormon people were in rebellion against the United States officials, but that they had burned the court records, etc. Of course the untruth of all these reports was found out upon investigation, but the government had before instituting that investigation unwisely started an army for Utah. Mr. Ebenezer Hanks, who came into San Bernardino before "the war," and became an equal partner with my father and Elder Rich in their purchase of the ranch, was left as an agent to wind up the company's affairs. He disposed of the unsold parts of the original purchase for enough to settle the claims against the company, and himself joined his people in Utah. A few Mormon families remained and afterwards others that were attached to the San Bernardino country returned and made their homes here, but the Church never attempted afterwards to colonize in this country.

What is the present purpose of your visit, Mr. Lyman?

I have two purposes. One is to complete a wedding tour, which I began from here thirty-six years ago. I married in San Bernardino about the time of "the move" from this place, and have brought my wife back with me to where we began life together to look over the old ground and to renew old acquaintances. The second and more serious purpose of my visit is to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ as a Mormon Elder understands it. Myself and Elder Roberts, who is with me, have engaged the Reorganized church's chapel and will give a course of lectures there, the first of which was delivered last night.

By the way, Mr. Lyman, we thought out here that Mormonism was about dead?

Mormonism is a pretty lively corpse, (said the Elder, apparently amused at the suggestion of his Church being dead.) No, sir; Mormonism is not dead, but is actively pushing its work in all the world. It has a message to deliver to mankind, viz: "That a new dispensation of the Gospel has been committed to man, and cries repentance to all the world."

How about polygamy in Utah, Mr. Lyman?

Polygamy in Utah has been abolished by enactment of Congress. The Mormon people accepted that doctrine as a revelation from God and in all good faith and honor sought to practice it. It was part of their religion and they believed that under the guarantee in the Constitution of the United States of freedom in belief and practice of religions they had a right to live in harmony with what to them was in accordance with the word of God. When the government enacted laws against their marriage system they contested under the law, and in no other way, the constitutionality of the law until every phase of the question was tried. The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States going against our contention in the case, and our religion requiring us to be subject to governments, to honor and sustain the law, the President of the Church, acting as we believe under the inspiration of Almighty God, proclaimed the discontinuance of plural marriage, the proclamation being sustained by the Church in solemn conference assembled.

But what of polygamous wives, Mr. Lyman?

They are the subjects of the care and protection of their husbands, the courts of Utah holding that while they cannot live with them as their wives, it is their right and their duty to be in care for the children and provide for their wives and

this the Mormon men are doing. Meantime the Mormon people and Utah affairs are becoming better known throughout the country and much of the old time prejudice, which was the result of ignorance, is rapidly dying out.

The course of lectures the Elder announces is as follows, beginning with the second in the course tonight:

1. The Gospel of Jesus Christ.
2. The Gifts, Powers and Blessings of the Gospel.
3. Divine Authority and its Necessity in Effectually Administering the Ordinances of the Gospel.
4. The History of the Gospel and of the Church of Christ—the Apostasy.
5. The Restoration of the Gospel—the Visions and Revelations to Joseph Smith.
6. The Book of Mormon—Its Divine Authority.
7. History and Present Status of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
8. Mormonism.

In this same connection the following from the *San Francisco Chronicle* will be of interest:

SAN BERNARDINO, February 16.—Elder Roberts, of the Mormon Church, has challenged Rev. Martin, of the Christian church, to engage in a debate on the respective merits of the creeds of the two churches. It is said that Martin will decline.

#### AN EXCELLENT JOB.

It is a long while since anything more hopeful for American politics has happened than the conviction and sentence two days ago of Boss McKane, the New York election bully, to a good stiff term in Sing Sing prison. That there may be no delay in getting him behind the bars, and no pardon for him when he is once there, ought to be the earnest hope of every right-minded American citizen.

The country badly needs a few examples of just this kind, for partisan scoundrels of various political creeds and in many parts of the land have brought our election methods into disrepute and dragged the highest and noblest of our institutions into the mire. It is time that Tammany thuggism received a sharp lesson from the swift indignation of an outraged people. It is time that fraud, bribery, intimidation and election rascality of every kind, whether Republican or Democratic, be pilloried and punished. The continuance of such crimes as have marked past elections in some cities and states of the Union, north and south, could not but be a dreadful menace to the perpetuation of a free government. But let the warning go forth that infamous bossism and defiance of law in Chicago or San Francisco or anywhere else under the starry flag will receive the same sort of treatment that has just been extended to this bombastic autocrat of Coney Island, and a healthier spirit will flow through our body politic, and honest men will not regard with such dismay each recurring election day.

The New York prosecutor and jury and judge have done well—they have earned a nation's thanks. Now let the law take its further course—see the malefactor safely and swiftly to his cell, there to remain till his punishment and humiliation have made a better man of him! If there are at large any

further specimens of the same scum, serve them with the same medicine! Scour the political platter clean! The proceeding will evoke the applause of every voter who himself is not already "fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils!"

#### CANAIGRE.

It is quite probable that the interesting communication from New Mexico, published by the *News* a few days ago, on the tanning qualities of the canaigre root and the ease with which it may be cultivated in portions of the Rocky Mountain region, will awaken considerable further interest in the question of its introduction and use here. As to the usefulness of the wild plant, that has been fully demonstrated in the Old World, where for some classes of leather manufacture it has succeeded all other materials where it is obtainable. The principal difficulty is that it cannot be guaranteed in sufficient quantities, because heretofore it has been gathered from where it grew in the wild state, and only recently its cultivation has been proceeded with to supply the market.

It would be unwise to suppose that canaigre root can be applied in the tanning process without a considerable outlay of money. The methods for small experiments would give anything but satisfactory financial results. The machinery and apparatus for its economic use are costly, and a large regular output of leather is essential to commercial success. In the present development of utilizing canaigre root only the finer and lighter qualities of leather are tanned. The old process has not been superseded for heavy leathers. Perhaps it would be in a tannery which could be assured of the full supply necessary for the work.

The cultivation of canaigre root in Utah needs to be thoroughly tested before being entered upon on a large scale. The prospects for its being a valuable acquisition to the industries of the Territory are such as to justify a reasonable outlay to ascertain what can be done. There are some portions of the Territory which no doubt would be highly suited to the growth of canaigre, as in some of the mountain valleys it grows wild, but in limited quantities. Yet there are some sections where its cultivation would be likely to prove a failure, because of the quality of the soil. The basic mineral which exists in some soils is such as to preclude any possibility of the root gathering tannic acid; the plant might flourish, but its transfer from hill to valley, or from one soil to another, or the application of current methods of cultivation, might neutralize its ordinary product or so modify its nature as to entirely change its adaptability. This has been a common experience with wild plants. The determination of these matters must be left to actual experiment. As the belief that the sugar beet could be grown successfully in Utah was confirmed by actual tests, so the idea that canaigre with its highly tannic qualities can be profitably cultivated in this Territory should be conclusively demonstrated by experiments in different parts of the country. Will some of the friends and advocates of the root kindly

furnish the public through the News some details of the propagation and cultivation of the plant, and how it can be procured? When this is done we can look for public spirited farmers in various parts of the Territory who are willing to make the required tests of growth and to forward the root for chemical analysis. There has been some talk on the subject, all of which was necessary, and much more may be; let us also get down to work, that we may have some practical knowledge of what can be done in the way of tanning with the plant in Utah.

### BISMARCK'S FALL.

Another link in the chain of reconciliation between the German emperor and ex-chancellor, says a dispatch from Friedrichsruhe, has been forged amid the almost frantic cheers of an enthusiastic crowd. Yesterday, February 19, the kaiser paid Prince Bismarck a visit and was received with the greatest loyalty and cordiality, and it became apparent once more that the rays of the imperial sun were much enjoyed by the aged statesman, who has so long languished in the chilling shades of displeasure, at the very close of a stormy life.

The circumstances that led to the fall of Bismarck may be traced back to his contest, over twenty years ago, with Count Armin, one of the most influential diplomats at that time and the special protege of Empress Augusta. Bismarck was then in the zenith of his glory and, suspecting Armin of plotting against him, resolved to overthrow him. The count, who was the German ambassador to France, was accused of having stolen certain official documents and published their contents, and also of having delayed the negotiations with the French government for the payment of the last instalment of the war indemnity. It was generally considered, however, that his greatest offense was his independence of and opposition to the chancellor.

Bismarck's persistent efforts resulted finally in the old emperor giving his consent to the arrest of the count, which speedily followed. He was placed on the bench of the accused in a common criminal court and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. He fled to Austria, where his continued intrigues against Bismarck brought him another sentence by a German court to five years' penal servitude; but as he remained outside the boundaries of Germany, the sentence was never enforced. He died in exile.

But Count Armin had many friends. They formed a combination for the evident purpose of overthrowing Bismarck. The empress secretly encouraged the movement and the Catholics, socialists and Poles combined on that issue, each for reasons of their own. A special organ, *Die Reichsglocke*, was started for the purpose of slandering the chancellor and other party organs joined in, being subsidized by his powerful antagonists. As long as the old emperor lived, however, Bismarck's position was impregnable. Once he left Berlin and remained away for ten months, but he was recalled and found himself again

in a position to shape the fate of the empire.

The change came with the accession of the present emperor to the throne. He lent a willing ear to the enemies of the "man of iron," and took from the first a firm stand. Waldersee and Boetticher, both men in trusted positions, openly counseled his majesty to break with Bismarck. It was then that the much worried statesman conceived the idea of proposing that no minister should be allowed to communicate with the emperor officially except through the chancellor. The constitution, he said, supported this rule, but the emperor refused to consider the proposition. Bismarck then entered into secret negotiations with Windthorst, the leader of the clerical party, probably promising that group certain concessions in exchange for their support. The emperor grew suspicious and demanded to know the object of the negotiations. He also demanded that Bismarck notify him whenever he intended to discuss politics with party leaders. To all of this Bismarck contemptuously replied that the commands of the emperor ceased to be binding at the threshold of his wife; he himself was the only master in his own house. He would, however, be willing to resign his office at the pleasure of the sovereign. William accepted this answer without objection, but Bismarck then refused to resign. His refusal was followed by a command to do so, which, of course, he obeyed. On March 8, 1890, Bismarck wrote an autograph letter to his young master, requesting to be retired, but at the same time setting forth the political reasons why his retirement would be almost disastrous to the German state. It is thought that William sent his chancellor the papers of dismissal before he had had time to read the remarkable document.

Bismarck at once left the capital, but has spared no effort to obstruct the policy of the new regime. He must at last have been led to acknowledge that the fate of the empire he was instrumental in building up rests in stronger hands than those of mortal man. He has, at all events, grasped the hand stretched out to him in a spirit of reconciliation, and his final exit from the stage of life will be in splendor, as his part all through has been one of remarkable attractiveness.

### PAUL AND SUFFRAGE.

The woman suffrage question is one of the many questions that claim the attention of our progressing age. It must be settled one way or another, and many clear seeing men and women think every indication goes to show that the ladies will before long emerge from the struggle triumphant.

In the heated discussion on the question the opponents of suffrage have often appealed to holy writ, quoting the passages which seem to subordinate woman to man; which argument has sometimes been met by the statement that such rules were never framed by the great Originator of our religion, but by Paul, "a man as liable to err as any man of the present day." Both these positions are untenable, and to defend them is to injure the cause in favor of which they are held.

If Christianity is represented as hostile to apparently good, social reforms, those who are on the line of progress will turn away from the whole system. If, on the other hand, the advocates of reform must belittle the men who lived and died for the cause of Christ, their efforts will be in vain as far as the believers in Christianity are concerned. Fortunately, no such conflict exists between that religion and progress in the direction of anything that is good.

As for woman suffrage and Paul, it must be remembered that the great preacher never was called upon to discuss that question. The writers of the New Testament do not deal in a direct way with any political questions and with but few social problems. They enjoin loyalty to the existing government, even though the emperor be a Nero; in the same way they exhort the Christians, both men and women, to conduct themselves in a way so as not to give unnecessary offense to their adversaries. In other words, they were to consider themselves under obligation to accept the political and social conditions as they existed and to submit to them as long as they legally existed, but this did not mean that they were prohibited from laboring for reforms. On the contrary it was clearly understood that Christianity would bring about a complete revolution. This was preached in clear terms in the meetings of the Christians and alluded to in prophetic writings, the meaning of which was for prudential reasons hidden to the outsiders. But the members of the Church understood them, in the main. They looked for a coming universal change of conditions and labored to that end. Only they were not revolutionary in their work. Their means were those of peace.

While the first writers of the Church do not discuss such questions in direct terms they often lay down broad principles covering the ground completely, and so far the system of Christianity as built on those great principles has proven itself fully competent to comprise within its limits every beneficent political and social reform. Paul, for instance, lays down the great principle that membership in the Church is without regard to nationality, social status or sex. "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus," seems to involve as strong an argument in favor of the cause of the ladies as could be advanced at that remote age. The same may be said of the injunction given by the same authority to husbands to love their wives as they love themselves and as Christ loved the Church. Paul in these views is in full harmony with the Master, and it may safely be emphasized that on this question he did not err, as little as on any other subject on which he wrote while under the influence of that Spirit which was given to lead into all truth and to reveal the mind and will of the Father.

In Nevada, Bernard Arntzen, government allotting agent, has been assigning lands to Indians in the more desirable valleys. The Indians are assigned 100 acres each and the government will assist in constructing irrigation ditches in the Indian settlements.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*Written for this Paper.*  
IN THE SAMOAN MISSION.

FAGALII, Samoa, Jan. 25, 1894.—On the morning of the 5th inst., Elders Low, Beck, Hilton and Sears together with the writer, left the mission home; the first two named on their way across the island southward, going to their fields of labor; Elders Hilton and Sears bound for their field of labor at the western extremity of Upolu, while I had in view a two or three weeks' tour of the same.

On arriving at the municipality of Apia we parted for our respective destinations. Elder Hilton's horse now became our pack animal, and the way we looked as we went marching along reminded one of a party of prospectors—minus picks and shovels. As we passed along the one street of Apia, there being no other way of getting through the town, the eyes of the people were turned upon us and for a few moments we were the observed of all observers. Soon, however, we were beyond their gaze and enjoyed the pleasure of traveling as we pleased, which was not very fast; for when old Sol sends forth his heated rays one is reminded that slow traveling is preferable, especially here in Samoa.

A walk of about thirty miles, the most of which was through rain and mud, brought us to Lalovi. Along the way the people, contrary to the usual custom, failed to show any "alofo" for us by calling us in their houses to "malolo," we being asked to do so but once. The Saints at L. received us very kindly, and the manner in which they entertained us for the next few days was deserving of much praise. It fills one's heart with joy and gratitude to the great Giver of all good, when he feels that his efforts, though feeble they may be, are appreciated by those who have taken upon themselves the name of the Lord.

On Sunday, the 7th, three well attended meetings were held. Sacrament meeting was specially enjoyed. A good spirit prevailed and a number of Saints spoke very touchingly about the necessity of partaking of the Lord's supper with clean hands and pure hearts. Arrangements were completed for holding our next conference at this place. The branch of the Church located at this end of the island is presided over by Elder Thos. H. Hilton.

I had made up my mind to stop at every house where people asked me to come in; so after parting with the Elders and Saints at L., I traveled along very slowly, stopping to talk wherever opportunity afforded. Thus the week passed till Friday, when Simm was reached. Here Elder J. Beck has charge. For the present, he is alone, there being insufficient Elders to supply the demands. In this field of labor, the writer spent about seventeen months, having crossed the island, which at this point is about twenty miles wide, over thirty times. The Saints here were also feeling well in the work of the Lord as was shown by their attendance at the two meetings which were held on the following Sunday. Monday morning the jour-

ney around the island was continued and Sinpapa was reached on the 16th. Elders Wm. Low and T. S. Court are stationed here, the former presiding.

He had just returned from a visit to the east end of the island, for which part he and the writer left about noon of the 17th, arriving at a good, old brother's home shortly before night. Many of the Elders who have been on Samoa will remember Ifopo, for he has been like a real brother to them. He is the same old Ifopo, and as faithful as ever. We held a meeting in his house on the evening of our arrival.

In this district some historic places were visited, among which were the former home of Mataafa, the rebel king, and of his ancestors.

The tide being well in, we borrowed a boat of some natives and visited a small island about half a mile out. The island is called Namua, and about three miles in circumference. It is owned by Peter Laban, a Swede, who has lived here for over twenty-five years. He is a hermit of the first order, preferring to live in solitude rather than keep company with even his own family. His plantation, consisting of about fifty acres, has been cleared and planted by himself, in doing which he has performed much hard labor. While showing the writer around the place the old man became very enthusiastic and said, holding out his bare arms, "These hands have done all this."

Returning, we made for Sinpapa. As we were passing through one of the villages we observed that meeting was being held by some of the followers of Luther, so decided to attend. The preacher gave the privilege for any one to speak. One having spoken, the writer arose to say a few words. Another person arose at the same time, and as he turned to speak, saw that I had come near the pulpit, too. The teacher, for such their ministers are called, told him to proceed, so I sat down again. After he was through the teacher arose, and after passing a few insinuating remarks about us, closed the meeting.

We then asked for the privilege of holding services in the church, but were refused. In the meantime, some of those who had a desire to hear us speak had arranged for meeting to be held in a native house near by. In a very short time more than fifty had come together and the writer spoke to them on the restoration of the Gospel, warning them to repent of their sins that they may escape the impending calamities which are about to come upon those who obey not the Gospel. Meeting over, we went to see Mr. Frazer, a half-caste, who assisted Elder Dean in getting out his Samoan tract. The next day we returned to Sinpapa, where two meetings were held. Monday evening, the 22nd, found me at Fagalii again, feeling quite tired and foot-sore, having walked about forty-five miles and that, too, over very rough roads.

While going around the island, the young people would often run towards or from the path, crying at the passer-by: "Ose Mamona, se Mamona," or

in their peculiar way of mocking, sing out at the top of their voices: "Mamona e, Mamona e," this being their pet name for a Mormon. Whilst the unthinking youth delights in flinging such expressions of hatred at us, the older people are more considerate; but even they, in many instances, show a very disrespectful spirit towards the humble servants of the Lord. Surely the words of the Master, "And ye shall be hated of all men for my name's sake," have had a literal fulfillment in this our day. The minds of this people are filled with all manner of false notions regarding us and our labors here. Some of the white missionaries of other denominations have been so kind as to inform the natives that we have been expelled from our own country for crime committed there, and have come to these far-off isles for the purpose of making a living by depending upon the hospitality of the people, pretending to be ministers of the Gospel in order that we might the more easily obtain their sympathy and receive the necessary food and shelter. Such foolish ideas are, however, gradually giving way to the better judgment of the majority of the people, and they are beginning to discover that we are indeed what we profess to be—the humble followers of the meek and lowly Nazarene, and that the Gospel which we preach is the power of God unto salvation to every one that will believe and obey the same.

The work of the Lord is going steadily forward in this part of His vineyard, and the seeds of righteousness which are being patiently sown will ere long spring forth and yield an abundant harvest. All is well with us here, and we feel to rejoice in the good work in which we are engaged, believing that we are laying up in store a good foundation against the time to come, that we, with all the faithful in Zion, may lay hold on eternal life.

Respectfully,  
SETEFANO.

*Written for this Paper.*  
WHITHER DRIFT WE?

HARRISVILLE, Weber Co., Feb. 17.—I notice in reading the statistics of the United States department of agriculture, that there is a falling off in the land productions throughout the several states of the Union, which is arousing quite an anxiety in the breasts of our national fathers. Especially is this the case with the wheat product.

The total national estimate for 1893 is about 400,000,000 bushels, being 85,000,000 bushels less than the average crop from 1880 to 1893 inclusive. Notwithstanding this remarkable falling off, there has been a fall in the price per bushel; so that the farm value of the crop is estimated at the comparatively low amount of \$218,171,881. The average farm price per bushel is estimated at about 54 cents, which is believed to be the lowest ever recorded, making the average farm price or returns about \$6 per acre, being about half the farm value of the last two decades. The above ratio is applicable to all other farm cereals, thus making it impracticable for the farmer to hire farm help, for the wage-worker would soon be farming the farmer.

Our families will surely have to

return to their primitive knitting and other domestic industries, as President Joseph F. Smith put it at the last October conference, for I find our Territory in the same category as the states of the Union. I concluded the other day to satisfy my inquisitiveness by obtaining the status (from McIntyre Bros., Mr. Richard Hayes, and the Later threshing company who had done the threshing in Harrisville, which now comprises Harrisville and Farr West precincts, which I had done since 1887, omitting only 1892). The following are the results:

	Wheat Bus	Oats Bus	Barley Bus	Rye Bus	Total
1887	12,745	5445	938		18,128
1888	13,912	6330	449		20,744
1889	12,883	3594	56		16,533
1890	11,555	3147	355	107	15,372
1891	10,565	6233	499	8	17,235
1892	om't'd				
1893	8,743	3764	386	200	13,093

From the above the reader will note the great falling off since 1888. This is not attributed to a less population, for the school census develops an increase in mouths to be supplied. Nor can it be imputed to a less area of cultivation. It must be ascribed to a sluggishness of our emulations.

I have a recollection of helping Daniel Carn, of Sugar House ward, Salt Lake county, in 1864, 5 and 6, to thresh out an average of sixty bushels of grain to the acre. Also Wm. Staker and the Woodruff farms of the same place were noted for their prodigious crops.

It was no uncommon thing for the Harrisville pioneer, the late much respected Martin H. Harris, to raise from forty-five to fifty bushels of grain to the acre. But take the farms of today and I question whether they return half their former yields. This is a fact so far as farms here are concerned. Those veterans that had such good yields did not confine themselves to any ten hours a day; in irrigation times they often put in twenty-four-hour shifts. Viewing their career, we must conclude that fortune is on the side of the industrious, as the winds and waves are on the side of the best navigator. Perseverance, and up like a lark in the morning, is what carries the laurels in a farm life, and catches the early worm. As Father Carn told me: "Up early in the morning, say your prayers, and pay your tithing—that is the secret of raising good crops in our mountain home."

No wonder President B. Young put up the Beehive as a symbol of industry! No wonder the same great pioneer advised the Relief Societies to store up wheat! For if the present falling off continues the states of the Union which now furnish fully 75 per cent of the nation's exports from their farms, may have to depend on imports to save a bread riot; in which event, when the supplies may hang on a single thread, they may look for another Joseph to step forth and save the nation from its threatened destruction. F. L.

#### STAR VALLEY STAKE CONFERENCE.

The sixth quarterly conference of the Star Valley Stake of Zion convened in the Afton ward meeting house on Feb. 10th and 11th, 1894.

After the usual opening exercises the

reports of the Bishops were asked for. The wards were all represented by the Bishops or their counsel, the reports being good, the Saints generally striving to live in accordance with the principles of the Gospel. The health of the people in this Stake is very good, with the exception of two or three small children, who are suffering from cold.

The instructions given by the speakers were of such a nature as to encourage the Saints to live their religion and do all in their power for the advancement of the work of God. The general authorities of the Church as well as those of the Stake were sustained by the Saints in conference.

Superintendent E. McLatchie gave an excellent account of the progress of the various Sunday schools of this Stake of Zion, which was gratifying to those connected with the watchcare of the youth of Zion.

Elder Geo. Osmond felt to encourage the Saints in all good works; rejoiced to see the work of God spreading throughout the land, also spoke on the order of the House of God.

The large meeting house of Afton was filled during Sunday and a general good spirit prevailed during the conference.

WM. H. KENNINGTON,  
Stake Clerk.

#### THE QUESTION OF TAXATION.

There is no question before the people today requiring deeper thought and meditation than the subject of taxation. Though it may not occupy the same space in the public press as does the tariff and other questions, yet it is widespread and on an under current is permeating the minds of the people throughout the land. The warfare has begun—it is useless to hide it—and unless a little more wisdom and the spirit of justice are injected into our legislative bodies, national, state and territorial, the result may shake the very foundations of the nation.

Taxation is the tyrant's rod—and that it can be wielded with despotic power even in a great Republic, we have ample proof. It is this that has made the landlord and tenantism of the old world, and is fast fastening its clutches on the homes of the poor in this land. Hon. Chauncey F. Black, in a speech at Ogden 8th of October, 1891, said: "The most terrible power ever given to any nation is that of taxation. When unjustly levied it becomes an unbearable burden. There is no authority bestowed to tax one individual or class to enrich another. But this wrong is inflicted all the time."

This is true. Wealth, with its millions in stock and bonds hidden from sight, can afford to have taxed what it has in sight, in order to absorb the homes of the poor, and then in turn make them pay tribute for the shelter over their heads, in perhaps what was once their own home. Wealth today locks up in its coffers the gold and the silver, the circulating medium—no money to be had; homes are sold, two years only to redeem them in; 18 per cent interest and all other costs to pay, or to avoid this, a heavy mortgage, and then soon follows the result—a foreclosure. When the home, or small farm is thus wrested from the aged or the

infirm or the man of large family depending on him, and no income, but for his labor on that bit of ground, or in order to meet the taxation the family suffers for the proper food to nourish them, or proper clothing to protect them from the cold. Such is oppression, and where taxation is oppression there is something radically wrong in government. In order to maintain our homes, I can see but little difference between a Missouri mob and the powers thus exercised by taxation.

Secretary Carlisle says he would tax "according to the ability to pay." The income principle is now before the nation. This seemingly is the only just measure. If I have surplus lands or income from any source other than the home alluded to, tax that income—10 per cent if need be instead of the 2 per cent now pending; 10 per cent of the increase is the great law of the Great Law-giver.

Now as to the present system—its consistency. A certain business block in this city rents for seven hundred and fifty per month, or nine thousand dollars per year. This is income. An aged party has a five-acre lot outside of the city. A farmer will give but sixty dollars for the lot per year. He rents it for that sum—such is the income. The taxes are sixty dollars and seventy cents—seventy cents more than the income. Will any one tell me that the taxes on the business block is nine thousand dollars, or exceeds the income on it? Here is another: An aged lady of eighty years, and forty years a widow, has five acres of land—no other income whatever; too feeble herself, she meets the iron clad board of equalization, presents the tax notice and her situation, through another; a glance at it and it is thrust back at her by the judge, saying: "Can't do anything for that—no one is poor owning such property as that. Sell it!" Such is the fact.

I am no lawyer, Mr. Editor, but at times have looked within the lids of that great law book, from which our Cokes and Blackstones, it is said, "have drawn their inspiration," and have come to this conclusion: That all law should be based upon justice, and when a law intentionally or otherwise comes in contact with that principle, it is better that the law should stand aside than that justice should be trampled upon; for there is a Supreme Court of all courts, where all wrongs must be righted—where even "mercy cannot cheat justice."

Then let the people speak out, and let them be heard. The fathers of our nation, in their inspiration, foresaw this day, and wisely established the rights of the people to give expression to their grievances.

A short time ago, through a test oath, certain parties were denied their right of franchise. They sued the framers of the oath for damages. The case went to the Supreme Court of the nation and was decided in their favor, with this exception: they must recover their damages from those who enforced the oath instead of the commissioners who framed it. I looked upon this as an unjust decision, but after more mature thought concluded it was sound. An unjust law, unenforced, can do no harm, and no law can compel me, against my will, as a court or juror, to enforce an unjust measure. The door,



my right to resign, is always open. But if I choose to fear my conscience rather than to surrender my official position, or the money there may be it, then let me before that higher court meet the responsibility.

#### JUSTICE TO THE LINE.

#### ELDER'S REPORT FROM OKLAHOMA.

COLUMBIA, O. T., Feb. 15, 1894.

The heaviest snowstorm of the season visited this part of Oklahoma on the 13th inst., accompanied by a blizzard from the north, which acquired a velocity of over thirty miles an hour, and brought the temperature down to 10 above zero. The storm commenced before day break and the fall of snow and temperature and the increase of wind became more emphatic as the day advanced. From 4 a.m. until night there has been no cessation. Great suffering is feared, as few of the settlers, whether new or old, are prepared for storms of this magnitude, while many have scarcely protection against moderate weather. Railroad traffic was suspended and the snow drifted in places six feet deep. The blizzard came up very suddenly and many are suffering from exposure in the Cherokee Strip, the report is that there have been over twenty-five poor settlers frozen to death. The thermometer stands two below zero, and the wind is blowing sixty miles per hour.

Brother R. M. Harper and I left our good headquarters at Brother David Holt's on the 8th of this month, traveling southwest, holding meetings in every schoolhouse we came to. Brother G. S. Ashton left for Orlando to meet Elder McArthur of St. George, who was to be there on the 4th inst. Brother Harper and I will return to Marshall on the 22nd and commence our Oklahoma conference on the 24th.

This letter leaves the mission in a prosperous condition and all the Saints and Elders feeling well.

ARTHUR W. WALLACE.

#### CHURCH THEOLOGY CLASS.

The class held its regular session at the Assembly Hall, Sunday, commencing at 12:30 p. m. The students were all provided with leaflets containing an outline of the work in hand. After prayer by Elder Crawford, Dr. J. E. Talmage, instructor of the class, first answered several written questions, bearing upon subjects discussed at the previous session. The seventh article of faith of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was then taken up for study. It reads: "We believe in the gift of tongues, revelation, visions, healing, interpretation of tongues, etc."

The lecturer stated that spiritual gifts, which are characteristics of the work of God, were possessed by the Church to show forth the power of God among His children and to testify of the divine commission under which the servants of God operate. Unless withdrawn through their unbelief, these gifts will ever remain among men. Through many passages it was shown that promises of these blessings were made in former days as well as in our own time. The signs were not given to gratify sinful curiosity or morbid cravings for wonders but to

benefit those who obey the commandments of the Lord.

Regarding miracles it was said that while they do not take place contrary to laws of nature they were wrought through powers superior to those most common to men. Miracles are performed through faith, not to induce faith. Reference was made to instances where the powers of evil made use of wonders imitating the power of God.

The diversity of gifts as enumerated by Paul, by Moroni and through modern revelation then received attention. Although special gifts, such as wisdom, knowledge, faith, power to heal, etc., were enjoyed by many, some gift was bestowed on every man, each one being responsible what use he made of the talent thus placed in his charge.

#### THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

The following interview of Senator Allen was given in answer to questions which have been furnished to a number of members of Congress, all of whom have promised to respond at their earliest convenience.

Question—"What is the outlook in politics, the trend of party doctrine and organization? Will the coming century work over the issues of the past hundred years, or will a new field of political, social and economical effort be occupied? What is the coming issue?"

Answer—"The political outlook from a Populist standpoint is very flattering indeed. The old parties are becoming disorganized, and will become more so as time advances, and the people learn that they have been and are being deceived by the attitude of these parties on the money question. The antagonism of the old parties to silver is not because silver is not adapted to money purposes, but because it is becoming so plentiful that a few men and corporations can no longer corner it, and by that means control the prices of property and labor. These men and corporations have been able to control the action of every branch of the government heretofore in their own interest. The time is speedily coming when the people will realize fully that the master question of the hour is the money question, and when they do so the Populist party will come into power. The issues of the past one hundred years will be valuable and referred to principally as showing the possibilities of the race and the obstacles that organized society can successfully meet and overcome, and retain its organization. An entirely new field in political, social and economic life will be occupied in the future; greater attention will be given to the fitness and patriotism of men chosen for public positions; greater jealousy will be exhibited by the people of a recreant performance of public duty; higher and better social conditions will be demanded for all classes; special privileges, incompatible with public safety and the general welfare, will be taken away; and there will be a general upward movement of the people for a better and higher life.

The coming issue is the money question, its issuance and control, its use and abuse. The people will not cease to agitate this question, until it is finally and justly settled in the interests of all.

Q.—"What is to be the outcome of tariff agitation? Will it be protection, free trade, or a compromise and a drawn

battle? Is there any probability that the question will be lifted out of politics, and put into the hands of a non partisan commission?"

A.—It is hard to tell what will be the outcome of the tariff agitation. The old parties have been fighting the tariff battle for years. The Republican party stands for what it is pleased to call a protective, but what is in fact, a prohibitory tariff, destroying the competitive market. The Democratic party stands for what is commonly known as free trade. I do not look for any compromise or drawn battle between these parties so long as they can keep the question before the people to deceive and mislead them by making them believe that it is the main issue. As long as they can they will do this. The tariff is thrown, every four years to the people, as a string is thrown to a kitten, simply to engage their attention and induce them to believe that it is a blessing on the one hand, and a serious evil on the other. Of course the tariff is an important question, but it is subordinate in every conceivable point to the money question. A scientific and just settlement of the latter question will dissipate nine-tenths of the evils afflicting society. It would set industry in motion and put every man to work. There is no probability that the tariff question will be taken out of politics, or be placed in the hands of a non-partisan commission, as long as politicians can keep it in politics, and make it the subject of repeated sham battles.

Q.—"What is the outlook in politics, the coming political creed, and what is the result of tariff agitation?"

A.—I have given you my answer to the question on tariff agitation. The outlook in politics in my judgment, is hopeful. The American people move very slowly; they are loath to believe their public servants recreant to duty, and they more are inclined to bear evils, if they are not too heavy than to make a change in their political action, but when they do become convinced that things are going from bad to worse and that there is no remedy but by a change in political parties, they do not hesitate to move quickly and effectually. In my judgment a political party counts for nothing when it ceases to act in the interest of the people. A political party at best is a means to an end, the end being good government; and whenever it ceases to serve this useful end, it should be thrown aside as we cast aside a worn out garment that has served its day of usefulness. Patriotism and loyalty to one's country, to the people and their institutions, and a sincere desire to see every one amply protected, in person, property and other rights, by the laws of the country, in my judgment constitute the highest ideals of a true statesman.

The Populist party is in the line of promotion; it may be subjected to much criticism, and ridiculed by a partisan or venal press before it succeeds; it may be scoffed at and spit upon by those who least understand its lofty purposes, or by those who are interested in special legal privileges, and who can only retain their unjust power by the success of a political party under their control; but the people will sooner or later give us power. They are bound sooner or later to learn that the old parties are wedded to the monetary and corporation interests of the country, and have not the slightest concern for the welfare of the humble and poor.

C. R.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

Daniel Gapin, supposed to be in Utah, will receive information greatly to his benefit by addressing J. M. Hamilton, attorney at law, this city.

A little son of Policeman Crockett's of Logan was so badly scalded on the feet and legs by a pan of scalding hot bran that he accidentally tipped over on himself.

Mr. Thomas Marrioneaux, who is a member of the Salt Lake bar, has been declared by the examining committee to be "the winner" in the contest for the position of official stenographer of the Third district court.

A letter written by Elder Moses Thatcher to his relatives at Logan, conveys the cheering intelligence that his health has greatly improved during his short sojourn in California, he having gained six pounds in weight.

The Utah Central, owing to the heavy fall of snow and high winds has been blockaded for several days and as a result all passenger and freight traffic between here and Park City is for the present, at least, entrusted to the hands of the Union Pacific.

Work was commenced on a coal prospect about two and a half miles east of the city this week, says the *Ephraim Enterprise*. It looks very promising and it pans out as well as the owners anticipate the citizens of this place will soon get their coal at a reasonable figure.

The severity of the blizzard experienced here on Saturday last, is seldom equaled in this locality. Huge snowdrifts were piled on the sidewalks, signs were blown down, and on the bench several window lights were blown out and chimneys razed to the level of the roof.

On Monday Dr. Ormsby removed a needle from just back of the shoulder of an infant daughter of John Bradley of Paradise. How or when it got there is a mystery, but as the little one had been fretful for about two weeks it is supposed the needle had been troubling it about that length of time.

There is but one place in the Territory, says the *Brigham Bugler*, where the state capitol should be built and that is the magnificent city of Salt Lake. Scatter the public buildings too much and our whilom fair Territory would soon present a less attractive appearance than a flock of sheep in the midst of which a wolf had just sprung.

A Wardner, Idaho, special says: Italian miners, becoming frightened at rumors of intended violence, are quietly leaving town, and the procession of blankets down the gulch is quite steady. The people of Wardner, while not sorry to see the Italians go, are indignant over the reports sent out that miners were organizing to eject Italians and say they are as safe in Wardner as anywhere.

The *Boise Statesman* says that on Saturday last George Cooper, a well-to-do lumberman, while riding with a young lady nine miles from Cottonwood, Washington state, was shot in the back by some person concealed in

the brush on the side of the road. Cooper and another man were rivals for the affections of the young lady and the assassination is said to be on that account. The murderer has not been arrested.

News from Kendrick, Idaho, says that Edward Oyler and two companions were hunting deer on the Clearwater, ten miles east, on the 13th. A deer sprang up ahead, and Oyler, who was in front, fired and missed. His companion in the rear, Ernest Cooper, then fired, but just as he pressed the trigger Oyler slipped, and in falling, his head came in the range of Cooper's gun and the bullet passed through his skull killing him instantly.

FILLMORE, Feb. 14, 1894.—Arthur Day and his father tracked a mountain lion for about two miles up Maple Hollow near this city, when Arthur suddenly came within fifteen steps of the animal lying down. He shot it through the heart. It weighs over 160 pounds.

Mrs. Margaret Wade, wife of Geo. Wade, slipped, fell and broke her arm yesterday. The limb was set by Jos. E. Ray.

Another old timer, John Jenkins of Logan, has departed. He died on Monday, at the ripe age of 82 years and nearly nine months. He was born in Caermarthanshire, South Wales, May 20th, 1811; joined the Church in 1856, emigrated to America the same year. He came to Utah in 1880 and has lived in Logan ever since. He leaves a wife who occupied that relation to him for 57 years, five sons and one daughter to mourn his loss.

Miss Annie Foulk, daughter of F. Foulk, died at Pleasant Grove; aged 20 years. Miss Fowlk received a fright about Christmas time from a fire that broke out on the premises of her father. Some mischievous boys fired off a pistol and made some fiendish screams, which aroused the household. Through the exposure the young lady took cold, which, coupled with the fright, doubtless caused her untimely death. She was greatly respected by her associates.

On Sunday morning during the time the freight train was switching in the Logan yard, brakeman H. E. Geller, of Ogden, received a painful injury that might have resulted fatally. He was making a coupling when the pin broke, one piece of it striking him on the forehead. He was knocked senseless, but fortunately fell outside of the track, or he would have been run over. An angular gash, four inches in length, was cut, which was sewed up Dr. Parkinson.

There is a petition going round town, says the *Richfield Advocate*, asking the Legislature to attach Sevier county to the Second judicial district, and quite a number of names were signed, but some of our representative men were not in favor of the measure as it was more convenient and cheaper to go to Provo than to Beaver. We have not given the matter sufficient consideration to say which would be the best, but it seems that the trip to Provo on

the cars is more comfortable than in a vehicle to Beaver.

Wednesday, E. A. Box of Brigham City, was arrested by Deputy Marshal Davis, charged with embezzlement. The complaint was made by J. C. Nielsen, manager of the Box Elder Building and Loan association, a local organization of which Box was secretary and treasurer for some eight years. Crookedness was detected in the books and accounts last year, when Box was relieved of his position. The defendant was brought before United States Commissioner Coomb; on Wednesday. The hearing was postponed until February.

"A Bird" writes from Fillmore, Millard county, Feb. 10th, 1894, that the organization of a chamber of commerce was effected in that city that day with the following officers: Alma Greenwood, president; Jos. E. Ray, vice-president; J. L. Melville, O. C. Holbrook, Jos. A. Greenwood, John T. Ashman and J. P. Jacobson, directors; J. P. Jacobson, secretary; George C. Viele, treasurer; and Joseph S. Giles, corresponding secretary.

The same day Fillmore was having the worst snowstorm of the winter.

Elder Frederick W. Schoenfeld Bishop of Brighton, was yesterday the 14th, the happy recipient of many warm birthday congratulations from the members of his ward. There was a choir practice last evening, and the choir leader, George M. Jones, invited the Bishop to attend and note the progress that had been made. He was greatly surprised when he saw the house filled with friends who received him most cordially and congratulated him on the occasion of his sixty-third birthday. The evening was pleasantly spent, an interesting program being rendered.

Thursday evening says the *Manti Sentinel*: David Whitmer, 7 years old, was kicked by a horse and his leg was broken in two places. It appears that another boy named Leon Bemus was riding a horse near the tinner's shop and some conversation passed between them. Just now it happened is not exactly known as the two boys tell different stories about it. The boy was kicked a few feet and when picked up was found to be seriously injured. Dr. E. T. Hosford attended the wounded boy, and he is doing as well as could be expected, although it is learned that he is permanently crippled.

George, John and Henry Wood, who live between College ward and Wellsville, had quite an exciting chase after a mountain lioness one day last week near the banks of the muddy river. The animal's tracks had been previously observed, and armed by rifles and accompanied by dogs, the boys concluded to trace it to its lair. After following the trail for some time, the lioness was driven from a small patch of brush by the dogs, and sought safety by running toward another brush. One of the boys ended the animal's career at the first shot. It was found to weigh about 175 pounds. An industrious search will now be made for its mate.

On Tuesday a son of Joseph College came nearly passing to the great beyond. In trying to capture a duck on Jordan river, says the *Lehi Banner*

he fell in and had it not been for Frank Beckstead he would have been drowned. Mr. Beckstead came to his aid as quickly as possible, but in the meantime the boy had drifted down the river some distance and was under the water, only the back of his head showing. He waded out as far as possible and with the aid of a fish line drew the boy to the shore more dead than alive. Dr. Hoshaw succeeded in restoring him to consciousness, but it will be a few days before he is all right again.

The many friends of the late President Heber C. Kimball have expressed a desire to see the prophecies and remarkable sayings of this eminent Apostle in print. A work is being prepared which will contain a selection of his sayings, prophecies and gems. The publishers invite President Kimball's many friends to write up in concise form what they can remember of his predictions, etc., and forward the same to Brother Joseph Hyrum Parry, who has the consent of the family to collate and publish these gems. Before their publication they will be submitted to proper authorities for approval. The work when complete promises to be a valuable collection.

PARK CITY, Feb. 15.—The community was greatly shocked and surprised here today on account of the suicide of W. W. Kennedy, an old and respected resident of the Park and for twelve years a blacksmith at the Ontario mine.

The fatal act was committed at nine o'clock and was wholly unexpected. As a favorable opportunity presented itself at that time Kennedy placed a revolver against his head and blew out his brains. Death was instantaneous. The cause of the rash deed arose from a variety of troubles which recently developed and which are believed to have made him temporarily insane. He was 55 years of age and leaves a wife and four children.

We are glad to know that we have a large herd of goats in our county now located in the Cedar mountains says the *Eastern Utah Telegraph*. Goats are very hardy animals and are more profitable than sheep. The length of their wool is about twelve inches long and brings a very large price in the market. A goat will shear four grades of wool; the highest grade will probably bring 75 cents and the lowest 35, making an average of 55 cents. In an ordinary climate they can be shorn twice a year, with an average of about five pounds of wool to the clip. Besides the fine wool they produce they are also very valuable for the fine butter and milk they produce. Mr. Bromly, the owner of the herd is now located in our town (Castle Dale) for a time.

There was a serious accident at the Knutsford hotel Tuesday, February 13. The victim was a German employed as engineer at the Sanitarium resort on Third South street. His name is Leo Bannenbelsor.

It appears that he had gone over to the hotel of the upper floors mistook the elevator shaft for the stairway and unconsciously stepped into the opening and fell one story. When taken up of the shaft he presented a ghastly sight and appeared to be more dead than alive. The bridge of his nose was badly broken,

his right arm and wrist fractured and severe abrasions covered his body, while he sustained internal injuries. He was cared for by a physician and is in a critical condition today, though his recovery is hoped for.

What might have been a railroad wreck was averted by the prompt action of the engineer one evening last week, at the Hyde Park crossing. By the glare of the headlight the engineer saw some object directly on the track, and by prompt application of the brakes, stopped his train before reaching it. Investigation disclosed the fact that it was a horse attached to a cutter in which was a man who, for the time being, was dead to the world—dead drunk. The horse had stepped into the cattle pit. The animal was lifted out and started upon its journey once more against the drunken protests of its owner who did not wish to be disturbed, and the train proceeded on its way. Some time later the mail carrier on that route picked the man up, took him to his home and cared for him until morning or he would have been frozen.

About half-past nine Mrs. Markinson, a lady about 78 years of age, met with a very severe accident by falling down a flight of stairs, at her residence, at the rear of No. 642 east First South street. She was carrying a pitcher of cream to her room, when by some means she slipped and fell to the bottom of the stairs, inflicting a scalp wound extending from just above the right ear round the back of the head to near the left ear, laying bare quite a piece of the skull. She apparently struck her head on the edge of a bucket on the landing, and was otherwise severely bruised about the body, but no bones were broken. Dr. Jabez W. Taylor was at once called in and sewed up the gaping wound, putting in over twenty stitches, and otherwise making her as comfortable as possible. The patient was resting easily.

Mr. George K. Reese, a well known Salt Lake wheelwright, who lives in the Second ward, brought to the News office today one of the most unique parlor tables ever exhibited in this city. It is the result of his own handiwork and reflects great credit on him and proves him to be an artist both in execution and design.

The table is made of scraps of wood which fell from pieces used in finishing the various rooms of the Temple. There are fourteen kinds in all and the number of pieces falls less than a score below one thousand. The face of the table is all inlaid work and the grain and different colors of the various kinds of wood and the novel figures, flowers and designs are very pretty.

There is one piece of wood—a very small one—in the table that was taken from a twig cut from a tree on the Temple block at Independence, Missouri. In the center of these inlaid designs is a picture of the Salt Lake Temple covered by a small and beautiful piece of glass that was once a part of one of the magnificent mirrors of that building.

Isaac A. Allred of Fairview was one of the many callers who came into the *Pyramid* office last week, says that paper, to look at the mysterious

rock recently taken from Ellisha Braddon's well. Mr. Allred reports that he has just finished a well on Joseph Briggs' place near Milburn, the depth being 150 feet. At 120 feet he encountered a two or three foot layer of cement and gravel in which was imbedded a number of pieces of limbs of trees, small sticks, bark, etc., some of the pieces being four and five inches long, and in a perfect condition, but somewhat solidified, as though passing into a petrified or carbon state. The full depth of the well continued through the same character of ground, which evidently had been washed down from the mountain sides during ages past. All the ground on the west side of Sanpete valley is of the same character, and wells in this city to the depth of 100 feet have not reached the limit of the washed gravel, sandstone boulders and cement. What process of nature has created the soil directly underneath many of our Sanpete towns is one of those unexplained mysteries, the study of which will perhaps always continue to baffle a successful solution.

The most plausible theory is that floods have from time to time carried heavy eastern deposits from the mountain sides, and with them whatever of plant life may have been within its path. These have gradually piled up until a depth of a hundred feet or more has been accumulated.

At the regular Sunday evening meeting of the Saints of the Twenty-first ward, Salt Lake City, held February 18th, 1894, the following named brethren were unanimously sustained by the large congregation of people as their bishopric, and the brethren were installed in their high calling in the order named: Elder Marcellus S. Woolley was ordained Bishop of the Twenty-first ward, and Elders Herbert J. Foulger and James Maxwell (the last named being ordained a High Priest) were set apart as Counselors to Bishop Woolley, President George Q. Cannon and the Presidency of the Stake officiating in the ordinations.

The change in the bishopric was occasioned by the death of the late esteemed Bishop, Brother William L. N. Allen, which occurred some time ago.

Elder Josiah Burrows was set apart as superintendent of the Sabbath school of the ward by the visiting brethren. Brother Maxwell, the former superintendent, having been called to the Bishopric, was the case for this change.

President George Q. Cannon addressed the Saints for a short time concerning the present depressing condition of affairs, the cultivation of the spirit of hope and faith when despondent through any cause, duty of the whole people as individuals, obedience to the commandments of the Lord as regards each other and the doing good to all mankind.

A very pleasing feature of the meeting was the excellent singing of the ward choir under their efficient leader, Elder Thomas McIntyre.

Bonanza, Wyo., and vicinity is overrun by vast herds of game from the mountains, principally elk. The deep snow in the mountains has driven the starving animals out upon the adjacent plains.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Written for this Paper.*

## THEOLOGY AND MEDICAL BOTANY.

My thoughts of late have turned upon the harmony of the healing art with medicine. I start out with the proposition that all true science reverts back to this science of sciences, theology. If we penetrate the realm of astronomy, and cast our eyes to and even beyond the confines of our own universe to that vast galaxy of stars shining in the Milky Way, and seek for an answer to the question, Who constructed this practically infinite system of revolving worlds, compared with which our earth is but an atom? The only reliable answer is to be found in theology. All the structure, contrivance, magnitude, distance, motion, of those wonderfully revolving spheres is accounted for in that central science. In vain may we look into the mud for the source of power which gave motion and form to those vast systems. Think of it! As a single drop of water is to the earth, so is our earth to the Milky Way! Not only is the true answer to the infinite contrivance that planned these systems to be found in this master science, but mathematics, chemistry, botany, geology, etc., all had their origin here. The imperfections to be found in chemistry, geology, and botany, cannot be referred to any errors in the sciences themselves, but in the lack of understanding them.

A century ago the medical faculty claimed that they had found the system in which was contained the panacea for all the ills to which flesh is heir. This century repudiates very largely the remedies of the past century. If the doctors of this century are right, the doctors who sneer at the eighteenth century remedies are wrong. Talk about a system of medicine! The greatest medical lights admit that there is no such thing. Doctor-craft has entrenched itself within walls, legal walls so high, please allow me, that nobody dare think outside of them, without fine and imprisonment. An old grandmother must, I suppose, in order to administer a cup of catnip tea, consult some learned head, as to whether catnip is good for a cold or not. When will doctor-craft cease and the good old time return when people can live out all their days?

The means appointed of Jehovah for the healing of the sick, are firstly, the anointing of oil in the name of Jesus and the laying on of hands. When the person thus administered fails of faith in this divine ordinance, then herbs and mild food are to be administered—mark the language—herbs, not minerals, not medicines so highly concentrated as to destroy vital energy and render the system like a barometer, an indicator of every coming change of atmosphere as many are who are the victims of this pernicious system. Allow me to repeat the language of revelation: "All useful herbs God hath ordained for the nature, use, and constitution of man." John Wesley said, in a work he wrote on primitive physic: "It is probable physic, as well as religion, was in the first ages chiefly traditional, every father delivering down to his sons what he had in like manner received, concerning the manner of healing both outward hurts

and the diseases incident to the climate, and the medicines which were of the greatest efficacy for the cure of each disorder. It is certain that this is the method wherein the art of healing is preserved among the American Indians to this day. Their diseases, indeed, are exceedingly few. Nor do they often occur, by reason of their continued exercise, and, till at late, universal temperance." He says also, that experience and physic grew up together. "The European, as well as American, said to his neighbor, Are you sick? Drink the juice of this herb and it will cure you. Thus ancient men, having a little experience, joined with common sense and humanity, cured both themselves and neighbors of most of the distempers, to which every nation was subject." He further says: "Physicians now became subjects of admiration, as persons who were something more than human, and profit as well as honor attended their employment."

Dr. Skelton says: "Healthy life is determined by the capacity to sustain the normal or natural temperate, and that where there is disease there is a loss in the balance of the vital forces, and that in order to restore the body it is first necessary to equalize the circulation, upon which health depends." He also says: "Disease is nothing more than obstruction. Remove it and all will go well, and here let me say, it is neither the dress, carriage, position or equipage that make the doctor, but simply the knowledge how to cure disease and the capacity or power to do it, and they who can best accomplish the same, whether rich or poor, Jew or Turk, infidel or Christian, savage or civilized, are doctors, and they who cannot are quacks, no matter if educated in a college for the expressed study of the profession or not."

Dr. Gunn says: "I respect the faculty, but that they should have an exclusive control I cannot admit. I must honestly say, for the preservation of health and life private individuals have often contributed information of the most valuable character, solely derived from un-studied, or at least from unprofessional experience. No knowledge is worth anything unless founded on truth and experience, and a long practice in my profession has fully convinced me that more favorable results take place from simple remedies and good nursing than from eminent physicians who quarrel with each other for preeminence in fame, instead of endeavoring to enlighten and advance the happiness of the human family."

**Influence of the Passions in Disease—**Physical and mental suffering often leads to a virtuous life. The unvirtuous should complain of their own unlawful indulgences and not charge the Creator with being the author of disease incurred by a life of excesses. When life is buoyant with hope, and the cup of our enjoyment is full to the brim, we sometimes forget the Author of life and its attendant blessings. Hence chastisement softens and subdues the grosser passions and refines and exalts feeling.

But afflictions are not always the result of our own folly. "Whom the Lord

loveth he chasteneth." Job's afflictions were not induced by a vicious course, but they were the means of producing those lofty and sublime conceptions of the wonder-working providences of an all-wise Creator that have, but in few cases, ever been equalled. The furnace of affliction is unpleasant, but its results are pure and exalting. Paul says: "Our light afflictions are but for a moment and they work out for us a far more and exceeding weight of glory." The drunkard, the glutton, and the libertine are never truly happy. Indulgence over, and remorse seizes upon them. Millions fall, annually, through the demon of strong drink, whose haggard faces, ere they found a grave, foretold their end. The record of man's frailties, in the coming day, when opened and read to him, will be far more appalling than the loss of wife and children or of all earthly possessions.

It is the duty of man to make progress—progress should be his watchword. Idleness is the bane of the mind. Labor, intellectual and physical, should be provided for all, and that government or society which does not provide labor for its members or citizens is in danger of revolution and overthrow. The development of the sublime art of music would have been far in advance of what it now is among us if singers and performers could have been provided with labor and thus kept at home rather than scattered in search of it. The influence of cheerfulness in disease casts a charm over the entire life. I once saw a friend in Salt Lake City who was drawn out of shape, indeed to all appearances a perfect wreck from rheumatism, joking like a man in vigorous health. This emotion in perfect health adds elasticity to the step. Says one writer: "I would rather possess a cheerful disposition, inclined to always look upon the bright side, than with a gloomy mind be master of an estate worth ten thousand a year."

Anger disarranges the entire vital economy. Its terrible effects are like the raging sea. The Bible says, "Be not given to anger." All may by prayer and watching gain the victory over this passion. Hope lifts the veil and out of the slough of despond points us upward to heaven and God. Time would fail me to write on all the passions, I therefore close.

THOMAS CHILD.  
Prof. of Medical Botany.

*Written for this Paper.*

## THE NEW LIBRARY.

I spent an afternoon this week in going through the new National Library building. I can't begin to describe it. It will be the finest public building in the United States, and it will be the most beautiful library in the world. It covers nearly four acres, and it is already under roof. Its walls are as high as those of the tallest New York flat, and you can lose yourself in its long corridors and winding passages. It has a dome plated with the purest of gold, larger than the largest circus tent, and the golden torch which flames over its top, though it looks not bigger around than your fist as viewed from the capitol, is in reality as big as a hoghead, and it may be seen from Alexandria and far down the Potomac. This new library building is a work of wonderful art. Its exterior is made of drab granite cut in places so smooth that it looks like marble and ornamented here and there with wonder-

ful carvings. The building has about 1,800 windows, and the four sides of the main gallery have thirty-three great arches, the keystones of which are images representing the heads of all the races of the world. Every type of man known to ethnology has a place in one of these arches, and the faces are marvelous in their execution and character. Over the main entrance are the types of the highest order of men, such as the Greek and Latin and the Saxon, while at the back of the building you find the lowest types, such as you find in Africa and in the South Sea Islands. I can't describe the wonderful execution of these figures. They are the most lifelike pictures in stone I have ever seen, and they seem to almost talk to you as their stern, stony eyes look down at you from over the windows.

This building covers nearly as much space as the Capitol. Its dome is not so large, but its plate of gold makes it infinitely more conspicuous. If you will take five city lots and carpet them with 24-carat gold you will get an idea of the golden quilt which covers this immense dome. There is no room in the United States so large that it would fit this great golden carpet, and it is the largest golden dome in the United States. It has been called the largest golden dome in the world. But this is a mistake. The dome of St. Isaac's in St. Petersburg has a smaller diameter, but it covers more space and it cost infinitely more than this. It took 200 pounds of solid gold to cover it, and when you remember that gold at the mints is worth \$17 an ounce you will see, that even at that low rate the St. Petersburg dome cost \$40,000 to gild.

The gold on the dome at Washington did not cost one-tenth of that amount. I was put on in little sheets, each of which was about four inches square and one hundred and fifty-thousandths of an inch thick. It takes two thousand such sheets to make one ounce of gold, and this amount will cover a space about as large as that of the average hall vestibule. The gold made in that form costs \$27 dollars an ounce, and at that rate it must have cost over \$60,000 to gild St. Isaac's. Russia has many cathedral domes plated with gold, and the gold-plated temples of the world are many. In Burmah and Siam there are pagodas and temples covered with gold, and at Rangoon I saw a pagoda about two-thirds as high as the Washington monument which is a great round mountain just plastered with gold leaf. The dome of the capitol at Boston is gold-plated, as are also those of the Connecticut state house at Hartford and the Hotel Des Invalids at Paris. I went up to the top of this golden dome yesterday and took a look at it. The gold is laid upon copper, and it is polished so that it is as bright as a new wedding ring. It is said to be very durable, and is on the whole, I doubt not, cheaper than the white lead with which the Capital dome is painted nearly every year. The gold was put on by specialists, who worked under canvas, and one of whom nearly lost his life at the work. The top of the dome is, I judge, about one-third the height of the Washington monument from the earth. This man was working on the smooth surface, when his foot slipped, and he slid it as though it were a mountain of ice. He came to the edge at a flying velocity and shot over

it on to the railing of the granite fence, which runs around its base. His foot fortunately caught on the inside of this railing and he tumbled down in a heap on the iron pavement, which runs around the dome. Had he struck the top of the railing half an inch higher he would have slid over and would have fallen a sheer 150 feet onto the granite lying in the court below. This is the only really dangerous accident that has occurred in the building, and though hundreds of men have been employed upon it for several years, no lives have been lost.

I can't describe the wonders of the interior of the National Library. My head buzzed as I walked through the many rooms and tried to understand it all. You could lose yourself in its basement as in the catacombs of Rome and wander for hours trying to find your way out. The grand staircase, which takes up a space equal almost to that of a quarter of an acre, to be finished in white marble and the great marble columns which rise one above another are already in place and surrounded with wooden boards to keep them from in jury. The reading room will be in the rotunda in the center of the building and it will be covered with the dome. This room will be as large as the rotunda of the Capitol and its area will be about a quarter of an acre. It will have seats for 300 readers and the desks of these run in concentric rows around the central desk in which the manager of the reading room will sit and from which he will have connections with all parts of the library by pneumatic tubes or other modern inventions, which will enable him to send a message in the twinkling of an eye to any part of this great book palace, and by the touching of a button bring back the book he wants. Electricity and everything that the modern mind can think of has come to the aid in adding to the conveniences of the library, and it is now thought that an electric railroad will be built to carry the books from the old library of Congress in the Capitol over to this new building.

From this great central dome run out like arms massive buildings in which are to be housed our national library of the future. These are known as book sacks, but the word conveys no idea of their character. Imagine a great, long warehouse with glass walls as high as one of the largest New York flats and hundreds of feet in length. Let the sides of these be walled with glass set into square columns of white enameled brick and have the plate glass wedged into these columns without framework, as is the case in windows. Make the interior to consist of one mass of iron network running from the floor to the roof, so that when you stand within it you see nothing but iron frames rising one above the other and filling the whole vast high room. This may give you some idea of the book stack. The iron network consists of book shelves, and these are reached by stairs which run from one tier of iron to another and by walks of iron paved with marble, which are suspended between the tiers at regular intervals from the floor to the roof. There are several of these vast book warehouses in the building. The one I have just described

will contain 800,000 books, or more than are now in the National Library. The walls of glass give perfect light and the books are so arranged that the greatest numbers can be packed into the smallest compass, making every pamphlet thoroughly accessible.

I have spoken of the 1800 windows of this building. Those of the interior and of these stacks are set into the walls, great, massive pieces of plate glass, as large as goodsized store fronts. It is not possible to raise or lower them, and they are made so for the protection of the books, in order that no dust may enter. The ventilation is all done from the roof, and these windows are washed on the outside by means of a little railroad which runs around them from story to story, on which the washers can stand and scrub them clean. The acres of floor in this great book palace will be of marble. The walls of the rotunda are of colored marbles from all parts of the United States, and in the whole vast, high, four acres of wonderful rooms not a splinter of wood has been used. All is composed of iron, stone, cement and glass, and, as Mr. Green, the engineer in charge, told me, there will not be enough wood in the building when it is completed to make a match.

This building is to cost \$6,000,000. The State, War and Navy cost \$10,000,000, and upon the Capitol has been expended, all told, something like \$18,000,000. Uncle Sam will get more for his money out of this than out of either of the others. All of the work is being done under the government, and everything is built to outlast the ages, and of the very best material. In one of the rooms I found an army of carvers at work making wonderful decorations which are to adorn the exterior, and throughout the whole building everything went on like the work of an army under perfect control and in perfect order. The building will be completed in about two years, and within two years and a half the new library will be in thorough operation.

From here I walked over to the Capitol and took a stroll through the library of Congress. Every available room in the building is packed with books, and the library proper is so full that you have to march through single file in order to get from one part of it to the other. I pushed my way past a mountain of bound newspapers up to the main desk, and asked Mr. Spofford, the librarian, to tell me something about the condition of the library today, and as to how the great American brain was acting. Every one at Washington knows Mr. Spofford. He has been with the library for more than a generation, and he knows more about books and their contents than any other man in the United States.

There are in the National Library nearly 700,000 volumes, and in addition to this there are over 200,000 pamphlets. Mr. Spofford's brain is such that he knows just where each one of the 700,000 volumes stands, and he can tell you in an instant just which of them ought to help you on any subject you are studying. It is the same with the pamphlets, and the wonder is how one little iron-gray head can hold it all. He is a curious-looking man, as dark as a Spaniard. He has black hair and



whiskers, now mixed with gray. His eyes are bright. His frame is short, lithe and wiry, and every atom of it is made up of muscle. He is the busiest man in the Capitol building and he knows how to do work quickly. He dictates all of his correspondence, and his ordinary conversation, which is clean cut and exact, is as classic as the mass of books which surround him. I always feel afraid to report him. He says just what he means and if you misplace a word or a figure you feel that it will cause his black hair to stand on end in indignation when he reads it. He is with all this a very accessible man, and to people who have business with him there is no one more ready to talk. I told him what I wanted and he took me into a little cubby hole in one corner of the library and then rattled off answers to my questions at the rate of 100 words a minute.

I asked him as to the story of the library and as to the new building. He said: "Before Congress came to Washington it had access for a time to the books in the Logan Library in Philadelphia. The little city contained a number of scholars and there was not much trouble in getting information. When the capital was moved to Washington, however, Congress found itself in the woods and there were no books of reference or general libraries. When Jefferson became President, the library was first established and an appropriation of \$1,000 a year was devoted to it. In 1814 we had here about 3,000 volumes. Then the British came and burned the Capitol and the books went up in smoke. A short time after this, President Jefferson, who had gotten into financial straits at Monticello, offered his library for sale to Congress. He had, all told; between six and seven thousand volumes, many of which were valuable and rare. Congress paid him \$23,000 for them, which was, it is said, just about half of what they cost him, and they were hauled in wagons from Monticello to Washington. Parton, Jefferson's biographer, says they made sixteen wagon loads of books and that Jefferson was very sorry to lose them. In 1851 the library had increased to 55,000 volumes. Then another fire occurred and 35,000 of these were burned, including many of the most valuable. The fire took place from defective flues, and only 20,000 volumes were saved from the ruins. By this time Congress thoroughly appreciated the need of a good library and the year following \$72,000 were appropriated for new books, and the appropriations have gone on from that time to this until we now have 680,000 volumes and 220,000 pamphlets. Last year we added about 18,000 volumes to the library and the copyrights are now increasing our stock at the rate of 50,000 and upward per year."

"Tell me something about the new library."

"It will be one of the finest libraries of the world, and it will be as perfect as modern invention and modern science can make it. The three great enemies of books are dust, heat and moisture. As to heat and fire, we have prevented this by putting the heating arrangements away from the main structure and there will be no possible chance for anything to catch fire. There will be nothing in the building that would burn except the

books, and I hope to have the heat so arranged that the whole building will never be at a higher temperature than 68. The windows are so fixed that the building will be dust proof. It is situated in a park and surrounded by streets which are not much used. The windows, save those of the top, will never be opened, and it will be one of the cleanest buildings in the world. As to moisture, we went down fifty feet to get the foundations in order that there might be no dampness connected with them, and our heating arrangements are such that there will be no possible danger from dampness. Another great advantage will be the having of all the work connected with the library under one roof. As it is now we send valuable books every day from here to the government printing office to be bound. The danger of loss is in many ways great, and I tremble when I let them go."

"How about the binding of books, Mr. Spofford?"

"It is a science in itself, and all librarians should watch very carefully the binding of their volumes. It is only a man of books who knows how a book should be bound. I examine and pass upon every book that comes from the bindery, and this is now a great task. I began it when the library was small and keep it up today. There is great danger that a title will be misspelled or that the book will be improperly stitched or covered. I am strongly in favor of the binding of books in leather rather than calf and it pays to use the best of materials. Leather bound books are first laced to the boards by twine or cords, to which the leaves are sewn. The leather is pasted over this and it makes a strong and durable covering. There is a vast difference in the qualities of leather, and the best covering is a genuine Levant morocco. I do not like calfskin. It is too brittle and it breaks at the joints. The average morocco is often colored sheepskin. This is soft and easily worn out. Russia leather also breaks at the joints, while as for the shoddy substitutes for leather and calf, they ought never to be used in a public library. As to color, I am strongly in favor of red. It does not fade and it livens up the dark colored books. This question of binding books, however, is one that will admit of a great deal of discussion. As for myself, I believe that the very best binding is the cheapest in the end. I think that magazines ought always to be bound with the covers and advertisements, as these are sometimes very valuable as historical material, giving the date and price of each number, and as time goes on matter which becomes very interesting."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

One of the most perplexing subjects now engaging the attention of the Legislature is the payment of the costs of criminal prosecutions. For many years the Territory has practically been without a law regulating this matter, and it has come before each succeeding session of the Assembly in a more or less vexatious form, for many years. In 1874 Congress passed what has since been known as the Poland law, one provision of which expressly states

that the costs of criminal prosecutions in this Territory shall be paid out of the territorial treasury. But the justices' criminal practice act makes such costs, in justices' courts, a charge against the county, while the general government has right along been paying costs in many cases of criminal prosecutions had in the district courts. The Territory has also paid for a portion of such costs, and there appears to have never been an established rule for determining what costs in district court criminal cases should be paid by the Territory, and which should be paid by the general government. It is understood that the general government has charged up to the Territory all amounts paid by the former for criminal prosecutions had under the laws of the Territory since the passage of the Poland law, and that in this way has accrued the account for about three-quarters of a million which is being made to figure as a bar to statehood for Utah.

In the various counties of the Territory, costs of justices' courts, sitting as trial courts or committing magistrates, in criminal cases, have sometimes been paid out of the county treasury and sometimes they have not. There appears to have been no established rule governing the matter save the caprice of the selectmen; consequently constables, sheriffs, justices of the peace and jurors and witnesses in the courts of the latter, have received their fees, and sometimes they have not.

Sanpete is one of the counties that have regularly paid their constables, sheriffs and justices, and the costs of criminal cases in the justices' courts, ever since the Poland law was passed; and the total amount thus expended is \$12,262.70. On the 12th inst. Johnson presented in the House, a claim against the Territory for that sum. Doubtless there are other counties that could present similar or larger claims, and the question is, what is the Legislature going to do about it? A law of Congress makes criminal costs a charge against the Territory, but territorial law has provided for payment out of the territorial treasury. The officers in the several counties have, in many cases, refused to act unless the county authorities would guarantee their fees, and there the matter stands.

What is to be done in respect to the past is uncertain, but it is thought the Legislature will repudiate all state claims of this kind. But a memorial to Congress is pending in the House, asking for such a modification of the Poland law as will provide for the payment of costs in felony cases out of the Territorial treasury, and of all prosecutions for offenses less than felony, out of the county treasury.

The usual bill, which has been introduced in one house or the other of the Utah Legislature, for many successive sessions, prohibiting an insolvent assignor from designating preferred creditors, is now engaging the attention of the Council. The arguments that have killed it at one session have not been sufficient to prevent its resurrection at the next, and there is no telling where this routine will end. It is uncertain what fate the Council will decree for it.

At least one member of the House, and he is one of the ablest men in that body, is not at all satisfied with the financial showing made by the reform school. The last report of that institution shows that it costs \$807.65 apiece per annum for each inmate. Of this amount \$135.84 is for salaries and \$29.75 for "general maintenance," mainly expenses allied to salaries, while \$120.08 is expended for food, and \$21.98 for clothing. The member referred to says the Territory would make money by closing the reform school and boarding the inmates at the Knutsford. He thinks that something is wrong when it costs as much for the salaries of the officials connected with the institution as it does to feed and clothe the inmates.

The bill in reference to the powers of mayors is exciting much debate in the Council. Some of the Salt Lake members are insisting that the power of the mayor, particularly in respect to removals and appointments, should be restricted within narrower limits than some of the country members are willing to agree to. The measure is awaiting the drawing of the compromise line.

#### THURSDAY.

At least one member of the Assembly knows how the people of his district feel in relation to the proposed financial legislation now pending. Nebeker, of Rich county, returned yesterday from a visit of several days among his constituents. A News representative met him this morning and asked: "Well, how is Rich county? Is she Democratic yet?" "Yes," answered Nebeker with emphasis, "she's Democratic yet, and she's against the mortgage tax bill too." "Why," he continued, "it was astonishing to see how the people went for me about the bills to tax mortgages, and debts secured by mortgages. 'What does the Legislature mean by tinkering with financial laws at this stage of the game, when we're just hanging on by our eyebrows?' You fellows must be a set of fools, is the way they talked to me."

It was evident that Nebeker had been given to distinctly understand how to vote on the bills of the kind referred to, should any more of them come within his reach.

In connection with this subject it may be as well to state, as a cold business fact, that one loan agent in this city now holds in his hands contracts for several loans, which have been agreed to in every respect, the only condition remaining to be determined before the money is paid over, being that the present laws affecting loans shall remain undisturbed. It is safe to say that the several parties concerned in those pending loans are awaiting, on the ragged edge of anxious solicitude, the arrival of the 60th day of the session of the present Legislature, that they may rejoice in its death.

The bill creating Carbon county has been amended in the Council by striking out the sections which provide that the county seat shall be at Price, and name the officers. The sections that remain merely provide that such a county shall be created, and define its boundaries. The bill as thus amended has been favorably reported. In connection with the sub-

ject to which this bill relates, another of a general character has been introduced in the Council, which provides that when a new county is created, the people in it shall hold an election to determine where the county seat shall be, and who shall hold the elective offices in the new county. The people of Price and Helper, the rival towns for county seat, have agreed on these two bills, and they will probably be passed.

It is becoming a matter of more uncertainty whether or not a bill creating a militia will be passed and approved at the present session. Early in the session a bill upon the subject was introduced in each house. The House militia committee some time ago introduced a substitute for both bills, but the military ardor of such members as had any seems to have cooled, and but little is heard of the subject among them. There is a spreading impression that a militia is not urgently needed in Utah just now, and that the expense of creating and maintaining it can be better borne by the people when times are better.

The claims committees of both houses are the busiest of all the committees. They are simply overcrowded with work, and more of it piles in on them every day. Bears, chairman of the House committee works like a beaver, and shows a determination to uncover any jobs that may be attempted by claimants. In this he has an able and diligent co-worker in Eldredge, chairman of the Council claims committee.

#### FRIDAY.

Following is the full text of the memorial introduced in the Council by Eldredge yesterday, and passed unanimously:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled:—Your memorialists, the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, respectfully petition you to repeal, modify and amend an act passed by your honorable body and approved June 23, 1874, entitled "An act relating to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah," and known as the Poland bill, and also an act entitled "An act to amend section 25052 of the Revised Statutes of the United States," approved March 22, 1882, and also an act of Congress commonly called the Edmunds-Tucker act, which went into effect March 3, 1887, in the following respects:

First—Amend section 1 of said first mentioned act, so as to relieve the United States marshal and his deputies from the duty of attending all sessions of the Supreme Court and the district courts of said Territory, and from serving and executing all processes, writs, orders judgments and decrees, except when said courts are engaged in United States business, and in cases where the United States is a party.

Second—Amend section 2 of said first mentioned act so as to relieve the United States attorney and his assistants from appearing in the courts of said Territory, except in cases where the United States is a party.

Third—Amend section 6 of said first mentioned act so as to abrogate and take away the authority of the commissioners therein mentioned as examining and committing magistrates in all cases arising under the laws of said Territory and restore the said jurisdiction to the justices of the peace elected by the people.

Fourth—Amend section 7 of the last mentioned act, known as the Edmunds-

Tucker act, so as to abrogate and withdraw from the commissioners therein mentioned all jurisdiction in civil matters, and all jurisdiction as examining and committing magistrates, arising under the laws of said Territory.

Fifth—Repeal section 8 of said last mentioned act so as to confine the United States marshal and his deputies to the execution of the laws of the United States.

Sixth—Repeal section 12 of the said act that the people of the various counties of said Territory may be restored to their right to elect their probate judges.

Seventh—Repeal section 25 of the said last mentioned act, so as to restore to the people the right to elect a Territorial superintendent of public schools.

Eighth—The repeal, amendment and modification of the said acts and parts of acts would place the judicial department of the said Territory of Utah in harmony with that of the other territories of the United States, and greatly lessen the expense of litigation in this territory, and would in a great measure stop the constant accumulation of charges on the books of the treasury department of the United States against this Territory.

And your memorialists represent that the causes giving rise to the enactment of the said laws and parts of laws have ceased to exist, and we submit with all candor that it is a maxim of law coming down from our forefathers that when the reasons of a law ceases, the law itself should cease.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

It is not believed that any extensive changes will be made in the present school laws at this session of the Legislature, unless a change in the time and nature of school elections can be so called. The Council yesterday indicated a disposition to this effect by killing the bill known as Dr. Park's school bill. The House committee on education is considering a number of amendments to the school laws, most of which are of minor importance. One of them, however, cannot be classed as such, as it is a proposition to change the time, and probably the character, of school elections. For many years the school election was held early in July, and a few days after the close of the school year, June 30th. At such election only one out of the board of three trustees, was chosen annually, making the tenure three years. At the last session of the Legislature, a law was passed providing that the election for school trustees should be held on the same day in November as the general election, that a full board should be chosen biennially and that the newly elected trustees assume the duties of the office January 1st. The principal objections to this are that the new board takes the office in the middle of the school year, which makes the report of the year's business cover the doings of two sets of officers; the school election is not held at the same polling place as the general election, and many voters cannot vote at both on the same day; it is detrimental to school interests to put in a full board of "green" trustees. It is probable that the House committee on education will bring in a bill to make the amendments to the existing laws necessary to meet these points.

Warner's revenue bill has been thoroughly considered by the ways and means committee of the House, has been amended by that committee, and, as so amended, comprises the substitute offered yesterday. It is the most im-

portant measure pending in the Assembly, and will probably be passed.

#### SATURDAY.

This morning Hatch introduced in the House the resolution subjoined. Stanford is chairman of the Capitol grounds commission, and his face was a study while the resolution was being read. At the conclusion of the reading he instantly arose and said: "Mr. Speaker, I move that that resolution be tabled *indefinitely!*" The motion was carried by a roll call vote of 11 to 10, some of the members evidently thinking that the resolution ought to go to the Capitol grounds committee. It is as follows:

#### A RESOLUTION.

##### *Abandoning the Capitol Grounds in Salt Lake City.*

Whereas, the Territory of Utah is not the owner of the grounds on "Arsenal Hill," but the title is conditioned that in case of any future removal of the seat of government, the grounds, with all buildings erected thereon, will revert to Salt Lake City, and any and all monies expended in improvements will be a total loss to the people of the Territory, and

Whereas, said grounds are located three-quarters of a mile up an alley, over and beyond a hill, and on the side of a mountain that slopes in such a direction, and at such an angle, that said grounds are not visible to any inhabitant of the Territory, unless, perhaps, to a chance hunter shooting ducks on Warm Springs lake, and

Whereas, on account of the excessive altitude and the irregular conformation and perpendicularity of the said grounds, the cost of construction of any buildings will be from twenty-five to fifty per cent greater than on any suitable site, and

Whereas, owing to the natural obstacles of the location, the board of commissioners on Capitol grounds, using the utmost wisdom and economy, have been unable to make any improvements commensurate with the money appropriated and expended for such purpose; and

Whereas, The topography of the immediate vicinity and the scarcity of water, will prevent the settlement and improvement of the adjoining mountains, thereby leaving the Capitol building of the Territory remote and isolated from the Territory itself:

Resolved, by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That the present site for the Capitol grounds is unsuitable, inadequate and unworthy;

That the further improvement of said grounds will be an extravagant, reckless and dangerous use of public money, and That said grounds should be and are hereby abandoned.

The slick bounty debate in the House yesterday afternoon was listened to by a large audience of ladies, who were ranged on either side of the Speaker's desk, and who came out in force evidently for the purpose of exerting, by their presence, a silent but potent influence in favor of the measure. For a time it was wondered whether any Democratic member would have the courage to make a speech in opposition to the bill, in the face of such an audience. But Tolton courageously led off, and after him came several other Democrats. Party lines were sharply drawn and the final vote was strictly partisan.

While Tolton's bill, H. B. 7, appropriating \$300 for the redemption of court scrip in the Second district, was under consideration, the whole matter

of court expenses was gone into, to some extent. Tolton showed the injustice to which jurors and witnesses were subjected in the Second district by the practical repudiation by the Territory of court scrip. Powers said in his opinion, every such promise to pay, issued by authority of the Territory, ought to be, and some time would be, redeemed. It was a shame that persons holding the Territory's obligations should be defrauded out of their pay. Ivins made remarks in the same line and Varian agreed with these gentlemen, and thought the Territory could not afford to repudiate these obligations. Allen thought a special law ought not to be passed for the relief of only one district. The debate did not produce any tangible result other than the appropriation of the small amount asked for in the bill.

The Assembly seems to have inaugurated morning sessions in earnest. It met at 10 o'clock today, and the House adjourned until that hour on Monday after a session of nearly three hours. The Council adjourned at about 12:30 today until 2 p.m., Monday; but it will doubtless commence morning sessions next week.

In explanation of his concurrent resolution which the House adopted this forenoon, authorizing the joint claims committee to employ an accountant to assist them, Sears stated that that committee was so crowded with work that it could not possibly check up certain matters without expert assistance, and that the services of a good accountant would save large sums to the Territory.

One of the bills passed by the House today, H. B. 121, is of special interest to farmers and livestock owners, living near railroads. It requires the railroad company to post up, at the first station each side of the point at which the killing occurs, a full description of animals killed by trains. Agriculturists who miss an animal can thus ascertain whether or not it has been killed on the track.

#### MONDAY.

One of the first items of business considered in the House was H. B. 84, Allen's bill to restore the control of elections to the county courts, which came up on minor amendments made by the Council. These were concurred in without debate, and the bill was sent to the enrollment committee. It will be engrossed and sent to the Governor as soon as practicable. It will be remembered that this bill aims to do away with the Utah Commission, but of course it will go into effect only with the consent of Congress. On approval of the bill by Congress, it will go into effect, but without such approval it will be nugatory. The question is, will Congress approve this bill, and if so, when?

The matter of leasing school lands, treated of in the report of the House committee on ways and means, given in full below, is an important one, which has not heretofore received the attention it merits. Should the House judiciary committee report in favor of the proposition that the Legislature may control the matter it is a foregone conclusion that a law will be passed providing for a generous revenue from that source, which will materially lessen the burden of taxation for the

support of schools. Whether the Territory on the respective counties will have the full benefit of this revenue, or whether it will be divided, is a matter that will have to be fought out in the Assembly. Salt Lake county members will probably insist that the receipts on leases of school lands shall come to the Territorial treasury, while at least some of the country members will contend for it to go to the county treasuries.

H. B. 118, substitute for H. B. 74, Warner's general revenue bill, came up in the House as special order at 10:30 a.m. today. The first section provides a tax of three and one-fourth mills for Territorial purposes; three mills for district school purposes, to create the Territorial school fund; a county school tax not exceeding two mills, to be fixed by the county court; a general county tax not to exceed three mills, also to be fixed by county court; and a special tax for county purposes not exceeding two mills, to be levied only after an election shall be held at which a majority of the votes shall be in favor of it. Varian moved to make the Territorial school tax two mills instead of three. Without debate the motion prevailed. Hatch then moved to increase the county school tax from two to five mills, and in support of his motion said that many of the outlying counties could not maintain a free school system without a county school tax of more than two mills. The debate on Hatch's motion led some of the members to see the result of Varian's amendment and Nebeker moved to reconsider it. A debate ensued which gradually took in a wider scope, until the whole fiscal and educational policy of the Territory were under discussion. The Salt Lake county members held to the old position that the Territorial school tax resulted in injustice to the city and county, because it compelled them to help educate the children of the outlying counties, and they contended for a reduction of the rate, so as to thereby reduce that injustice. Several country members cited the fact that this city enjoyed the advantages of the University, the support of which laid a heavy burden on the whole Territory, which was an offset to any injustice Salt Lake City and county may suffer under the Territorial tax. Incidental to this issue was discussed the propriety of the state providing free higher education for its children. Ivins was opposed to its doing so. Varian agreed with him as to principle, but said the University existed and must be maintained. Nearly every member who referred to this phase of the question agreed with Ivins. Several country members insisted that the territorial school tax must not be made less than three mills, for if it were, many counties could not maintain free schools more than two terms in the year. Allen said it was unusual for a state tax to be levied for the support of schools, and held that each county should sustain its own schools, though he would favor a small territorial tax to assist them. Parsons took a similar position. Hubbard thought the strong should aid the weak and the country members generally were with him. Nebeker's motion to reconsider the vote by which Varian's amendment was carried, making the territorial school tax two instead of three mills, pre-

vailed by a vote of 16 to 7. This means the House is determined to keep up the rate of the territorial school tax, that the weaker counties may derive help from Salt Lake county for school purposes.

Names of counties and amounts received from the leasing of school lands:

Box Elder, 1892 and 1893.....	\$ 664 00
Davis, 1893.....	765 00
Piute, 1893.....	38 00
Tooele, 1893.....	162 00
Utah, 1892 and 1893.....	1,802 00
Sanpete, 1892, \$1,884.65; 1893, \$1,410.61.....	2,795 25
Sevier, 1893.....	405 20
Salt Lake, 1893.....	366 00
Rich, 1893.....	188 80
Wayne, 1893.....	47 75
Weber, 1893.....	1 20
Emery, 1892, \$215.26; 1893, \$94 17.....	340 43
Total.....	\$7,526 23

#### TUESDAY.

The mutterings of discontent in regard to the reform school become more pronounced among members of the Legislature as the financial condition of the Territory and the extent of the demands upon its treasury become better understood. The almost universal feeling in the Assembly is that the cost of the institution is out of proportion to the benefits derived from it. It is stated as a fact that a measure will be introduced into the Council shortly, providing for the removal of the inmates of the reform school to the insane asylum at Provo, where plenty of room can be made for them, and the closing of the former institution. It is argued that both the boys and the girls could be profitably employed in and about the asylum, the former on the farm and the latter in the kitchen, laundry, etc.; and that such an arrangement would redound to their benefit and to that of the asylum, and make a great saving to the Territory.

Powers's bill to place the police and fire departments of cities on a non-partisan basis was considered in the House yesterday, amended and passed. One of the amendments provided that one member of the board, appointed by the mayor, should serve till Jan. 1, 1896, and the other till Jan. 1, 1896, and that they should draw lots for the long and short terms; and so with the two chosen by the city council. Another amendment provided that there should at no time be on said board more than two members of the same political party. Still another amendment exempts from the removal powers of the board present incumbents of the offices of chief of police and chief engineer of the fire department, until the expiration of their terms. Wines offered an amendment, which was adopted, excluding cities having less than 12,000 inhabitants from the operations of the bill. Powers opposed the amendment, declaring that Logan wanted the bill to apply to her, but Wines said Provo did not. There was no opposition to the bill, and not a vote was cast against it in the House. It remains to be seen what the Council will do with it.

The militia bill, which was read at length in the House yesterday afternoon, appears to have been modeled after the accepted form of the military code in other states. It provides that all males, subject to military duty, shall be enrolled by the county assessor, and that the Governor, who is made commander-in-chief, may, by proclamation, require such a portion of

the enrollment to be organized for active duty, as he may see fit. In practice, however, the militia would be a volunteer organization, except in time of trouble. The organized militia is to be known as the Utah National Guard, and in time of peace and until Jan. 1, 1896, shall consist of not more than three regiments of infantry of twelve companies each, two of cavalry, and two batteries of light artillery, "all of which shall be organized under the direction of the commander-in-chief." "Field officers of battalions and regiments shall be elected by ballot by the commissioned officers" by the various regiments and batteries, "and line officers shall be elected in like manner by the members of their respective companies," etc. The term of enlistment is three years, and an annual training of eight days is required. It is claimed that the expense to the territorial treasury of organizing the militia will not exceed \$3000. The fact is not generally known that the government will provide the arms, ammunition, etc. Up to 1889 there had been placed to the credit of Utah, by successive congressional appropriations, the sum of \$75,057.05, to be used for supplying the militia of the Territory, when it should be organized, with ordnance and quartermaster's stores, etc., and it is thought the necessary books, records, stationery, blanks, etc., can be obtained from the general government. Each militiaman would have to pay for his own uniform, and the Territory would have to bear the expenses of the annual training, such as transportation, subsistence and the per diem of officers and men, which would amount to a large sum. Omitting the annual training, and the militia would not be a heavy tax on the public treasury. The bill is now lying on the table subject to being called up at any time.

The Council has under consideration several bills changing the present laws relating to real estate. One is to extend the time of redemption under mortgage sale, another is to prevent a mortgage from being deemed a conveyance regardless of its terms, etc. The introduction and consideration of this class of bills adds to the unrest and distrust in financial circles, the almost universal opinion in those circles being that such legislation should not be attempted nor agitated at the present time.

#### A UTAH DELEGATE SPEAKS.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of Saturday last, in giving an account of the proceedings of the Trans-mississippi congress in that city the day before shows that Hon. Moses Thatcher took a prominent part in the discussion as a delegate from this Territory. On the Nicaragua canal resolution he is reported as follows: "Delegate Thatcher of Utah briefly stated his opposition to corporate control or government partnership in corporate control. Utah's vote would be cast for the amendment.

"It was late when the Utah gentleman ceased speaking, but so great was the interest in the debate that the congress took a recess until 2 o'clock instead of until 2 o'clock."

He also took a bold stand against a slight opposition to the admission of Utah as a state and when resolutions condemning the action of President Cleveland on the Hawaiian question were introduced he was again heard from as the following extract: "These resolutions brought Shanahan of Shasta to his feet in condemnation of them as partisan. He defended the action of President Cleveland as did also Delegate Thatcher of Utah."

#### ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

There was a sensational and unexpected arrest made at the door of one of the Territorial Legislative committee rooms in the Wasatch building in this city February 16. The arresting officer was Captain John J. Donovan of the city police force, and the individual taken into custody was Councilor Hague, cashier of the First National Bank of Nephi.

The arrest was made on a charge of embezzlement preferred by Zeph T. Hill, national bank examiner, whose investigations into the accounts of the bank of which Mr. Hague was cashier, caused him to take that step.

It was recently discovered that Mr. Hague was short in his accounts to the amount, it is said, of \$28,000. A meeting of the directors was held and Mr. Hague turned over 12,000 head of sheep and a large amount of other property and it was thought the adjustment would prove satisfactory, but it appears that such was not the case and the arrest followed.

Bondsmen were secured February 17th in the persons of Theodore Bruback, of the Sanpete Valley railway, and A. W. McCune and W. P. Read, of the Salt Lake City Railway company. The bond was for \$15,000 and was executed in time to allow Mr. Hague to take his seat in the Council February 17. His friends say that the crisis is passed, that everything has been made good and developments will disclose the fact that the whole affair has been greatly magnified and that the arrest was unnecessary.

#### RUSHING MATTERS.

The eagerness of the Colorado people to grab the Indian lands and force the aborigines remaining in that state over into Utah, regardless of the rights and feelings of the people of this Territory, is shown by the following from the *Denver News* of yesterday:

A Colorado Topolobampo was ushered into existence yesterday through the agency of the secretary of state's office. The organization is baptized "The Colorado Co-operative company." Its object is to effect a permanent lodgment on the Ute lands in the southern part of the state and there found an asylum for a community in which all shall be upon an equality and landlords and money lenders will be unknown. The company is capitalized at \$100,000. Its franchise is as broad as the franchise the Tramway company is contending for in the supreme court. The objects are "to attend to production, distribution, construction, sanitation, commerce, exchange, education and entertainment."

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The problem of settling the Uintah and Uncompaghe Indians of Utah has engaged the attention of the House committee on Indian affairs for some time.

Rawlins, Utah, has a bill before the committee by which the Indians will be given lands in severalty, eighty acres for each head of family, and forty acres each for the others. He proposes that the remainder of the land be thrown open to settlement, the settler to be allowed 160 acres at \$1.25. Mineral lands and lands containing timber of commercial value, will be excluded from the plan and governed by existing laws. The Uintahs hold 2,300,000 acres, and the Uncompaghees 1,700,000, or 2,800 acres for each Indian.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 13.—On March 1st Harvard College observatory will start an expedition to Arizona to locate a new observatory station. A. E. Douglas, assistant in the Cambridge observatory, will leave before the other members of the expedition, in order to make experiments. It will first stop at Prescott and at Phoenix. The station will be for a visional investigation.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—A genuine blizzard set in here last night and continues unabated. A fierce gale sweeps from the northeast, accompanied by wet, blinding snow, which is piling up in drifts in the streets, delaying the incoming trains and blocking the street car traffic. It is the worst of the winter and is steadily increasing in violence.

At Hammond, Ind., the snow is two feet deep, and still falling, and drifting badly. The street cars are tied up. At Ottumwa, Iowa, the heaviest blizzard of the season is reported. The snow is fifteen inches deep, and drifting badly. The temperature is at zero.

At Rockford, Ill., the blizzard has raged all day.

Emporia, Kan.—Reports come of the worst storm ever known. The snow is two feet deep and has drifted to twenty feet in places. Railroad traffic is stopped. Trains are snowed in in various places. Thousands of head of cattle were exposed and a great portion of them will die of hunger and exposure. At Marshalltown, Iowa, it has been snowing and drifting since early last night and there is no abatement. At Burlington, Iowa, it began last night, and continues still. There are immense snow drifts. All trains are delayed; it is the worst storm in years. At Keokuk, Iowa, the blizzard has been raging since last night and the snow is badly drifted.

ROME, Feb. 12.—The pope has issued a decree beatifying Joan of Arc.

ATCHISON, Kas., Feb. 12.—The police today took Mrs. Franklin out of a car of household goods billed to Omaha, in which she had been beating her way from Decatur, Ill. She had \$25, and had been put on the car by her husband, who did not want to pay car fare. She had been in the car three days and was nearly frozen.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The house of commons was thronged today in anticipation of an important movement against the house of lords.

Harcourt, replying to a question

by Goschen, said there was no intention of reopening the Indian mints or returning to the minimum rate for council bills. There was also no intention to place a tax on the importation of silver—no change in the present Indian policy was contemplated.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—A special to the *Republic* from Guthrie, O. T., says: The snow is two feet deep. Reports of suffering and death come in from all parts of the territory. Mrs. Fanny C. Spencer, a homesteader near Cross, was found frozen stiff. Many are living in tents and their condition is awful. James Milligan, near Perry was found frozen to death and his partner, Harvey Newcomb, died from exposure.

At Ponca Mr. Cramer and two children were found frozen stiff in coyote's burrows, ten yards from their abode.

At Anadarko, two Indian pupils were found yesterday buried under a snow bank. Upon being taken to a house one of the children immediately expired. The other shows signs of recovery.

Word comes from Cross that Sherman Stone and family, consisting of wife and five children, were found sitting around the stove with their throats cut from ear to ear. The following note, on the table near Stone gives the horrible story of murder and suicide in connection with the storm:

"Wood all gone; Mollie frozen to death; the rest of us freezing; I have killed my family and now kill myself to prevent further suffering. God have mercy on us."

Dispatches from Niagara announce an ice bridge formed and solidified. In the passage of the ice down the river a great amount of timber is brought down and is frozen tight in the bridge. It is unusual to have a bridge form in February.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—A young man, acting from motives of revenge, exploded a bomb at 9 o'clock tonight in a cafe beneath the Terminus hotel, opposite the St. Lazare railroad station. The place was full of people at the time.

A man who had dined in the cafe was seen to raise his arm and throw something into the middle of the room. A terrific explosion followed. The cafe was filled with smoke, and lying on the floor were a number of persons wounded. The bomb had landed upon a table, around which a party had been sitting. The persons grouped at this table suffered the most. The injured numbered fifteen. Nearly all were wounded in the legs.

Meantime the man responsible for the cowardly act had not been allowed to escape. As soon as he had thrown the bomb he ran out of the place and darted away. The alarm was given and a number of policemen joined in the chase.

The fugitive drew a revolver and fired several shots, killing a woman and wounding a number of persons. One man struck was a policeman and the wound is considered fatal.

The man was captured when 150 yards from the cafe. His name is Leon Breton. He had been employed in the cafe as a waiter, but had been discharged for misconduct.

The sufferers from the explosion and Breton's revolver shots number twenty-eight. An inquiry was begun by the militia and magistrates and continued till 1:15 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A dangerous "crank," Harry Carter, was remanded at Bow street charged with writing a letter threatening to kill the queen. Carter has already spent nine years in a lunatic asylum.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Dr. Arthur Duestrow walked into the police station shortly before 7 o'clock this evening and surrendered himself, stating he had accidentally shot his wife. Duestrow was locked up, and it was learned later that the doctor had shot both his wife and five-year-old boy. The child was killed, but the wife is still alive.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Miss Myra Bradwell, the first woman to be admitted to the bar in the United States, is dying. Her attending physicians declare that she cannot live more than a few hours.

KOKOMO, Ind., Feb. 13.—Calvin Armstrong, the Tipton county deputy treasurer, convicted of embezzling \$43,000 of the county's funds, escaped jail here last night. He was not missed till this morning. He was to have been taken to the penitentiary this morning. He had accomplices outside.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The secretary of the interior has issued instructions to the commissioner of the general land office concerning the latter's recommendation that the re-survey of the Las Vegas grant in New Mexico be rejected. He has directed that a final, complete survey of the grant be made in accordance with a recent departmental decision, as speedily as may be, that the so long delayed matter may be closed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—A frightful affair occurred last night at Col. Daniel Boone's wild animal show at the Midwinter Fair. Carlo Hieman, an attendant, had taken three large, trained lions into a cage in the center of the arena, when suddenly the electric lights went out, followed by screams of agony from the cage, and sounds of horrible crunching of the beasts' jaws. The audience became panic-stricken, women screamed and fainted. Finally lights were secured and the dreadful sight was revealed of three lions gnawing at the prostrate form of Hieman. Col. Boone snatched up an iron bar and with rare intrepidity entered the cage, beat the beasts off, and rescued the keeper. Hieman was found to have forty wounds, some of which came perilously near a vital spot. His scalp was torn entirely off, and he had deep wounds under the arms and on the legs and body where the animals' teeth had lacerated him. In spite of all this the physicians think that, unless blood poisoning sets in, he may recover.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The returns received at the treasury department indicate that the gold output for 1893 in the United States will reach the almost unprecedented amount of \$37,000,000, an increase over 1892 of \$4,000,000. In Colorado the output has increased from \$3,000,000 in 1892 to \$5,000,000 in 1893, while the grains in gold-producing sections are



unusually large. The Australian production will carry the production of the world, it is thought, to \$150,000,000, which is \$12,000,000 more than the previous year. With one or two exceptions this is the largest output ever known.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 14.—The editorial staff of the Warsaw newspaper *Glos* and the staff of another newspaper have been arrested. There have been numerous domiciliary visits at Warsaw during the last few days, owing to the discovery of an extensive nihilist society. A number of Catholic priests have been arrested on a charge of conducting an agitation for liberation of the Poles. The bishop of Kallinski has been deprived of his sinend.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The jury in the case of John Y. McKane, the Gravesend political boss, charged with violation of the election laws, frauds in registration and at the election, and defying the court's orders intended to prevent frauds in the conduct of polling, returned into court this morning with a verdict of guilty.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 15.—Judge Bradley of the district supreme court has refused to grant the petition of L. Riker, Chicago, for a mandamus to compel the secretary of the treasury to award him the fifty thousand bond issue on his bid.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 15.—Minister of War Galvao has resigned on account of differences with Peixoto on the treatment of political prisoners. Col. Macedoe, commander at Fort Santa Cruz, has been arrested as a spy of Admiral Mello. The rebels have possession of the state of Parana. San Paulo, the capital of the state of that name, against which the rebels have been marching, is reported ready to join the insurgents, and the garrison there has been replaced by reliable troops. So the rebel advance has changed and they are now said to be marching directly on Rio Janeiro. The government has sent troops to meet them and a battle is imminent. It is reported that the state of Alagoas has joined the rebels. Mello is said to have recovered and is now in active command, preparing an attack on Santos.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The twenty-sixth annual convention of the National Woman's Suffrage association assembled here today. Only seventeen states were represented, but many delegates who are snowbound will come later.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 16.—The Southern Pacific train was robbed this morning at Roscoe Sliding, where the train was held up six weeks ago. The robbers misplaced a switch and ditched the engine and two cars with fruit. The engineer and fireman went down with the engine and were badly hurt. Three robbers sprang out of the bushes and began a fusillade of shots. The express messenger refused to open the car and the robbers blew the whole side off with bombs. Brakeman Foster ran to a neighboring ranch and got a team. He drove five miles to Burbank, and gave the alarm. A posse is in pursuit.

CHICOPEE, Mass., Feb. 16.—J. and F. Dubuque, descendants of a Frenchman who settled in Iowa in 1758 where the city of Dubuque now stands, have engaged lawyers to look up their

interests in his estate, which they claim is worth \$48,000,000. It is asserted that he left no will. There are about thirty relatives who would share in the estate.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Ex-Minister Waldeck Rousseau and Count Frisch De Fels, fought a duel with swords this morning as the result of a slighting remark by the former in regard to Countess De Fels. The ex-minister was slightly wounded in the arm.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A Frenchman, supposed to have been an anarchist, was blown almost to pieces tonight in Greenwich park. Near by were found fragments of a bottle that evidently had contained explosive material. The park-keeper heard the report, and, hastening thither, found the man kneeling on the floor, covered by blood. His hand and wrist had been blown away. His face and body were covered with wounds, and there was a gaping wound in the stomach, a portion of the intestines protruding. He was only able to say: "Take me home." Where his home was could not be learned from the papers found in his pockets, and he was therefore conveyed to the seamen's hospital. He died half an hour after reaching there.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Peckham's nomination was rejected, 31 to 40.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 16.—Ex-Congressman A. Horr Smith died today, aged 79 years. He served from the 43rd to the 48th Congress.

KIEL, Feb. 16.—A terrible disaster occurred here today through the explosion of a steam pipe on the iron clad Brandenburg. Many of the crew are said to have been killed and a large number of them wounded. Many are missing.

CAPTOWN, Feb. 16.—The death of King Lobengula is confirmed.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 16.—The American line steamship Paris, which sailed from Southampton on Feb. 10th for New York, was seen in a disabled condition off Daunt's Rock. All were well on board. There was no danger. A pilot and tug have gone for her assistance.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Rothschild's bank in this city is guarded by an extra police force as the result of anarchist placards posted up on the door of the bank announcing that a meeting of the society will be held inside the building and requesting the brethren skilful in the blacksmith trade to bring skeleton keys and crowbars in case the safes be locked.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 16.—The yellow fever increases. There were sixty deaths yesterday in addition to fifteen from other fevers.

The captain of the Austrian warship in these waters died today and there are a number of other cases on board. The Portuguese warship here is also infected. The situation is growing serious for foreigners.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 16.—J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture, and his youngest son, Carl, were hanged in effigy last night in the city park, and this morning the figures whirled about before the strong north wind. The stuffed clothing bore a placard which stated, in effect, that the figures represented the remains of the Nebraska City Democratic marching club. The city has been greatly excited all day over the affair, and strenu-

ous efforts are being made to discover the guilty parties.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—A bold robbery was committed early this morning at Carroll's gambling house. The place was deserted, with the exception of two attendants, when the door was flung open by two masked men, who compelled the men at the point of pistols to hold up their hands while the robbers opened the safe and secured \$4,000 in coin, which they placed in a canvas sack and made off. The attendants went to a window and called lustily for help and two police on the sidewalk grappled with one of the robbers. In the scuffle which ensued the gold coin flew in all directions and the crowd drawn to the scene by the noise reaped a rich harvest. One robber was arrested and the other escaped.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Judge Brentano, who tried Prendergast, Mayor Harrison's assassin, has received a letter threatening his life, unless he is lenient with the prisoner. The officers guarded him today while hearing the arguments for a new trial.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 17.—The jury in the cases of the Mansfield Valley miners, charged with riot, who retired to consider a verdict last night, came into court this morning finding 37 guilty and 21 innocent.

BUFFALO, Feb. 17.—Leroy Harris, alias John H. Heart, accused of post-office robbery, performed a remarkable feat this afternoon, holding up the whole court room. Heart asked permission to retire to the lavatory and returning, electrified the commission and all in the room by leveling a revolver and crying: "Hands up!" Everybody put up his hands. Heart walked to the door keeping the gun pointed toward the astonished court and passed out, locking the door and taking the key. Marshal Watts jumped to the window and fired three shots to attract attention. Others were yelling lustily. Finally the janitor was aroused who opened the door and released the captives. The prisoner was out of sight.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—John W. Hayes, general secretary and treasurer of the Knights of Labor, today issued the following notice to the order:

"T. D. Powderly, past general master workman, A. W. Wright and John Devlin, late general executive board, have entered suit against the order for balances of salary which they claim is due them. Notice is published to prevent any credence being given unreliable statements that may be made in the public press. If by decree of the court it is learned that the order is indebted in any way to these claimants the order is and will be fully able to meet any just claims.

JOHN W. HAYES,

General Secretary and Treasurer."

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 16.—Governor Hughes yesterday offered a reward of \$5,000 for Kid, the renegade Apache, dead or alive. The governor, for the last three months, has been devising means by which he could be taken.

Mrs. Annie Larsen, the stewardess at the Oakland, Cal., receiving hospital, died on Friday from the effects of poison taken by accident. She was sick but a few hours before she passed away.

## CONFERENCES OF THE CHURCH.

### MORGAN STAKE.

The quarterly conference of Morgan Stake convened Sunday and Monday the 11th and 12th of this month, commencing Sunday morning at 10:30, Elder Fry presiding.

After the usual exercises, Elder Samuel Francis reported the condition of the Stake. The report showed the Stake to be in a much better condition than when last reported, and that the Priesthood as well as the Saints had been more energetic during the past three months. There is more unity and less difficulty existing in the Stake than usual.

The following Elders who had been called on missions to preach the Gospel to the world, being called on, stated their feelings in regard to the same: Joseph S. Porter, James Tucker, Lyman O. Porter, Alonzo Francis and William T. Ogden. The Elders all expressed themselves as being pleased to be considered worthy of such an important calling. They felt to respond to the call and would try by the help of the Lord to be faithful workers in the ministry.

The remaining time of the conference was occupied by the Stake presidency, Elders Croft and Condie, returned missionaries, and others of the local Priesthood.

The counsel given was very timely and instructive. The young especially received good counsel, in which they were advised to be more prudent in their course of life, to spend less time in pleasure and amusement and to labor and study more to prepare themselves for future usefulness.

The following Elders for various callings were sustained by the conference: James W. Stewart and Robert Hogg Jr. as High Counselors; Frank L. Little as second counselor to Bishop Giles, of Milton, and Samuel Francis, Thomas R. Condie, Chas. A. Wilcox, Alonzo Francis, Wm. G. Brough, S. R. Brough, Joseph R. Porter, Jesse Haven and Gibson A. Condie to travel and lecture in the interest of the Y. M. M. I. A. of the Stake.

All the meetings of the conference were well attended and a good spirit and feeling prevailed.

Conference adjourned for three months. ALONZO FRANCIS, Clerk.

### BANNOCK STAKE.

On Sunday, February 11th, the quarterly conference of the Bannock Stake convened at Louisville. There were present of the Stake presidency, President T. E. Ricks and Counselor James E. Steele, also some of the members of the High Council and most of the Bishops.

In consideration of the severe weather, President Ricks was pleased with the attendance, and trusted all would be fully repaid for attending.

During the forenoon several of the Bishops reported their wards, all of which are in a healthy condition and the people endeavoring to live their religion. Owing to a heavy falling off in the crops last fall, some few families short of breadstuff, but the most of the people have plenty, and those who do not will be provided for.

During the afternoon Elders Ben E. Rich, C. N. Watkins, Henry Boyce and Jonathan Love addressed the Saints on the duties and calling of the ward Teachers, also on educating our children in the principles of the Gospel.

The afternoon was occupied by Elder J. E. Steele on the subject of the present financial troubles and the introduction of the law of consecration. Patriarchs A. E. Hinckley and John R. Poole occupied the remainder of the time, teaching the people on their every day duties.

In the evening the general Priesthood meeting was held, at which the Stake presidency, instructed the Bishops to discountenance all manner of amusements that had a tendency to lead the youth into evil and temptations; also gave much counsel specially suited to the wants of the people.

On Monday morning Elder Heber J. Grant, of the council of the Apostles, arrived. Owing to a snow blockade on the railroad he had been prevented from being present the day previous. He occupied most of the forenoon, speaking on the general good desires of the Latter-day Saints, and that when mistakes were made they were often of the head and not of the heart; he presented the matter of sustaining home industries and the great saving the people would experience in price and quality; warned the people against being self-righteous because of being able to live up to one law while they neglected others equally important; cited several instances of brethren who, through inherited appetites, were unable to fully live certain laws, yet had the full power and authority of God with them.

During the afternoon he dwelt on the marvelous manner in which the Lord, in answer to prayer and the promises of His servants, had opened up the way for His people to free themselves from their difficulties, and told of his own experiences.

Elder T. E. Ricks spoke on the great labors performed by the fathers of the people in settling these valleys and of the honorable lineage and names they had bequeathed to their posterity.

Conference adjourned for three months.

Benediction by Patriarch A. E. Hinckley.

JAMES GILLESPIE, Stake Clerk.

### SANPETE STAKE.

The Conference of the Sanpete Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was held in Ephraim on the 10th and 11th of February, 1894, President Canute Peterson presiding. The Stake presidency were present, most of the High Councilors, the Bishops of wards were well represented and the attendance was quite large, the Ephraim tabernacle being well filled the first meeting, the interest visibly increasing as conference proceeded.

Opened at 10 a. m. on the 10th by singing and prayer.

President Peterson reported the condition of the Stake as being good; peace and good health generally prevail.

There have been quite a few deaths of aged people, but he thought it no cause for excessive mourning when the aged pass away after a life of toil, especially those who have been faithful till death. The several quorums of the Priesthood and the societies in the Stake are properly organized.

The Bishops of Manti, south Mayfield, Fountain Green and Fairview wards made reports corroborating the president's report. Elder W. S. Snow, of the presidency of the High Priests' quorum gave a brief report of the same. Elder John F. Allred gave a very good report of the young men's associations; and Elder Newton Noyes, principal of the Sanpete Stake Academy, spoke in behalf of that institution, and of the efficient work being done therein, although not very numerously attended. Recess till 2 p.m.

2 p.m. Elder McAllister, President of the Manti Temple, gave a very interesting and instructive discourse upon the labors developing upon the Saints in relation to the dead, also of the living receiving ordinances for themselves and the young of marriageable age to marry, and the necessity of marrying right according to the law of God; that of marriages performed outside the law of God there is no record kept in heaven.

Eighteen Seventies and seven Elders, whose names were presented, were sustained to be ordained High priests.

Adjourned to 10 a.m. Sunday.

7 p.m.—Priesthood meeting. Elder Henry Beal, President Peterson, Bishop Madsen and Elder C. C. A. Christensen addressed the meeting upon the advisability of providing for our own necessities.

Sunday, 10 a. m.—The Saints met at the appointed time. Having made the appointment to dedicate the Ephraim Tabernacle during the forenoon services it was thought best to proceed with the dedication although it had been expected and announced that some of the First Presidency would be present.

Opened by singing the hymn commencing "The morning breaks, the shadows flee."

President Canute Peterson offered the dedicatory prayer.

Singing.

Elder John B. Maiben, of the Stake Presidency, discoursed upon the blessings the people of this stake enjoy. He had felt some disappointment in not being blessed with the promised visit, but was singularly impressed by the appropriateness of the dedicatory prayer offered by President Peterson. He said this people are blessed of the Lord. The presidency of this Stake, from its first organization until today, remained intact. The Lord has surely blessed Bro. Peterson both as Bishop of the Ephraim ward and as President of the Sanpete Stake.

Elders F. Farnsworth, Peter Madsen, John D. Chase and Henry Beal each gave short and spirited addresses.

Recess to 2 p.m.

2 p.m. Opened by singing and prayer.

Sacrament administered.

Elder J. B. Maiben presented the general and stake authorities. All were sustained unanimously.

President Peterson thanked the con

gregation for their vote; called on those present who had been sustained to manifest their willingness to serve the people by rising and raising their right hands; cheerfully responded to.

Elder Maiben expressed his appreciation of the labors of President McAllister in the Temple; urged the Saints to show their appreciation by putting in an appearance there as often as possible.

Bishop Peterson made remarks, appreciative of the blessings enjoyed.

Elder Henry Beal was pleased to meet with the Saints in conference and to speak to them; thought the influence prevailing most heavenly.

Elder Peterson made closing remarks. He had enjoyed the conference the Spirit of the Lord had been abundantly poured out upon the people, though none of the general authorities had been present, he hoped we would be amply rewarded for the disappointment at our next conference; exhorted the Saints to take the spirit of the conference home with them and endeavor to live according to it, and for all, young, middle-aged and those more advanced, to preserve their bodies that they may live long on the earth. Our bodies are of great worth to us. The Lord prepared this earth so we might come here and receive bodies; hence we may rightly infer He considers our bodies of great consequence to us. Advised the Saints not to cry hard times too much, but live near to the Lord and all will be well.

After singing on page 268, benediction was pronounced by Elder McAllister.

Conference adjourned for three months to meet in Mantl.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Clerk.

#### BEAR LAKE STAKE.

Bear Lake Stake conference convened as per appointment at Paris, Idaho, on Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 3, and 4, 1894; Elder Wm. Budge, Stake president, presiding.

SATURDAY, AT 10 A. M.

Meeting opened with the customary devotional exercises. Elder Budge expressed his pleasure at meeting with the Saints and elaborated upon the objects of and benefits accruing from these conferences. He spoke of the autonomy and independence within themselves of the organizations of the Church.

Elder Wm. Hyman, of Liberty, remarked in substance that as the Saints had been so imbued with God's Spirit, it was very necessary that the Elders instructing them should speak under its influence. Rejoiced at being here. True, it was a sacrifice to come quite a distance through the cold, but he expected to be more than rewarded before the close of the conference. Knew that God had blessed these assemblies. The influence of His Spirit he had, for himself, enjoyed. God had always justified the confidence and reliance reposed in Him by His people.

Bishop Elder McKimmins of Randolph said he felt that God's Spirit had dictated the previous speakers' remarks and that the hearts of the people had been lighted thereby. Thanked God for living in the day of the restoration of the Gospel and its gifts, blessings and Priesthood. God's servants were never more deeply im-

pressed with their high and holy calling than now. Thanked God for being gathered to Zion. Could not recount their manifold goodness to him. Felt that his every effort should be exerted to repay, in his weak way, the loving kindness of the Author of our being.

While all men desire to worship some greater power, we know that God lives and has revealed His plan for the salvation and exaltation of mankind—those who now live, have lived, or may live to the end of time and worlds without end. Prayed God to bless all and cause all to be thankful for their attendance at this conference.

A hymn, "O, Jesus the Giver, etc.," was rendered by the Stake choir.

Bishop Robert Price, of Paris Second ward, said the Saints do not meet to be taught of man except so far as they act by the authority imposed upon them by God. By this authority only should those who essay to teach the people operate. But for this divine authority we would have no gospel, no priesthood, no ordinances. God has prospered us, he said, in these mountains, changed our climate and helped us in the reclamation of the soil from its sterility. Many of us have brought with us the follies and traditions of Babylon, and, like the ancient Israelites, we long for the fleshpots of Egypt. We cherish too much the things which lead to death. Our youth, and, alas! some of our older people, fall into various pitfalls and snares. The clear duty of the Elder of Israel is to labor for the dignity and righteousness of Zion.

Elder Jos. R. Shepherd, of Paris, observed that the absentees of this morning had missed much valuable instruction. Regretted that some of the local brethren were negligent of their opportunity.

After Elder Budge had given a few suitable remarks regarding order in public associations, the choir sang:

O ye mountains high,

Elder Wm. Greenhaigh, of Bountiful, pronounced the benediction.

SATURDAY, 2 P. M.

The choir and congregation sang:

Come let us anew.

Then the divine blessings were supplicated for by Bishop Wm. West, of Paris.

Following a choral exercise Elder Samuel Weston, of Lake Town, related some of his experiences gained during his labors recently performed in the British mission.

Elder John U. Stuckie reported the quorum of High Priests in good working order. Meetings are held monthly at headquarters and also in the districts. Nearly all are in active service as High Councilors, Bishops, Councilors and missionaries in the Stake.

The First quorum of Elders was reported by their President, Elder Geo. Perret.

Elder Wm. L. Rich, of the Stake presidency, said we should appreciate the spirit prevailing in this conference. He reminded the Saints that, in answer to their fasting and prayers, God had softened men's hearts, and their rights and property had to a very great extent been restored. If we continue to be faithful He will help us to bear the burdens of life and to maintain our honor and dignity unsullied before all men.

Elder George Osmond, president of the Star Valley Stake, then addressed the conference.

Elder James H. Hart, of the Stake presidency, followed with a brief address.

The choir sang "Watch and Pray" and Elder Andrew Galloway pronounced the benediction.

SUNDAY, 10 A. M.

The choir sang:

Thou earth wast once a glorious sphere.

Prayer was offered by Elder Joseph Irwin.

The choir sang:

Come, come ye Saints.

Elder William Budge addressed the Saints. He remarked that we are not so much in the habit now as formerly of preaching doctrinal discourses. Especially is this the case with those who are directly connected with the local government of the Saints. Our older people are tolerably well informed as a rule and the young people have very many opportunities in the several organizations to acquire knowledge regarding the fundamental principles of the Gospel. Our teaching tends now to inform us how to live as individuals, families and neighbors, and how to remove any obstacles that may impede that excellent progress and fellowship that should characterize communities of Saints. There is an ideal life prescribed in the Gospel to which we should all aspire.

Speaking of the political situation, he said he had favored the proper education of the people in the political principles of the several parties. Had told the Bishops in the several wards to accord for the benefit of the political parties, without asking whether they be Democrats or Republicans, the free use of their meeting house whenever they would desire an evening meeting. But as a father of the people he must insist that all engaged in such labors cease from talking against their brethren and creating strife. So long as these meetings are carried on decently and in order, he advised the people to attend. But if this is not the case, they had better not go. So far as his influence goes, he desired no repetition of the troubles that have ensued from political dissensions elsewhere to find place in any of the wards of this Stake. We must keep in mind that we are Latter-day Saints, and required to be such, in political controversy as in other things.

Our religion teaches us to be loyal to the government under which we live. Our loyalty is stronger for the government because of our religion.

The choir sang the anthem:

Praise ye the Father.

Elder Wm. L. Rich pronounced the benediction.

AT 2 P. M.,

After the choir and congregation had sang,

O God, our help in ages past,

Counselor James H. Hart offered prayer.

The choir sang,

Stars of morning, shout for joy.

The sacrament was administered by the Priesthood of Paris First and Second wards.

Elder M. D. Wells, of Montpelier, made a brief address, treating upon the benefits and privileges enjoyed by our young people in the several organiza-

tions of the Church, and bearing testimony to the saving efficacy of the principles that are enunciated and espoused by the Latter-day Saints.

Elder Seymour B. Young, of the Council of the Seventies, next addressed the conference. Quoted Isaiah 2nd chapter, and showed that the prophecy contained therein had been fulfilled by the gathering of the Saints to these intermountain states and territories. He also commented on the life of our Lord and Savior and gave an exposition of the principles of the Gospel as contained in the Scriptures. He gave much good, old-time practical counsel to the Saints.

After a few concluding remarks by Elder William Budge the choir sang,

In Jewry is God known.

Patriarch Hugh Findlay pronounced the benediction.

*Written for this Paper.*

### THE ETHICS OF TRADE.

Owing to the almost bewildering conditions now generally prevailing, everyone is scanning the horizon of observation and experience for a rift or change. The past is considered, its mistakes and errors, its methods and results, as if wisdom might be reaped from these and avoidance in the future. The present is so absorbing with others that the past is ignored—the question is how shall we extricate ourselves now, how save our reputation, our means, or shall we be entirely stripped after years of toil?

Quite a few have so earnestly looked at both past and present, that the future alone is worth considering. Every indication, legislative, industrial, commercial or speculative, commands attention. Things abroad, things national and local, possess a weight and importance never before awarded. A cloud is magnified, a gleam of sunshine is cherished as a miser does his gold. More is made of both than experience would suggest. But some are hopeful, some dependent and the spectacle men are wearing individually have very much to do with their conclusions.

Every organization also has its say, and most of them a panacea for the conditions. But boards of trade, chambers of commerce, merchants' associations, have as yet really presented nothing particularly new. The conclusions of some master-mind of years ago is their ideal and authority, and while original methods find little place in the superficial man, it is easy to believe that the defunct leader would have been as prolific in suggestion and as original now as in days or years gone by.

That the people of Utah are great consumers of merchandise goes without saying, and that far too much of this consumption is imported, our mammoth stores and retail distributors testify on every street. But in this popular buying and selling there are anomalies which surprise, mainly because they evidence an ignorant or unappreciative spirit which is in nowise being restrained, but rather is on the increase beyond all precedent. While it is true that there is a public demand for goods; while it is true that stores in number beyond necessity, it is true that neither storekeepers nor consumers are as discriminating in

their relations as they ought to be. The stranger—the enemy even, secures patronage as rapidly as does the friend; the drummer a thousand miles from home probably more readily than the drummer from a leading town. Hence this Territory, as a rule, swarms with men selling specialties for firms or houses who have no interest in this Territory save for what they can take out of it, and spend elsewhere.

It is true these representative men are affable, pushing, accommodating, and genial, as men courting trade are apt to be; that in some cases they represent firms of standing and reputation. But it hardly seems reasonable that first-class firms who have a business at home should credit every little paltry store in a country village so far from their own legitimate fields of trade. These firms (if first-class) surely do not want to burden their books with this kind of accounts. Nor can they at such a distance watch these credits as can the jobbing house close by. The risk is not worth the profit. And yet there are hundreds of just such buyers in this Territory, and of course hundreds of credits. Besides, many of these small buyers are injured in this, that buying from every drummer, their strength and credit cover so large a surface, that unless extra vigilant, as has been proven many a time, they never know where they stand, and collapse is more often prevented by sheer luck than by business ability and control.

Of course this is claimed to be a land of liberty. Men go and do where and what they choose. But has it ever occurred to traders or organizations that obligations and responsibilities rest upon the home merchant and jobber that are totally unshared by the transient man and distant firm? And that the local jobber can and does sell just as cheap, and he is just as much entitled to the trade of this Territory, if not as anxious, as any outsider can be? We know of one house in Salt Lake City, which has paid over fifty thousand dollars in local taxes during the past three years, or over sixteen thousand dollars per annum, to make this city, county and Territory what it is; and this and similar firms think that the trade of this Territory legitimately belongs to them; that they should have the preference, and that drummers fitting from point to point, without license or poll tax even, should not have the preference they appear to have; that men a step higher, agents, who simply rent an office and board, should not have that trade which the man who builds, raises a family and pays the taxes should assuredly have. Neither does it seem fair that eastern or western manufacturers and dealers should create these agencies outside of jobbing firms, and insist that the latter should buy from them when they want to trade direct! What character, what credit, does a man or firm acquire when he is not in touch with the firm in whose goods he deals? The transient agent has the credit, the buyer is almost unknown.

Now if our trade organizations would endeavor to remedy this condition, if the merchants who belong to them would agitate this question, it surely would not be long before all agencies

would be vested in responsible houses, and the swarms of foreign drummers now filling the Territory would be denied this field of action and placed elsewhere. Surely if manufacturers have a good thing, some local man or firm would buy and push it, whether that be spool cotton, overalls, gloves, coal oil, coffee, tea, cigars, or other single article or general stock which is now so fully and persistently represented.

Then every dealer should conclude, first, that it is somewhat of an injustice to ignore the home jobber at all. Second, that in doing this he should not pay the distant jobber first and let the local jobber wait. Third, that just as good prices, as excellent goods, and as long time can be had at home as abroad. Last, the local house is less liable to distress a debtor, and that he at least by enterprise and the payment of taxes is building up the country, while the outsider has "neither part nor lot in the matter."

Now this is all said without prejudice; for we are familiar with many estimable men who are thus engaged, and who represent firms that are above suspicion. The anomalies come home to the local trade, and it may not care to be thus voiced by one uninterested, as the writer is save in that general prosperity which every citizen is under obligation to encourage and sustain. The remedy is within the power of the trade. A little more confidence in the home jobber would do what the pressure of the times here and elsewhere must eventually do if continued; but the roundabout method will involve that disaster and regret which timely action and local understanding of men and things would assuredly prevent.

### SUGAR BEET CONTRACTS.

Just about 800 contracts, aggregating 3,300 acres to be planted in beets and raised, have been returned to the Lehi Sugar company, says the *Springville Independent*, and are now locked up in their safe. This insures plenty of work for the factory during the usual time for it to run fall and winter. The farmers have found that beet raising brings money and that the labor is the most profitable of any that they can do. The days of experiment lasting three years, have passed, and now the most important question is not the number of tons of beets which can be raised on an acre, but the per cent of sugar the beets carry. Each year this per cent is increased, so that last season there was an average product over 140 pounds of sugar per ton, and must be 180 pounds per ton to make the business pay, should the bounty on sugar be repealed.

A decision holding the ordinance closing ordinary business houses on Sundays unconstitutional, followed by agitation of the question of opening saloons on Sunday as well, has caused the better class of the people of San Bernardino, Cal., to circulate and sign a petition asking the passage of a sweeping Sunday-closing ordinance, which will not be open to the objection of special legislation. It is proposed to close everything but drug stores and livery stables.

## WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

Flagstaff, Arizona, claims to have shipped 1000 car loads of building stone during the present year.

Pagosa Springs, Colo., is happy over the discovery near there of \$12 a ton gold ore in unlimited quantities.

There are in Arizona 12,000,000 acres of surveyed land and 34,000,000 acres of unsurveyed land still open to settlement.

Nevada has at least one female tramp. She walked from Wadsworth to Hot Springs, a distance of twenty miles, in one day.

Saturday last a grand strike was made in the Nugget mine at Gila City, A. T. The ore, it is said, glistens with free gold.

Last week two feet of snow fell at Truckee, and the railroad was busy with plows and shovelers keeping the track clear.

A potato growers' convention has been called to meet in Fort Collins on February 21 and 22 to discuss the potato business.

At Greeley, Colo., contracts are being made now for cucumbers and tomatoes by the Denver canners and pickle makers.

Near Eaton, Col., a Denver colony is being located upon 23,000 acres of first class potato and wheat land under irrigation canal.

The British Columbia parliament has passed an act permitting members of the Salvation Army to perform marriage ceremonies.

A colored man living in Tacoma, Wash., has asked Congress to furnish him transportation to Africa, the home of his forefathers.

Farmers in Lassen county want the supervisors to assist them in exterminating the rabbits, which are doing great damage to crops.

A creamery is to be established on San Antonio creek, near Petaluma, California, with a capacity of using the milk of 1000 cows.

County commissioners of Washington county, Colo., have arranged for the distribution of seed oats and barley to impecunious farmers.

Pueblo people propose to organize a mutual co-operation insurance movement and to put a stop to foreign insurance company extortion.

Monte Vista, Col., has shipped 552 carloads of produce since December 1, and the *Journal* proudly asks, "What valley town can beat this?"

Middle Park, Colorado, sled drivers use a "drag" which plows and clears the snow from the roads. It keeps the roads in fine order for sledding.

Laborers at work on the Rose canyon road, near San Diego, have uncovered a body of what is believed to be gypsum, also a vein resembling coal.

Longmont, Colo., has developed a new industry. It is the raising of canary seed, which is said to be of superior quality and quite profitable.

James Raft, an employe of the race track at San Jose, Cal., has had an interesting experience of being held up by footpads three times in succession.

John K. Baldwin, a young farmer on the Calaveras river, has found a ledge of disintegrated, high grade quartz on his place near Bear mountain.

A Cresswell, Or., woman tied her child up near the grate and went out. When she came back it had fallen across the hot irons and was severely burned.

In Hell canyon near Albuquerque, N. M., Denver parties are preparing to develop a ledge of low grade ore seventy feet wide which can be mined for 50 cents a ton.

Workmen at a limekiln near Gila City, A. T., while prospecting for limestone have found a vein of marble forty feet wide and equal to the best that Vermont produces.

The report that smallpox had broken out in Virginia City, Nevada, was untrue. The health officers say there has not been a case of that disease for six years.

Colorado ranchmen join in the universal report that an abundance of snow assures increased crop acreage. Preparations for getting in large crops are reported all over the state.

Tramps are a costly addition to a county. The fees of justices and constables of San Diego county last year amounted to \$14,5000, most of which was for the arrest and trial of tramps.

A new telephone company has been incorporated at San Diego, and a petition has been presented asking for a franchise. It is promised that instruments will be rented at \$2.50 per month.

In Albuquerque a recently discharged convict from the Colorado penitentiary returned home after six years' absence to find his wife married a third time and living with her third husband.

The Florence, Colo., Rapid Transit company has surveyed a line from Florence to Coal creek and will soon be operating a transportation and rapid transit line between the coal mines and the oil city.

On Washoe lake, Nevada, a large ark has been built as a pleasure resort for the summer fishing season. People will live in a floating hotel and communicate with the shore by means of small boats.

The Denver county detectives played a hand in rounding up hobos and vags Monday night and as a result of their efforts about twenty choice petty larceny experts are sojourning in the county jail.

La Plata City, Colo., only a few weeks old, has two stores, two saloons, blacksmith shop, a newspaper, a restaurant, a lodging house, a daily stage line to Hesperus and thirty actual residents within the townsite.

The United States district judge of Portland, Or., has sentenced William Dunbar, recently convicted of smuggling opium, to two years' imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine of \$1,000.

The Santa Fe railroad surveyors are starting out to survey a branch line

between Hillsboro and Lake Valley, N. M. This is to develop the newly discovered gold fields in that region. The road will be built at once.

The Le Garde, Wyo., gold placer diggings are attracting a large number of miners who reach the mines on snow shoes from the Laramie trail. The snow is from two to five feet deep but claim staking still goes on.

Wyoming is said to have about \$5,000,000 in sheep and \$25,000,000 in cattle. In the irrepressible conflict now on between sheep and cattle interests the survival of the fittest will determine the contest.

Sixteen acres of the McCrary ranch, eighteen miles west of Laramie, Wyoming, have been sold by John McCrary to Mike Coughlin for \$20,000. It is conceded to be one of the finest ranches in the state. The stock was not sold with it.

Montana will have a series of fairs this year. The plan is for a circuit including all of eastern Montana, beginning with Gallatin, Custer and Meagher counties and ending with Yellowstone. Horse races are on the program.

Six boys in Seattle broke into a bonded warehouse and stole thirteen cases of imported champagne, valued at \$600. The police recovered part of the liquor and the boys consumed a large amount, but eleven cases are still missing.

The land company at Arizola, A. T., offered a lot in the center of the town for the first child born in the village. Recently twins were born to a couple who had shortly before arrived. Two lots were claimed, and the courts must decide the question.

On the north fork of the Cache la Poudre, Col., William Compton has constructed and filled a menagerie with bears, wild cats, mountain lions, deer, elk, wolves and other wild animals. It is the largest wild animal collection in existence.

Thursday evening a timberman at the Standard mine at Burke, Mont., named John Sullivan, lost his footing and fell about 120 feet. Upon examination it was discovered that no serious injuries beyond the fracture of one arm was received by him.

A quarter of a million acres of railroad land in Stevens county, Wash., are soon to be put in the market. Some is fine farming land, while much is covered with valuable forests. The price will range from \$1.50 to \$9 per acre, the average being \$3.50.

Marshal Dana of Colorado Springs has received from the United States court at Fort Smith, Ark., the sum of \$600 as part of the amount of the money captured by the police there last summer from the Starr gang. It comes in the nature of a reward.

A centenarian died a few days ago out on the Mission road near San Diego. He was a pioneer miner named D. Burchard, and he reached the great age of 103 years and five months. He was a native of New York and had been in California forty-three years.

Laramie City, Wyo., is excited over the discovery that sick and crippled hogs and cattle are sold from overland cattle trains and dealt out by butchers to consumers. Diseased pork is poison-



ous and pork eaters in Laramie are alarmed over the disgusting discovery.

Farmington, N. M., in the heart of the forthcoming fruit producing region of the San Juan, is manifesting more activity in irrigating enterprises than most any other section in the west, except the Pecos valley. Four irrigating canals are being built or enlarged near Farmington.

According to the Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise*, Captain Sam, who has been to San Francisco and the Midwinter Fair, says the Plutes in the Wild West show only get two pieces of bread and a piece of meat for a meal, and the fare is not up to expectations in quantity or quality.

Gas has been struck at Pueblo, Colo., at a depth of 1,500 feet. The Pueblo Oil and Gas company, which is boring for oil, owns about 18,000 acres of land near Pueblo, and is endeavoring to strike the same oil deposits which flow so abundantly at Florence, thirty miles above Pueblo.

Mrs. Pendleton, who has a ranch a short distance below Coquille City, Or., had a band of sheep badly demoralized by a dog last week. The worthless cur got away with thirty head and was then shot. A number of little lambs were afterwards found starving by the side of their dead mothers.

The one-year-old child of Frank Davis, a farmer of Union Flat, Wash., found some strychnine intended for squirrel poison and swallowed a portion. The baby went into convulsions. The father tasted the stuff to discover what it was. When the doctor arrived the child was dead and the father in a critical condition. Davis recovered.

Willie Bowden, a fourteen-year old boy of Centerville, Mont., has started out to make a record for himself. A few weeks ago he began carrying a revolver. Last week, without any provocation, he fired a shot at another boy, which took effect in the eye, passing through the orbital cavity into the head.

The Santa Fe (N. M.) Water and Irrigating company has just completed the construction of a reservoir for supplying the city proper and suburbs, and decided to commence at once the construction of another reservoir of a capacity for storing 600,000,000 cubic feet of water for the irrigation of valley lands.

Three black bears were recently seen by miners in Arizona. The appearance of bears at this time of the year is something unheard of for this part of the country, for they are supposed to be hibernating. Old timers and trappers claim that their appearance is owing to the fact that the winter is nearly over.

An Arizona exchange says that smuggling is extensively carried on from Mexico into the United States. The point on the line most favorable for this traffic is between Nogales and Buenos Ayres, where there is no customs officers located. There is a stretch of 200 miles which is unguarded.

The Pagosa *News* reminds its readers that ten years ago this week a snow blockade commenced on the Conejos range which continued seventy-two days, and four and three years ago a

month's blockade was not unusual. Since the advent of the rotary plow the snow has not blockaded the railroad more than two days at a time.

Charles Elwine, employed on the ranch of P. Fannensmidt, in Tennessee park, near Leadville, Colo., got lost in a snow storm and was exposed to the terrible cold all night. He was found next day in a most pitiable condition and brought here. Upon examination it was found he was so badly frozen that it became necessary to amputate both feet.

Montana people, says the *Helena Independent*, were prompt to see the great advantage of buying home products, and in consequence there have been fewer shut-downs of manufacturing plants in this state than in other regions of the country. The result is that there are fewer people needing the kind offices of the charitable.

Rainbow trout from California, placed in the north Platte river about two years ago, are said to have done well. Trout weighing from two to ten pounds may be seen in shoals at the head of the Platte in the North park. The fish commissioner of Wyoming has arranged for placing 40,000 more Rainbow trout in the north Platte river.

A man named McDermott, who was beating his way from Mobile, Ala., to San Francisco on a freight train met a terrible death fifteen miles east of Casa Grande on Tuesday night. He fell from the brakebeam on which he was riding and some time later was struck by the eastbound overland. Small pieces of his body were strewn along the road for several hundred feet.

The late convictions at Portland, Or., for smuggling opium have not put a stop to the business, as the customs officers on Tuesday evening captured two lots on the way to the depot to be shipped to Chinese firms in Sacramento and Walla Walla. The shipper is not known, but the officers are keeping a lookout on one firm, which is suspected of doing an extensive business in un-stamped opium.

A dispatch says: "The elaborate collection of astronomical photographs of the Lick observatory, which was on exhibition at the World's Fair at Chicago, has been sent to San Francisco to be placed in the Santa Clara building at the Midwinter Fair. The photographs are printed on glass and are neatly framed. They comprise pictures of the great work of the observatory."

The seizure of forty five-*tael* cans of opium was made at the Southern Pacific on Saturday by the Collector of Customs at Los Angeles, California, amounting in value to about \$850. The package was shipped from Portland, Oregon, to Tsue Chung Yuen & Co., of Los Angeles. The boxes were stamped with sweated stamps. Tsue Chung Yuen denied all knowledge of the shipment and declared that some enemy had used the name of his firm.

A horrible accident occurred at Ryan's grading camp on the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad at Canon City, Colo., on Monday afternoon. One of the laborers was engaged thawing out giant powder and had piled it around him. He was in the center of the powder and the fire near by. In

some way one of the sticks was ignited, which in turn set off the rest and the unfortunate man was blown to atoms. Some of the pieces of his body were carried a distance of 100 yards.

Three Atlantic and Pacific trainmen are in the hospital at Albuquerque, N. M., having been brought in on Monday night. A fast Eastbound freight train ran into an open switch and the engine, with half a dozen cars loaded with fruit, were ditched. The engineer, was badly hurt about the body and his right leg was broken above the knee. The fireman escaped with a sprained back and both hips dislocated. The head brakeman received several serious gashes on the head and was badly hurt about the hips and back.

Considerable excitement has been created by an assault at Albuquerque, N. M., made upon the editor of the *Democrat* by a man named Foote, from Silver City. The *Democrat* had a local sensation a few days before which reflected upon two or three married women, among them the wife of Foote, who was at Albuquerque visiting her sister, one of the other women referred to. The male relatives of the women living there made no attempt to resent the charge, but when Foote read the paper at Silver City he took the next train and his gun and started for Albuquerque. He found the editor of the *Democrat* and, coming up unawares, compelled him to sign a retraction at the point of a revolver.

On Monday a man named Robert Burns, the owner of several houses in Missoula, Montana, was awakened by a loud report and violent shock. Investigation showed that the rear end of the building next to the one he occupied had been destroyed by a heavy explosion. Portions of the house were scattered for many feet over the snow. A tin pan which had been in the house had lodged in the top of a tall tree sixty feet away. The windows of the room occupied by Mr. Burns were shattered and some of the planks torn loose. The two houses were nearly alike, and there appears to be no doubt that the fiend perpetrating the outrage intended the destruction of Mr. Burns and his property by dynamite, but made the mistake of putting the powerful explosive under an unoccupied house. No clue to the man or men who committed the outrage has been discovered.

Billy Deutsche, one of the most "famous" gamblers of the world, died of heart failure at St. Joseph's hospital at Denver on Monday night. For the past few months he had made Denver his home, hoping to recuperate his wasted vitality; but he died after a delirium of four days' duration. The deceased had a reputation as a plunger and "high roller" borne by but few characters in sporting history. His gains and his losses were alike of the first magnitude. Ten thousand francs was but a bagatelle for him at baccarat, while at roulette his winnings often exceeded 50,000 francs at a single sitting. But his was always the typical gambler's fortune—today a prince with a quarter of a million; tomorrow posting letters in all directions to raise a few hundred for the bare necessities of life. Drink hastened the end, and at the last—money, health and almost his mind gone—he sank to the gambler's grave.

# THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

## SWEDEN.

Small-pox is raging in Linköping, Östergötland.

The largest village in Sweden is Trollhättan, which has 5,600 inhabitants.

Sweden has 93 cities with a combined population of about 900,000 inhabitants.

The government has asked the riksdag to grant an appropriation of 375,000 kronor for the building of railroads.

The population in southern Dal is still decreasing because of the large emigration to the United States.

Two large wood pulp factories will be built on opposite sides of the Hissma Falls, near Krokom, Jemtland.

During 1893 31,822 people emigrated from Sweden to America, as compared with 33,240 in 1892.

The expenses of the Swedish state, according to the budget for 1895, will amount to 101,539,000 kronor.

At the funeral of the hotel owner, Kramer, of Malmö, the wreaths on the coffin represented a value of 6,000 kronor.

C. J. Akerman, the mayor of Trelleborg, died at the age of 68 years. He had been mayor of the city all the time from 1868.

The messenger boys of Stockholm will be furnished with bicycles for the purpose of being able to deliver quicker their telegrams.

The steamer "Christina" from Gothenburg, was lost during the last storm off the coast of England. The whole crew was drowned.

H. Grenander the champion skater of Stockholm, has taken the first prize at the international skating contest at Berlin, Germany.

John Thomson, a Swedish-American, who returned to Gothenburg the other day, was found to be insane, and was taken to an asylum.

Large numbers of Siberian wolves are said to have immigrated to northern Sweden from the utmost northern part of Finland.

The government will ask the riksdag to grant an appropriation for meeting the expenses of an industrial exposition to be held in Stockholm in 1897.

Swedish telephones, manufactured by M. Ericsson & Co., of Stockholm, are in large numbers being exported to Yokohama, Bombay and Shanghai.

Ex-minister von Ehrenheim has been elected speaker in the Upper house of the Swedish Diet, and Governor De la Gardie speaker in the Lower house.

The Congo state in Africa has offered still more Swedish and Norwegian officers good and paying positions in the Army of Congo. The government is very satisfied with the Scandinavian officers, who are at present serving in its army.

Crown Princess Victoria, who has again left Sweden for countries with a warmer climate, is a very sick woman. Information as to the true condition of

the princess is, of course, not given to the public, but it is a public secret that she is suffering from consumption.

The Working Home at Falun, founded by a ladies' society, is one of the best institutions of its kind in Sweden. It brings up poor young girls into useful servants. The Home, established in a house of its own, is maintained by gifts, among which are fixed annual contributions, the profits of the Associations of Brandy Retailers.

Preparations are being made for a large shooting tournament, which will take place at Stockholm this fall, and in which only pupils of the high colleges will participate. Such tournaments have been held once every year during the two last decades, but the one announced for next fall will be held on a larger and grander scale than ever before.

There are at present in Sweden a great number of Societies for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The object of these societies is to effect a kinder treatment of the domestic animals and also to inspire the growing up generation with interest in animals, and to make them care for their good usage. The societies have also been solicitous to introduce improvements in the mode of killing, and, to gain this object, special instructive courses on new methods in this have been given free of charge, and a great number of papers on the same subject have been distributed.

Some novels by Mrs. Victoria Benedictsson, who died in 1888, will be translated into English. She was perhaps, the most original and most gifted among the female realistic writers of Sweden. Her "non de plume" was Ernst Ahlgren. There is something of George Eliot's deep insight into human nature and sympathy with mankind in her tales, especially in those of present life in Sköne, with their under-current of humor. In contrast to modern pessimism, her writings bear the stamp of love to and confidence in life. "Mrs. Marianne," her last work of greater latitude which caused much sensation, is all through a eulogy of labor as the true joy of life. The great expectations she had raised make her untimely end still more tragical; an intense suffering made her commit suicide.

Veterinary surgery is supported by the Swedish government through a large veterinary institute situated in Stockholm, and by the appointment of a veterinary surgeon in each province. The provinces are divided into several districts, each one with a district veterinary surgeon, who is paid by the Agricultural Society and the Provincial Council. The agricultural societies chiefly busy themselves with the development of those branches of live stock breeding of vital importance to each separate province, and consequently worthy of encouragement. This is effected by the purchase and sale of breeds, suitable for the province, by contributions to prize competitions, by the arrangement of smaller district meetings, exhibitions of fatted cattle,

horse fairs and exhibitions of dairy products, etc.

## NORWAY.

Electric works will be built at Kongsberg.

The fishing of stock fish was very large in 1893.

A national fishery exhibition will be held at Bergen in 1896.

A new landslide is reported from Vaerdalen. No lives were lost.

Light earthquakes are reported from a great many places in Norway.

Faabergh was visited by two big fires. The loss of property is considerable.

Congressman Rev. Thorleif Fretheim died at Christiania, only 43 years old.

The Total Abstinence Association of Christiansand numbers now 900 members.

Diphtheria is raging epidemically in some of the parishes in the Trondhjem diocese.

King Oscar has donated several thousand crowns to charitable institutions in Christiania.

Johan Thorsen, the prominent ship-owner, has donated nearly 70,000 kroner to the Skaare county.

Their golden-wedding was celebrated by Emil Nielsen, a well known citizen of Beraas, and his wife.

The Norwegian Missionary Society which has head quarters in Stavanger, celebrated its 50th anniversary.

Their golden wedding was celebrated by Olaf Nielsen, a prominent ship-owner of Throddhjem and his wife.

Mrs. Ingeborg Tannes, the oldest inhabitant of Roras, died at the advanced age of 102 years and 2 months.

Harald Hagen, the famous skater, has departed for Zwolle, Holland, where he will compete with the Dutch skaters.

The number of members of the conservative clubs of Christiania has materially increased during the last ten months.

Mrs. Eina Oselio-Bjornson, the songstress, has not met with much favor in Rome. The Italian papers criticize her very severely.

The Norwegian bark "Ran" collided with a steamer in the British channel and went to the bottom. Seven people were drowned.

The second edition of Jonas Lie's novel "Niobe" has been issued. The first 10,000 copies of the book were sold in a few days.

Only male assistants were employed in the printing offices 30 years ago, but at present several such establishments are superintended or owned by women.

Many of the largest young Ladies' Colleges in Norway are founded and chiefly managed by ladies, and the number of lady teachers increase with every year.

The bark "P. M. Petersen" from Porsgrund is supposed to be lost, as nothing has been heard of the ship since last summer. Her crew numbered twenty-one men.

All the employes of the late banker, N. A. Andresen, have received one year's extra salary by order of consul general Aug. Andresen, only son of the deceased.

The population of Norway belongs, with very few exceptions, to the Luth-

eran church, although a number of dissenting sects have arisen, as Methodists, Baptists, etc.

General Nyquist, who visited Chicago and Metropolis in 1887, then only a Lieutenant Colonel, has been appointed chief of the staff of generals in the Norwegian army.

It has gone so far now, that some of the most radical papers cannot stand Bjornson's abuse of Sweden and the Swedes any longer, but find it necessary to protest against the so-called speeches of the demagogue.

Several "people's kitchens," which have been established at different places in Norway for the purpose of providing the working class with cheap and wholesome food, have not met with any decided success.

Parks and public gardens are now not unusual in Norwegian towns, being generally well kept. In this respect the capital ranks first, as it can bear comparison with many other larger towns, situated in more favorable latitudes.

The designs in the old Norwegian weaving resemble those of the so well known oriental works, and are executed partly on horizontal and partly on vertical warp. Generally the designs are geometric and are based on the lines of the square.

#### DENMARK.

Small-pox is raging in Copenhagen.

Holger Drachmann has written a new three acts drama.

Many officers in the Danish army have emigrated to Siam.

Grain is at present being sold cheaper in Denmark than for many years.

Prince Valdemar and Princess Marie are both suffering from influenza.

The Slagelse Lanbo Bank has declared a dividend of five per cent.

The large real estate owner Darling, of Horsens, died at the age of 87 years.

During 1893, 10,052 people emigrated from Denmark as compared with 18,642 in 1892.

"Cousin Jacques," Ernst Lundquist's great comedy, has met with great success in Copenhagen.

J. Jensen, the candidate of the moderate left, has been elected congressman from the Aarhus district.

Their diamond-wedding was celebrated by Prof. George Stephens, of Copenhagen, and his wife.

Captain Carl Emil Hedeman has been appointed governor of the Danish West India possessions. The salary of this dignitary is nearly \$10,000, and this, added to other expenses without any corresponding revenues, makes these possessions a heavy and continual drain on the national treasury.

The medium aid given by the city of Copenhagen to the poor in 1893 was \$80 for husband and wife, and \$55 for a single person. But very few received that much, the average being \$45 for husband and wife, and \$29 for single persons. About four fifths of those receiving aid were over 65 years old.

It is said that Jews began to emigrate to Denmark in the middle of the 17th century, Portugal and Germany being the birth places of the earliest arrivals. In 1726 the Jewish congregation at Copenhagen numbered about 65 families, and the whole number perhaps

was about 2000 at the close of the 18th century. The first correct enumeration was made in 1834, showing a total Jewish population of 4,064. From 1834 to 1890, a period of 56 years, the increase was exactly 16 persons. This small growth is due to conversions to Christianity and to mixed marriages.

The title of George Brandes's latest book is "Foreign Places and Persons." In the preface the author says: "One tires of always talking about books. Even he whose specialty is to express himself about black and white, has eyes as well as others, by which he observes the variegated visible world in landscapes, cities, plain and fine people, plastic art. Even to him nature exists; he is moved at the sight of the simplest phenomenon, such as the falling of the leaves in October, even he is impressed by the sight of a water fall, a mountain range, glaciers in the sunlight, a Holland lake or an Italian orange grove. He, too has been in Arcadia."

The "household stores" movement which was completely buried last fall under the very weight of the mass of common people, again shows signs of life. The first movement was started in an ostentatious manner, and its originators were by no means loath to have the matter aired in the press. Not so now. The revival of the movement cannot be called a still hunt; but it is engineered by personal canvass. The capital stock is put at \$135,000, and no single person shall be allowed to own more than \$540 stock. The goods to be handled by the stores will be farm products, and if the venture proves a success the business will be extended indefinitely. The names of the real backers of the scheme are kept secret, but it is known that several rich land owners are in it. The following features of the plan appeal to the people: The new stores will reduce the cost of exchange of goods very materially so that those who sell to the stores get more, and those who buy from them get their goods cheaper than under existing conditions; the stockholders will receive reasonable interest on their investment; and the buyers will receive a part of the profits.

#### FINLAND.

During 1893, 11,000 people emigrated from Finland by way of Hango and Vasa.

Written for this Paper.

#### THE CALIFORNIA REDWOOD.

Almost everyone is interested in the redwood trees or the "big trees" of California. The lumberman stands before them and estimates his profits in converting them into lumber from which our beautiful redwood floors, doors and in some cases book-shelves are made. The tourist admires their gigantic size and feels that he has neglected a part of his duty if he fails to record the fact that one of the "big-trees" is 325 feet high; one that has fallen had a girth of nearly seventy feet, and its rings of growth indicate an age of about 1300 years. These and a few other like entries attest the nature of his interest.

Unlike the lumberman and tourist, who think only of the present, the botanist and geologist, standing before these trees, allow their minds to contemplate the past history of them, as well as to dwell on their present condition. In the

Tertiary age, the geological age immediately preceding the age in which we live, the redwood trees and trees closely related to them grew in almost all parts of the world. Remains of them have been found in Greenland as far north as 70°. Indeed vast forests of them were found within the Arctic zone. In Spitzbergen they flourished up to 78° north latitude. In Asia the redwoods ranged from the extreme north to the Himalaya mountains on the south, and from the Caspian sea on the west to the sea of Japan on the east. It seems to have grown in most parts of Europe and probably Africa. In North America remains have been found in several parts of Canada and from there south to southern Mexico. Even in far off Australia it is known to have grown, but it became extinct there, for some unknown reason, early in the Tertiary period. In Asia, Europe and North America the twenty-six species of redwood persisted until the Glacial period when all but two species became extinct, and these two are stranded on our Pacific coast. The two species are known to botanists as the *Sequoia sempervirens* and the *Sequoia gigantea*. The first still forms extensive forests and is the source of our redwood lumber, while the latter is distinctively known as the "big-tree."

The *Sequoia gigantea* was not recognized as a separate species until 1853. It grows in isolated clumps on some of the mountains of California, at an elevation of from 5,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level.

There is some interesting history connected with the botanical name of these trees, *Sequoia*. Se-Quo-Yah was the Indian name of John Guss, a half-breed Cherokee Indian, born in Alabama in 1770. With no aid whatever he invented an alphabet for his people, and taught it, to such as he could persuade to learn it by writing it on leaves. Before Se-Quo-Yah and his people were banished to New Mexico and Indian Territory in 1828, some missionaries to the Cherokees published a periodical in this alphabet and translated a part of the Bible, using this character. The Cherokees now have a considerable literature written in their own language. Se-Quo-Yah died in New Mexico in 1843.

When the botanist Endlicher prepared his synopsis of the pines in 1846 he was induced to dedicate the redwood tree to the greatest literary genius the red men of America ever produced. To make the name pronounceable he softened Se-Quo-Yah to Sequoia.

C. A. WHITING.

University of Utah.

L. A. McCann and Dick Dryden, while out hunting last week about fifteen miles east of Evanston, Wyo., says the Evanston *Herald*, made a discovery that chilled them to the very marrow. Partly covered by the soil and partly sticking out of the ground they found two well preserved skeletons, and scattered about them old relics of warfare, flint locks, gun-barrels and an Indian pipe. The one skull, which was that of an Indian, showed a hole, undoubtedly made by a bullet. The blonde hair found on the cranium of the other skeleton indicated that its former owner had been a white man, and thus they rested side by side.

Written for this Paper.

### AN OUTPOST OF ZION.

Yost, Box Elder Co., Utah,  
February 8, 1894.

Perhaps a few lines would be of interest to the many readers of the NEWS about this far away burg. I will commence like the bashful lover, by saying "It is going to storm." I hope that you will be merciful in your answer and not tell me to go home until the storm is over. We are having good weather up here; not much snow, but plenty of wind and cold.

This place is at the south end of Raft river valley. We are surrounded by the Clear creek mountains on the east and the junction mountain on the west. We belong to Cassia Stake of Zion; and though not organized into a ward, we hope that that event is not far distant. There is room for a few more families to make a living in this settlement. A few good places are still to be made here. There is a controversy about the water; when that is settled there will be water to spare. This place and surrounding country has just been surveyed, so that those who settle here can locate themselves on the proper lines. There is plenty of building timber here for domestic use. We have a good saw mill just started, and that is one of the best helps to a settlement. There are two roller mills that we can go to from here—Conant's mill, at Cassia, and Tuttle's mill, at Oakley—a good road to each of them. Grain is raised to good advantage and we have a few good young orchards set out and doing well. Fruit was gathered from some of the trees last year. Shrubbery and garden products are raised with a good degree of success. A good garden is of great comfort to the housewife.

We have a good Sunday school, not very numerous as regards numbers, but though few, yet full of determination to go ahead which is so characteristic of the Latter-day Saints. It has been an up-hill struggle to bring our school to what it is at present. We are mostly all young people here, who have come out from the crowded cities, to make a home. Some have been successful, while others are still plodding along, hoping to enjoy a few more comforts in a few years. The Relief society is doing a good work of charity. They hold their meetings every two weeks. The Primary association is doing good among our children and great credit must be given President Margaret B. Yates for the able manner in which she conducts the meetings.

I cannot help but go back a few years to the time when we did not have a house to meet in. It was a day of thanksgiving to us when we could meet once more in a house of prayer, built by our own hands, to be able once more to eat of the bread and drink of the water, in remembrance of the death and suffering of our Savior. The Spirit flowed from heart to heart, and glad were the songs that were sung. It was a day of rejoicing to one and all. Since that day we have struggled onward to build up our small branch, and roll on the Kingdom of God. Our Sunday school was organized on the 3rd of August, 1890. Within the last three years we have doubled in numbers so that now we have a

total of 86 souls enrolled upon our record.

There are a few families here who are not of us, and to these we have been preaching the Gospel, with good results. I can assure you it was a happy day when the writer took three of them into the waters of baptism and baptized them for the remission of sins. There have also been a few rebaptisms. A spirit of reformation is taking hold of the people here. They want to do and be better. My prayer is that God will help us to gather in the honest souls of this place.

We have just started a Young Men's association. With Elder W. Blackburn as president we hope to be able to draw the young folks to these meetings. They are needed in every settlement. We must study if we wish to keep upon the good ship Zion. A Latter-day Saint cannot stand still. If not onward, why then backward. It was a rare thing to see a person of this place a few years ago studying the plan of salvation. But that day is gone by, I hope never to return. It behoves us as Latter-day Saints to read good books and take from them words of wisdom. Every Elder in Israel should be able to give a reason for the hope that is within him.

The NEWS is a welcome messenger of good tidings, and in its quiet way is sowing the seeds of righteousness. Many read the discourses that would not come and hear them preached.

There is a heavy fall of snow while I am writing these few lines.

I remain yours, Y. W. B.

### THE FIRST UTAH BOY.

The following was received just one day too late to be incorporated in our editorial on the above subject. It corroborates the statements therein contained, however, and is gladly given as additional testimony:

FREMONT, Wayne County, Utah,  
February 12, 1894.

In the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS of the 9th inst., under the heading of "Information Wanted," a correspondent asks, "Who was the first male child born in Utah after the arrival of the Pioneers in 1847, or who was the first woman to give birth to a son?" and I answer him.

Lorenzo Dow Young, born September 20, 1847, son of Lorenzo Dow and Harriet Page Wheeler Young, was the first male child born in Salt Lake valley or white parents; he only lived about six months. I cannot now give you the date of his death, but his and my father is living at 979 south Ninth East street, Salt Lake City, where the date of his little Pioneer son's death may be had, and where Brother Andrew Jensen or your representative may see a copy of a poem by Sister Eliza R. Snow in an old book, and in the handwriting of the Pioneer mother referred to, wherein the poet, at the time, gives her the credit of being the mother of the first male child, and foretells that her name and his will be held in honorable remembrance as such.

Yours truly,

FRANKLIN W. YOUNG.

Durango, Colo., is rejoicing over the possession of a paid fire department.

### OBITUARY NOTES.

MARY CRIDDLE.

Died, at the house of her son-in-law, John Gull, Meadow, Millard county, Utah, February 10, 1894, Mrs. Mary Criddle, aged 80 years, 7 months, and 17 days. She was born July 23, 1813, at Bradford, Somersetshire, England. Her maiden name was Bull; she was married to Henry Criddle June 22nd, 1837, and embraced the Gospel in 1846, being baptized by Elder Wm. Jeffries. After their marriage Henry Criddle and his wife went to reside in Taunton, England, and for five years the Latter-day Saint services were held in their house at that place, while their home was always open to the Elders. She left England with her husband and four children in the ship Cornelius Grinnell, in 1866. Two children had preceded her to Utah, the others she left in England. She crossed the Plains in Captain Rawlins's train. Her husband died four miles west of Pacific Springs, and she, with her children, arrived in Salt Lake City October 1st, 1866.

She was the mother of nine children, seven of whom survive her. She leaves seventy-five grandchildren, and twenty-one great-grandchildren to mourn her loss. Six of her grandsons bore her body to its last resting place. She was for many years a teacher in the Relief society, and died, as she had lived, a faithful Latter-day Saint.

Her funeral on February 14 was numerously attended—twenty-three vehicles followed to the cemetery. The principal speakers were President Hinkley, Patriarch J. D. Smith and Bishop Bennett; their remarks were consoling and instructive.

### THE DEAD.

Peaceful be their Rest.

BENSON.—In Salt Lake City, Feb. 17th, 1894, Sarah Anne, beloved wife of W. E. Benson, a native of Iowa, aged 32 years.

PRATT.—In Salt Lake City, February 19, 1894, at 7:35 a.m., Belinda Marden a wife of the late Apostle Parley P. Pratt; aged 74 years, 1 month and 25 days.

HUGHES.—In Oakland, California, February 7, 1894, Iries Fane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hughes; aged 8 years, 11 months and 16 days; was a native of Salt Lake City, Utah.

GUNN.—In Salt Lake City, February 16, 1894, of dropsy, Harriet Gunn, widow of the late John Gunn. The deceased was born December 31, 1819.

Idaho papers, please copy.

BETTS.—At Neph, Utah, February 9, 1894, of old age, Joseph Betts; born November 27, 1801, at Foleshill, Warwickshire, England, baptized September 16, 1847, emigrated to Utah in October, 1870. He was the father of 15 children, 53 grandchildren, 54 great-grandchildren and 2 great-great-grandchildren.

He was a faithful member of the High Priest; quorum, has always been an ardent worker for the cause of Christ, and was much beloved and respected for his integrity.

Millennial Star, please copy.

POULTER.—At Deseret, February 8, 1894, Mary Ann Poulter, wife of George Poulter. Deceased died from the effects of blood poison caused by the scratch of a bone just above the ankle about two months ago; believing it would soon heal, it was neglected until it was too late. She suffered very much for about nine weeks, but expired in peace. She was a faithful Latter-day Saint, and died in full faith of the Gospel in her sixty-seventh year. She emigrated from Redmarley, Worcestershire, England, with her husband in the fall of 1876.

Millennial Star, please copy.

# THE DESERET WEEKLY.

Truth and Liberty.

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Vol. XLVIII.

## FAITHFULNESS IN THE PRIESTHOOD.

*Discourse delivered at the Utah Stake Conference, Provo, Sunday Morning, January 14, 1894, by*

ELDER FRANCIS M. LYMAN.

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

I desire an interest in the prayers of the Latter-day Saints while I attempt to speak, for without that and the presence of the Holy Spirit it would be impossible for me to edify you, or to be edified myself. I love to look upon the faces of the Latter-day Saints gathered together in the worship of the Lord. I feel that we are in the way of instruction and that the Lord is pleased with us when we meet together to worship Him and to receive His counsel; and that these gatherings may be profitable to us it is important that we meet together with prayerful hearts, with a spirit of humility, and with our hearts ready to receive instruction from the Lord. To take care of the Latter-day Saints and fully instruct them, publicly and privately, furnishes employment to a host of men—men who are endowed with authority from the Lord to officiate, to teach, and to set examples before the people. Those who speak publicly are few compared with those who visit among the people and teach them their duties in their families.

While listening last evening to instructions given by Elder B. H. Roberts to the Priesthood, I was reminded of the last circular issued by President Young and his counselors, in 1876, which ordered that men should not be taken into the quorums of the Melchisedec Priesthood only as they were needed, that time was to be given when the quorums of the Aaronic Priesthood should be filled up, and that young men should be instructed while associated with those quorums in their duties as Deacons, as Teachers, and as Priests. Latterly the door has been opened, and brethren have been taken very numerous into the High Priests' quorums from the Seventies' quorums, into the Seventies from the Elders, and into the Elders from the quorums of the Aaronic Priesthood. In some instances it has appeared that there has been a measure of pressure used to hurry the young brethren along from the quorums of the lesser Priesthood into the Elders' quorums, so that in the Elders' quorums there should be men to choose from to fill up the quorums of Seventies; and in order that there might be ample room in the quorums of Seventies to take the brethren from the

Elders' quorums, numbers of brethren, especially the older ones, have been taken into the High Priests' quorums. It appears to me that it will be well for us to go a little more slowly in this regard, and to give the quorums of the Aaronic Priesthood opportunity to be full and the brethren to be so thoroughly experienced and drilled in their duties that when they are promoted they will be ripe; for I fear that brethren are being taken into the quorums of the Melchisedec Priesthood who are not ripe. Immature Deacons are made Teachers; immature Teachers are taken into the Priests' quorums, and immature Priests into the quorums of the Elders.

The custom that has obtained among us for so many years to make use of the High Priests, Seventies and Elders to serve in the capacity of Priests and Teachers is quite proper, and yet I have felt that it has been carried to the extreme. The duties of Priests and Teachers have been too generally attended to by men bearing the Melchisedec Priesthood. I have felt that the Bishops could take a little more pains to see to it that with every experienced brother there should be a Priest or a Teacher to visit from house to house, performing the duties that belong to those offices in the Aaronic Priesthood. Of course, those bearing the Melchisedec Priesthood are competent to officiate in all those positions; but there is a right and a propriety in regard to this that should be more carefully considered than in the past. The Deacons are entitled to have employment; so are the Teachers and the Priests; and I believe that they are not only entitled to that employment, but that it is for the good of the Church and for the benefit of the quorums of the Melchisedec Priesthood that the young men should have more extensive experience and practice in their callings before they are called into the Melchisedec Priesthood. Perhaps in many instances Bishops have been thoughtful and careful in regard to this matter; but I believe there could still be improvement, even with those who have done the very best that they felt they could do, by seeing to it that no man is called to be an Elder until he is worthy, until he understands something in regard to the Priesthood he holds and discharges the duties connected with that Priesthood. We have become so numerous and the quorums of the Melchisedec Priesthood are so well supplied at present that I believe we can be more careful in the future and let the duties belonging to the Aaronic Priesthood be performed more generally by that Priesthood. I believe that it is better that young men should be left as Priests and Teachers, if they are inactive, than to make them Elders, or

Seventies, or High Priests. I do not see why a Priest should be promoted to the office of an Elder until he is a worthy Priest and has learned his duty as a Priest. I see no reason why a Teacher should be made a Priest until he has magnified the office of a Teacher.

I think we have come to that time in the experience and development of the Church when it is not necessary to crowd brethren into the Melchisedec Priesthood until they are thoroughly prepared and schooled as is intended in the organizations of the Priesthood. Let young men start at the first round in the ladder—at the office of a Deacon. Give them employment in this office. I believe that in this Stake, particularly in Provo, the Deacons have been pretty well supplied with employment. If you are doing as you did a few years ago, at every house on the morning of the fast day there would appear two Deacons to collect the fast offerings of the people. Their presence reminded the people of fast day. That was one good thing the Deacons did; for the people are likely to forget sometimes that it is fast day. The young men received the fast offerings and took them to the Bishop. In this way the people were stirred up and were made to remember their duties. In all these requirements of the Gospel there is a blessing to which the people are entitled, and every rule or arrangement that can be adopted in a ward whereby the attention of the people will be drawn at the proper time to their worshiping meetings, their fast meetings, their tithings and offerings, etc., is a benefit to the Latter-day Saints. We are naturally forgetful, and we ought to take every step we can to have the people reminded of their duties. That is one reason we meet together on the Sabbath day—that we may be reminded of our duties, that our memories may be stirred up, that we shall not be allowed to forget the obligations that we are under to the Lord, that we may receive the word of the Lord that is to be given on the Sabbath day, and that we may partake of the Sacrament. What a great improvement it would be if the people could be so reminded of the sacramental meetings that all the Latter-day Saints should meet together to partake of the Sacrament!

There are many ways in which Deacons may be employed among the people. They can be engaged in the house of worship, and in cutting wood and waiting upon the poor, the fatherless, the widow, and the families of missionaries. There is an abundance of employment for Deacons. Then there is plenty of employment for every Teacher and every Priest that can be had in the wards; and yet there is room to mix up with them a number of experienced



brethren, that can lead them to the performance of their duties and teach them how to perform them. The Priest's duty is to teach the principles of the Gospel, to expound the scriptures, and to exhort the people to pray vocally and in secret. What a lesson that would be to the Latter-day Saints, if taught in such a manner as to bring it right home to every heart! When we talk in meeting, some people may think it is meant for them, while others may think it is not meant for them; but when Priests visit the houses of the Latter-day Saints and teach them to their faces the doctrines of the Gospel, expound the scriptures to them, and teach them to pray vocally and in secret, and not only teach them, but enquire as they go around whether their lessons are being profited by, every individual is left without excuse. Then the Teachers follow in the wake of the Priests, to see that the Latter-day Saints do their duty, to know that they are attending the house of worship, that they are not backbiting, tale-bearing or evil-speaking, and to see that there is no iniquity in the Church. Now, do you not think that there is employment for Teachers and Priests in these various lines? Certainly there is. Then the brethren of the Melchisedec Priesthood—the Elders, for instance—may be called to preside and to be local ministers, to preach and teach, publicly as well as privately, to instruct the younger brethren in the line of their duty, and to lead them by their example and presence to perform the duties that devolve upon them. The same with the High Priests; for there is a host of High Priests today in the Church, and the High Priest's quorums in the various Stakes embrace the presiding authorities of the Stake and of the Ward. The great majority of the experience of the Church is embraced in the High Priest's quorums. It is not beneath the dignity of a High Priest to labor in the calling of a Priest or Teacher, and men of age and experience carry influence with them. Their experience and wisdom should be greatly prized by the Latter-day Saints. We should appreciate the aged men and women among us, who have borne the burdens in the heat of the day, who have stood persecutions and trials, and have endured while the Church was passing through fiery trials. We may think we have had serious trials since we have been in these valleys; but the trials that the Latter-day Saints have had here have hardly produced a ripple over the surface of the people. In early times, however, they used to disturb the whole people, from their center of gathering throughout the land. We have not had such serious times as they had. We have not been mobbed, our homes have not been taken from us, and we have not been seriously disturbed in these later days. But we are measurably established, and are so thoroughly proven and trained in the Gospel of Christ that nearly every man in every place understands his duty and the responsibilities that rest upon him, and he is willing to be counseled, to be corrected and reproofed; but in early times men were not used to reproof; they could not endure it, and sometimes would rebel when the hand of reproof was necessary to be put upon them. Today, however, we know that reproof is for our profit, for our learning, and for our salvation. We want to be corrected. We would not be wrong for anything. The Latter-day Saints are so

thoroughly established in the testimony of the truth of the Gospel of Jesus Christ that there is nothing that moves them or agitates them. You do not find any section or department that can be agitated or exercised in regard to doctrine and principle, because they have been taught so long and are so thoroughly informed and established.

Who are disturbed among the Latter-day Saints? Only those who neglect their duties—those who neglect their prayers, those who do not listen to the counsels of the Holy Spirit. They are the ones that weaken in the faith and part hands with us. But the training and schooling that the Church has had for the last sixty years are now showing their effects among the people, so much so that it is a rare thing to find in the wards, even in the remote ones, any one rebellious and stubborn. Men may differ in their views as to what is the best policy, etc.; but it is a rare thing to find a rebellious spirit. In early days, though, rebellion used to be manifested right in the chief quorums of the Church—among the Seventies, among [the Twelve Apostles and the Presidency of the Church. It was quite a common thing. During all the lifetime of the Prophet Joseph men who were associated with him in council were turning against him, warring upon him, questioning his authority, and holding that he was a fallen prophet. You never hear of such a thing as President Woodruff being a fallen prophet. The Church is large and numerous, but in all the borders of Zion and throughout the world where the Latter-day Saints dwell do you ever hear a whisper that Wilford Woodruff is a fallen prophet? No. But in those early times, before the timber was seasoned, the Prophet had fallen, they said; they warred against him and did everything they could to destroy him, until finally his life was taken. It is not so today, however. Of course, we have our trials and our difficulties; but one after another they pass away and there is no one seriously injured; and today brethren can be found in great plenty to perform the missionary labor that is necessary. Of course, we study more today possibly the conditions and circumstances of men than was done in former times. It was no excuse in the days of the Prophet Joseph that a man did not have any money, or that he could not leave his family comfortable, or they were sick, or anything of that kind. They never waited a moment for sickness even; they would start upon missions, taken on beds of sickness, if it were necessary. But today we wait till people are convalescent; till they are measurably independent financially and they can take care of their families, so that they will not be a burden upon the Church. It may not be necessary for brethren to take the chances that they did in early times, for aught I know; at least, they are not required to do so. The Church is so settled today that it is not easily disturbed. You never find reformers coming in among the Church that can disturb the Saints. The coming of any religious denomination in our midst makes no impression. No true Latter-day Saints was ever moved one fraction by Methodists, or Presbyterians, or Catholics, or any denomination. When a man is a Latter-day Saint you cannot move him; for he knows exactly the position he holds; he knows the truth of the Gospel, and he knows God, and His

Son Jesus Christ, and the Holy Ghost. When a man knows that, can he be moved by other ideas and doctrines of men? No. And that is the condition of the Latter-day Saints today. There is not wisdom nor preachers enough in the world to convert one Latter-day Saint.

But all-important for us it is, my brethren and sisters, that we should be Latter-day Saints; that we should do the will of God, as parents and as children, as members and as officers of the Church. We ought to remember our prayers. There ought not to be a house in all Israel where prayer is not wont to be offered up every night and morning. There ought not to be one Latter-day Saint in all the world but offers up prayer morning, evening and noon. We ought to pray frequently, and ask the Lord to improve our circumstances and conditions for us, and to strengthen us in our labors in His kingdom. We want to be saved. That is the reason of all this organization and Priesthood. The preaching of the Gospel to the world and the gathering of the people are that we may be saved.

I desire to bear testimony to you, my brethren and sisters, this morning that this is the Lord's work, and that He will redeem His people. The spirit that today establishes the Church will become more abundant among the people, and the people will be more thoroughly settled and founded in the Gospel than they are today, until wherever we meet a Latter-day Saint, we shall meet not only a brother and a friend, but a devout worshiper of God and a man so true and faithful to the covenants that he has made that this work of the Lord will prosper and triumph. It will grow and increase day by day, gathering in the honest in heart from abroad and rapidly increasing at home, until it shall triumph, and Christ, our Savior, shall come to reign with us on earth a thousand years. Oh! how pleased I would be to live to see the commencement of that reign and to take part therein. That is what I labor for, among other things. I desire this, and desire it for my friends and for my kindred; for I feel that the Latter-day Saints are my kindred and my loved ones, and I want them to have the same blessing that I desire for myself. God bless you, my brethren and sisters, and all the people of this Stake of Zion. God bless the Presidency of the Stake. The Lord preserve President Smoot for a long time. He looked to me worse when we went to the funeral of President Young than he does today; I thought his chances then for life were not any better than they are today, and I see no reason why he should not be preserved unto us yet for a long time. I pray the Lord to spare his life, and to spare the life of President Woodruff and his counselors, and the chief Elders of Israel, as well as the whole Church. That He may preserve the Church and overrule all things for the final accomplishment of His work in the earth, and that we may have part therein, is my prayer, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

The skating contest held at Stockholm last Saturday and Sunday drew a large crowd. The Crown Prince and Prince Eugen were present. As none of the skaters who participated, won three races, the championship of the world is still undecided.

*Written for this Paper.*

## RICHARD MALCOLM JOHNSTON.

I spent an afternoon last week with one of the most charming writers of the United States. I refer to Richard Malcome Johnston, who ranks with Uncle Remus and Thomas Nelson Page as among the greatest story tellers of the South, and whose dialect tales of the Georgia hills have delighted the readers of the magazines for years. It was at his home on West North avenue in Baltimore, that I called upon him. His house is a three-story red brick, which is covered with vines and looks out upon one of the widest streets of the city. The living rooms of the family are on the second floor, and it was in the parlor, furnished with antique pieces, that I met Mr. Johnston. He is not so rich today as he was before the war, when he owned a plantation in the south and possessed the luxurious surroundings of a well-to-do planter of his time. He lives very comfortably, however, and his income from his writings is enough to support well himself and his family. It is not generally known to the public that Richard Malcome Johnston is one of the best educators of the United States. He was a professor in the University of Georgia at the time the war began, and when it closed, leaving himself and all his friends poor, he opened a boarding school for boys at his home, near Sparta, in Georgia, and made here for years \$20,000 and upward annually by teaching. He had about fifty boys, who paid him tuition fees of \$500 a year, and the most famous families of the South sent their children to him. Very few teachers in the United States today can make as much as \$20,000 a year, and the story of how Mr. Johnston gave up his school and devoted himself to writing for an income about one-tenth this size is an interesting one. He told it to me in response to my questions.

### HOW CATHOLICISM MADE AN AUTHOR.

Said he: "I like the profession of teaching very much, and I looked upon it as my life work. I never thought of making money by writing for pay, and it was not until I came to Baltimore that I could write anything which had a real money value. I left Georgia on account of the death of my daughter. We loved her dearly, and I could not endure life amid the old associations without her. I gave up my school and moved to this city and began teaching here. About forty of my boys came from the South to Baltimore to enter my school, and had I not changed my religion I would probably be teaching today. Some time after I came here, however, I grew convinced that my religious ideas were wrong, and from being an Episcopalian I was converted to Catholicism and became a member of the Catholic Church. The most of my students were Episcopalians, and when their parents learned of the change in my religious belief they withdrew their sons from the school, and the result was that I eventually gave up teaching. In the meantime I had written some short stories, which were published in a Southern magazine which was then printed here in Baltimore. These now form a part of my book known as 'The Dukesborough Tales.' They attracted attention, but I never thought of their having any money value until one day Mr. Allen, the editor of

Harper's Magazine, asked me what I had received for them. He was surprised when I told him that I had written them for nothing, and he said that he would be glad to have me do some writing for Harper's, and that if I could give him stories like those he would pay for them. I then wrote some stories for Harper's. They were published and paid for, and I have been writing from that time to this. My first story was published after I was fifty years of age."

### HIS CHARACTERS REAL MEN AND WOMEN.

As Richard Malcome Johnston said this, I looked into his bright blue eyes and could not realize that he was more than seventy years of age. It is true that his hair and mustache are frosted silver, but his cheeks are rosy with health and his voice has the silvery ring of youth. He is a straight, fine looking man, and he is full of enthusiasm and life. He is modest in the extreme concerning himself and his work, and he told me that it was a continual surprise to him that his stories were accepted by the magazines. "I suppose," said he, "it is because they are to a large extent of historical value. They picture a people and a time which is fast passing away. They are true to life, and they are merely my remembrances of the people of my boyhood. The dialect which I use is the language of the people among whom I was raised, and my characters are real characters, with their names changed. In no place in the world will you find more individuality than among the middle class or hill people of Georgia, and my stories represent these people as they existed about fifty years ago. They are not crackers or poor white trash, but are the ordinary well-to-do middle class, types of which you may still find in some of the rural districts of my state. I love them, and they know it."

### HOW HE WRITES.

I asked Mr. Johnston something as to his habits of work.

He replied that he wrote all of his stories with his own hands. Said he: "I compose very slowly, and I revise a great deal. I do not see how an author can do good work by dictation. I am sure I could not, and I think perhaps Frank Stockton and some of the other writers of the day who dictate would do better work if they wrote with their pens. As for me, I compose my stories with my pen in hand. I start them and let them shape themselves. I take up a character or an incident of my experience, and by working at it and changing it this way and that it finally comes into the finished shape in which it goes to the printer. I am very particular as to the names of my characters, and I think that a name should fit the character, just as a glove fits the hand. In writing I take the first name that comes to me. It does not perhaps suit, but I go on with the rest of the story, changing the names and rechanging them as I revise it, until the names at last seem to me to fit the characters. It is a surprise to me that the people like my writings. I am not satisfied with them myself, and I am always diffident about reading them in public. I never read them myself, and I don't like to read them to others. Still I do it, but until I find that my audience shows some interest in them I am bashful and backward. I feel very foolish when I begin reading on the

platform, and this feeling does not disappear until there is some decided interest manifested by the audience."

### FUN AMID GLOOM.

"Your stories are full of fun, Mr. Johnston," said I. "I have laughed a great deal over them."

"Indeed," was the reply. "Well, do you know that I seldom laugh when I am writing them, and some of my best work and that which is said by the people to be the most full of fun has been done under the saddest of circumstances. I am naturally of a melancholy temperament. I must have society, and I want to get away from myself. One of my funniest stories was composed shortly after I came here from Georgia. I was distracted at the time with grief over the death of my daughter. I feared, as to the result of my change of residence, and it is a wonder to me now that I was able to write at all at the time."

"Do you think it a mistake that you did not begin writing at a younger age?" said I.

"I don't know," was the reply, "I doubt whether I would have written any better if I had begun sooner. I feel intellectually as strong today as I ever did, and I write as easily. All of my writing has, you know, been done within the past twenty years, and during that time I have written seventy-five short stories and several books."

### HOW STORY WRITING PAYS.

"How about the profits of literature?" "There is not a great deal of money in my writing for me," replied Mr. Johnston. "I mean I don't make from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year by my reading and writing, as Bill Nye or James Whitcomb Riley are said to do. If I get from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per year I think it is more than I am worth. I receive for my work from \$25 to \$35 per thousand words, and a short story pays me usually \$150 and upwards, according to its length and character. It seems to me a great deal for them."

"I find it more difficult to write a short story than a long one. In writing a short story you have to make every word tell. You must be very concise, and I think that conciseness is the great secret of success in good writing. I like short stories better than long ones, though I would rather turn out one long story than two short ones. I don't find, however, that I am a success as a bookmaker. My stories have been put into book shape in a number of cases, and they usually sell somewhere from 2,000 to 3,000 copies. They don't run much above this."

### THE DIALECT STORY.

"What do you think of the dialect story?"

"It seems to me that the people do not care so much for it as they did in the past. My stories are in dialect, for this is needed in order to describe the people of whom I write. We people of the South are fond of our dialect, and a party of well educated Georgia men, when talking socially together, will often drop into the dialect of their boyhood. During the days when Alexander Stephens was in Congress, a number of well-known Georgians often dined with him at the National hotel. I was sometimes present with them, and any one to have heard our conversation would have put us down as ignorant and uncultured. There is a charm about the old dialect

that appeals to those who used it, and it seems to me it brings my people closer to me. I sometimes use it in my family, though my wife and daughter generally object."

#### HOW ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS WROTE LETTERS.

The conversation here turned to Alexander Stephens. Richard Malcome Johnston was one of Alexander Stephens's closest friends. The two men were closely associated together during a great part of their lives, and one of the best of our American biographies is Mr. Johnston's life of Alexander H. Stephens. During the talk he told me how he secured some of the material for this life. Said he: "Alexander Stephens and myself corresponded together for years, and we got into a habit of writing letters to one another under assumed names. This began in 1862. I had written a bit of doggerel poetry and I sent it to Mr. Stephens with a letter signed 'Jeems Giles.' In this I pretended that I wanted to be a poet, and I asked Mr. Stephens's advice as to how I should improve my style and dispose of my poem. Mr. Stephens recognized the hand writing, and a few days later I received a letter which was signed 'Peter Finkle.' Under this signature Mr. Stephens wrote an answer to my letter. Finkle pretended that he was sort of a private secretary of Mr. Stephens, and he wrote his master's ideas on the subject of my poetry. It was, of course, Mr. Stephens himself. For some time we carried on this sort of a correspondence, my letters always being signed Jeems Giles, and Alexander H. Stephens's being signed Peter Finkle. Shortly after the correspondence began I asked Peter Finkle to give me some stories about his master, whom he called the 'Boss,' and in reply to this Alexander Stephens told me in these letters a large part of the story of his life. He described his school days, and wrote much more freely than he could have written had he been writing concerning himself in the first person. He was one of the most charming writers, and he kept during a part of his early life a sort of a diary or journal. I was visiting him at one time at his home in Georgia. I had asked him many questions about his early life, and just before we went to bed one night he asked me to come to his room. I did so, and he then showed me a dusty old manuscript which was marked 'Noli me tangere.' This was his diary. He said he had not looked at it for years, and that he often intended to destroy it. He read several pages of it to me, and finally consented that I might read the whole of it. This was before the war. I knew him intimately up to the time of his death."

#### HOW STEPHENS LOOKED.

"Please tell me how he looked?" said I. "He was a little bundle of skin and bones. He never weighed more than a hundred pounds, and during his youth he weighed less than seventy. In his diary I remember he rejoices at having increased his weight to ninety-four pounds. He was at this time twenty-one, and he states that when he left college at nineteen his net weight was only seventy pounds. During his whole life I venture he did not have a moment which was free from pain. He was always cold, notwithstanding the fact that he wore two suits of silk underclothes

winter and summer. He generally wore gloves in the house and out, and he had the most delicate stomach of any man I have ever known. He was melancholy in his temperament, and was full of fears and anxieties about himself and his friends. He was the most tender-hearted man I have ever known, and he had the greatest sympathy for his friends and everything about him. He was sick for a week, when his favorite dog died, and he lavished more love on his dogs than many men do on their families. He was a man of many friends, and he made his friends' troubles his own. I loved him very dearly, and our relations were very close. I was living near Baltimore during his congressional career, and he wanted me to come and spend my Sundays with him. I did visit him often, but he always gave me an elaborate dinner with wines, to which he invited a number of his friends, and I knew he could not afford it. I would hardly get out of the house before he would begin to write to me, and the day after I returned home I was sure to get a letter from him saying that he wondered how I was feeling, and whether I had gotten home safely. One night I left when the weather was cold and sleety, and he wrote me a letter full of anxiety as to whether I had gotten home safely, and had not fallen or taken cold on the way. When his brother Linton died he was prostrated, and he wrote for me to come to him. He only recovered from the blow by plunging into work and by trying to forget himself in his labors."

#### HIS CHARACTER.

"Was he a good judge of men, Mr. Johnston?" I asked.

"Not as individuals," replied Mr. Johnston. "He had broad ideas of mankind in the aggregate and his foresight as to public questions was wonderfully accurate. But the poorest, meanest, shabbiest negro could impose upon him, and he was deceived again and again by beggars and frauds. He was the soul of generosity. He made, I venture, as much as \$300,000 during his lifetime, but he died poor. He spent his money as fast as he made it and he didn't seem to appreciate its value. His law practice was large during a great part of his life, and he received a great deal of money from his books. His 'Constitutional View of the War' must have sold about 70,000 copies. It was published in two volumes. His royalty was 35 cents a volume, and his receipts from it amounted to \$35,000. He kept open houses at Liberty Hall, his place in Georgia, and every train brought him guests, some of whom he had never met before. He was fond of society and was a most charming talker."

#### STRAWBERRIES AND DEATH.

"Referring to Alexander H. Stephens' friendships," continued Mr. Johnston, "he was to a certain extent superstitious, and one of his superstitions was that his dreaming concerning fruit indicated the sickness or death of one of his friends. He might, for instance, dream of eating strawberries. He would wake up in the morning terribly worried, and if a friend came in in the course of the day and told him that one of his acquaintances in the back districts of Georgia had died he would say emphatically that he knew something would happen and that there was the result of those strawberries."

#### HOW ALEXANDER STEPHENS LOVED.

"How about his love affairs? He

never married. Was he an admirer of women?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Johnston. "Alexander H. Stephens had all the chivalry of a knight of the middle ages and all of the passion of an Apollo. He appreciated, however, that his physical condition would not permit him to marry, and though he fell in love once or twice during his life, he never prosed marriage to anyone and he kept his passion a secret. When he was teaching school he fell in love with one of his pupils, but he never spoke of it to her, nor to anyone else until nearly forty years later. He was also in love when he was forty, and he was always an admirer of beautiful women."

From Alexander Stephens the conversation drifted to Gen. Bob Toombs, whom Mr. Johnston called the greatest intellectuality he had ever known, and from him to other great men of the South. He said that he thought the giants of the South were not as well known as those of the North. It was only during recent years that the South had contained many literary men. The Southerners of the past were more like the Romans, in that they were men of action and not writers. The Northerners Mr. Johnston compared to the Greeks, who were poets and scholars, as well as soldiers. He said that he thought the war had changed the South in this respect, and that the present era of literary activity and of literary production in the South was largely due to this change. Throughout the whole conversation Mr. Johnston exhibited the warmest of sentiments in regard to the North, and his friendships are by no means bounded by Mason and Dixon's line.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

#### THE EUROPEAN MISSION.

[*Millennial Star*, Feb. 12.]

**ARRIVALS.**—The following missionaries for Great Britain arrived in Liverpool from Utah and Idaho, per Cunard steamer *Etruria*, Saturday, February 3, 1894: Ira Bennion, of Taylorsville, Salt Lake county, Utah; A. P. Kesler and J. W. MacDuff, Salt Lake City; Edgar M. Lindsay, George Town, Idaho; James C. Woods, Erbe, Tooele county, Utah; John M. Dalton and George B. Houts, Springville, Utah county, Utah; Nathan Reeves, Kaysville, Davis county, Utah.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—Elder Ira Bennion has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Liverpool conference.

Elder A. P. Kesler has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the London conference.

Elder J. W. MacDuff has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Manchester conference.

Elder Edgar M. Lindsay has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Irish conference.

Elders James C. Woods and Nathan Reeves have been appointed to labor as traveling Elders in the Nottingham conference.

Elder John M. Dalton has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Welsh conference.

Elder George B. Houts has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Leeds conference.

They pay 25 cents each for cotton-woods at Eddy, N. M., and are planting thousands of trees this year.

*Written for this Paper.*

## PHILOSOPHICAL PROGRESSION.

Human nature possesses its curious side as well as its admirable one, and a momentary glance is not sufficient to divide the two, or to explain always the ascendancy of one over the other. Things—good things may be done under pressure, say of counsel or circumstance; the pressure being removed there is reaction, and permanence in the best direction is not secured, because the act was not voluntary, it did not carry with it the heart.

From the time that the child is as it were compelled to go to school, secular or Sabbath, there comes a disposition to sneak, to get a holiday stealthily or on the most flimsy excuse. Children compelled to go to meeting, through the spirit of resistance and independence, often become altogether indifferent to a practice which contains within itself essential good. It was imperative on us when we were lads that we should bring home the text and know the preacher. But when other boys presented the temptation of green fields and nooks of fern, or the joyous, rippling, dancing brook, we simply got the required information and the sunny Sabbath afternoon was by stealth our very own. Not that we always felt well under practical and punishable disobedience, but this was our passive or active rebellion against what we dreamt was tyrannical interference.

Oh, how many men and women, particularly the first, are still but "children of a larger growth!" To prohibit a thing is to foster hypocrisy, and at times there is an ostentatious obedience which is suspicious at the best, and then an utter and inexcusable neglect. Was there ever a community more urged than this to learn the alphabet of political economy and industrial salvation? To create, establish and sustain home manufactures? And it was done in times of outer pressure when nothing else could be secured. Our crockery might have lacked finish; our brooms might contain material enough for two; furniture be limited in variety and commonplace in style; soap made at our own fire-side or by semi-professionals might be caustic and fail to foam; the spinning-wheel and loom might, like an incipient factory, turn out a harsh flannel or a piece of stiff sheep's gray or jeans for pants; our home-made hats (sombrero-like) might have carried in them material for half a dozen; the straw goods made by many earnest sisters might have been coarse in plait; our leather might have been half-tripey and shoes heavy; all these, with many other things, like nails, pistols, knives, tube, rope, blankets, woolen yarn might have lacked finish—but the people were in earnest mainly, improvement was the motto, and such goods when made compulsorily were yet evidences of enterprise; they filled a want; they glorified our annual fairs, and at the time pride in these products was hearty at least.

Spite of all advice, when imported goods came, past achievements dwindled, and today we have not recovered in ourselves or our posterity from those early days of enforced restraint. Then when merchandizing became fashion-

able and profitable, when it was mainly in stranger hands and leading men began to realize that the people were warming vipers in their bosom, the word went out, "Sustain your friends!" Who does not remember the shuffling, dodging and sneaking ways of many? For them to be so advised was to command resistance and to guarantee rebellion. Every excuse of price, quality, variety, necessity was urged by those who were discovered. Excuses were thick as snowflakes, and the outsider waxed fat and flourished, until in sheer self-defense against outside and inside dealers, co-operative merchandizing was really the necessity and salvation of that day.

This movement became almost universal for the time. It saved the people millions of dollars, and as an aid to home manufactures it took a decided stand. Factories began to grow again and co-operation designedly failed to import articles which men at home were struggling to create. Importers increased who overlooked this drift. Discontented, probably apt men began in business competition, and hundreds repudiated co-operation and its stores mainly because of the pressure of counsel in their favor.

If ever there was a community who were advised against the bondage of debt, this. Early and late the warning voice was heard. Farmers were urged to economy and combination in the purchase of machinery. The masses were begged to live within their means. But with a perversity strange but patent, debt has increased in unremitting ratio with the force or pressure exercised in the other—the opposite direction. Stores have been multiplied, credits extended, obligations increased, and personal expenditure has become so lavish that demoralization is almost universal, as if from sheer devilry and to show our independence—our ability to run our own affairs—we had run counter to those we sustain with uplifted hand in directions no more important than this. For even in religious things as in secular, some claim there is a rebound from the always present and always timely counsel of "Live your religion!" Those who assert this, point to the growing disregard for the Sabbath, to absence from meetings, to general neglect of duty, to the absorption in business, to the growth of speculation, to the increase of fashion in social life, to the decline in tithepaying, and as they assert, unmistakable loss of spirituality and reverence for authority. Now, persons of a certain temperament may lament the exhibition of all these phases of diversity and apparent instability of character. Reaction, perversity or resistance may be unexplainable to them. The philosophers may ask, however, whether this is not a more healthy and hopeful indication of progress than even unanimous action which comes of undue pressure of circumstances or authority. Surely that obedience which comes of intelligence, which springs from personal experience, and is the legitimate outgrowth of apprehended benefits, savor of advancement, tells that the restraints of childhood are being superseded by personal and spontaneous leading in the way of right, which is the highest and best condition.

Paul said: "When I was a child I spake as a child, I thought as a child, I understood as a child; but now that I am a man (or approaching thereto) I put away childish things." So that if we now as a community have resolved fully on encouraging and sustaining home industries, because of necessity, interest and unwavering assurance that this is the best for us and ours, we have advanced a mighty step. And if this is universal, our factories, foundries and all industrial organizations will feel the beneficent influence of this conclusion. If waiting for this we have concluded in the interval to stand by our friends, to prefer them, to give them support and encouragement, there is moral growth and force in this, and confidence will not only return, but abide with us and increase for ever and ever!

If after passing through the narrowness of financial embarrassment, whether consequent on thoughtlessness or speculation; if we have felt the abhorrent incubus of debt, or inability to meet our engagements; if our personal respect or private friendship has been touched or wounded; if from bitter experience old counsel has been accepted as better than gold,—economy, caution, resolve, may be to us financial salvation all our days. If anxiety in regard to worldly affairs has exercised undue influence upon us, and religious duty has been secondary; if the glow of its fires and the love of its principles have waned in our hearts; if neglect has supervened upon our hitherto devotion; if in any or all of these things we have thought that counsel was incompatible with our freedom and an infringement upon our manhood and independence, until providential circumstances and reflection have convinced us of error,—it is but saying that we are wiser today than yesterday, and good authority has asserted that there is "more joy over one sinner that repenteth, than over ninety and nine that never went astray."

Mormon human nature is essentially progressive. Its basic spirit seeks for this. But we have needed many a rude awakening, many a severe blow, many a hard lesson, many a sad experience. Its believers have expected, claimed, to be "tried in all things," which includes vastly more than our poor thoughts have indicated in this column. But manhood is becoming broader; truth is becoming sweeter, duty is less irksome, and responsibility better understood; and all life, all occupation, all experience, but rubs off the enfoldments of childhood, ignorance, weakness, tradition, and early education; it but delivers us from the feeling of restraint, of compulsion, nay of duty, for we emerge into eternal right through the love thereof, and all our inspiration is begotten from above!

If the application of John Jacob Astor, made one hundred and two years ago, for a grant of 1,200 acres of land in the province of Quebec, had not been unfavorably acted upon, the chances are that the wealth and prestige of that great financial house would have been lost to New York. It is interesting to think of the difference this might have made in the Four Hundred and in other Gothamite things.

## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

### RESPECT FOR SACRED PLACES.

Of all people, the Latter-day Saints should be exemplars of decorous conduct in places dedicated to the service of the Lord. A spirit of contention, of disorder, or of levity, is wholly out of place in a house consecrated to the worship of the Most High. The circumstances in which the Saints have been placed have made it necessary sometimes to use their meeting houses for a variety of purposes, but in all these uses the chief feature connected with the building—its devotion to a sacred object—should be well borne in mind. It should never be forgotten that the house of God is a house of order. If this fact be impressed upon the people, in word or deed, by those who have the chief responsibility in directing affairs relating to halls for religious meetings, the effect of the example on others will be to lead them toward appropriate conduct in the sacred places.

The Saints have been controlled by circumstances in the manner and style of buildings they have constructed for houses of worship. Sometimes they have had to be content with edifices that have been far from richly furnished or elaborately decorated; at other times they have been able to erect costly and handsome structures, and both have been pleasing to the Lord. Elegant fittings and ornamentation minister to the comfort and convenience of those who assemble in a house of worship, but neither these nor bare walls and rough furniture of themselves add to the sacred character of the place. That arises from its purpose and use. As whatever is disorderly is offensive to the Lord, and therefore will not be accepted of and blessed by Him, if a room designed for meetings be untidy in its appearance by the seats being disarranged, or the walls and floor begrimed with dirt, its sanctity, if any be intended for it, is necessarily detracted from. People who assemble therein are not impressed with a respect for it, and since in the condition described it is not a house of order, it hardly can be designated as filling the requirements as a house of the Lord. But if its appearance be clean and tidy, it bears evidence of the respect in which it is held by those who occupy it, and testifies that they regard cleanliness as an element of sacredness.

We may apply the suggestions regarding the peaceful and harmonious aspect of the room and its furniture to the conduct of the people who assemble there. Those who are permitted to enter a house of worship should exhibit due reverence therein, because of the One to whose service it is set apart. Elements of a disturbing nature are not proper in a house used for the worship of God, even when divine service is not going on. The boisterous mirth, jostling, allowing of children to run noisily about or climb over seats, and other features of like character that occasionally are witnessed before the opening and at the close of meetings, are altogether inappropriate, and whenever a disposition to engage

therein is manifest it should receive a prompt and effective check from those in charge.

It has been often noticed in Sabbath meetings at the Tabernacle that tourists who are visiting here, and among them many who lay claim to good standing as exemplars of Christian conduct, exhibit great lack of respect for a house that is dedicated to the worship of the Most High. By shifting from place to place and gazing about as though they were in a museum, and, when they have satisfied their curiosity, strolling out of the place, while divine service is going on, they exhibit a lamentable ignorance or disregard of the common rules of politeness that does not receive the approbation of cultured and refined people anywhere. The Saints especially should deprecate all such improper conduct by exhibiting true dignity and being models of propriety and decorum.

There is no necessity for people to display in sacred edifices an appearance of unsociability, or to draw long faces that betoken either pretense of sadness or real sorrow. This proceeding would be inappropriate, for while the house of the Lord is a house of order, it is not a place of gloom. It is emphatically the opposite of the latter—it is a house of praise, of prayer, of faith, of rejoicing. The fulness of a heart glad in the worship of the Maker is manifest in a smiling countenance and words of inspiration, comfort and good cheer. But happiness is not hilarity; cheerfulness is not levity; lightheartedness is not lightheadedness. In houses of worship we may be filled with reverence, with brotherly love, with sociability, with joyousness; and the fulness of the enjoyment of these attributes is in the exercise of dignity, gentleness and good order. The house that is dedicated to the worship of the Lord should be to Saints a place of sweet communion with and instruction through the Spirit of the Holy One.

### RENOVATE THE ORCHARDS.

In former years this Territory produced, in great abundance, apples of the finest quality. The size which this fruit attained was large and the flavor was unsurpassed by any produced on the continent. It was confidently believed that the apple orchards of the Territory would become a great source of wealth to the people. But early in the seventies the codling moth made its appearance, and its ravages spread so rapidly and so extensively that a large proportion of our apple orchards ceased to yield a valuable crop, and for a dozen years or more Utah has not produced enough of this fruit to supply the home demand, by a long way, and much that our home orchardists bring to market is hardly fit for use, on account of the codling moth larvæ with which it is infested.

The course that the people who own the orchards have taken in respect to this matter has been in striking contrast with their character and conduct

in the face of difficulties which they have nearly always displayed. Though noted for patient and persevering energy, they have surrendered to their insect foe without a struggle worthy to be called such. Apple orchards that would have furnished pleasant and profitable employment to women and children, as well as men, besides food and revenue to incalculable amounts, have been allowed to lapse into a condition of desolation, with scarcely an effort on the part of their owners to save them. Such orchardists as would have shown a disposition to fight the foe have been deterred by the listlessness of their neighbors, for this was a matter in which all must co-operate or no result could be accomplished.

If all the orchards but one in a town should be cleaned of the codling moth, and that one should be allowed to remain a breeding place for the insect, the labor of ridding all the rest would soon be neutralized. Under these circumstances it is hardly to be expected that the co-operation of effort sufficiently complete and effective to accomplish the result desired, can be secured, especially in the larger towns, without the aid of law. It is therefore eminently proper that the police power of the state should be invoked in aid and protection of the important industry of horticulture.

In pursuance of this idea, several bills have been introduced in the present Legislature, looking to the destruction of the codling moth and other forms of insects and plant life injurious to fruit, and the extermination of those diseases that unfavorably affect fruit vines and trees. It may be that crudities exist in some of these bills, and that they would cause unnecessary loss, expense and hardship if enacted into law. Judging by protests that have been presented against one or more of them, by persons interested in the fruit industry, such is probably the case. But this fact should not deter the Legislature from taking decisive action. A bill ought to be prepared and passed, that will compel all owners of orchards to have them thoroughly renovated. We have laws providing for the destruction of animals, bees, etc., infected with contagious diseases, and all intelligent people recognize the necessity for them. Why not deal with orchards on the same principle?

A bill might easily be drawn, in the light of modern science relating to the subject, that would make specific requirements of all persons owning or controlling orchards, as to what should be done in order to rid them of fruit pests and tree diseases. Disregard of the law should be punishable by fine and imprisonment, and, if carried too far, by the summary destruction of the orchard which is allowed to remain a source of pest or disease. The very nature of the subject demands severity, for half-way measures will inevitably result in failure to accomplish any desirable end.

The mining industry, the principal source of revenue to this Territory, has been well nigh destroyed, and, judging by appearances, if the people are to escape poverty they must have recourse to other sources of wealth. The earth is ever ready to reward the intelligent efforts of man, but it is required of



him to work in harmony with correct principles, and to contend for the reward he seeks. With our soil, climate and system of irrigation, horticulture can be made to produce a vast revenue, provided the legislative authority will adopt proper measures for its protection; and all citizens should sustain their representatives in the Legislature in such proper efforts as they may put forth in this direction.

It has been fully demonstrated, in two or three settlements in counties north and west of us, that the codling moth can be exterminated by united effort. Under the leadership of the Bishops in the places referred to, the owners of orchards have unitedly adopted measures to rid them of the insect pests, and the consequence has been a good crop of apples, free from worms. We presume there are a number of other towns in the Territory that could add similar testimony; hence the Legislature need not fear that in passing a law for the destruction of this pest they are requiring the people to do the impossible. On the contrary, it is believed that the discoveries of modern science will render comparatively easy the extermination of the pest, as soon as thorough co-operation among orchardists can be secured; and this, at least, the law ought to be able to accomplish.

#### MEXICO'S AGILE ENEMY.

We do not know what is the underlying motive of the Mexican authorities in their announced determination to subdue or exterminate the Yaqui Indians, or how far, indeed, this program meets with favor among the intelligent people of the southern republic. We have excellent reason to believe, however, that in undertaking such a course the government will assume a very large contract, and in its fulfillment is sure to meet many huge obstacles. The chief grievance against the tribe, so far as present information gives it, is that they merely want to mind their own business, and in pursuance thereof desire no intercourse whatever with the Spanish race. Grave misdemeanors, these! Furthermore, they raise their own supplies, elect their own rulers, and have resisted the invasion of the conquerors ever since the days of Cortez. This temerity must be rebuked! Every attempt thus far made to force them to pay taxes to the Mexican government has failed, and they have stood their ground successfully against every army sent to punish them.

No doubt the latest attempt to effect their submission is and will be more imposing than any that has preceded it; but the Yaqui country is surrounded by mountains, whose few gaps have heretofore been, and still can be, successfully defended against a host by a handful. The question as to what to do with the recalcitrant natives would accordingly seem to be secondary to the greater question as to how to get at them.

An eastern authority gives the definition of the name Yaqui as "The Shouter," it being a peculiarity of these natives to shout loudly whenever they speak at all. Recent threats and boasts of the Mexican army would

indicate that this shouting habit has become contagious. Good taste ought to suggest, however, that the record up to the present time leaves the inducement to that kind of conversation all on the side of the aborigines.

#### STUDY LANGUAGES.

Elder Charles J. Wahlquist, at present engaged in missionary labors in Copenhagen, Denmark, sends a communication to the News, in which he, among other things, touches a subject that received some attention in these columns only a few days ago, viz.: the importance of young members of the Church studying foreign languages. The writer says he has met with a great many Elders who felt the disadvantage of having to spend so much of their valuable time while abroad in studying the grammar of the people to whom they were sent as messengers of the Gospel and he strongly feels that it would be for the benefit of the Elders themselves as well as the cause in which the people is engaged, if more attention could be paid to this matter at home.

The views set forth by Brother Wahlquist need little additional comment to that made on this subject a short time since. The facilities for learning languages both for commercial and other practical purposes are most abundant in this Territory. There is scarcely a settlement in which may not be found persons competent or willing to teach at least the German and Scandinavian languages. Parents of foreign birth could deem it a duty to teach their mother tongue to their children, while of course seeking to acquire familiarity with the language of their adopted country. Then there are excellent facilities in our systems of schools, both public and denominational, and these will multiply still more as the seats of learning increase in number and efficiency.

We agree with our correspondent that the facilities within the reach of nearly everybody are not taken advantage of to the extent that the importance of the matter deserves. We regret the fact as much as he does, and hope it will receive attention and correction at the hands of leading spirits in the various localities where the Saints are established. If a good many more of our young men would make it a point to acquire some knowledge not only of the modern vernacular tongues but also of New Testament Greek and Hebrew, it would amply repay them when called to go abroad and preach the Gospel. We are essentially a missionary people, and a subject of such supreme importance as the preparation of our young men for the duties that will some time be required of them, is one that is worthy the early, earnest and thorough attention of the whole people.

#### IMPORTANT TO THE PEOPLE.

The biggest and weightiest question with which the present Legislature has to deal is that of revenue, and it is a pleasure to observe that most of the members are approaching the matter with an earnest realization of its im-

portance and a patriotic determination to decide it, as near as human wisdom may, in a manner to subserve the best interests of the largest number of the people. It will be a matter of deep regret if the question shall evoke from any side a spirit of selfishness, of jealousy or of partisanship. We hope there will be no flings on the part of city members against their colleagues from the rural districts, and that the latter on their part will not indulge in sneers and aspersions against the motives of the representatives from the wealthier and more thickly populated districts. A grave financial condition confronts us; it can be met only by prudence, patience and patriotism.

The recent statements put forth by the ways and means committee received comment in these columns at the time. Those figures showed as plainly as language could that the sharp ax of retrenchment must be laid at once to the root of the tree of expenditure. It was made plain that the many channels through which the public funds have been heretofore distributed with lavish hands must be now less liberally supplied or closed altogether until a change in the financial conditions will allow of their being reopened. It is a straight business proposition that confronts the legislators, and they are expected to display business tact and courage in dealing with it. The people will be satisfied with nothing less. They are in neither the mood nor the situation to be plunged farther into debt. The demand on every hand is for retrenchment. The alternative at the present time is too dark and dangerous to be considered. That policy in which the people of the Territory will alone give support to their representatives in the legislative halls is one that will dispense with all needless expenditure, that will curtail the outlay to that which is absolutely necessary for the immediate present. Under this line of policy every appropriation of the public funds asked for and proposed will be carefully scrutinized by the Legislature and if it is not a necessity in the proper and economic business management of the Territory's affairs, it will be refused.

The fact that economy can be exercised to a very considerable extent is well understood. Salaries can be reduced, the expenses of official service be restricted, and appropriations in various directions be placed at a minimum and not be longer kept at "boom" figures. There are some features, however, that cannot bear great financial restriction without resulting in injury. These are particularly in the line of public works that give employment. Of all times this is an occasion when the people generally require assistance from the Territory in providing for them employment that they may earn a living and be able to get through to the better times that will necessarily result from wise financial legislation.

Another item of deep interest that is connected with the revenue question is that of the division of the territorial and school tax. In the issue as to whether the Territory or the schools should receive three mills out of the five mills tax, we are emphatically

of the opinion that the three mills should go to the Territory. This is a demand of present conditions that cannot fail to be recognized by every fair minded person who is conversant with the situation. It is perfectly proper in flush business times to require the wealthier and more thickly populated parts of the country to aid in bearing the burdens of the other portions until such times as they have strength to go alone. But when the centers of business and population are stricken with financial paralysis such as they are at present until they are the weaker and more heavily burdened of the two, it is only the part of manhood and justice that the rural districts should make a sacrifice to carry their own loads for a while, even though they may not be in a situation to render aid to the others. It is an undeniable fact that the mass of the people, the home-owners in the thickly settled districts, are much more closely crowded by taxes today than are those in the rural districts. With a very large proportion the burdens are grievous to be borne, because of the situation in which they are necessarily placed by reason of their being taxpayers in centers of population. Would it be justice, would it be humanity to make the load heavier still? Or would it be the better course for the country school districts to make some extra effort and sacrifice at the present time in the way of local taxation for local educational needs?

The NEWS is strongly averse to going into debt, realizing that it is a burden both upon ourselves and those who succeed us; but sometimes the involving of such an obligation is a necessity. In the situation of our Territory at present, however, we believe the only wise course is to observe strict economy. The same rule should be also applied in municipal affairs. Works that are necessary for the public good should be continued and their administration carefully conducted. But because Salt Lake has had its borrowing capacity extended is no justification for involving the city in greater financial straits. The load is already too great, yet some borrowing to keep public works going will be necessary even now. But there are a good many proposed expenditures that are either wholly unnecessary now or are greatly in excess of present needs. These should be promptly checked. The present city administration was elected on a platform of reform in municipal expenditure, and the citizens expect from it, as fully as has been pointed out in the case of the Territory and its legislators, that a policy of firm, wholesome retrenchment be inaugurated and carried out until we are again on a sound financial basis.

#### MEDICINE AND FAITH CURE.

It is perhaps true that every well-governed commonwealth, under present conditions, needs laws regulating the practice of medicine, for the preservation of the lives of those who are afflicted with sickness; and no fault can be found if such laws are framed so as to secure to the people only the best skill obtainable. There was a time when the best thing a sick person could

do was to take a prominent position in a much frequented place, where any passer-by might suggest a remedy, to be tried for better or worse. But that primitive stage of medical practice belongs to the dim past and can no longer be looked upon as the ideal. Before the physician of today lie ages of experience carefully recorded; he has access to the results of the clear observations and deep thought of thousands who have trodden the path before him. The public justly expects him to know something and it has a perfect right to guard itself as far as practicable against the imposition of the snobs of the profession. "Mistakes" of doctors are generally serious and often disastrous.

But while the necessity of a sound medical law will not be here disputed, any attempt to encroach upon a territory not properly belonging to medical practice will justly be resisted. It is proposed, we understand, to bring before the Legislature at an early date a measure stamping even healings by faith as a crime. Section eleven of the proposed bill is directed against "any person who shall practice medicine or surgery according to the theory known as 'vitalpath' or 'faith cure,'" and also against "any person or persons who shall sell or offer to sell any medicine or nostrum of any kind." That section should not be allowed to stand as it is. It may not be the intention of the framers of the law to strike at the religious observance known as the laying on of hands for the healing of the sick, but the wording of the section is such as to leave the intention at least doubtful, and an Elder who performs that sacred ordinance may as a result some day find himself under arrest for violation of the medical law. There is probably no danger that such a measure will pass the scrutiny of our lawmakers. It would be a usurpation on the part of the law of a power that does not belong to it, inasmuch as such remedies as faith and prayer evidently cannot be construed as belonging to medicine. This point was settled years ago in the Swiss courts, when the medical faculty prosecuted Dorothea Trudel for healing the sick by faith and prayer. The interpreters of the law took sides against the doctors. It is idle to revive the question in this Territory.

What the law should aim at is to prevent ignorant as well as better informed persons from experimenting with human lives. To gain this end, as far as it can be gained by law, the handling of poisonous medicines and the instruments of surgery should be restricted to those who have by study and practice acquired the knowledge necessary. To these points the law should confine itself exclusively. Medicines that are harmless should not be legislated against; nor persons who confine themselves to the use of such remedies. We believe that when a medical law is framed on this fundamental principle it will give satisfaction to all concerned and result in much good to the people. But it must be free from every suspicion of legislation in favor of a class, must not be in the interest of any or of no school, and must establish beyond reasonable question that its purpose is simply and singly to protect the people, not to restrain them in any sense in the se-

lection of these with whom in case of disease they may wish and have the inalienable right to treat.

#### A CASE OF REVENUE-RAISING.

There have been some very severe remarks, and for most of them we imagine there has been plenty of foundation, concerning the exorbitant fees and expenses that the law permits the tax-collectors to extort from delinquent payers. A case was cited not long since where an extra tax (after the regular assessment had been duly paid) amounting to only a few cents, had been added to, multiplied and piled up until it aggregated more than six dollars. Many other instances, perhaps not so startling, but yet flagrant enough to suggest a thorough overhauling of the laws on the subject and a sharp rebuke to the merciless and avaricious spirit of some who act under them, will be recalled by all who have read the newspapers with attention and regularity. If out of all the ventilation the subject has received there shall come an abatement of the more grievous of the evils complained of, tax collectors may lose a little in purse but will gain in popularity, the critic's tongue will be stilled, and the public heart will be made to rejoice;—desirable objects all, and for the attainment of which the whole official family ought to be willing to labor with zeal and to promote with unanimity.

By way of another "awful example" and in order to point an effective moral and adorn an appropriate tale, we are constrained to give an instance of how they do these things in Idaho. It will immediately be seen that such information is not calculated to induce a great influx of home-makers into that ambitious state; so we shall not be accused of any speculative or improper motive in the free advertisement we are about to give.

This city is the headquarters and principal place of business of a somewhat extensive corporation which has certain small possessions in one of the southern counties of Idaho. Last year, and for several years previously, the amount of taxes on such property was between three and four dollars per annum. This year the amount was multiplied some seven times, and the collector's notice, asking for \$23.83, was sent to the company's head office. Astounded at the enormous increase, and feeling certain that a mistake had been made somewhere, the manager delayed the forwarding of his check. But if he was amazed before, he was simply paralyzed later when he received an estimate, certified to by the auditor of the county, of the costs of sale of the company's property for delinquent taxes, said sale having taken place early this month. This "estimate" is so surprising a document that we give it herewith:

Amount of original taxes.....	\$ 23 83
Ten per cent added.....	2 38
Penalty on personal property.....	50
Costs of advertising.....	1 00
Additional penalty 60 per cent on original tax.....	11 91
Filing and entering certificate of sale....	50
Making estimate of costs.....	2 00
Treasurer's deed.....	2 00

Total.....\$ 41 12

What does the esteemed reader think of that little effort at revenue

raising? What admiration must be felt for the interesting process of first adding ten per cent, and then an additional penalty of fifty per cent, on the original tax! What solemn astonishment at the item of fifty cents as penalty on personal property! And what gratitude, that after such an exhibition of ground and lofty revenue acrobatics, only the pitifully modest sum of two dollars should be asked for making the estimate of costs!

We hardly know what kind of comments to make on the incident; but we cannot restrain an expression of relief that the company has come out alive, and of hope that, since they are still alive, they will know enough to keep out forever after.

### THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The dispatches have lately brought horrible details of the raids that are still going on in Africa in the interest of the slave trade. As the "dark continent" is becoming better known to the outside world, it transpires that the revolting traffic in human beings is flourishing as bad as ever. A correspondent writing about Colonel Ellis's march against the Sofas, in Sierra Leone, says they found whole towns wiped out by the slave catchers. Among the ruins were found the mutilated bodies of old men and women, while the young ones had been captured and carried off. Like wild beasts these slave hunters steal up to the unsuspecting settlements in the night, set fire to the huts and then, in the wild confusion of the panic-stricken victims, kill whoever offers any resistance, and tie the captives together, insensible to the despair and grief and heart-rending cries of the unfortunate sufferers.

The Moors scattered throughout the continent are credited with being the most cruel slave hunters. The fleetness of their horses, which they guide with skillful hands, gives them a decided advantage over the negro, and they seldom meet the punishment they deserve, until the Europeans confront them with modern weapons. But the slave trade is still profitable, slaves being in demand throughout the Mohammedan world, and it seems that even Europeans have of late been engaged in the trade, defying all laws of civilization and morality.

In the light of the prediction of the post-deluvian progenitor of our race, the condition of the African people becomes most significant. He foretold that the descendants of Canaan should be "servants of servants," different from the children of both Shem and Japhet. And to this day the condition has continued in spite of all efforts to change it. As far back as the history of Africa is known, slavery has existed as a social condition, recognized by the people themselves as well as by their oppressors. A captive taken in war remained the slave of the captor. He could be sold or otherwise disposed of at the will of the master. Parents could mortgage their children and give them as payments for debts, and even their own persons were considered property to be disposed of, so that many sold themselves as slaves to escape death in times of famine. And criminals were some-

times sentenced to slavery. That the African soil should have been singled out above all others as the hunting ground for slaves was no doubt owing to the fact that the condition had legal force among the various tribes themselves, and it is more than probable that the curse cannot be entirely stamped out until the people shall have been educated up to the point of regarding it as an abominable institution.

### THE CHRISTIAN AMENDMENT.

A movement is at present vigorously agitated in this country, which, on account of its great importance, deserves the careful attention of every intelligent citizen. It is proposed to amend the preamble of the Constitution so as to acknowledge by that document the supremacy of the Almighty in the affairs of the nation, express gratitude to Him for the liberty enjoyed and recognize the efficacy of prayer in the name of the Mediator Jesus Christ. In case this proposed amendment be adopted by Congress, it will be laid before the citizens of the various states for ratification.

The amended preamble is as follows, the additional clauses being in brackets:

We, the people of the United States, devoutly acknowledging the supreme authority and just government of Almighty God in all the affairs of men and nations; grateful to Him for our civil and religious liberty; and encouraged by the assurances of His Word to invoke His guidance, as a Christian nation, according to His appointed way, through Jesus Christ, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America.

At the convention of the National Reform association in Allegheny, Pa., November 14 to 16, it was resolved to send agents to Washington for the purpose of supporting any measure that might come before Congress in defense of our public schools, for the investigation or suppression of the traffic in drink or in criminal publications, or for divorce or any other Christian reform; and for the enactment of a national Sabbath law and "for the promotion of such an amendment to the national Constitution as will justify beyond all peradventure the declaration of our Supreme Court that 'this is a Christian nation.'" Accordingly, Dr. H. H. George was sent to the capital and the "Christian amendment" was framed. On January 25 it was introduced in the House by Congressman Morse, of Massachusetts, and in the Senate by Senator Frye, of Maine, and referred to the judiciary committees. Its promoters are elated over the success so far achieved.

On February 1st a sub-committee of the House judiciary committee heard the arguments in favor of the amendment, on which occasion Dr. McAllister explained its various points. He contended that the clauses sought to be introduced into the preamble were formulated by the three highest departments of our government on

separate occasions. The first clause was taken from a resolution introduced in the Senate on March 2, 1863, and passed without a dissenting vote the following day. It was adopted when the nation, through its legislature, asked President Lincoln to appoint a day of confession of national as well as individual sins, and the President promptly responded by proclaiming April 30th as a day of fasting and prayer. The second clause was taken from the constitutions of a large number of states, including those of Arkansas, Minnesota, Illinois, Kansas and Rhode Island. The third clause, referring to this as a "Christian nation," the speaker said was according to an expression used by Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court in his decision in a case before the court in 1891. (Holy Trinity Church vs the United States U. S. Reports, Vol. 143, p. 471.) The amendment has the support of the leading men of the Christian denominations, he argued, and cannot be objected to by Unitarians, Hebrews and others who may not believe in the divinity of the great Nazarene.

The hearing for the day was then concluded and the 6th of March appointed for a continuation of the session. It is expected that the amendment will meet much opposition, but its friends are confident of being able both to carry it in Congress and to secure its adoption by the various states of the Union.

### THE NEW BOND ISSUE.

As the News has pointed out already, the extension of the city's borrowing capacity by special act of Congress is not an occasion for the municipality going into debt one dollar more than is required by urgent necessity. The fact that we had to get the special permission referred to should be of itself a warning to reduce the existing indebtedness as quickly as is consistent with present conditions, lest the city be drawn further into the vortex by extravagant mismanagement of its financial affairs, and virtual bankruptcy be the result. The people desire that the municipal program should be progressive; they also have given unmistakable expression of their will that it shall be freed from extravagance and jobbery, and be conducted upon lines of strict economy.

It is quite probable, now that the city's indebtedness can be legally augmented, that the Council will give early consideration to the subject of issuing more bonds. That there must be some issue, all who are acquainted with the situation will admit. The question is, How much more must we borrow now? and it would be well if the proposition could be laid before the taxpayers and an expression obtained thereon from them, after free and fair discussion. The municipal Council needs all the light and wisdom it can get on this subject, that its acts may receive the endorsement of the people; for should it happen to go beyond what the public may regard as the proper line in the borrowing business, its members will be held up to everlasting obloquy as having been untrue to the trust reposed in them at a critical time. On the

other hand, if its administration is in complete touch with the reform policy, even though it be unable to extricate the city from its financial embarrassment, its members will secure the undying gratitude of the people.

Every taxpayer has a right to inquire into the situation until it is thoroughly understood by him, and may freely discuss it and give expression to his opinions. In so doing he does not infringe upon any official prerogative, for officers are but representatives of the people, to do the will of the latter in legal form and order. It is proper, therefore, in a time like the present, that suggestions upon an absorbing topic should be offered and considered without prejudice, oversensitiveness or ill-will. No particular individual in the community possesses all the good ideas or human wisdom that may be brought to bear upon the subject, but by careful procedure the best may be gathered, and harmonious action result.

With the extended borrowing capacity of the city, bonds could be issued to more than \$860,000 above those out at present, but to do so would be extreme folly, and in a short time would leave the municipality in a perfectly helpless condition. The only proper course is to reduce the issue to a minimum consistent with the city's needs. What these are can be easily determined, and it is doubtful whether there is necessity of borrowing, at present at any rate, more than to one-third of the full limit, or about \$300,000 at the outside.

It may be suggested that an official estimate for the year has been made already, and that it indicates a necessity for going nearly to the full extent of the law. There can be, and is, a great difference of opinion from that view without questioning or assailing the integrity of the official estimate in slightest degree. For instance, the income from license is there estimated at \$115,000—an amount larger than any previous year. But after proceeding two months farther into 1894 and getting a closer view of the business outlook, what clear-headed business man, whose vision has not been obscured by "boom" ideas, will venture to place the figure at present prospects above \$75,000 to \$85,000? The lapse of one-sixth of the year easily puts a new phase on affairs.

Then it is stated also that \$228,000 is needed for the gravity sewer—\$20,000 of this for land for the outlet. The \$20,000 for that purpose may have been all right some time back, but to propose such a sum today for the required acreage would be immediately suggestive of a "job;" to pay half that amount would be regarded as recklessness. Going a step farther into the gravity sewer item, what is the necessity for completing it this year? In other places an undertaking of that nature frequently extends over a period of several years, and it wouldn't hurt Salt Lake to take their experience into consideration with a view to profiting thereby. Besides, what is the use of rushing the matter now, and tending to produce another collapse in the demand for labor at the close of the present season, thereby injuring the home workmen? Why not proceed at a uniform rate with this and other public

improvements, so that home workmen can be given employment as steadily and for as long a time as possible, and no special inducement be offered for the unemployed of other sections to rush in here and reap the benefits of a crowded program? The Mayor did a proper thing in pointing out the items named in his report, and in presenting in the most striking manner the questions that must be solved by the new administration. But it is the Council that must determine the methods of procedure and the measure of caution and celerity with which the solution shall be worked out.

There has been a good deal of discussion the last two months of economic measures, and new light has been thereby thrown on the subjects. The legislative proceedings have contributed largely toward producing a better understanding of local financial needs, and people generally are in a better position to judge of these matters than they were ten, eight or even six weeks ago. The lesson of this increasing knowledge is to every faithful conservator of the people's interests an inspiration to conservative action in matters of finance. It is better to take two steps by using the rock in the middle of the stream than to fall in by a jump that won't reach the other side.

#### THE ENGLISH IN AFRICA.

Further details of the disastrous encounter between a detachment of British soldiers and natives on the west coast of Africa are contained in a dispatch from Batourst. It seems that the company, 220 strong, had already destroyed two villages and was returning to the coast when, suddenly attacked from all sides, it barely escaped a general massacre by breaking through the ranks of the enemy and seeking safety in flight; and so precipitate was the retreat that the bodies of some of the fallen comrades were left behind. A second force landed from the ships was also beaten back, and reinforcements were sent for. When these arrive, the operations are to commence again, and it is evident that more lives are to be sacrificed in the effort to push European civilization into the African continent.

The ostensible purpose of this expedition is to check the slave trade, but it will undoubtedly end, as so many similar exploits, in the acquisition of more territory. The European countries are supposed to be greatly over-populated and the stronger powers have found it necessary to look about for more room. Africa, with its vast resources and tropical climate, and with a population unable to defend its native soil, offers the opportunity desired. The continent is being slowly but systematically sliced up between the aggressive civilizers, who push forward with the Bible in one hand and the sword in the other. For as all roads somehow lead to Rome, so all measures for the benefit of the dusky sons of Ham, culminate in their subjection. Missionaries convert a few natives. Mission stations are established and must be protected. Soldiers are needed for

the protection, and the missionary enterprise is soon followed by a permanent protectorate. Precisely the same result follows the establishment of industrial or mercantile institutions. The protecting armed forces get into a scrape with the natives. Blood is shed. More soldiers are sent to revenge their comrades and to keep the savages in awe, which always means the desolation of the country and its subjection to the conquerors. This has been the policy followed so successfully in Asia and is now repeated in Africa.

Moralists may feel the disgrace of this mode of proceeding ever so keenly, and they may even thunder against it with all the force that the late Metropolitan Tabernacle orator, Mr. Spurgeon, used to bring to bear against it, but it is going on all the same. It seems to be inevitable. The struggle for room on our little planet always results in the destruction of the weaker races by the stronger. Just at present Europe finds it more convenient to annihilate the savages of Africa than to plunge their own continent in a war that would exterminate a million or so of their citizens. But can it then be, that the existence of the human race is only made possible by the constant and wholesale shedding of blood? Is that supposition consistent with the teachings of the Redeemer of mankind?

#### THE MISSOURI EXPULSION.

On Sunday, the 18th inst., the *St. Louis Republic* contained a very erroneous and misleading article concerning the Mormon expulsion from Missouri and Illinois. The *St. Joseph Daily News* reproduced the article, but omitted by mistake the name of the writer and the paper from which the clipping was taken. In the next issue of the *News* appeared a sharp letter from a correspondent signing himself "Observer," criticizing the first article and pointing out many of its inaccuracies and inconsistencies. The writer of this letter reveals himself to the editor of the *DESERET NEWS* as Mr. E. T. Dobeon, who is quite well known in this locality from a former residence in Ogden. He says: "The article I reply to proves to have been written by Col. William F. Switzer, of Columbia, Mo., one of the oldest editors in the state. I of course answer from the standpoint of the Reorganization, which, however, in this case would, I presume, be common ground. I have many friends and relatives among the Utah people who may be interested in my communication. If you can use it do so."

We are sure the letter will be read with interest, and we use it with pleasure. Here it is:

To the *Daily News*: In the issue of your paper for yesterday appears an article under the heading the "Mormon Hoax," which is a burlesque on the true facts of history as they appear as matters of record concerning the people known as Latter-day Saints, many of whom in this city are readers of your valuable paper, and some of whom are children or near relatives of some of the unfortunate victims of that bitterly cruel and relentless persecution.

The writer is acquainted with quite a number of reputable people who were eye witnesses of and subjected to those outrageous and terrible deeds of an irre-

sponsible, red-handed mob, now condemned alike by all good men of any or no creed. The statement of facts relative to that cruelly enforced exodus is now a matter of authentic history. Generals Atchison and Doniphan themselves being among the chief writers who unreservedly lay the blame where it justly belongs, exonerating the Saints and convicting their oppressors of high-handed bigotry and intolerance.

In the article, containing, as it does, five grains of falsehood to one of truth, you have (unintentionally I am willing to believe) outraged the feelings of thousands who are now numbered among the best and most highly respected citizens of Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, who know the statements contained in the article to be largely, almost wholly, false in fact, erroneous in conclusions and mischievous in their tendencies.

The leading papers of the country, including those of New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Des Moines and other metropolitan dailies, have repeatedly during the past twenty years published the facts of this sad history of fifty years ago, gleaned by their own representatives, and in doing so have made the vindication of the Latter-day Saints (derisively termed "Mormons" by some) so complete that it is a matter of considerable surprise at this late day that an article like the one referred to should find place in your columns. There are really but two statements in the whole article worthy of notice. One is that the Latter-day Saints were expelled from the state of Missouri by a cruel mob, and the other, suggested by one of your readers, is that "Joseph Smith was born." This latter fact will hardly be denied by any candid person; but on the contrary is susceptible of proof by probably scores of individuals, any one of whom is at least as reliable as the writer of the article in question.

Well informed people will not be influenced by such articles, because they are self-refuting. But there is a class of over-credulous persons who are always ready to accept such statements as true, because directed against what is to some extent an unpopular cause, but whose adherents are rapidly gaining proper recognition as exemplars of the true Christian religion.

I suggest, therefore, if the *Daily News* desires to publish the true history of that disgraceful expulsion that Mr. J. M. Terry, pastor of the Latter-day Saints' church in this city, be asked to furnish reliable data for such publication.

### DON'T KILL TOO MUCH.

There seems to be quite an agitation in some quarters over the report that a number of mountain lions have been seen during the past few days in City Creek canyon. Some parties are eager to have these monarchs of forest and glen exterminated at once, lest perchance they should engage in depredatory incursions upon our fair city and carry off, banditti fashion, some of our valued townsmen. The fear has been even expressed that children who venture far up the canyon might be seized by the wild beasts. As the little tots, however, are not likely to wander a dozen miles into rugged, snow-covered mountains, and search in the caves and thickets for the carnivorous brutes, it is highly probable that the expressed fear is merely an ambush of eager sportsmen, who are anxious for permission to shoot in the canyon, that they may kill a few of the deer that are reported as appearing

in large numbers near the head of City Creek.

There is one thing that Salt Lake's citizens do not care to have lost sight of; that is that City Creek canyon has been set apart as a park, and in time it can be made one of the most beautiful in the world, affording as it does an unsurpassed arrangement of mountain, forest, dell and stream. An element that materially enhances public grounds of that character is the variety of animals to be found therein, in what appear to be their native haunts. The value of such a collection as might be made in City Creek canyon for such a purpose is beyond price in money; but in time and by care it can be accomplished there at comparatively small outlay. When the wild game is in safer mountain fastnesses in summer, the canyon can be surveyed off, certain portions being reserved, prepared, and partially enclosed as preserves for different kinds of wild game. Then when a suitable time came, desirable varieties could be secured as necessary and the actual native animals, to a limited extent at least, could be preserved. The interest in such a collection, albeit there were one or two mountain lions included, would be by no means small. In Europe there are parks where even the tiger can be occasionally seen prowling in the jungle, but safely guarded from the visitor by a strong iron fence beyond which he cannot pass.

We have no special protest, however, to enter against shooting a few mountain lions; there is an exceedingly small number up City Creek. What is objected to is the allowing in the canyon of any shooting at all that is not a necessity. The rule once established should be maintained, and sportsmen be given to understand that there is one place in the Territory where game hunting cannot be carried on unless the public good requires it. Many animals and birds that are far from dangerous but are exceedingly interesting in city parks, have come into the canyon during late years, instinctively feeling that they are safe there. Hunters going in will not miss an opportunity to bag some of this kind of game. To slay any of them would be to kill too much. To allow hunting at all in the canyon now would be to undo a good work of years, and drive off or destroy valuable game, both beast and fowl, that have found a haven of peace and security in what yet may be the most beautiful and interesting city park on the continent.

### JAPANESE ADVANCEMENT.

It is interesting to note the material advancement in modern civilization made by the empire of Japan, its development in that regard affording strong contrast to that of other oriental nations. The cause of human liberty and enlightenment is making rapid headway among the Japanese, and this mainly through the agency of the government itself, which seems to be guided by an inspiration in that direction. American officials who spend some time in Japan return with only words of praise for its people. The latest government officer to express himself in this line is W. D. Tillotson,

of the state of Washington, who arrived from the land of the Mikado on Thursday. He has been there for nearly four years as United States consul-general, and is now superseded by N. W. McIvor, of Iowa. Mr. Tillotson says of the Japanese: "They are reaching out for commerce, and their Diet has been working toward that end for several years past. At present they have some very fine steamers which ply coastwise and even to Honolulu. Three of these steamers are equal to the best vessels on our Pacific coast. I apprehend that they will ere long have their vessels running to our ports. The people are naturally a progressive people, and there is a general desire that their country should take a high place among the more advanced nations. The government also is progressive." Not only do the Japanese have fine steamers, fitted with electric light plants and all modern improvements, built in Europe, but they have inaugurated ship-building to a large extent on their own account. One vessel which is being constructed at the imperial dockyards is a large cruiser which is expected to take its place in the first rank of modern warships.

One feature that is regarded as a sign of inferiority is now sought to be thrown off by Japan, and its government is making strenuous efforts to that end. Under the treaties with several of the larger nations, the latter's consuls were given the right to try offenders of their own nationalities. Japan is now asking to have these treaties remodeled on the form which exists between America and European governments. Because of this extraterritoriality privilege allowed to foreign consuls, the Japanese refuse to permit foreigners to reside in any but their own settlements in the treaty towns. They are likewise prohibited from going to the interior except by special permission, and this is usually granted only for health or scientific research. These barriers are to be thrown down to all citizens of the nations who relinquish the extraterritoriality privilege. The Japanese say they will repose confidence in the nations that give them confidence in their relationships.

A notable feature that has characterized the policy of Japan is that the government itself prefers to civilize its people, develop its country, and build up its commercial relations with foreigners, rather than permit foreigners to come in and take leadership in such matters among the people. These methods give evidence in their results of true patriotism and wise statesmanship. All foreigners who conduct themselves properly are well-treated throughout the nation, and the probability is that ere long people from other countries will be accorded freedom to travel and mingle with the Japanese people as they please so long as they observe the laws of the land, and that they will have greater liberty in this respect than is now accorded them by any nations except the United States and Great Britain. This is virtually the proposition that is made by the Japanese government, whose ministry believe their proposals to revise treaties will be accepted without hesitation, as they will be of advantage to all parties concerned.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

*Written for this Paper.*

## FROM NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, Feb. 7, 1894. During my brief stay in Santa Fe I was busily engaged visiting museums, old buildings, and conversing with old residents of this old and exceedingly interesting town, but I have been somewhat disappointed in not being able to obtain accurate dates in regard to its early history.

A Spanish Friar by the name of Marcos de Niza and Francisco Vasquez Coronado are generally supposed to have been the first Europeans to tread the soil of what is now the territory of New Mexico. The first named visited the Zuni Pueblos in June, 1689; the latter, guarded by Friar Marcus and followed by 250 men at arms, came in 1640 and occupied several Indian pueblos, going as far north as the present site of Albuquerque, on the Rio Grande. A permanent settlement was made by the Spaniards late in the sixteenth century; but the exact year in which Santa Fe was first occupied by the Spaniards no one seems to know. This much may be said that Santa Fe, in New Mexico, and St. Augustine, Florida, were peopled by the followers of the cross about the same time. Santa Fe is considered by many to be the oldest city in the United States. This is certainly correct, if we be permitted to reckon the time it was occupied by the Lamanites before the Spaniards came. Max Frost, Esq., secretary of the bureau of Immigration of the territory of New Mexico, has just published a book of 344 pages, on the resources of New Mexico, in which also he presents a condensed historical sketch of the territory. Alluding to the founding of Santa Fe he says:

"In 1597, after many vexatious delays, Don Juan de Onate entered New Mexico with 700 soldiers and 180 families for colonization. On September 7, 1598, he founded a town at Chamita, opposite the pueblo of San Juan in Santa Fe county, known as San Gabriel de los Espanoles, which was abandoned in 1605 and the colony transferred to Santa Fe. The Pueblo Indians with the exception of the Acomans submitted peaceably. These latter made several attempts to entrap and kill Onate, but failed. After a struggle in which the Spaniards displayed all the romantic bravery of the conquistadores, entrance was gained to the city over a terrible chasm by means of a beam thrown across it. After the Spanish victory, these Indians became very peaceable. From this period until 1680, Santa Fe was the only European settlement of note in New Mexico, but the Spaniards had spread out and established towns for miners and settlements of families in every direction."

How long Santa Fe had existed as an Indian pueblo (village) will perhaps never be known, until the contents of the records which the angels are making will be revealed to mankind. It may have been founded by the Nephites for aught we know.

In 1680 the Pueblo Indians rebelled

against the Spaniards, who had oppressed them in various ways. One, Otermín, was Spanish governor at the time. When the outbreak occurred the outlying ranches were ravaged with fire and violence. Governor Otermín, with his soldiers and one thousand women and children, were besieged in the old "Palace," a building still standing on the north side of the plaza or public square, in Santa Fe. On August 21, 1680, the garrison found the place cut off from food and water. A vigorous sortie was made, the natives routed, and glad of the opportunity, the beleaguered Spaniards took up their sorrowful retreat. In October of the same year they entered El Paso, on the Rio Grande, now in Texas, a sorry-looking crowd numbering 1,946 souls including 800 friendly Pueblo Indians—all that were left of the Spanish colonies. In the rebellion 401 persons, including 78 soldiers and 21 Catholic priests were killed.

The Pueblo Indians retained control of New Mexico from 1683 to 1692, during which time many valuable records were ruthlessly destroyed; the Spanish language and the planting of such grains and seeds as the Spaniards had introduced were prohibited. In the spring of 1692 Don Diego de Vargas Zapata Lujan was appointed governor of the low province. Quickly assembling an army of 800 Spaniards and 100 Indians, he invaded, overran and conquered the territory during that year (1692), and returned to El Paso to bring back the families who had been so summarily evicted by the Pueblos. He again entered the province in 1693, but the Indians now being aroused to offer all possible resistance it required all the bravery, talent and generalship on the part of the Spaniards to make the expedition successful. After a two day's battle, however, the new governor reduced the Pueblo that the Tanos Indians had established on the ruins of Santa Fe and by rapid, well-timed incursions into the surrounding country brought something like order out of the reigning chaos.

In 1804 and 1805 the first Americans, traders, entered Santa Fe. Soon afterwards Captain Zebulon M. Pike visited New Mexico. He accomplished nothing of great importance, but left an enduring monument of frontier pluck and courage on the lofty Colorado peak commemorative of his name.—Pike's Peak. Unwittingly he erected a fort in the San Luis valley and raised the American flag on Mexican soil. For this he was placed under arrest, brought to Santa Fe in 1806, and forwarded to the City of Mexico.

In 1812 a party of St. Louis, Mo., merchants entered New Mexico from the Northwest. They were arrested as spies, their goods confiscated, sent to follow Pike, and were held as prisoners until Mexico was liberated from the Spanish crown. The next adventurous leader was a Mr. Glenn who brought a small caravan to Santa Fe. His cheap calicoes and plain cottons brought as high as \$2 and \$3 per yard. When these

prices were reported in Missouri, the "commerce of the prairies" was opened. From then on commenced an era of romance and adventure. Westport, in Jackson county, Mo., was the outpost of American and Santa Fe of Spanish civilization, and between these points the celebrated Santa Fe trail, which was permanently opened in 1822, became the great connecting link. From that date until 1843, the trade increased until 350 men and 230 wagons, loaded with \$450,000 worth of goods at first cost, were transported to this El Dorado of western trade in one caravan.

In 1846, after the war between the United States and Mexico had been declared, General S. W. Kearney, with a small army came down from the north, quietly captured Las Vegas and then pushed on to Santa Fe. Considerable force was sent out to intercept his march, but he eluded it and appeared on a hill overlooking Santa Fe and within 200 yards of the palace of the Spanish governor—the same hill on which he soon afterwards built Fort Marcy. The town surrendered at discretion, and General Kearney, on August 22, 1846, raised the "stars and stripes" on the plaza (or public square of Santa Fe) and declared New Mexico to be part of the United States. All this was done without a shot being fired or a drop of blood being spilled.

On the 9th of October following the first detachment of the Mormon Battalion, consisting of the strongest and most able-bodied men belonging to that organization marched into Santa Fe, followed on the 12th by the sick and those of the women who had not already started for Pueblo. The following day (Oct. 18th) Capt. P. St. George Cook assumed command of the Mormon Battalion at Santa Fe, agreeable to orders left by Gen. Kearney, who before the arrival of the Mormon boys had left the New Mexican capital and continued his march toward California. On the 18th of October the sick detachment of the Mormon Battalion, consisting of about ninety men, left Santa Fe for Pueblo, under command of Capt. James Brown, and the next day (19th) the main body of the battalion resumed the journey from Santa Fe to California.

Since that time the name of Santa Fe has been familiar to the Saints in the Rocky mountains. Most of these 500 men besides the woman who passed through Santa Fe in 1846, soon afterwards became some of the first settlers of Salt Lake City, Ogden and many other flourishing settlements in the valleys of Utah, and it is likely that what they saw in New Mexico in the shape of primitive irrigation had something to do with the imminent success which followed the pioneers of Utah in raising grain by watering their fields. And it is no wonder, after members of the Battalion had seen in Santa Fe such adobe buildings as the "Palace," then already nearly 250 years old, that they used their influence with their coreligionists in the valley of the Great Salt Lake, to imitate the Spaniards in building adobe houses; even to this day they rank among the most healthy and comfortable dwellings in Utah. In the construction of roofs, however, our pioneers seem to have been less successful than

the Mexicans. The flat roofs which are still in vogue here and which are used almost exclusively by Mexicans, did not prove adequate to keep out the rain and snow water in the primitive houses erected in the "old fort" in Great Salt Lake valley—something the Pioneers soon learned from unpleasant experience. Perhaps some of our Pioneers can explain why this is so. The Mexicans here seldom complain of leaky roofs—though it is said by some that they really do leak sometimes.

I left Santa Fe this evening and am now waiting for a train on the Atlantic and Pacific railway to take me to Holbrook, in Apache county, Arizona, where I expect to commence my historical labors in the Snowflake Stake of Zion.

ANDREW JENSON.

*Written for this Paper.*

### AN INTERESTING BIOGRAPHY.

CENTREVILLE, Davis Co., Utah, Feb. 8th, 1894.—Noticing in the DESERET NEWS some time ago an invitation to the veterans of the early rise of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and also the early Pioneers of this Territory to give an account of things which happened in those times, I thought I would give a brief sketch of my day according to my memory. I will begin with my parents.

My father, Elijah Cheney, was born in the town of Barington, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on the 14th of September, 1785. My mother was born in the town of Pellham in 1791, same county and state. Their parents moved and settled in the state of New York. My father served one year in the war of 1812; was in the battle of Bladensburg and saw Buffalo burned in 1832. Jared Carter preached and baptized and organized a branch of the Church in Onondaga county, New York, my father being one of the number. He was ordained an Elder by Jared Carter in 1833, and he and Zerah Pulsipher went north on a preaching mission into Richland county and were the first that introduced the Gospel to President Woodruff, who was baptized by Zerah Pulsipher.]

In 1835 my father moved his family to Kirtland, Ohio, where I first saw the Prophet Joseph. The walls of the Temple were finished and they were putting on the roof. I worked several days on the Temple and helped excavate the foundation for a grist mill, and was paid in Kirtland money, of which I have a one dollar bill in my possession at the present time. In 1838 I attended the Hebrew school held in the attic rooms of the Temple and taught by Professor Sexlax of New York City. In 1839 my Father started with his family for Far West, Missouri, with the Kirtland camp. Arriving at Coles county, Illinois, we were obliged to remain there through the winter on account of sickness. In 1843 we settled at Camp creek, Hancock county.

At the time when the printing press and type of the *Expositor* was destroyed I belonged to the Nauvoo Legion under Captain Lucius Bingham. We were called to go to Nauvoo under the orders of Colonel Markham, and were there three weeks under arms expecting an attack by the mob when we were discharged by Gen. Joseph Smith. Soon after-

wards he gave himself up a prisoner to Gov. Ford. Joseph and his brother Hyrum Smith, John Taylor and Willard Richards were confined in Carthage jail when a mob with blackened faces attacked and murdered Joseph and Hyrum and severely wounded John Taylor, Willard Richards escaping unharmcd. The grand jury indicted Sharp and Williams for being accessory to the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. I was one of the petit jury when the case was tried, and after considerable talk by the lawyers the judge ordered the indictment quashed; that ended the trial.

I was in Nauvoo when the first company crossed the Mississippi river on the ice and soon after Nauvoo was nearly evacuated. I crossed the river at Ft. Madison the 3rd of May, 1846, overtook the company at Mount Pisgah and traveled with Brigham and Heber's company to the Missouri river. We had been but a short time in camp when Captain Allen appeared in our midst and made a requisition in the name of the United States for five hundred young men to enlist in the war with Mexico. There were many speeches made urging us to volunteer. President Young said it was necessary that we should comply with the requisition, even if it took the Twelve to make up the number.

The company was soon made up and organized, the day soon arrived for our departure, which was the 16th of July, 1846. That was a day of sadness, of mourning and a day of parting; fathers and mothers parting from their sons; brothers from their sisters; husbands from their wives, and maidens from their lovers. I tell you, on that day the tears fell like rain drops; on that day we commenced our march for Fort Leavenworth and on our arrival there we received our arms and equipments and started for Santa Fe, a distance of over 700 miles. Soon after leaving the fort we were apprised of Colonel Allen's death, which was sad news to us. Soon after that Lieutenant Smith took the command and marched us to Santa Fe. From there Colonel Cooke took the command and we marched 250 miles down the Rio Grande. When we left the river we were put on half rations—one-half pound of flour and one pound of beef. Our pilots wanted us to go down to the city of Sonora and winter there, as they knew of no other route. The colonel called the commissioned officers of the Battalion to hold a council, and they decided to go by way of Sonora. We started the next morning in regular order with music to "The Girl I Left Behind Me." The boys felt disheartened and could not keep step; they did not want to go that route. The colonel called a halt and with an oath he said, "I started for California and I am a-going," and ordered us to march. Then our step was quick and lively.

We traveled over a country that was unexplored about 500 miles and came to a Spanish town called Tujon. It contained about 500 inhabitants and 200 regular soldiers and a large amount of government stores. The soldiers all fled on our approach and we raised the American flag. We then marched over an 80 mile desert and arrived at the Pemo Indian village, situated on the Gila river. We traveled down to the mouth of the Gila

and crossed the Colorado. We then had a 95 mile desert to cross where we were required to dig wells to obtain water. We were put on one-fourth rations of flour and very poor beef, but we soon arrived at Warner's ranch, where we got plenty of beef, and at San Diego we rested for a short time. We then marched to San Luis Rey mission, and remained there about one month. Company B, to which I belonged, under command of Captain Jesse D. Hunter, were sent back to San Diego to take charge of that place, the other companies being sent to Los Angeles. We had to live on beef and mustard greens until a vessel was sent to the Sandwich Islands and returned with provisions, which was more than three months.

Our Battalion was a very poor lot of boys when we arrived at San Diego. We had passed through the extremes of hunger, of thirst and fatigue, and nearly without clothes. I have seen boys so nearly exhausted with fatigue and famished that they wanted to be left by the roadside to die, but the rear guard would bring them along. Company B was ordered to Los Angeles, where all the companies were discharged by Colonel Cook on the 16th day of July, 1847. The majority of the men left for Utah, about sixty went up the coast, some stopped at Monterey, some at Santa Cruz, some went to Sutter's Fort, and some to San Francisco. I was one that stopped at San Francisco.

In the spring of 1848 James Balie and myself made and burned a brick kiln of about 50,000, which was the first brick made in San Francisco. I was one of the first company that left San Francisco for the gold mines on the south fork of the American river at Mormon Island, where we arrived on the 18th of May, 1848. There I was married to Mary Ann Fisher, daughter of Adam Fisher, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 11th day of July, 1848; returned to San Francisco and lived there till the spring of 1850, when we moved to Alameda county on our farm.

My wife gave birth to a daughter on the 25th of December, and on the 1st day of January she died and was buried near San Jose mission. I was married again to Amanda M. Evans on the 10th day of January, 1853. I was ordained and set apart to preside over the San Francisco branch by Hosea Stout, James Lewis and Chapman Duncan. I moved to Alameda county the same year and lived on my farm. In 1856 I was set apart by George Q. Cannon to preside over the Centerville branch, members of which in 1857 formed a company to go to Utah, and I was appointed captain. We arrived in Utah on the 3rd of November, 1857.

I was born in the town of Sempronius, Cayuga county, New York, on the 22nd day of April, 1818; was baptized in May, 1834, in Cortland county, New York, and have resided here in Centerville over thirty-six years.

Very respectfully,  
ZACHERY CHENEY,

### SOUTHERN UTAH.

KANAB, Kane Co., Feb. 14, 1894.—The usual monotony of dry weather and sand was fairly broken last Saturday when six or eight inches of snow

fall, and cleared off with a drifting blizzard from the northeast.

The merry jingle of sleigh bells have been heard in our town, which is rather unusual for Kanab, and our prospect for water to irrigate our lands with next season is very fair.

A new reservoir covering about 15 acres is nearing completion from which the lower part of our farming lands can be watered. Twenty teams and scrapers have been working steadily for several weeks. Our main ditch is enlarged and a good deal of work has also been done on our dam, in widening out the spill, preparing for spring freshets and early use of all the water in Kanab creek. Our reservoir, constructed last winter at the upper part of our field has proven very successful and we feel much encouraged in such enterprises. We have more natural sites for reservoirs and expect to utilize them in the near future.

A welcome-home reception was given last evening to our returned missionaries from New Zealand, Elders Wm. T. and David B. Stewart. About 300 adults sat down to picnic at 5 p. m., and to see the abundance of good, wholesome food prepared by the sisters, would indicate there was no scarcity in the land and that "hard times had come again no more." A program was rendered during the evening, consisting of speeches of welcome home to the missionaries by Elder E. D. Woolley, president of the Stake, and Elder Johnson, Bishop of the ward; also an original address written by Sister M. Elizabeth Little, which were responded to by the brethren, who appeared to lack for nothing but for words to express their appreciation. Songs, recitations, select readings, music by the choir and by the brass band, and were interspersed with dancing till 12 o'clock. I ought to say all this took place in our new social hall erected last summer and fall and was so far completed as to be used during the holidays for meetings and other sociables; it is the only building we have had that was large enough to hold the people. J. L. B.

### AN OGDEN FESTIVAL.

OGDEN, Feb. 20.—Last Friday evening will long be remembered by the Bishop and Saints of the First ward, Ogden, the event being a party and supper gotten up by the Relief society, the Sunday school, the choir, the Y. L. and Y. M. M. I. and the Primary associations in honor of Bishop Brown, whose failing health became an object of solicitude to every member of the ward. The doctor had advised a trip to the coast as the best remedy for rest and recuperation. To aid him in defraying the expenses, every heart responded with loving emotion in the above event, to make it a financial success.

Long before eight o'clock, smiling faces were seen wending their way toward the meeting house with baskets swung from arms laden with goodies from hearth and farm, which, with dainty hands, were soon spread upon spacious tables—"a feast for all." The large hall was crowded to a jam and among the vast throng were noticed familiar faces from all parts of Ogden, showing that the Bishop's circle of friends was not limited to the First

ward alone. Notwithstanding the crowd, there was dancing, and the climax was reached when the Old Folks arranged themselves, quadrille order, "to teach the young ideas how to shoot" (across and on the glassy floor, which proved rather too slippery for some of the veterans.) After supper, which was in every way a success, doubly so because of the sweet hands, sweet faces and sweet meats which graced the sumptuous board; the assembly was called to order and Elder Franklin D. Richards, of the Council of the Apostles, in his usual fatherly style, spoke a few words complimentary of the occasion and in sympathy of the delicate state of Bishop Brown's health. He was followed by Elder C. F. Middleton, of the Stake presidency, who briefly touched upon the history of the worthy Bishop, relating instances illustrative of the life which subsequently led to such noble distinctions of character.

Next came a poem, composed by Mrs. L. F. Moench for the occasion in behalf of the Relief society of the ward. A comic song followed, after which the young and gay were wafted away with the sweet strains of music, interspersed now and then with another comic song, till the midnight hour tolled the parting sound.

Bishop Brown thanked the assembled many for the interest manifested in his behalf, assuring all that their kindness found a responsive echo in his heart, and that he would ever hold in sacred remembrance the acts of friendship extended to him in the hour of affliction. He had but one desire, and that was to serve his God and his people. This he felt he could do better in good health, hence the proposed trip to the coast, that he might again be better prepared to fill the mission to which God had called him.

After benediction all returned to their homes satisfied that their efforts had been crowned with complete success, for a nice sum had been realized as a substantial token of friendship to their beloved Bishop.

Where all do well it is hard to make distinctions, yet we cannot help give an extra word of praise to the ladies whose willing hands and loving hearts knew no bounds in showing their tender feelings to the father of their ward in time of affliction. M.

### ELDER BARTON'S DEATH.

Elder George A. Smith, who came home in charge of the body of Elder Walter H. Barton, whose death near McComb City, Mississippi, occurred on the 18th inst., as heretofore chronicled in these columns, called at the News office Saturday morning and related the particulars of the sad event.

Elder Barton, he said, arrived at Chattanooga on the 22nd of December and was assigned to Pike county, Mississippi, with Elder J. M. Phelps, of Idaho. For the next two weeks immediately following he appeared to be in the best of health and numerous remarks were made concerning his robust condition. There was one extraordinary circumstance, however, in connection with his condition and that was that he was gaining in flesh at an unusual rate. His rapid increase to corpulency was the

occasion of numerous good-natured remarks and jokes at his expense, and he was frequently heard to state that unless there was a change his clothes would all be too small for him.

One day he stepped on to a pair of scales and made the rather astonishing discovery that he had not increased in weight. That disclosure was the occasion of apprehension on the part of his friends and he was asked if he was not ill and he repeatedly replied in the negative. But the swelling of his body continued and dropsical symptoms developed. Finally he complained of not being well and was obliged to take to his bed at the residence of John Crane, a member of the Church. There he received every possible attention. On the 8th inst. a letter reached the Chattanooga office announcing his illness. Particulars were immediately telegraphed for and on the 10th a dispatch was received conveying the alarming information: "We fear he will not improve." Elder Smith then took the next train from Chattanooga to McComb City, a distance of 450 miles, arriving at the bedside of the sick Elder the day following. He thought he found him improving, as he was assured by the attending physician, Dr. Gattin, that he had passed the danger line and that all that was necessary to his complete and speedy recovery was careful nursing.

The following Elders contributed to the comfort of the sick missionary and had kept vigilant watch at his couch of illness: Phelps, of Idaho, Holt of Sandy, Utah; Lechtenstein, Logan; Doxie, Ogden, Haycock, Kanab. On the 18th Elder Smith returned to Chattanooga, the doctor again informing him that the patient would recover unless he should become the victim of a relapse. At noon on the 18th he received a telegram to the effect that Elder Barton had died that morning at eight o'clock. He immediately wired to have the body embalmed, a process that was promptly attended to by a competent undertaker, and forwarded in an airtight casket.

The preliminary arrangements were all attended to and the body brought home in charge of Elder Smith, who says that he was shown ever courtesy possible by the railway officials of the various roads over which he traveled.

Much praise, he adds, is due to the families of John Crane, G. W. Woodward and Wm. Ward, all of whom proved their devotion and kindness to the Elders in their sad hour of trial and bereavement.

### UTAH SHEEP IN WYOMING.

Thinking it would prove of interest to the readers of your worthy paper to hear how Utah sheep are faring out here, I send you the following for publication: Since January 23rd the ground has been covered with snow from four to six inches deep, and the weather has been cold ever since. The last few days we have been visited by heavy winds and snow which has been very hard on the sheep, and owing to the scarcity of feed this winter the sheep are getting very poor. If spring don't come soon, losses will be quite heavy; but on the whole I don't think it will exceed 15 or 20 per cent.

GRANGER, Wyo. C. W. OLSON.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

The last edition of the Tooele Times has been issued, the plant sold and shipped, being sent from this city to Eureka. The purchaser is Mr. B. B. Clark. What he intends doing with it he has not announced.

When Chief Justice Merritt took his seat in the Third district court Monday morning he announced that, on the recommendation of the examining committee, he had decided to appoint I. C. Falconer as assistant court stenographer.

Parley Young, of Fairview, arraigned on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, alleged to have been committed with Louisa Briggs in January of 1893, entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to fifty days' imprisonment.

It was ten years ago since Granger was organized into an ecclesiastical ward. In view of that event the ward Relief Society Feb. 23rd presented Bishop McRae and his counselors, John C. Mackey and John H. Bawden, with a handsome chair each.

A private letter was received in this city from Hon. Moses Thatcher now in San Francisco. It conveyed the welcome information that Mr. Thatcher's health was improving and that he felt better now than at any time for the past two years.

Colonel Lett's condition Tuesday, was considered very critical and grave doubts as to his recovery are now entertained. A consultation of a number of leading physicians was called to take place at the residence of the patient this evening.

Hank Mikesell was tried on a charge of fornication, alleged to have been committed with Stella Pueblo, near Thistle. He was found guilty and sentenced to fifty days in the penitentiary. The trial was held with closed doors. The woman recently gave birth to a child.

The Mexican Onyx company celebrated Washington's birthday by the receipt of a carload of onyx from its quarry in Utah county. This is the first shipment of onyx ever received in Salt Lake City for commercial purposes. It will be sawn and polished by Watson and used in the city and county building.

Albert Whipple's residence and granary on Provo bench were on Saturday night destroyed by fire. The loss is \$2,000; insurance, \$500. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp. Mrs. Whipple was walking across the floor with the lamp when her toe caught in a crack. She fell and the lamp was dashed on the floor and exploded.

In the case of Nellie Ogden, the slayer of "Kid" Mason, wherein the indictment charged voluntary manslaughter. District Attorney Judd said he had agreed to accept a plea of guilty to involuntary manslaughter. The defendant plead guilty to this charge, whereupon Judge Merritt sentenced her to three months' imprisonment only in the county jail.

TUBA CITY, Feb. 18, 1894.—According to our family record my brother Lehi was born November 3rd, 1847, in Salt Lake City and has always claimed the honor of being the first white boy born in Utah; but he admits that the girl was ahead of him. He and his mother are alive and can be found at Thurber, Wayne county, Utah.

D. BRINKERHOFF.

Professor Brimhall, of the B. Y. Academy at Provo, announces that the final arrangements for holding the summer normal training school at that place have been made and that some of the most noted educators of the country have been secured for the full course. The school opens in the latter part of June and will extend through a period of six weeks.

Wm. Sears, a traveling representative of Salt Lake Z. C. M. I., says the Iron county Record, was in Cedar City the first of the week interviewing our merchants. Mr. Sears was caught out in the blizzard a week ago Saturday between Milford and Minersville. During the storm he was dumped into Beaver river, going in up to his waist. Before finding shelter he froze both his feet.

Mr. S. L. Boggs, of Pennsylvania, writes to the Chamber of Commerce, acknowledging the receipt of a sample of Gilsontite, and stating that his attention had been attracted to some pieces of sheet iron coated on both sides, in the Utah exhibit at the Midwinter Fair. He desired to obtain a sample of this kind, and Judge Colborn has directed Mr. McGuire, who is at the fair, to forward the said sample.

The names of the six miners killed at Raton, New Mexico, on Washington's Birthday are Joseph Fotheringill, Richard Thornton, Robert Penman, Albert Snyder, Ed Hogan and Samuel Wells; the latter was 13 years of age. There were three men injured, Wm. Graham, August Heinquest and Harry Wells, but they will recover. The disaster was caused by an explosion in Blossburg coal mines.

About a week ago that dreadful disease diphtheria entered the family circle of William McLachlan, and on Wednesday last his son James N., aged 8 years, succumbed to its ravages. On Thursday another son, Robert B., also passed away. The latter was in his twelfth year. The remains of both were interred in the Taylorville cemetery yesterday afternoon, Feb. 24. Two other children are suffering from the same disease.

Elder Jessie M. Baker, of Teton, Fremont county, Idaho, returned from a mission to the Northwestern states for which part of the country he left his home on February 3rd, 1892. He labored in Indiana at different times aggregating in all sixteen months and in Ohio for the remainder of his absence from the West. He reports having had good health and that the mission is in a promising condition.

The aged sister Foss, of Bountiful, who is within a few months of 94 years

of age, is reported as being very low and nearing her end in mortality. President Woodruff visited his aged friend and sister-in-law Sunday, and found her condition exceedingly precarious. He was the means of bringing almost the entire family into the Church, having baptized them in Maine; and he brought them with him to the valley in 1850. The father of Sister Foss was 90 years old when he died.

In the Third district court February 21st Dr. O. H. Dogge brought suit against Drs. Allen Fowler, F. S. Bascom, J. M. Dart, J. S. Richards, S. L. Brick and M. N. Graves, comprising the board of medical examiners of Utah Territory, claiming damages in the sum of \$25,000 for having "wickedly and maliciously combined and contrived to deprive him of a license to practice his profession."

Miss Annie Nichols entered suit in the Fourth district court on Saturday against D. C. Hersbie, for breach of promise of marriage. Miss Nichols claims that on September 4, 1892, in this city, defendant promised to marry her on the 18th day of the same month, and that he has not kept his promise though she is ready, and has been since the time said promise was made, to fulfil her part of the bargain. The lady now sues Mr. Hersbie for the sum of \$5,000 for failure in keeping his bargain.

At the meeting of the Logan city council held last Wednesday evening a communication was received from the mayor, calling attention to the fact that the city had exceeded its borrowing capacity by about \$8,000, and as the amount to be received during the next two years from all sources would be consumed in the necessary expenses of the bonded indebtedness, he suggested as a remedy that Congress be petitioned to extend the limit a small percentage, so that Logan's creditors may be paid and saved any uneasiness.

A telegraphic dispatch to the President's office in this city from Tempe, Arizona, February 25th, and signed by Elders H. C. Rogers and C. R. Hakes, of the Maricopa Stake presidency, conveyed the sad news that Elder C. I. Robson, president of the Stake, died the night previous, Saturday, at 10 o'clock. No particulars were given, but it is understood that the deceased has been ill for five or six months, in fact ever since he sustained an injury from being kicked in the face by a horse.

A Spanish Fork correspondent to the Provo Dispatch, under date of Feb. 19th, says: Last Monday evening young Schuyler Brown, while holding to a horse's tail which another boy was riding was kicked in the face, knocking out several teeth and cutting and bruising his face and chin considerably. At present writing he is improving rapidly. Many boys here have a habit of holding to a horse's tail, and sliding on their skates, while the rider urges his pony to a dangerous speed. It is a wonder that many accidents have not occurred.

Tuesday night a change that has been expected for some time, as the result of the legal dispute between Mr. Beck and Mr. Hyde, was carried into effect

at a meeting of the board of directors of the Buillon-Beck Mining company. The president of the company, Mr. Thatcher, is now in California, and John Beck, vice president, presided at the meeting. The directors voted to remove A. E. Hyde from the position of manager for the company, and P. T. Farnsworth, who is also manager of the Horn Silver, was appointed to take charge of the company's mines until the regular election next month.

Up to and including Feb. 26, Joseph Lippman, treasurer of the Press club, had deposited to the credit of the Young Ladies' Aid society \$428, which represents the net receipts of the three lectures given under the auspices of the Press club. There are some outstanding accounts from the sale of season tickets that will probably swell the total up to \$450. All expenses have been paid, and up to date have only reached \$75.75. The total receipts are \$501.75. This latter amount at 25 cents a head represents 2007 people, an average attendance of 670 at each lecture.

About 4 o'clock Feb. 20 the people of Ogden were startled by the news that Dr. G. V. Ewing had dropped dead. The deceased was on his way to the home of Mrs. Ed. Hoffer, his daughter, at 2308 Harrison avenue, and had stepped from the car, on which he had been riding. He went two or three steps when he fell and expired almost immediately. A delivery wagon happened by just as Mr. Ewing fell, and the teamster, with the aid of others, lifted him into the wagon and conveyed him to his daughter's home. Dr. Gordon was at once summoned but found that medical aid could do nothing.

Friday evening in the Sugar House Ward Assembly room there was a large gathering to do honor to Elder Peter Swenson prior to his departure for a foreign mission. The excellent program throughout and especially the violin solo by Prof. W. C. Olive, accompanied by Miss Maggie Taylor was much appreciated. Recitations were given by Miss Belle Salmon and others. The addresses, selections by the mandolin and guitar club were also of a high order—in fact every part was excellently performed. The kind feeling manifested and the handsome purse tendered Elder Swenson will cause him to long remember the occasion.

The board of directors of the First National bank of Nephi has selected a cashier to succeed Alma Hague, deposed on account of the recent developments which caused such a sensation in business circles. The gentleman who will hereafter have charge of the affairs of the bank, under the supervision of the board, is W. W. Armstrong, formerly in the employ of Geo. A. Lowe, of Salt Lake City. Mr. Armstrong has already assumed the duties of his new office and is giving the best of satisfaction to the members of the board and the customers of the institution. He presented himself to the board with the best of recommendations, that of Mr. Lowe being especially flattering.—*Provo Dispatch*.

William H. Farnsworth, says the *Beaver Usonian*, has been engaged to conduct the business of the Beaver woolen mills as its superintendent.

The board we believe has made a wise choice, and one that will receive the hearty approval of all the stockholders. Mr. Farnsworth has proven himself a capable business man and we anticipate good results from his engagement. Arrangements are being made to begin operations about the last of April or beginning of May this year. Repairs on the machinery, and getting it in running order will commence at once. Mr. John Robinson has been engaged to superintend the machinery and looms in the lower room, and Richard Curfew will take charge of the cards, etc., in the upper room, and W. H. Farnsworth will superintend the entire business.

News was received on Tuesday, February 20th to the effect that Mrs. Woodbury, of St. George, had broken her arm, which was a mistake. A letter received by Elder Angus M. Cannon, President of Salt Lake Stake, from his brother David H. Cannon, under date of Feb. 18, gives the following particulars of the accident:

"Last evening as I sat down to supper a young man came into my house, all excitement, stating that Sister Woodbury had put her ankle out of place and wanted me to come over. I sent him for a doctor and went over to see our sister Ann, who I found suffering intense agony from pain in the ankle. The doctor soon arrived and pronounced it a bad fracture of the small bone of the leg. In a short time he had her left limb in splints and bandages. The fracture is three or four inches above the ankle. She was alone at the time of the accident and was found by a child who came on an errand."

Mr. Thomas, an employee of the waterworks department, who keeps watch of the interests of the municipality in City Creek canyon, reports that there are more mountain lions prowling about in the brush and ravines and on the hillsides up there. On the night following the killing of the lioness by Hunter Rognon and John Boez, Mr. Thomas said the mate of the slaughtered animal made the darkness hideous by its moans and savage growls and that these grating sounds have been kept up ever since.

Several other mountain lions are reported to have been seen in the canyon the last few days and Councilman Newell is greatly exercised over the fact and is said to be willing to introduce a resolution at the session of the city fathers tonight allowing every man and boy in the county who is old enough to carry a gun, including the United States troops at Fort Douglas to go into the canyon and kill off the man eaters.

Mr. Rye Mikesell, civil engineer, late of Salt Lake, says the *Richfield Advocate*, has been in Richfield for several days drawing up plans and plats of a reservoir that will be constructed a short distance southwest of Joseph City, the probable cost of which will be \$6,000. This reservoir will cover about 148 acres, with an average depth of 22½ feet; the dam will be 50 feet high and 175 feet thick at the base and 25 at the top. The pipe through which the water will flow will be made of wood staves bound with iron bands. The staves of this pipe will be made in

such a way that the internal pressure of the water will force the staves closer together instead of opening them. The pipe will be laid in masonwork and cement. The overflow will be through a natural gap some distance away from the dam. This will be the beginning of a number of reservoirs that must be constructed in the near future in this and Piute counties, and we watch its success with a good deal of interest.

H. C. James, of James-Spencer-Bateman company, of Salt Lake, and T. F. Mahoney, accompanied by their engineer, W. F. Shelton, says the *Iron county Record*, were in Cedar two or three days of last week looking over the city with a view of putting in a system of waterworks here, and will, within a month, submit a proposition to that end to our city council. They were well pleased with the progressive spirit manifested by our people, and the future prospects of Cedar, and believe that the ultimate growth of Cedar will justify the expense of putting in a waterworks system should the city give such an enterprise the encouragement they expect at its hands. The necessity of such a system has long been felt by our people, who know and feel the need of securing a supply of pure water for culinary and other purposes, and we believe that if a fair and reasonable proposition is made by these gentlemen that it will receive the hearty endorsement of every resident of our progressive city.

On Wednesday a frightful accident occurred at Lehi Junction, resulting in the death of a fourteen-year-old boy named William Pullen. His step-father, Jonathan Chatterton, is an employee of the Union Pacific Railway company, and formerly a resident of this city. But on Wednesday he was removing with his family to Lehi Junction to take charge of the engine there. It appears that his stepson left the train and proceeded up the track in the direction of the house in which the family expected to take up their abode. At the same time a train was backing down the track, which, however, he was prevented from observing on account of a blinding storm which was then in progress. The boy was run down by the train, which passed over the lower parts of his body, crushing his limbs in a fearful manner. He was not discovered for some ten or twelve minutes, when his cries attracted the attention of a lady living near by, and later of the men at the depot. When found he held a basket and a parcel under his arm, and was lying close by the track. A physician at Lehi was immediately sent for, as was also the company's surgeon at Provo, but on their arrival pronounced his case hopeless. All was done that could be to alleviate his suffering, but he died at 5 o'clock in the evening.

Fremont county, Colorado, fruit prospects are excellent in the vicinity of Canon city, where the mercury has run down and stopped at ten below zero and plenty of snow to protect tree roots.

Poultry raising in the Grand valley Colo., seems to be profitable. Mrs. L. W. Austin, of Rifle, produced from 86 Plymouth Rock hens in 1893, 822 eggs and 225 chicks, and by actual cash record realized \$191.50 over and above expenses.



## 87 AND 56

Anniversary Exercises in Honor of  
President Wilford Woodruff  
and his Wife Emma.

## BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.

You are cordially invited to attend  
A Social Gathering,  
to celebrate the

87th Anniversary of my Birthday,  
and the 56th of my wife, Emma,

to be held in the  
Annex of the Salt Lake Temple,  
Monday, Feb. 26, 1894,  
at 1 p. m.

(Signed) WILFORD WOODRUFF.

W. Woodruff, born March 1, 1807.  
E. Woodruff, born March 1, 1838.

Such was the invitation which drew somewhat more than two hundred people—relatives, co-laborers and friends of the esteemed couple—to the precincts of the beautiful Temple yesterday afternoon. It is needless to say that few who received it failed in its acceptance—or that, had it been issued to a hundred times as many, there would not have been many vacant places. Room was the only limit to the hospitality of the aged President, who pleasantly remarked that whereas he had previously found his own home totally inadequate to the accommodation of those whom he wished to see on such occasions, he now was convinced that at least a five-acre lot would be necessary, if he invited all whom he desired to welcome.

The feature of the event was the entire absence of formality; all were urged to feel free and were made to rejoice in the hearty cordiality and warm friendship that prevailed. The honored host was full of vivacity and blessings, and through all the addresses there ran a spirit of the most unstilted congratulation, comfort and good cheer.

Shortly after one o'clock President Woodruff called the assembly to order, extended greetings and welcome, thanked his friends for their presence and hoped for their enjoyment during the exercises about to begin. Music was sweetly furnished by the Temple choir, after which President George Q. Cannon offered prayer. More singing followed, and then came brief addresses by Presidents Lorenzo Snow and Joseph F. Smith. Allusion was made to the almost miraculous preservation of President Woodruff's life through various accidents and dangers, to his restoration from his latest severe sickness when all human hope of his recovery seemed to have fled, to his blameless life, his integrity for truth, his untiring labors in the cause of righteousness.

The following song written by Elder H. W. Nalabitt was then given by the veteran songster, Elder William C.

Dunbar, to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," the audience joining in the chorus:

When pure affection stirs the heart  
And wakes its brightest thought;  
When righteous impulse bids us start,  
We tender then unsought—  
Our hands to greet, our lips to speak,  
Our words as seals of fire,  
Prayer soars beyond the mountain peak,  
Love doth the soul inspire.

CHORUS:—  
Then sing with right good will,  
Our hearty welcome here;  
God bless our aged President,  
To live for many a year.

Today this thought reigns here, while we  
In friendship meet as one,  
To greet our President, that he  
Hath one more birthday won!  
That as a Patriarch he stands  
And bears his weight of years;  
While Israel with uplifted hands  
Before the Lord appears;

To supplicate for length of days,  
While peace shall spread its wings,  
And bless the wife whose pleasant ways  
Her warm attachment brings.  
Bless Thou, O Lord, Thy servant still,  
Whose history links the past,  
With all that makes the present thrill.  
Then crown him Thine at last!

A feeling address by Elder Franklin D. Richards upon the themes already alluded to, and in gentle and affectionate phrase, was followed by the reading, by Sister Emmeline B. Wells, of the following poem composed by Sister Emily Hill Woodmansee:

## EXPRESSION OF ESTEEM.

'Tis fit that loving friends should bring,  
Sweet floral offerings fresh and gay;  
'Tis fit that Zion's bards should sing,  
A jubilant and festive lay  
On Wilford Woodruff's natal day.

Or rich, or poor, whate'er their sphere—  
Honor to whom is honor due;  
Honor to God's anointed seer!  
Honor to Zion's chieftain true!  
May gracious heaven his strength renew.

"An Israelite devoid of guile,"  
To honesty itself akin;  
Noble his record, clear and clean  
Through many long decades of trial,  
Through many a soul-appalling scene.

Born in a most important time,  
Number'd amongst a chosen few—  
Sent down to fill a role sublime—  
A glorious, marvellous work to do;  
Pertaining to an era new.

A dispensation long desired,  
And waited for by seers of old;  
A dispensation that required  
The noblest spirits brave and bold,  
To storm Tradition's powerful hold.

Joseph, the youthful Prophet, had  
Sore need of heroes in the field;  
Who in the Gospel armor clad,  
Inspired with faith and light revealed,  
Fought for the Truth, and would not yield.

Faith, steadfast faith, was unsubdued—  
Unconquered and unterrified,  
When howling mobs, the Saints pursued,  
And dealt distress on ev'ry side  
And drove them to these valleys wide.

These shelter'd valleys fair and broad,  
That ne'er shall be the foeman's spoil,  
Here in this refuge, long untrod—  
Our Hero first upturn'd the sod—  
And planted seed in virgin soil.

The wilderness is nowhere seen,  
The desert is redeemed from drought,  
Her summer robes of emerald green  
Are rich and beautiful throughout;  
The source of blessings, who can doubt?

Oppression's hand so oft upraised  
To vex or put the Saints to flight,  
Is turn'd aside, the Lord be praised,  
Who from the gloom evolveth light  
And ordereth everything aright.

"Amid the mountain tops" behold!  
The Temple towers salute the sky;  
The angel lifts his trumpet of gold,  
And sends afar the warning cry—  
"Repent, the judgment hour is nigh."

'Tis written, "judgment shall begin,  
At God's own sacred house," and hence  
A part of Babylon's strife and din,

Trouble and woe and dire suspense,  
E'en Zion's children needs must sense.

The prophecies we see fulfilled.  
The long predicted woes appear;  
The stoutest hearts, the strongest willed,  
And mightiest nations quake for fear;  
Zion's redemption draweth near.

All Zion's friends should now rejoice,  
So softened are her waning tocs,  
Hosanna sing with heart and voice,  
For favors that the Lord bestows  
Upon the people of His choice.

Peace shall descend like heavenly dew,  
And on our host and hostess rest:  
Forever shall their joys accrue.  
Yea, for the good they've done, and do,  
Truly they are and shall be blest.

Oh, may we all, as in the past,  
However tried by needful cares,  
Cling to the truth and holiness,  
Lest peradventure, unawares,  
We'll lose "the priceless pearl" at last.

Narrow "the way" and strait indeed,  
Yet wherefore should we be cast down?  
"God is our help in times of need,"  
And fittingly 'tis thus decreed—  
Endurance wins the promised crown.

President George Q. Cannon was the next speaker. He referred to the depth of the love that existed between President Woodruff and all who had ever been called to associate with him, to his guilelessness, his honesty, his consideration for others' feelings and views, and to the great blessings that had come to Israel through his ministrations and preservation.

President Woodruff himself followed. He observed that his brethren had said a great deal about his virtues but not one word as to his imperfections—which he knew he had, like all other mortals. From one part of their testimony, however, he felt that he might not deviate in the slightest degree, and that was their allusion to the power of God that had preserved and sustained him. To Him he felt to give the glory; and as to whether his remaining time on earth should be brief or extended, he had no desires save that all of it should be employed in God's service. His remarks were full of promise and inspiration, and they were listened to with the profoundest interest.

Sister Bathsheba W. Smith called attention to the historical incident, and testified of it, that so far as she knew President Woodruff and herself were the only living persons who had received their endowments under the personal authority and administration of the Prophet Joseph Smith in Nauvoo.

In announcing intermission for refreshments, President Cannon requested more music, after which Bishop John R. Winder led the way to the dining room. The arrangements for this part of the program were effectively planned and splendidly carried out. The food and fruit were abundant and in variety and excellence all that the most exacting taste could ask. The lunch was served to the guests by about a score of young men and women without the least confusion and with admirable celerity. These and all the other arrangements of the occasion were under the direct supervision of Bishop Winder.

Leaving the refreshment hall, the party reassembled in the lower room to listen to further music and speeches. Elders Heber J. Grant, George Goddard, M. W. Merrill, Ezra T. Clark and A. H. Cannon made brief remarks, Elder Clark's testimony being particularly impressive from the fact that he was present at the meeting after the

death of the Prophet Joseph when Sidney Rigdon and others aspired to the leadership, but when it was made plain to the assembled Saints that the spirit of Joseph, nay even his voice and very gesture, had fallen upon Brigham.

Sister Zina D. H. Young testified impressively to the same historic incident, declaring that if she as a listener had closed her eyes she would have felt positive it was Joseph who was talking.

The following poem, written by Elder H. W. Naisbitt, was eloquently read by Elder David McKenzie:

#### THE VETERANS OF OUR CAUSE.

Affectionately to President Woodruff on his 87th birthday, March 1st, 1894.

The veterans of our Zion now, are few and far between;  
One now and then with silver hair, and faltering step is seen,  
Then memory's tide comes rushing in, to lave our weary feet,  
For we too feel the load of years, and think rest will be sweet.

Who now can tell the story conned near by the eastern sea?  
Who from the consecrated land of Kirtland had to flee?

Ah, few of all those favored ones, who had the heavens unveiled,  
Have stood the test of life and faith, when earth and hell assailed?

From mad Missouri's blood-stained soil, far from its precious sod;  
We hail a veteran now and then true to his faith and God.  
His quivering lip the story tells of carnage, fire and loss;  
And yet the Centre Stake he claims his crown despite the cross.

From out Nauvoo—the beautiful—what veterans led the way,  
Forsaking all when Joseph fell that dark historic day!  
A weary pilgrimage they had, a grave-marked route, 'tis said;  
For many a weary soul went out, the martyr's grave their bed.

Since those wild, stormy days of yore, our God gave Israel peace,  
Yet hundreds of those valiant ones since then have found release!  
Their bodies rest on fair hillsides, beneath the mountains grand,  
Their works are seen in Utah's vales, for ages yet to stand!

'Twas Brigham, Heber, Willard, Grant—'twas Taylor, Pratt, the crows!  
'Tis Woodruff, Cannon, Richards, Smith, all known by friends and foes;  
All links in that eternal chain of priesthood, history too;  
Grand veterans in the glorious cause of Zion, tried and true!

Their lives we honor by our own; their days of birth we keep;  
And when they pass the great divide, in tears our souls we steep!  
They are beloved for counsel given, beloved for mighty deeds;  
In faith sustained as those inspired, for all that Israel needs.

This day we greet our President, preserved by power divine;  
A veteran of the noblest type, in this last age to shine;  
True from the first, true to the last, in every land the same,  
God grant him birthdays without stint; in heaven—immortal name.

A suggestion, prompted by Brother Clark's and Sister Young's remarks, was that all present should rise to their feet who had heard the sermon of President Young after the martyrdom of Joseph and Hyrum, on which occasion the Saints were convinced that the mantle of Joseph had truly fallen upon Brigham. The following responded:

Wilford Woodruff,  
George Q. Cannon,  
Zina D. H. Young,  
Bathsheba W. Smith,  
Rachel Grant,

Jane S. Richards,  
Ezra T. Clark,  
Lucy Walker Kimball Smith,  
Jane S. Farnsworth,  
Margaret Pierce Young,  
Maria W. Wilcox,  
John McDonald,  
H. B. Clawson,  
Ellen C. Clawson,  
Joseph Horne,  
M. Isabella Horne,  
Samuel W. Richards,  
Emmeline B. Wells.

Those present who knew the Prophet Joseph in Kirtland were asked to rise, and the following seven responded:

Wilford Woodruff,  
Lorenzo Snow,  
Joseph Horne,  
M. Isabella Horne,  
Sarah M. Kimball,  
Laura Miner,  
Zina D. H. Young.

Then there was a request for the names of those present who knew the Prophet Joseph Smith in his lifetime. There were responses from the following:

Wilford Woodruff,  
Lorenzo Snow,  
Franklin D. Richards,  
George Q. Cannon,  
Joseph F. Smith,  
Wilford Woodruff, Jr.,  
Emma Woodruff,  
Bathsheba W. Smith,  
Zina D. H. Young,  
Jane S. Richards,  
Priscilla C. Saines,  
Ezra T. Clark,  
Mary S. Clark,  
Rachel Grant,  
Lucy Walker Kimball Smith,  
Joseph Horne,  
M. Isabella Horne,  
Sarah M. Kimball,  
Emmeline B. Wells,  
John Miller,  
Samuel W. Richards,  
A. M. Musser,  
Elijah F. Sheets,  
Seymour B. Young,  
Laura Miner,  
Brigham Y. Hampton,  
Angus M. Cannon,  
Jane S. Farnsworth,  
Mary Alice Lambert,  
H. B. Clawson,  
Ellen C. Clawson,  
Lucy B. Young,  
John McDonald,  
Mary Jane Thompson,  
Samuel Bateman,  
Maria W. Wilcox,  
Susan E. Smith,  
Hannah C. Wells,  
Margaret Pierce Young.

It was then announced that inasmuch as all present would doubtless be pleased to clasp the hands of the beloved couple in whose honor the exercises, now concluded, had been held, the assemblage might pass around in order and, after shaking hands, could retire. The program terminated with the singing of the Doxology, after which, for half an hour, President and Sister Woodruff stood receiving the personal greetings and congratulations of their friends.

It was a delightful occasion in every respect. Nothing occurred to mar its harmony or disturb its pleasure. All the arrangements were perfect, and they were perfectly carried out. Bishop Winder and his assistants deserve great credit for the smoothness and thoroughness with which every detail was attended to, and Prof. Thomas and his sweet-voiced associates contributed not

a little by their melody to the pleasure of the event.

The NEWS need not consume space in passing eulogies upon the venerable man whose name was on every one's lips. Wilford Woodruff's long life is before the Saints and before the world. The earth is better for his having lived. To no person has he done an injury, and we pity the soul that can find occasion for the least feeling of enmity toward him. In the hearts of the Latter-day Saints his place is well-assured, his name will ever be held in loving remembrance. We congratulate him on having lived so usefully and so long beyond the allotted span, and echo the sentiments expressed by the speakers above-named, that he and Sister Emma may both continue in mortality as long as life shall be desirable to them. These, we feel sure, are the sentiments of all the Latter-day Saints near and far, and we deem it opportune, in view of the anniversary already celebrated, to express them now, although the actual birthday is still two days in future. May God's choicest blessings attend our beloved and honored President!

#### WHIRLED BY THE ELEMENTS.

Logan Journal, February 21st gives the details of two accidents, one caused by the wind and the other by a snowslide, in which the victims escaped death, but two of them received severe injuries. One of the occurrences was at Smithfield, where the house of March O. Peterson was blown in by the hurricane which prevailed on Saturday night. A large quantity of bricks and other material crashed in upon the family while they were in bed. Mrs. Peterson was badly bruised and skinned about the head and shoulders, and her right arm was broken near the wrist. Her baby was saved from death by the woman's arm being around and over it, as the blow which broke her arm would otherwise have fallen on the little one's head. Mr. Peterson escaped with a few slight bruises. In the darkness and confusion of the wreck nothing in the shape of clothing could be found, and the entire family had to make their way in dishabille and barefoot to a neighbor's.

The other instance was in Logan canyon on Saturday night. Albert Hugi, of Logan, was working along with his father, brother and brother-in-law about three or four miles up the canyon, where are located some very high cliffs. Above those the men were at work, when a snowslide came sweeping along, narrowly missing two of the men, and carrying Albert over the almost perpendicular cliff at least 175 feet high, and further down the ravine some two or three hundred yards below, where the slide came to a stop and Albert found himself with his head protruding out of the snow. He worked loose and called for his father, who found his son in a pool of blood which issued from a very large wound in his head. The other men repaired to the scene and the young man was relieved from his position. He was taken to Logan and Dr. Ormsby summoned. He found a large scalp wound on the top of the head, besides which the young man had one rib broken, and was otherwise badly shaken up internally.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

Yesterday afternoon Sears, chairman of the House committee on claims, submitted the following report:

Your committee on claims and public accounts, acting jointly with the committee on claims and public accounts of the Council, to whom was referred House Claim No. 24, of Garfield county, of \$1,571.19; H. C. No. 6, of H. W. Hawley, of \$377.50; H. C. No. 51, of Grand county, of \$1,011.36; H. C. No. 47, of Sanpete county, \$12,262.70; H. C. No. 84, of Sevier county, of \$2,536.76; H. C. No. 82, of Millard county, for \$538.85; H. C. No. 8, of B. B. Quinn, of \$402.85; H. C. No. 36, of J. H. Tipton, for \$190.65, respectfully submit the following: Said committees, acting jointly, as aforesaid, and after spending considerable time in the consideration of the respective claims adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That no claim incurred by the respective counties or by any county officer for criminal expenses in justices' courts, including the fees of witnesses, jurors, stenographers, constables, sheriffs, justices and commissioners, be allowed, but that the same be rejected.

And, whereas, The above mentioned claims come within the said resolution we recommend that said claims be rejected.

All of the claims disallowed by the committee were for costs of criminal prosecutions, and the discussion of the report opened up the whole subject. Varian asked by what right the claims committee rejected claims that were, by a law of Congress, made a charge against the Territory. Sears promptly replied that the committee were governed by a law of the Territory, which provided that costs of criminal prosecutions in certain cases were a charge against the county. Varian deprecated the intelligence of any man who would give a law of the Territory preference to one of Congress, and Sears promptly replied that, so far as he was concerned, he would obey the law of the Territory until the Territorial Supreme court should pass upon the question.

Varian remarked that he desired the gentleman (Sears) to place himself on record, which the latter promptly did. Later Varian supported the action of the committee, in rejecting this class of claims, in view of all the circumstances, and voted to adopt the report, including the resolution. In fact the report to adopt was unanimous, and the House has thus made an explicit record of its position in respect to this class of claims. Sears has been carrying the brunt of this fight, with Stanford, who is chairman of the ways and means committee, a close and able ally. These gentlemen have had to contend with the very disagreeable features connected with this question, and the action of the House, especially its unanimous character, is both a victory for and a vindication of them.

Yesterday afternoon while the revenue bill was under consideration in the House, the motion to strike out the clause exempting from taxation, mortgages and trust deeds, and the notes and debts secured by them, gave rise to a debate of a character precisely similar to that which was had on Varian's bill to tax debts secured by mortgages and trust deeds, except that it was briefer. The same denunciations of capital, and the legislation favoring it,

were reiterated, and the motion was carried by the same vote, viz., 12 to 11, by which Varian's bill passed the House. Johnson, who made the motion, expressed defiance of the press and its opinions and influence, and predicted a revolutionary uprising of the people, if the injustice of existing tax laws is not remedied, and Allen spoke in a similar strain. A marked flavor of Populism characterized the remarks and sentiments of these two gentlemen.

Three of the bills "to regulate the practice of medicine," which have been in the hands of the House committee on public health, were adversely reported yesterday, by Chairman Wine. The report was adopted and the bills were killed. The bill "to advance the science of medicine and surgery," by providing bodies of persons dying under certain circumstances, in public institutions, for dissection, was included in the slaughter. A day or two ago, a physician representing the interests and wishes of the "regular" physicians, took occasion to expostulate with a member of the health committee of one of the houses on account of the delay of the committee in reporting the amendments to the present law which the "regulars" had recommended, and intimated that it was evidently the intention of the committee to delay action until it would be too late for the Assembly to do anything but repeal the present law. The legislator thus addressed replied to the effect that the health committee had its own ideas of its duty, and intended to perform it.

This afternoon Stoker, of the House committee on public health, presented a bundle of petitions asking for the passage of a bill amending the present medical law, which had been prepared under the auspices of the so-called regular physicians. The petitions and the accompanying bill were referred to the health committee. It is said of this bill that it is as objectionable in many respects as is the present law, and it is not believed that the health committee will favorably report it.

After a long and wearisome discussion, the Council yesterday passed H. B. 87, creating Carbon county. The bill has been amended, since the House passed it, by eliminating all provisions specifying who shall be the officers, and where shall be the seat of the new county. This was done mainly for constitutional reasons. It is thought the bill will readily pass the House as amended. An election will determine the county seat and officers.

## FRIDAY.

In the House this forenoon Parsons, chairman of the committee on appropriations, introduced H. B. 189 (substitute for a bill previously introduced), which is designed to create a fund for the employment of the poor. There was an attempt to pass the bill under a suspension of the rules, but Allen pointed out reasons why it should be printed and considered by the committee on ways and means, and the House so ordered. The bill is as follows:

*A Bill for an Act to Provide Labor for the Destitute Poor of Utah Territory..*

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

Sec. 1. That the several counties of this

Territory may and they are hereby authorized and empowered to issue warrants to the amount of one-fourth of one mill for each dollar in value of the taxable property situated in the county, said value to be computed from the assessed value of property within the respective counties, according to the issue of the assessment roll of A. D. 1893, said warrants to bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of issue until called in for payment; provided that such warrants shall not be issued for any other purpose than in payment for labor performed upon the public roads within the county issuing them.

Sec. 2. Said warrants shall be redeemable one or two years from the date of issue, at the option of the county issuing them.

Sec. 3. Any county issuing warrants as is herein provided, may levy and collect a special tax, not to exceed three-eighths of one mill on each dollar of the taxable property within the county, for the purpose of redeeming said warrants, and the funds so collected shall be applied, first to the redemption of said warrants, and the surplus, if there be any, shall be covered into the poor fund of the county.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Whether or not a sensation is produced by the following resolution remains to be seen:

Resolved, That the ways and means committee is hereby authorized to summon and administer oaths to witnesses in matters of public interest pending before said committee; and the sergeant-at-arms is hereby directed to serve subpoenas signed by the Speaker upon request of the said committee.

In support of the resolution, Sears said that parties who had been called upon for information, had ignored the request of the committee. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and it is probable that the sergeant-at-arms will next be waiting upon individuals who know something about public accounts and finances.

Party politics were actively employed in the House today. While H. B. 117, providing for the payment of jurors and witnesses, and appointing court commissioners, was under consideration, it became necessary to choose a court commissioner for each judicial district and insert his name in the bill. The Republican nominees, which had been agreed on in caucus, were presented by Varian, and were as follows:

First district, Benjamin Bachman; second district, James Lowe; third district, L. M. Earl; fourth district, T. J. Stevens.

The Democratic nominees, presented by Powers, were as follows: First district, John Turner; second district, W. H. Baker; third district, G. D. Pyper; fourth district, H. H. Rollap.

By a strict party vote, the Republican nominees were chosen.

The next measure called up was H. B. 99, offering a bounty of 50 cents per ton on sugar beet, and the Democrats indulged in jocularly and burlesque while it was under consideration. Hubbard offered an amendment, paying a bounty on wheat, potatoes, barley, etc. Ivins offered another providing that the compensation of the chemist, on whose report the beet bounty is to be paid, be paid out of the treasury of the company using the beets. Nebeker offered several additional sections, appropriating \$100,000 to encourage the raising of bananas, and containing a number

offjokes. Powers made a semi-comic speech in support of Nebeker's proposition, and Hatch replied in Bill Nye style. The proceedings were more diverting than dignified. Pending action on the bill, the House took a recess till 2 p. m., when the revenue bill was to come up as special order.

But little of interest transpired in the Council after the close of the News report Wednesday. A bill for an attorneys' lien, drawn by the Bar association and introduced by H. E. Booth, was rejected on the technical ground that its subject matter could not be again considered at this session of the Legislature, action having been taken thereon by the rejection of a bill covering the same ground. The bill to give mayors an unqualified power of removal was also killed. C. B. 78, providing for the abolishment of the office of collector and imposing its duties on the treasurer in third class cities, was passed, when the Council adjourned till 2 p. m. today.

#### SATURDAY.

It is a fact that a bill is being drawn today preparatory to being introduced Monday, "to regulate the practice of medicine." The bill will embrace features that have been insisted upon by the "regular" physicians, will be generous to the "irregulars," and will aim to guard the rights and interests of the people at large. It will provide for a board of medical examiners of which the Governor will be chairman. Any graduate of any medical college of any school, on proof of such graduation, shall receive a license, provided he shall pass a satisfactory examination; the board may refuse to issue a license if the applicant has been guilty of criminal, immoral and dishonorable conduct during three years next preceding the filing of his application. If the license be refused on such ground, the medical board must, within sixty days of their refusal of the application for a license, prepare and file with the clerk of the district court of the district where the applicant resides, a written statement of the facts, or alleged facts, on which the refusal is based. Such statement then becomes the complaint in a civil action, the issues in which shall be determined by the court, which shall order the license to be issued or withheld according to the result of the trial. This provision is designed to meet the constitutional objection to judicial functions being exercised by the board. The bill defines medical practitioners as those who "for a fee, treat, operate upon or prescribe for any physical ailment of another," and does not apply to persons doing those things free of charge. Neither does the bill apply to the use of family remedies. Non-graduates may receive a license if twenty-five legal voters of the county sign a petition so requesting, and persons who have practiced obstetrics for five years are permitted to continue. It is thought the bill will contain proper safeguards against quacks, and yet meet objections to the present law.

The attitude which Allen has taken on the floor of the House on several occasions and in respect to several different measures, particularly the revenue bill, has roused the resentment of some of the Republicans, a number of whom feel that he has

purposely sought to belittle their efforts and measures from motives other than a desire to subvert the public welfare. Allen and Varian have been recognized to a greater or less extent as the leaders of the Republican side of the House, but they are not preserving harmony among their following. This morning the Republicans held a caucus on the revenue bill, but Stanford, chairman of the ways and means committee, who is, in parliamentary comity, deemed to be in charge of the bill, and Warner, who is virtually its author, absented themselves from the caucus. The treatment these gentlemen had received in regard to the bill, was the cause of their refusal to attend the caucus. Allen had openly charged, on the floor of the House, that one object of the bill was to transfer a fight which Weber county was having with some of its officials, to the Legislature, a declaration which was regarded as an affront by the Weber county delegation, who have certainly labored patiently in the preparation of a revenue code designed to correct evils and defects in the present one. A number of other instances are cited in which Allen is charged by other Republicans with showing a lack of respect to other members of his party, some of whom have signified their determination to make an independent fight on the floor of the House for what they believe to be the best good of the Territory, regardless of party leadership.

Today the following report was rendered in the House on Varian's bill (H. B. 180) appropriating \$30,000 for the redemption of outstanding court scrip, without regard to the date of issue:

Mr. Speaker: Your committee on ways and means having had under consideration H. B. 180, we the undersigned beg leave to submit the following minority report:

That to provide for the payment of these old outstanding certificates of jurors' and witnesses fees, many of which date back as far as the year 1870, and all of them between that date and 1888; and which have been passed upon and in one instance at least repudiated by adverse territorial legislation; and further to our knowledge and belief a great portion of these certificates are held by brokers who have bought them for a mere nominal amount, we believe it would be unjust to the taxpayers of the Territory to pay the same at the present time, considering the depleted condition of its finances, and the large expenditure of money necessary to be expended for the maintenance of our public institutions, being in excess of our revenues, so that it is probable that our taxation will have to be increased.

While we recognize the fact that all just debts should be paid, we are opposed to this appropriation of \$30,000 for the redemption of such certificates at the present time, and under these conditions report adversely to the passage of this bill.

STANFORD.

It was understood that Dougall would sign the above. Following is the majority report:

Mr. Speaker: A majority of your committee on ways and means, having duly considered H. B. 180, entitled, "An act to provide for the payment of jurors and witnesses and making appropriations therefor," respectfully report the same

favorably, and recommend that it be placed upon its passage.

McBRIDE,  
MASON,  
TOLTON.

Sears introduced a bill this afternoon, authorizing the Secretary of the Territory to lease offices for the auditor, treasurer and recorder of marks and brands. The Secretary shall determine what and how many office rooms are needed, and shall procure bids from owners of suitable buildings, offering leases on such office rooms. The leases must not extend beyond a term of one month after the opening of the first session of the Legislature after they are executed. The officers named are also required to furnish the Secretary with an estimate of what stationery, office supplies, etc., they will require during the year, and that officer will purchase the same. The object of the bill is to place under proper supervision the office expenses of the public officials named.

The Republicans spent a long time in caucus this forenoon. The revenue bill was considered, but two or three members who were present denied that the questions of the rate of Territorial and Territorial school taxes were considered at all. The members spoken to declined to state what features of the bill were considered. The bill giving a bounty on sugar beets was also considered, and it is understood that an amendment reducing at first, but providing for a gradual rise in, the per cent of sucrose required in order to claim the bounty, was agreed to. The per cent at first is to be 12.

#### MONDAY.

J. E. Booth's fee bill created a furor among office holders all over the Territory. From Cache county in the north, and a long distance on the south, they flocked in, while the measure was pending in the Council, and protested against its passage. The Council yielded to the pressure and killed the bill last Saturday. Hence the office holders will be permitted to continue taxing the public. In order to reach this evil in another way, and at the same time accomplish other desirable results, Booth has introduced in the Council a bill to classify counties into three classes, and to authorize the county courts to fix the compensation of all county officers. Counties of the three classes must not pay more than 40, 50 and 60 per cent, respectively, of their revenues for salaries.

It will be remembered that the provision exempting from taxation mortgages and trust deeds, and the notes and debts secured thereby, was stricken out of the revenue bill the first day it was considered in the House. On Saturday afternoon last, after a great deal of time had been spent in the preparation and consideration of the bill, the enacting clause was stricken out, on motion of Sears, by a vote of 15 to 7. It is believed that most of those who voted to kill the bill did so for the reason that the previous action, making mortgages and trust deeds taxable, would, in the opinion of members, effect a change in our present law that would produce deplorable results. Hence they deemed it better to forego any needed revision of the present revenue laws, than to make such a change. Parsons gave notice that he would move reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was killed. In

explanation he today informed a News representative that he gave the notice in order to save such portions of the bill as might, on further consideration, be deemed desirable.

After today no bills can be introduced in either house without a three-fourths vote of the members, and it is reasonably certain that this restriction will check the flood of bills that have been pouring in of late. Many of the bills that have been introduced will doubtless be allowed to die in committee. Many others will be adversely reported, probably, on the stereotyped ground of a lack of time to give them due consideration. Others will be favorably reported because the committees deem them meritorious, and a few in comparison with the number introduced will be passed. Legally the session will terminate at midnight Wednesday, March 7th; but it may continue, if no adjournment is taken, for an indefinite length of time thereafter, possibly until Saturday March 10. Several all night sessions will probably be held.

There are about half a dozen or more bills pending in the Assembly, which relate to horticulture, and have for their object the encouragement of that industry, or the destruction of animal, insect and vegetable life inimical to it. It is sincerely to be hoped that material will be found in these bills, or obtained from other sources, out of which a good measure can be constructed that will infuse new life and vitality into the important and lucrative industry of fruit raising. Failure to pass such a law at this session will be a public misfortune, and a disappointment to thousands of citizens who feel the need of provision for additional employment. Without such a law, horticulture, in many parts of this Territory, must labor under discouraging disadvantages.

After the close of this report on Saturday, J. E. Booth introduced in the Council a bill (C. B. 109) providing for endowing the University of Utah. The bill provides that any person endowing a professorship in the University, in a sum not less than \$10,000, may have the same named for him, or as he may desire, and may also nominate the first incumbent, subject to the approval of the board of regents. The object of the bill seems to be to induce wealthy persons to aid the University.

The following bills were rejected: C. B. 88, Booth's fee bill; H. B. 108, to prevent policemen from holding other offices; C. B. 77, providing for the office of attorney general; C. B. 3, relating to cruelty to animals; H. B. 75, providing for the appointment of women on certain boards. The Council seemed to be in a bill-killing mood. C. B. 91, amending the present law relating to special verdicts, was passed. This measure is "lawyer's law," and, like many others of similar character now pending, has little interest for the general public.

H. E. Booth introduced a bill relating to tax sales.

In the House on Saturday afternoon but little business of importance was transacted after the killing of the revenue bill, as narrated above. The bill to allow this city to increase its indebtedness, in conformity with the act of Congress which Mayor Baskin had

succeeded in having rushed through that body, and which was passed by the Council on Saturday, was also passed by the House. A party debate was had on H. B. 98, paying a bounty of 50 cents per ton on sugar beets, and the measure passed by a party vote. Then the House adjourned until 2 p. m. today.

Allen, chairman of the House committee on education, informed a News representative that his committee had taken no action in regard to the University question. The phase of this subject which has been disclosed in the shape of a proposition to transfer the inmates of the deaf mute department of the University to the reform school at Ogden, will shock the feelings of the parents and friends of the unfortunates in the former institution. The idea that they are to be sheltered under the same roof with the prisoners of the reform school, is repugnant to all sense of propriety. No matter though all practicable provisions be made to keep the two classes of inmates separate, the fact remains that the reform school is a penal institution, and that a prison taint attaches to its denizens.

#### TUESDAY.

The reform school question, with all its difficulties and complications, is assuming a more and more urgent form before the Assembly. One proposition is to transfer the inmates of the reform school to the insane asylum at Provo, where they could be provided with employment, the boys on the farm and the girls in the kitchen, laundry, etc., and to close the reform institution. This means to retire to a condition of "innocuous desultude" property worth nearly a quarter of a million dollars, though it would save a large sum to the Territory each year. The committee appointed by a citizens' meeting, held recently in Ogden, to collect data relative to the reform school, have rendered their report, which is addressed "To the mayor and city council and citizens' meeting of Ogden city," and has been printed in the form of a circular. This morning copies of this report were laid on the desks of members of the Assembly. It describes in detail the buildings of the Reform school, and gives their cost at about \$150,000. There are 57 acres of land valued at \$50,000, exclusive of improvements. There are two buildings on the grounds, about 100 feet apart, one erected in 1888 and known as the "old building," and one erected and completed in 1893, and known as the "new building." The old building is designed to accommodate 100 children. The report sets forth that the new building contains thirty large sized rooms, which will amply accommodate the inmates of the reform school, and that the old building, which is the larger, is well adapted for use as a refuge for the deaf mutes and blind. The report further represents that the two structures can be completely isolated from each other by means of a high fence, and that all intermingling of the inmates of the two buildings can be prevented. The report suggests that the old building containing the deaf, dumb and blind be named "The School of Charities." This report is endorsed by E. M. Allison and L. Taylor, superintendent and assistant superintendent of the reform school.

But since it was rendered, the fact has been made fully apparent that the parents and friends of the deaf, dumb and blind charges of the Territory would not consent to have them removed to one of the buildings of the Reform school if the other building is to continue to be occupied by the present inmates of that institution. To meet this objection the plan has been formulated to tender to the Territory the Military academy, situated in the northern suburbs of Ogden, to be used as a reform school, while both of the buildings now so used be named "The School of Charities," and devoted as a home and school for the deaf, dumb and blind.

Immediately after the noon recess taken by the House today, a delegation of Ogden citizens headed by Mayor Brough, met with the House committee on penitentiary and reform school, and submitted the latter proposition. The Military academy can be had by the Territory if it will pay the interest on the debt attaching to the institution, which amounts to about \$17,000. The biennial appropriation for interest would be about \$2,700. The academy cost about \$42,000, for the buildings and about \$8,000 for the furniture, the whole of which would be turned over to the Territory. Mayor Brough, E. M. Allison, Nathan Tauner, Jr., F. J. Kiesel, and other gentlemen of the Ogden delegation addressed the committee in support of the plan they had been authorized to submit. These gentlemen insisted that the Military academy was well adapted to the purposes of a reform school, and that the present reform school would very comfortably accommodate the deaf mutes and blind. Connected with the Military academy is a tract of ten acres of land, with reservoir, water power, etc. The meeting of the Ogden gentlemen and the committee was a very interesting one.

The debate on the bill appropriating \$30,000 for the redemption of old court scrip, no matter how old, a synopsis of which is given below, was an interesting one. There were strong arguments on both sides, but the prevailing sentiment of the House was emphatically in favor of paying this class of claims in full. The bill requires the scrip to be presented to the court commissioner of the district within nine months of its passage.

The report of the House judiciary committee, rendered yesterday afternoon, in relation to the leasing of university lands, discusses the legal phases of the subject at length, and reaches the conclusion that, as the title to such lands will continue to vest in the United States until Congress shall specifically vest the same in the Territory, the Legislature has no right to provide for leasing them. The report takes the position that the general government has merely reserved such lands from sale, but has not, in any legal sense, parted with the title thereto. The committee recommend the passage of a bill providing for the leasing of such lands, when the title shall be acquired by the Territory.

Laramie City, Wyo., is to have a new locomotive round house built of Laramie stone, to cost \$65,000, and to contain twenty stalls for machines.



## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 18.—Charles D. French, a peddler and hermit, blew the top of his head off today. He left the following letter:

"To the Curious:—Feb. 18, 1894.—In two hours I shall be dead, shot through the head with a big charge of lead (no poetry intended) and be on the spook route to the kingdom of come. Disease and poverty are the causes. However, no one knows that I am in a destitute condition, but I am, just the same. Burn, boil, bake, bury or send my carcass to the phosphate factory, just as the humor strikes you. I am weak, faint and hungry, but I know how to cancel all my engagements with Mr. Trouble and Mr. Misery.

Yours respectfully.

CHARLES D. FRENCH."

DURANGO, Colo., Feb. 17.—A letter dated Farmington, February 16th, says: Manuelito, chief of all the Navajos, died five days ago, and his wife a day later. His successor will not be known for several days yet.

KNOXVILLE, Feb. 18.—For months past there has been an aerial cable car line across the Tennessee river at this place, and hundreds continually flocked there, a ride at a distance of 2000 feet above the river being a particularly exhilarating one. This afternoon, without a moment's warning, while the cage with eight occupants was near the bluff on the opposite side of the river, the cable broke and the car dashed down the incline at a frightful speed.

ROME, Feb. 18.—The closing ceremony in connection with Pope Leo XIII jubilee took place today, and consisted of mass, celebrated by him in St. Peter's, followed by a "Te Deum."

The mass was celebrated at the papal altar. Leo was borne into the basilica at 9:40 o'clock, preceded by a cortege of cardinals and bishops.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senator White (La.) has been nominated by the President for associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The nomination was a complete surprise to everyone. Hill and the Republican members who have been questioned say little about White's confirmation.

HOUSTON, Feb. 19.—Tonight at 10 o'clock there was committed at the Grand Central depot one of the most horrible crimes in the history of Texas. Jim Mitchell of Richmond, a man long known for his desperate character, shot to death three men and one little child and wounded a woman.

Mitchell had been in the city all day and had imbibed more or less intoxicants. As near as can be learned the men, not knowing the desperate character of Mitchell, attempted to remonstrate with him for his boisterous and ungentelemanly conduct in the station, and he resented the remonstrance, when others joined the first to remonstrate with Mitchell.

The desperado pulled his revolver and began shooting. The station was crowded and when the shooting began there was a rush for the doors. The crowd were panic stricken with the exception of a few brave men and many were badly hurt in the crush.

YANKTON, S. D., Feb. 19.—Mrs.

Chaaska, nee Cora Bell Fellows, who was married at the Cheyenne river agency three years ago to a Santee Sioux named Chaaska, has found life with her dusky spouse unbearable and is now living apart from him. He is a Santee Indian and in company with children receives a fat government subsidy every three months. After two months of life on the reservation Chaaska suddenly eloped with a young and buxom squaw.

Mrs. Chaaska, after waiting for his return for a week, left the reservation with her half bred children, vowing that she would never live with Chaaska again, and two weeks after she left, Chaaska returned to the agency and is now living there with the woman who accompanied him in elopement. He is happy and wants no more to do with a white wife.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—A suit filed in the circuit court this afternoon is the greatest sensation in real estate circles experienced for years. The action was brought by the Beorultt Property company against Mary E. Patterson, and is the first of a series of suits which will involve titles to all the property on one side of Olive street, from Third to Twenty-first, aggregating in value nearly \$50,000,000. Over forty heirs are interested in the common litigation, and in all sixty suits will be brought.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Joseph Keppler, the caricaturist, editor and proprietor of *Puck*, died tonight at his residence, aged 59 years. The immediate cause of death was heart failure, resulting from a complication of spinal and lung troubles.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Miss Nannie Cook, aged 60, a cousin of Jefferson Davis, died in want in a room on Wells street this morning of paralysis. She worked in Chicago as a seamstress in a corset factory, arriving here eighteen months ago from her mother's home, Plainfield, Ind.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—A special to the *World* from New Orleans: The rumor published a few days ago to the effect that the tug Millard was wrecked off the Nicaragua coast has been confirmed. Sixty-two lives were lost.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The youngest child of the President was christened Esther Cleveland yesterday afternoon in the blue room of the White House. Only members of the family and a few intimate friends were present.

VISALIA, Calif., Feb. 19.—A sheriff's posse surrounded Chris Evans' house at 2 o'clock this morning, having information that Evans and Morrell were inside. His children were there and a young man named Beeson was paid to go in and get the children out, preparatory to a general attack on the place. As soon as he reached the door he was pulled inside and kept there. A strong cordon was drawn around the house and half the town gathered at a respectful distance. Word was sent to Fresno for reinforcements and every avenue of escape was guarded. Finally, seeing there was no hope of getting away, the bandits surrendered.

Evans and Morrell are now behind the bars of the county jail. Negotia-

tions with the bandits were carried on by letters through Evans' young son.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House bill limiting the indebtedness of Salt Lake City, Utah, has passed the Senate.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A correspondent describing the march of Col. Ellis's column against the Soias in Sierra Leone, gives horrible details of the Soia slave raids. Entire towns have been wiped out. The thriving town of Tokivama, with 8,000 inhabitants, is in ashes. The mutilated trunks of men, women and children are heaped up and putrifying amid the ruins. The absence of the bodies of young men and women indicates that they were spared to be sold into slavery. Col. Ellis freed hundreds of slaves.

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 20.—Last night a horrible tragedy was enacted here as a sequel of the famous Fort Bend feud, known as the Jay Bird-Woodpecker quarrel. James R. Mitchell, the quadruple murderer, was the central figure in that affair. Milton, Sparks and D. J. Sutton, the constable of Eagle Lake, were in the city as attached witnesses in the Fort Bend feud murder case and Mrs. Sparks accompanied her husband. This engendered bad blood and last night Mitchell, who was waiting for his father and brother from Richmond, called Sutton. He opened fire which was promptly returned, Sutton falling after firing a second shot. Mitchell kept up the murderous fusillade until he had fired six shots. The result was, in addition to Sutton being killed, that Milton Sparks was shot to death. Dan Gleason, an omnibus driver, also lies dead. Mrs. Sparks, the wife of the murdered man, was badly wounded, as was also the child she carried. A brother of Sparks was mortally wounded, and Mrs. McDowell, an aged lady, received one of the bullets, and her chances of recovery are slim.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 21.—As a supplement to the regular annual class riot between the Freshmen and Sophomores of Cornell, the Sophomores perpetrated a dastardly and dangerous trick by generating chlorine gas in the hall where the Freshmen were holding their banquet. Several Freshmen were carried out insensible from the fumes. A corps of physicians were summoned, and prompt efforts made to resuscitate the asphyxiated students by the application of ammonia and stimulants.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 20.—The property of Governor and Mrs. McKinley, conveyed to trustees last summer when the governor was forced to make an assignment, has been transferred back to them. This result is due to the effort of the trustees, H. H. Kohlsaat of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, Colonel Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland and Judge William R. Day of Canton.

FRESNO, Cal., Feb. 20.—After a night spent within his old quarters at the jail, where he was safely landed at 1:30, Chris Evans was brought into court at 10 o'clock this morning, and after a consultation with his attorneys, sentenced to imprisonment for life at Folsom, by Judge Harris. Evans was taken on the noon train to prison by Sheriff Short and Kay and deputies. He seemed cheerful, and greeted all who spoke to him pleasantly. The motion for a new trial made by his at-

torneys was denied. He denies the story that he abused Mrs. Brighton.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Pennsylvania, with ten counties to hear from, give Galusha A. Grow, Republican, for Congressman at large, 140,478 plurality.

Republican State Chairman Juilker-son claims the state by 175,000. In the cities the local Republican ticket was elected in most every instance. Such Democratic strongholds as Reading, York, Allentown, Altoona, Sunburg and Easton were swept into the Republican column.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The earnings of the Union Pacific system for the year ending December 31st, were, gross, \$37,447,416, a decrease of \$7,579,750; net, \$11,795,952, a decrease of \$4,714,823.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The steamer City of Paris arrived here this morning from Colon bringing the officers and crew of the warship Kearsarge, wrecked on Roncador reef.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Erastus Wiman, the well known capitalist and railroad magnate, was arrested on a bench warrant this afternoon on two charges of forgery. He was brought into the judge's chambers in the General Sessions building at 5 o'clock, and in default of \$25,000 bail was committed to the Tombs by Judge Martine.

Two indictments were found against Wiman by the grand jury today. They are for forgery and uttering fraudulent checks. Each indictment contains two counts. The total amount involved in Wiman's alleged irregularities is \$229,000. The complainant against him is R. G. Dun, president of the Mercantile Agency association.

DURANGO, Mex., Feb. 22.—James Crandall and W. Parker, American prospectors, have arrived here and announced that they have discovered the long lost Spanish mine of fabulous richness in the mountains near the village of Pernado, in a remote part of the Sierra Madres, by accident.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Wallace, the 500-pound lion on exhibition at a dime museum here, escaped from his keeper this afternoon and bounded among the crowded audience. He completely cleared the stage and landed in the aisle fully twenty feet from the cage.

Wallace had just reached the open exit to the street when Boccacio overtook him. He gave the brute a slash across the face with a whip, and finally the trainer succeeded in forcing the lion back toward the stage. The cage was got in readiness, and after a struggle with the brute, he was once more put behind the bars. Fortunately nobody was injured in the mad rush for liberty, but the museum people tonight are possessed of about 200 hats and various other wearing apparel.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 22.—A syndicate of capitalists interested in the Salvation Army, have concluded a purchase from the Mexican government of 200,000 acres of land in Chiapas, southern Mexico. Plans will be perfected by which 500 families from England and the United States will be put on the tract.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 22.—General Aureliano Riveria, who discovered the famous jicma root, for the cure of typhus, and has been distributing it gratuitously to the poor, has made the discovery that the same root will cure the smallpox. The discovery was

made accidentally. A preparation had been given to a patient, who supposed he had typhus, but it proved to be smallpox. The root worked like a charm, however, in rapidly curing the man.

General Riveria believes it will cure yellow fever and has sent a package to Vera Cruz for trial there by physicians at the next appearance of the epidemic.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 23.—Perhaps the most sensational turn in the all-absorbing A. P. A. case today was a notice of appeal by the attorney for the defendant in the case of Rummell against Ostrander, as treasurer of Council No. 2, for the payment for ten rifles, which was tried in Justice Seagrave's court Wednesday.

Ostrander was highly incensed at the verdict, and makes many charges against the members of the order, whom he claims deserted him and worked against him in the lawsuit. He says the justice before whom the case was argued had the charge to the jury all written out before a word of evidence had been taken.

Ostrander has been talking freely since the suit was declared against him, and not only revealed the number of rifles purchased to resist the Labor Day massacre, but has given out the names of those who purchased them, among which are several prominent business men, politicians and city officials. The mayor, who is the avowed candidate of the association for governor, and has announced himself as a congressional aspirant, is among the number charged with having purchased rifles.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—This day was fixed for the funeral of Bourdin the anarchist, who was fatally injured by the explosion of his own bomb on Feb. 15th. Riotous demonstrations were anticipated and the police made preparations to prevent them. The shops in the neighborhood of the undertaker's establishment in Chapel street where the remains lay, were shut and barricaded. Crowds of excited spectators, including many anarchists, gathered in the neighborhood in the early morning hours. They were watched by a strong force of police and detectives.

VIENNA, Feb. 23.—The court before which the twelve anarchists accused of conspiring against the life of the emperor have been on trial, sentenced Franz Haspen to ten years' imprisonment and Hofan Hahnel to eight years. The other conspirators were sentenced to from two to four years, and six were acquitted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Indian bureau has received a dispatch from Agent Powell at Leah Bay, Indian agency, Washington, announcing the total destruction of the main agency building and contents by fire.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Another incendiary fire occurred at the World's Fair grounds this morning and as a result the magnificent agricultural building, pronounced by many good judges the most sumptuous and beautiful of the World's Fair structures is practically a heap of ruins. The flames were first discovered in the great dome. A large number of fire engines were at once summoned to the scene, but the inflammable nature of the structure caused the fire to spread with great rapidity under the influence of a stiff breeze and it was about all the department could do to

prevent its spread to the other structures. This they succeeded in doing, but the agricultural building was ruined.

The famous prize statue of Diana by Sculptor P. Gaudens, which ornamented the dome of the building during the Fair, was, fortunately, removed some days ago and was set up in the Columbian Museum.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A dispatch from Port Louis, Mauritius, reports that a cyclone swept the island yesterday, doing almost incalculable damage to property and killing many. A railway train was blown from the track down an embankment, killing and injuring many.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Judge Brentano, who presided at the trial of Fren-dergast, the man who assassinated Mayor Carter H. Harrison, after listening to the arguments for the motion for a new trial, today rendered his decision, overruling the motion, and sentenced him to be hung on March 23.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A report was circulated last night that a disaster of some sort had occurred to the crew of the gunboat Widgeon, on the west coast of Africa. The story was confirmed this morning by dispatches to the admiralty. The dispatches come from Bathurst, the capital of the British west coast of the African colony of Gambia, at which point the cruiser Raleigh, flagship of the British squadron on that coast, and the gunboat Widgeon, had arrived. The story is to the effect that parties of British marines were landed from these vessels near Bathurst to punish Fodislah, a notorious slave trader, who had been carrying off into bondage and cruelly ill-treated the helpless natives of the villages along that part of the coast. The parties went ashore with provisions for four days and a plentiful supply of ammunition. A reserve force was left on the shore at the landing place under the protection of the vessels' guns. The remainder of the column began the march inland through a difficult country, the land being swampy and covered with thick brushwood and forest. They were accompanied by natives, carrying the spare ammunition, provisions and water. The march continued a long distance without any signs of the slave traders' bands. The country was apparently deserted. Then the native carriers began to desert with the extra ammunition and provisions, and the column was finally alone. The going was so bad that the flanking parties were finally forced back on the column, which, however, continued to advance till it came upon two villages, which the British attacked and captured. These villages were surrounded by stockades and served well as defenses, the British planting machine guns at points of vantage. The force remained there the following night, but the loss of the ammunition and water made Captain Gamble, in command of the force, to decide to return to the shore. This movement was commenced early next morning. After proceeding a short distance, and when surrounded by rising ground, the party was attacked from ambush, on all sides. The attack was very severe and the blue jackets fell on all sides. The column retreated as hastily as possible, carry-

ing the wounded as far as possible, but the shore was not reached till three officers and ten men had been killed and forty wounded.

The latest dispatch from Bathurst says the marines landed from the warship and a detachment from the West India regiment are still missing and fears are entertained for their safety.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 25.—In a sermon on the "Catholic Church in America" at the Cathedral today, Archbishop Ireland said the church under the Constitution had all the rights and privileges she desired. The anti-Catholic agitation, the archbishop said, would soon die out if not noticed. He strongly deprecated mixing the church with politics, and said it would be a great misfortune if the church were to be the ally of one special party.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—The following telegram was received at the department of state this afternoon:

"CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 24.—Congressman Wilson has developed marked typhoid fever. His general condition is grave, though the fever is yet a mild type."

DES MOINES, Feb. 24.—The general executive committee of the Knights of Labor today made a public statement that they intended to investigate the record of P. M. Arthur, of the Locomotive Engineers' Brotherhood. They charge Arthur with being responsible for the failure of all their strikes since 1884, when they won the Union Pacific strike.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The police today raided the lodgings of a number of anarchists, two of whom were arrested. A quantity of chlorate powder and documents were seized.

VIENNA, Feb. 26.—After an absence of nearly two years, spent in exploring northeast Africa, Lieutenant Ludwig Ritter Von Hohnell, of the Austrian navy, has returned to Vienna.

The explorer gives an account of his exploring expedition in Africa with the Chanler party, which started September 16, 1892, with 185 men, and told of the ill-luck and hardships which beset the expedition. They fought one whole day with a hostile tribe of Wameara and with Maunlecher and Werndt guns inflicted great loss upon the natives.

August 22nd, 1893, Hohnell was badly wounded in an encounter with a cow rhinoceros, and only within a few days has recovered from his injuries. This episode compelled him to part the company with Chanler.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Morgan, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, today presented the report of the investigations of that committee made under the resolution requiring it to report "whether any and if so what irregularities had occurred in the diplomatic or other intercourse between the United States and Hawaii, in relation to the recent political revolution of Hawaii." The report is prepared by Morgan and concurred in by Frye, Dolph and Davis, the Republican members of the committee, who make also a supplemental report. Butler, Turple, Daniel and Gray, Democrats, submit a minority report. These reports together with the mass of evidence taken by the committee is very voluminous.

The committee finds the treaty not negotiated too hastily, as charged, because both parties considered its

speedy conclusion desirable in the interests of good government. Moreover, the danger of the islands falling into the hands of a European power made prompt action necessary.

The report finds that Stevens's earnest advocacy of annexation is not open to criticism, being in line with Marcey and nearly all his successors as secretary of state and with many of Stevens's predecessors in Hawaii. It declares: "His dealings with the Hawaiian government is characterized by becoming dignity and reserve, and not in any way harsh or offensive. The only substantial irregularity in the conduct of any officer of the United States was the declaration of the protectorate by Stevens, though no actual harm resulted from this act which merely required to be disavowed as a precedent.

The Republican members in their supplemental report express accord with the essential findings of the main report, but declare that Blount's appointment was unconstitutional, and the placing of the naval force at Honolulu under his orders illegal; the hauling down of the American flag at Honolulu by Blount's orders was unwarranted, because it created public excitement and distrust; the President had no authority to re-open the question of the legality of the provisional government or attempt to restore the monarchy. He could not act without the joint consent of both parties.

GEORGETOWN, Colo., Feb. 28.—A petition is being circulated which calls upon the silver states to secede and join the republic of Mexico. Mayor Parker, whose name heads the petition, says it will be circulated in every mining camp in the West.

#### CHURCH THEOLOGY CLASS.

At the usual time and place about 1,200 students assembled to listen to Dr. Jas. E. Talmage in his lecture on the thirteen articles of faith. Leaflets containing a synopsis of the subjects considered were distributed among the audience.

After the opening prayer by Bishop Preston, incidental questions relating to miracles and the laws of nature received attention. The lecturer then finished the consideration of the seventh and proceeded to the eighth article of faith, which reads as follows: "We believe the Bible to be the word of God as far as it is translated correctly; we also believe the Book of Mormon to be the word of God."

Defining the word "bible," it was stated that the Greek Bible should be translated "books" or "a collection of holy books," and not "a book" as given by some biblical scholars. Although a record of God's dealings with His people, the account in the Bible for all periods after the deluge was confined to the eastern hemisphere. The instructor here gave a careful analysis of the Bible, discussing the divisions and books in a detailed yet concise and brief manner. He spoke also of the numerous versions, explaining the merits of the principal ones from the Septuagint (Greek) to the Revised Version of 1885. The Bible was then considered as an authentic record and attention drawn to the individuality of each writer, which, it was stated,

appeared as marked to the earnest student as their uniformity in spirit and devotion. Comparisons between the records of the holy scriptures and profane history were made, showing that no important features of difference between the two had yet been pointed out. When the many "uninspired translations" of these wonderful and prophetic records were considered, the student might well wonder that not more errors could be detected. Such errors in the text were the fault of other men, not of the authors themselves.

The Book of Mormon was then introduced and its claims fully defined. It was an abridgment of the record of a remnant of the house of Israel who lived on this continent, also a record of the people of Jared, who were scattered at the time the Lord confounded the language of men at the tower of Babel. There were fifteen books contained in this important record the arrangement of which was considered at some length. Instructor Talmage announced that this subject would be concluded at the next session and asked the students to prepare by studying the authenticity of the Book of Mormon together with its title page and the testimony of the three witnesses. After benediction by Elder H. P. Freese, the class adjourned for two weeks.

#### MARCH WEATHER.

The chief of the weather bureau directs the publication of the following data, compiled from the records of observations for the month of March, taken at this station for a period of twenty years.

It is believed that the facts thus set forth will prove of interest to the public, as well as the special student, showing as they do the average and extreme conditions of the more important meteorological elements and the range within which such variations may be expected to keep during any corresponding month.

Mean or normal temperature, 42 degrees; the warmest March was that of 1879, with an average of 50 degrees; the coldest March was that of 1875, with an average of 35 degrees; the highest temperature during any March was 77 degrees on March 30th, 1879; the lowest temperature during any March was zero on March 1st, 1890; average date on which last "killing" frost occurred (in spring), April 1st.

Average for the month, 2.01; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 10; the greatest precipitation was 4.66 inches in 1891; the least monthly precipitation was .35 inches in 1887; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 1.17 inches on March 30th, 1874; the greatest amount of snowfall recorded in twenty-four consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-5 only) was 8 inches on March 20th, 1884.

Average number of cloudless days, 11; average number of partly cloudy days, 11; average number of cloudy days, 9.

The prevailing winds have been from the northwest. The highest velocity of the wind during any March was 48 miles on March 7th, 1877.

GEO. N. SALISBURY,  
Observer, Weather Bureau.

## OUR POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

## Fowls No. 3.

We now want to cross that foundation stock with some blood that will give vigor and increase the egg yield. We have the size. All practical market poultry growers concede that Plymouth Rock and Leghorn cross give the quickest growing cockerels and the best laying of pullets. Our market (outside of spring chicken) requires fowls of 5 to 7 months old weighing 3 to 5 pounds dressed. There are other breeds that can be crossed with good results, but not as profitably. Our market demands that all poultry dressed shall be minus head and legs, hence they must be raised with the smallest amount of offal possible, and the cross I recommend will give you that. Those pullets if fed right will be prolific layers and good sized birds—birds to sell in almost 18 months from the time they are hatched. This is the routine for profit: Hatch your chicks out in April; market your cockerels in June, July and August; have your pullets laying in November, December, January, February, March and April; fatten your pullets for May and early June; keep none of them over after the first year as they will at no time lay like they will the first year of their lives. When you wish to fatten feed a little heavier, by adding more shorts or corn meal, which will stop egg-production (when twelve and a half cents per dozen,) and you will have fine fat and young fowls for sale when the market is practically bare, which will mean increase in price. This can all be done by intelligent feeding and care. In this business, as in all others, if you do nothing, nothing will be the result.

You see by this cross that you will have to procure a thoroughbred Brown Leghorn rooster to put with that Plymouth Rock stock; and try and procure one from an egg-laying strain. While I recommend this cross, don't you make the Leghorn your foundation; if you do you will have small hens and when you put in a Plymouth cockerel he will be too heavy for them and will break down the wings and you will have crippled fowls, and instead of their laying eggs, nature will be trying to replace short wings.

If you will read close you will see that in case your stock was light colored and you wished to improve them, to put a Wyandotte male with them. I have noticed that where the fowls are of light color they run to Leghorn, but the selected would be of course the larger ones, and the Wyandoth, being a larger bird than the Plymouth Rock, would bring your birds up to the standard size the first year.

Now, this fall buy or raise your leg-horn rooster—brown or white which ever way your color runs. Don't put white with your colored, or brown with your white stock. If you do your colors will not be uniform. Keep that young rooster from the other sex till February 1st. Look well after those pullets; and if you have fed for eggs, by February they will have thrown off their chickenhood and assumed the ways of good-built hens and by this time you will have become acquainted with them and will know about twelve to fifteen that are prolific layers. They are the birds to

breed from. Put them into their breeding quarters with that vigorous young rooster and you will have young chicks that will make you jump around to keep them fed, they will grow so fast and will always be hungry. It is a good sign of thrift when every time the attendant comes in sight to see the chickens run to see if there is anything around to eat. Force and crowd them along for growth. It will be argued by some—yes, but in this cross you increase the size of the comb and that is a drawback in hardiness. I want to say right here, you had no business to put fowls into quarters where their large combs would be a detriment to them by being frozen. My mind reverts to a pen of seven single comb brown Leghorns that were hatched out in May last and began to lay in November; they had exceedingly large combs that fell over before they began to lay, and their combs were not touched by the frost; but they paid the owners for the good care, for they laid over an average of 80 per cent of the total number each day. This was done by work, work! But you must breed those combs down, and the third year of your cross in selecting your breeding birds, other things being equal, select those with lowest combs, not from a hardy standpoint particularly, but from an offal one—you cannot sell combs. But keep the egg yield in view, as the eggs from such a grown fowl, laying good for six months, should be worth at the least \$2, but it would be more; and her dressed carcass 50 cents; it would cost (to buy food) to keep, not to exceed 75 cents for those cockerels—would pay all expenses up to laying maturity; but it would not cost the farmer that much; he would not have to use such heavy teams to carry his eggs and poultry to market as he would to haul his grain, and the manure from his fowls would be worth as much as guano if kept dry and pulverized.

I often hear the remark, "We have some fowls in our flock as good as any thoroughbreds I have seen;" and they should have, for oftentimes they have one to two hundred but only a very few laying. If these few are selected each year and bred as I have laid down, it will be only a few years before very near all of them will be good layers; but you must select and that close. The fact that parties have blooded fowls does not give them layers. I have seen thoroughbreds that were the varlest scrubs and the barnyard hen was worth 100 per cent more for practical purposes.

The third year do the same as before—sell the cockerels and that Leghorn rooster and in the month of February put in a Plymouth Rock rooster and so alternate each year; but you will not notice such good results as the first cross and hence if you can, it will be better to start a new foundation every third year.

While I have talked about crosses, don't for one moment think that I would speak disparagingly of thorough bred fowls, for I just love to see them, and especially well bred and taken good care of.

I said, don't feed corn; but there are times when I would feed corn in the winter if I found the thermometer (I keep them in my coops) was running

down to zero; I should feed my hens last feed at night corn made warm by placing in an oven.

If by some chance I should over-feed, and the fowls became too fat, I should put them upon water alone for a few days or just give them their morning mash and withhold their grain and make them do extra work scratching. For scratching material there is nothing better than leaves, and there are thousands of loads going to waste every year; give your fowls four inches of sand and six inches of leaves and bury the grain in it, and see how they will enjoy it, the fowls will think it is summer and they will sing and lay eggs to order. If you have an old cow and she don't pay to fatten, kill her and feed her flesh and bones to the hens, and likewise feed the hay you would have fed to your old cow to the hens and you will find it will give you a great deal more profit.

This summer see that you provide plenty of vegetables for your flocks—cabbage especially. If you want to see some fun, with money in it, hang a cabbage in your coop just high enough for your fowls to reach and see how they will enjoy it, when everything is frozen up. Procure for them carrots, beets, potatoes, celery, watercress, onions—in fact there is nothing that comes amiss or need be wasted. I even take the cabbage stalks and grind them up. My hens tumble over one another to procure some when put into their morning mash. In the spring and summer time you can take the weeds and green lucern and put it through a chaff cutting machine and mix with your morning feed, and they will devour enormous quantities—saving your grain—and your chicks will be healthier for it. In fact, as one writer tersely puts it, "We must feed more grass and less grain to procure eggs and healthy fowls."

Don't forget that in winter you must supply those bugs and worms that Biddy picks up in the summer time. Now, you can't catch these and preserve them for winter; so give them that old cow or old sheep; do away with so many dogs and feed the bones and scraps you give them to your hens. Give the hen her teeth (grit) or else her digestive organs will soon cease to operate and she will die in the midst of plenty. G. H. C.

I enclose you a clipping from *Farm Poultry*—written by Editor Hunter, who is not only an editor but one of the best poultry men in the United States—entitled, "4,000 eggs in December," also "The Captain Beats Our Record." I do this to show that I have not been telling your readers any Arabian Nights tales, but that I have kept a long way inside of the line of the money there is to be made in poultry. But it must be worked for. G. H. C.

## FOUR THOUSAND EGGS IN DECEMBER.

We didn't quite do it—the exact figures being 3,957—but we expected to pass the 4,000 mark, and up to Christmas day there was every indication that we would do so; but, our young man went home for a week's vacation, and the eggs dropped off a little—one here, another there, possibly owing to slight difference in quantity of food, and we were 43 eggs short of our ambition.

The record is perfectly satisfactory as

It is: we have no hard feelings towards the bird that gave us \$130 worth of eggs in thirty-one days, and we feel very sure not many readers of *Farm-Poultry* can beat that record.

We have 90 year-old fowls, and 290 pullets, and their total egg-yield for each day was:

Dec. 1.....	111	Dec. 17.....	116
2.....	105	18.....	142
3.....	112	19.....	142
4.....	127	20.....	120
5.....	117	21.....	147
6.....	124	22.....	120
7.....	123	23.....	152
8.....	111	24.....	140
9.....	120	25.....	132
10.....	143	26.....	186
11.....	109	27.....	150
12.....	125	28.....	136
13.....	132	29.....	118
14.....	17	30.....	125
15.....	129	31.....	136
16.....	126	Total.....	3,967

That is an average of ten and one-half eggs per hen for the month, and quite as much as can reasonably be expected. If one is getting one-third (33 1-3 per cent) egg yield in December, he is doing all that he has a right to expect. Many of the old hens haven't fully recovered from the drain of the moult; and pullets do not (as a rule) produce an egg every other day in early winter. We have one pen of pullets that did. One pen of Leghorn-Light Brahma cross, laid an average of 15½ eggs apiece—exactly 50 per cent egg yield; and a pen of White Wyandotte pullets laid an average of 14½ eggs apiece, a very close second.

It is easily apparent that it is the pullets that produce this highly satisfactory egg-yield. The 290 pullets laid 3,373 eggs, an average of (practically) 11 2-3 eggs apiece; while the 90 year-old hens laid but 584 eggs (practically) 6½ eggs apiece, a difference of about 90 per cent in favor of the pullets.

The price of the eggs has been forty cents a dozen for most of the month, and the market value of those eggs is \$130. It costs us about \$1.35 to feed a fowl a year, which is 11½ cents a month, making the cost of feeding these 380 fowls for that month, \$42.75, leaving as a profit of \$87.25—a pretty fair return for one month's work, and that the dull month of December. The profit, however, is really greater than that. These fowls have got to be fed, whether or not they are laying. A certain quantity of food has got to be fed them to repair waste and furnish fuel for necessary warmth; those animal economies must be met first, and it is only when there is a surplus over and above these calls that there are eggs produced. It is usually estimated that it costs \$1 a year to feed a fowl, which is 81-3 cents a month, making \$31.67 for a month's food for 380 fowls, and that allows \$11.08 for the surplus—the meat-meal, green food, etc., which induced the egg-yield.

There was no "happen so" about these eggs. They were planned for long ago. The pullets that laid them were hatched early, were fed for growth, as told in "How We Hatch and Raise Chickens," March last, so that a good many were laying in October, and since November let they have been fed for eggs, as told in "Feeding Fowls for Eggs," December, '92; they have also been kept at work, as advised in "Keep Them Busy," January number. In fact, the whole story of those "Four Thousand Eggs in December," has been told over and over again in these pages!

#### THE CAPTAIN BEATS OUR RECORD.

Just after our "Four Thousand Eggs in December" story had gone to the printer, a note from Captain Holmes of Kingston, Mass., comes to hand telling us that he got 168 eggs from a pen of nine pullets in this same month of December. This is eighteen and two-thirds eggs per hen, and beats our record of fifteen and

one-half eggs per hen from our best pen. The joke of this lies in the fact that they were the same Leghorn-Brahma cross pullets, and were hatched and raised here on our farm. We sold the captain a pen of them in November, and here he's gone and beaten us with birds of our raising!

Well, the birds were bred for layers, and fed for layers—and it seems they "got there."

Now, Mr. Editor, I think this will close my scribble (methinks I hear you say, let us be thankful for that); not because there is no more poultry lore, but because I think if your subscribers digest what I have written it will probably be all they will want of me, and my time I can find ample use for.

Respectfully, G. H. C.

#### TAXATION.

A correspondent signing as "Justice to the Line" consumes considerable space in your paper of the 19th inst., in treating of the all important subject of taxation. With your permission I would like to make a few observations on the same question.

Your correspondent seems to think that warfare has begun and that possibly "the result may shake the very foundations of the nation;" that "taxation is the tyrant's rod," etc.

For my part I do not apprehend a result so fatal as the above. True, there is always complaint by some one—often justly, no doubt—as to oppressive or unequal taxation, and perhaps such will continue to be the case; but to charge tyranny upon the law makers would be unreasonable as well as unjust.

The question in the communication referred to, from Hon. Chauncey Black, contains very good doctrine, or it would be with an amendment substituting the word important in lieu of "terrible." The power to levy taxes is one of importance but not necessarily one of terror.

It takes money to carry on national, state, territorial, county and municipal governments. This money has to be raised by some legal means. How this shall be done is the question to be solved by the governments interested.

The United States government proposes to carry on its business through the effects of a tariff and an income tax. The states, territories and municipal corporations propose to tax the property within their respective limits. In the latter cases I respectfully submit to your correspondent the query: Is it not justice that the property within each shall be subject to taxation in order to support said corporations? Would it be just to tax the property of one man or one woman and fail to tax the property of others?

Your correspondent supposes three cases. In the case of the city property he assumes an income of nine thousand dollars per year. In this case if the bill now pending should become a law, the owner would have to pay an income tax to the United States and a tax to the city, county and territory on the assessed value of the property. This, it occurs to me, would be just, and if honestly appraised no one ought to complain.

The next case—that of "an aged party owning a five acre lot outside of the city," for which he receives a rental

of sixty dollars only. In this case the aged party will not have any income tax to pay, but must pay a tax on the land and improvements only.

The third case, an "aged lady of eighty years has five acres of land, no other income whatever." The income on this land is not stated; if it is less than \$4,000 the old lady will not have to pay an income tax, but must pay a city, county, territorial and school tax on the land. The amount so assessed would depend of course upon the appraisalment.

In all these supposed cases there would appear to be a remedy, should the owners be dissatisfied with the taxation and not succeed in procuring reductions through a board of equalization; that is, by selling out and letting some other persons pay the taxes. It is true that many people do not care to sell their property, but unless they are able and willing to pay the taxes, I am inclined to think, with the board of equalization, that they had better "sell it."

Your correspondent, "Justice to the Line," is no doubt an earnest reader of and believer in "that great law book" to which he refers, and that is all right; but I would caution him not to carry his reverence for that book so far as to lead him to believe in a "higher law" governing the people in the United States than the Constitution and laws sanctioned by the Supreme court from which there is no appeal not even to that "supreme court of all courts."

#### JUSTICE AND LAW.

"In poets as true genius is but rare,  
True taste as seldom is the critic's share;  
Authors are partial to their wit 'tis true,  
But are not critics to their judgment too."

Unintentionally, if not unexpectedly, I have run against a critic, or it may be a hornet nest. If so, excuse me if I should without stopping to think, suddenly make a dive for the brush. Here accept my thanks for the "considerable space" consumed by my article and so grudgingly alluded to my opponent while he consumes near the same space in his extended or brief reply.

"Justice and Law" says: "Your correspondent seems to think that warfare has begun and that possibly the result may shake the nation, that taxation is the tyrant's rod, etc." That I am not alone in this view, without quoting the press of the nation, let me refer him to your correspondent "Novus Homo" in the daily of the 17th, also, Orten, Homer and other correspondents, and lastly to one of our legislators in the same issue, the 21st, containing his reply. From Associated Press dispatches to the NEWS, some time back, I quote: "In many villages the peasants have nailed up their huts and are scouring the country in search of work. Hundreds of them have failed in their search, and are begging along the roadside. Notwithstanding the terrible condition, taxes continue to be extorted from the starving people. Everything is taken from them to satisfy the demands of the tax-gatherers. Where they display any unwillingness to pay, the collectors resort to physical means to extort the money from them." This from the famine districts of the domain of the Russian autocrat. If this does not sustain my assertion that



"taxation is the tyrant's rod," then in that realm let the cries be heard of Judah's afflicted sons and daughters.

His amendment to my quotation from Mr. Black would read, [no doubt, very nice to him. Let us see—"The most [important—[instead of the most terrible] power ever given to any nation is that of taxation." But I am not disposed to surrender one letter of the quotation. If it is terrible to be robbed by a mob, it is equally terrible to be robbed by an oppressive and unjust law.

Next comes my three "supposed cases"—the business block, the aged party's five acre lot, and the aged lady's five acres of ground. In all these supposed cases there would appear to be a remedy, says "Justice and Law," and this is the remedy: "Unless they are able and willing to pay the taxes, let them sell out and some other persons pay the taxes." Here the gentleman sustains my assertions and puts himself on record as one who would force the poor, the aged and the infirm from their homes, possessed ever since the white man set foot within these valleys. Here his "Law" swallows up his "Justice," while justice should stand clothed in a robe covering all law. As to the three "supposed cases" let me here correct my friend. There is no supposition in the matter—three facts given by way of illustration of the inconsistency of the present system.

"Justice and Law" would have me appear as opposed to taxation in its entirety. Not so. If income is the law, let it be income only on property bringing income, but never more than 10 per cent, and taxation on all surplus property, excepting the homes of the class of poor alluded to. He says the income of the aged lady's ground is not stated. Here it is, the same as the aged party's 5-acre lot—sixty dollars, or one-third of the crop; the same in either case. If income was the law, the widow's mite would not all be swallowed up by taxation.

Finally, "Justice and Law" does not like my belief in the "great law book" referred to, and cautions me not to carry my reverence for that book so far as to lead me to believe in a higher law governing the people in the United States than the Constitution and laws sustained by the Supreme Court, from which there is no appeal, not even to that "Supreme Court of all Courts." Now, because the gentleman does not believe in any "hereafter" I am not disposed to force my belief upon him—nor do I feel like being badly scared out of my own convictions.

In short, and in accord with your correspondent "Novus Homo," purge all legislative bodies of all selfish, partisan, wealth-bought legislators! In the language of one greater than I: "Hurl the miserable sycophants from their exaltations as God did Nebuchadnezzar!" Hunt up wise men; men clothed upon with the spirit of justice, God-fearing men, if I may use the term, even if we have to go to the plow, the anvil, and the bench to find them.

I am done, and leave the question in the hands of the readers of the NEWS, also "Justice and Law."

Yours truly, again,  
JUSTICE TO THE LINE.  
SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 22, 1894.

### UINTAH STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of Uintah Stake was held February 4th and 5th, and was one of the most largely attended conferences ever held here. We did not expect visitors from the outside, which by the way, we have not had—at least so far as Apostles are concerned—for two or three years. We would rejoice greatly at a visit from them. The reports of the Bishops and the officers of the various organizations of the Stake were of a very pleasing character, as showing a decided improvement in the spiritual condition of the people. The addresses of the speakers were spirited and impressive, and everyone rejoiced at the good spirit made manifest.

A Sunday school union meeting was held on Sunday evening which was largely attended. One of the pleasing features of the conference was the singing, which was rendered by the ward choirs of Vernal (formerly Ashley ward) Mill Merrill's and Glina's ward, separately, and not as heretofore, as one choir. We think the change a decidedly good one, it having a tendency to develop more of the musical talent of the Stake than heretofore. Monday night, the 5th, the Vernal choir under the leadership of Brother Beuler, recently of your city, gave a very creditable concert, which was greatly enjoyed by all present. Card parties and mask balls are gaining much favor among many who profess to be Latter-day Saints. In the conference President Collett took occasion to refer to them as pleasures that are prohibited by the counsels of the Church.

While the present health of the people is quite good many are still feeling the lingering effects of la grippe, which is constant in its attendance on the people. I have not heard of any one carrying in their thermometers to keep them from freezing, but I did hear that one man's thermometer was frozen upon one recently very cold morning. I did not verify the report by going to see, but was willing to believe it true, as the morning in question was in my experience the coldest of the season. The snow at this date is the deepest since the settlement of the valley, 15 years ago, being 16 inches on the level near Vernal. It is claimed, however, by men working on the mountain, that the snow is not so deep but they can drive anywhere through the timber with their teams. Many of our district schools will have to close within a few weeks or run by private tuition. As our schools are all full or nearly so, and the teachers quite energetic, we all feel bad about it. What is the matter?

Respectfully,  
C. C. BARTLET.

### FROM RIVERDALE.

RIVERSIDE, Bingham Co., Idaho,  
February 17th, 1894.

After leaving the railroad town of Blackfoot and traveling about a mile west we come to a good bridge 290 feet long which spans the fine stream of Snake river, and four miles further on down on the north side of the river is situated the settlement of Riverside, where some of the Saints are locating. Scattered here and there

over the level country may be seen good houses, fine barns, and windmills, owned by California ranchmen who own on an average probably 800 acres of land each. I am told a number of these men want to sell out. The soil is of a fertile sandy loam (wouldn't this suit the sugar beet?) Wells of good water can be obtained, the young orchards planted out are doing well, hives of bees have done well for several years. Our Bishop's name is Chas. Liljenquist. It is the calculation to lay out a town-site in the spring. The winter so far has been an exceptionally fine one, there is only three inches of snow on the level and that came on the 30th of Jan. On the 29th the ground was bare and some of the farmers were grubbing sage. For the last two weeks it has been cold and frosty and pretty good sleighing.

Lucky is the sheep man who has his sheep near here this winter, as they are doing first rate on the range. There is good feed and plenty of room, but the sheep men generally buy hay enough in the fall to feed their sheep three months, and if they don't need it they can either sell it in the spring or hold it over. Hay has been selling all winter for \$3 per ton. It seems strange to read of so much snow and such cold weather three or four hundred miles south of us and we invite the people to come up to a "more congenial climate," we have plenty of room, it is cheaper to buy a farm than to make one. I think it a good plan for two to unite and buy a claim of 180 acres and have 80 each, as it is easier to furnish \$400 than it is \$800, and part of that in trade. We have miles of red cedar on the lava beds north of us. I think you have had some reports this winter from near here that are "slightly inaccurate." The statements I have made here I am prepared to prove. I don't claim that this place has no disadvantages, but in my opinion it is as good a place to make homes in as I know of.

Respectfully,  
PHILIP PACKETT.

### EMERY NOTES.

SPRING GLENN, Emery County,  
February 27, 1894.

We have had two cases of diphtheria in this place, one a young man of about 23 years of age, Wm. Ewell. Brother C. H. Cook went and examined his throat and then took down with the same disease, he being some 50 years of age. Both are getting better now. We had to stop the school.

We are bringing our canal near completion, and we expect to get water on our land and townsite this spring, then we look for better times in this part of the Lord's vineyard.

WILLIAM MILLER.

Evanston, (Wyo.) *News-Register*: Commercial drummers state that Wyoming people know nothing whatever of the hard times. They say there is no comparison at all between Wyoming and Nebraska and the States further east. Their trade has fallen off here of course as all over the country, but there are no signs of poverty, distress and suffering so plainly to be seen to the east of Cheyenne.

## WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

Albuquerque, N. M., is to have a tannery.

Mancos, Colo., is steadily developing its coal mining resources.

At Meeker, Colo., coal sells at \$2 a ton delivered.

Arkansas valley bee men will export bees by the car load this winter.

Florence, Colo., is said to have coal for heating purposes at 55 cents per ton.

At Florence, Col., more than fifty residences are heated and lighted by natural gas.

Near Spar, Colo., a band of twelve or fifteen elk have been roaming about the settlements.

Casper, Wyoming, will have an electric light plant in operation this year.

Montrose, Colo., will run a swimming bath as a result of the development of artesian water at that place.

Lamar, Col., reports a constantly increasing demand for irrigated farms. The supply is exhausted and still the cry is for more.

Rocky Ford, Col., melon growers will reduce their melon acreage this year and go into alfalfa and hog raising on a larger scale.

Near Rifle, Col., Charles and George Mullen have killed a mountain lion which measured nearly eight feet from tip to tip.

Lithographic stone has been discovered in the western portion of Fremont county, Col. It is said to be as fine as the foreign importation.

It is announced on good authority that \$50,000 will be appropriated by Congress for building irrigation ditches for the Navajo Indians in western New Mexico.

D. Curtis, a highway robber of 16 years, at Denver, knocked out a small-sized "scab" newsboy and tore up his newspapers. He was bound over by a police justice in the sum of \$300.

A plucky young woman from Iowa has located near Spokane, Wash., for the purpose of establishing a poultry ranch. She will start in with 1200 or 1500 pullets.

Dyspeptic people at Pomona, Cal., says the Los Angeles *Express*, put red pepper on their strawberries. It does not destroy the flavor, and assists digestion.

The Kit Carson county (Nevada) *Banner* records the pleasant prospect for good crops in that county and says the average for grain has been largely increased.

Lincoln county, Colo., records an abundance of snow for spring moisture on the plains, and sheep and cattle are in good condition. Few or no losses from winter storms.

Navajo Indians in western New Mexico own 1,000,000 sheep, 250,000 goats, 10,000 cattle and about 100,000 ponies. It is said they marketed 1,000,000 pounds of wool last year.

Phoenix, Ariz., has had only four light snow storms during twelve years and the mercury has never dropped

below 45 degrees. Last week, however, they had snowballing in Phoenix.

Tracklaying on the Cripple Creek, Colo., railroad has reached a point five miles out of Florence and eighteen miles of grade has been completed. It is said the tunnel will be cut through within the next eight or ten days.

Ed. Roach, a Silverton, Colo., miner, started from Silverton for Ophir about a month ago. His snow shoes have been found at the edge of a snowslide and it is now conceded that he is dead beneath the snow.

Jefferson county, Colo., commissioners have been petitioned to appoint a board of horticultural inspectors. Fruit tree pests are said to have greatly damaged the orchards of Jefferson county near Wheat Ridge.

The new masonry dam across the Pecos river near Eddy, N. M., to supply water for the great Hagerman canal, will be finished this week. It means millions for the Pecos valley, says an exchange.

From Hot Sulphur Springs in the Middle park, Colo., Schuyler Button last year sold 2,794 pounds of butter in Georgetown. He says he could sell 1,000 pounds a week if he could produce it.

The *Elk Mountain Pilot* at Crested Butte has changed hands. Mr. J. E. Phillips, who has been proprietor of the *Pilot* since 1880, has sold out to enable him to engage in the more lucrative business of mining.

John D. McCullough, a well-known ranchman near Lander, Wyo., who disappeared some weeks since and was supposed to have been murdered, has unexpectedly returned. He went to Nebraska where he has been lying sick. His return has created surprise.

Antelope are numerous on the Wyoming plains, near Medicine Bow. They have been driven out of the hills by deep snow and are barely existing upon the scant herbage on the plains where the winds have uncovered a little grass.

Parkdale, Colo., kaolin and fire clay is finding a ready market in Denver and Pueblo—the kaolin at the Denver Paper mills, the clay at the Standard Fire Brick factory, which manufactures for the Colorado Fuel and Iron company.

The lower San Juan river placers are being successfully worked by the Fitzgerald machine, which saves all the fine gold. The sand and gravel pays from \$5 to \$200 per ton, and the San Juan placers will prove a bonanza next spring.

Garfield county, Colo., has gone into the beet sugar business right earnestly. Grand Valley farmers recently met at Glenwood and decided to organize the movement. A beet sugar convention will meet at Glenwood on February 27th.

Two Arizona stockmen recently found in their pasture a colt that had been killed by some animal. The carcass was liberally strychnined, and the next morning the stockmen found a dead mountain lion near the bait. He

was a monster in size, measuring 9 feet 8 inches from tip to tip.

The fight against the Union Pacific coal combine goes merrily on, according to the Rawlins (Wyo.) *Journal*. Rock Springs coal, it says, has been reduced 75 cents per ton, while the home product from the Dillon mine can be purchased from \$2.50 for nut to \$3.50 for lump.

Juan Antonio Rael, suspected of being the murderer of ex-Sheriff John Doherty at Mora, N. M., some weeks ago was shot and killed on Tuesday night at La Cueva by officers who had a warrant for his arrest. This man Rael, who is almost a full blooded Indian, had previously killed two men.

Kinney McCoy, while engaged on Wednesday afternoon drilling out a missed hole in the Arctic mine at Central City, Colo., caused a premature explosion. His left hand was lacerated. Flying rock from the shot cut his left eye badly, but it is thought the sight can be saved. He has a wife and five children.

Camia county, Idaho, has a curious rock quarry. The rock is unlimited in quantity and very finegrain. It comes out of the quarry nicely cut and dressed in square shafts or columns from six to twenty inches thick and about six feet long. It is ready for use without the labor of stone cutters.

Coyotes are numerous on the prairie at Soldier this winter, serenading the ranchers, says the Bellevue (Idaho) *Review*. A few evenings since Squire Jeffries's dog Pomp took exceptions to some, went for them in war paint and he was their meat, his bones picked clean only being left to tell the tale.

A pair of deer horns hung upon a tree in the Sierra Nevada mountains by Fremont forty-five years ago, with proper record hanging upon them, have just been found in Lost canyon, Nev. The tree had grown twelve feet higher in forty-five years and the horns had been covered in some portions by the growth of the bark of the tree.

The investigation in regard to Superintendent Morris of the Industrial school at Golden, Colo., is in progress. The charges are to the effect that the superintendent took liberties about the institution that he denied to subordinates. The use of tobacco at the institution proved a strong case, the boys generally getting the tobacco second-hand or finding it about the grounds.

The friends of J. M. Kinnard, a prominent attorney and society man of Spokane, Wash., are alarmed over his mysterious disappearance. He was last seen late last Tuesday night; was then despondent, and hinted at suicide. It is feared that he may have killed himself. Kinnard has served a term as superior judge in Spokane county, and ranked as one of the leading jurists of the state.

Mrs. Chris Evans, wife of the Fresno bandit, and her daughter, Eva Evans, ran against a snag in Oakland, Cal., and their show, "Evans and Sontag Up to Date," came near being at an end. As it is now, half of the show is in the possession of the constable, and in consequence the company had a hard time to dig up the necessary firearms for the performance last Saturday night.

A party of six mountaineers, under the guidance of "Coyote Bill," started from Missoula, Mont., on Wednesday, for the upper Rattlesnake, where Bonner Newton is supposed to have been buried beneath an avalanche of snow or else met death by falling over a precipice. The party is thoroughly equipped for mountain climbing and will make a thorough search for the remains of the lost man.

John M. White, formerly proprietor of the Transcontinental hotel, at Colton, Cal., shot himself in the heart on Sunday afternoon and died instantly. On the table in the dining room he had left the following note. "Good-by; a long good-by to my own sweet wife. I have just woke up and am about as drunk as when I went to sleep. The Keely cure is not quick enough for me. Good-by to my poor little girl. JNO."

The Bell Telephone company says the Mercur *Mercury*, are now at work on the plans for the telephone line from that city via Lesh to Mercur and Tintic points, the construction of which will be commenced in the early spring. Mercur and Eureka are the chief points on the line, but offices will be established also at Homansville, Mammoth, Mammothville, Silver City and the Sioux mine, and probably at Fairfield or Camp Floyd.

The death of another old-timer is reported from Virginia City, Nevada. This time it is William J. Norwood, who came to Montana in 1868. He was the pioneer dramatist and theatrical manager of the territory, and few men in the state were better known or had more friends. He was born in Baltimore and came of a very prominent family. Only a short time ago he told him to about \$80,000, left him by a relative.

Empire (according to the Carson, Nevada, *Appeal*) will soon have reason to boast of being the home of an inventor as well as that of a hero. Ed Reagan has invented a clock. A working model of it can be seen at a local saloon. He names it the mercurial alarm clock. It is so arranged that it will alarm when the temperature where the clock is placed goes above 90 degrees or below 75 degrees, or it can be set for any other range of temperature desired.

The Nelson tunnel at Creede, Colo., on Wednesday night was the scene of about 800 pounds of giant powder exploding, wiping the blacksmith shop out of existence and injuring the engineer slightly. The shock was felt for miles. The miners had left some powder near the fire to warm and it caught fire. The men were eating their midnight meal at the boarding house, and had the explosion occurred five minutes later it would have been fatal to some or all of them.

On Wednesday afternoon the men employed in Mohr & Yoerk's packing house, at Sacramento, Cal., found Jacob Meyerhofer, the engineer lying insensible on the floor of the engine room. He had been caught by a pulley while oiling the shaft sixteen feet above the floor, and whirled round till his clothes gave way, when he dropped. Both arms were broken, the skull fractured and his jaw crushed. He died in an hour. His clothes were all torn off and wound around the shaft.

It is rumored about town observes the Pocatello, Idaho, *Tribune*, that Mr. Collier, the Special Examiner of Surveys of the Indian department, who is now investigating the recent survey of this reservation, has intimated to several of the leading businessmen of the town that the work was so poorly done that it will never be accepted by the department. If this should prove to be true, it will be bad news for Pocatello, as it would in all probability delay the opening of the reservation until after another survey could be made.

A. P. Hood was shot and instantly killed at his ranch in the West Patch county, Cal., eighteen miles from Bakersfield on Wednesday afternoon by another farmer named Simpson in a dispute over a water ditch. Simpson and his partner wanted to build the ditch across Hood's land and the latter warned them off. They went away and after a while came back, each armed with a shotgun, and at once commenced firing, killing Hood. One shot was fired at the boy with Hood, but without effect.

A newspaper carrier, on his rounds at Oakland, Cal., on Sunday morning, discovered a black slouch hat and a cotton umbrella lying in a pool of blood near the terminus of the cable road on the San Pablo avenue. The discovery was reported at the sheriff's office and a deputy visited the scene and secured the hat and umbrella. He could learn nothing of their owner. It was suspected that some one had been stood up by footpads, but no one could be found who had heard any disturbance during the night or throw any light upon the mystery.

It is probable that practical smelting will be added to the curriculum of the School of Mines at the state university, remarks the Reno (Nevada) *Journal*. Professor Jackson, who has charge of that department, has had a quartz mill built, and it is now in practical operation. The mill was built by the students under Professor Jackson's supervision, and the board of regents will very likely add a smelter so that the students can be practically educated in the art of reducing and smelting ores by every process now in practical use.

Mrs. John Wright, wishing to disinfect her rooms, applied to an undertaker of Redding, Cal., for some embalming fluid. He at first refused to give it, but upon her promise to handle it carefully and allow no one else to touch it he consented. She happened to have some medicine in the same place where she put the fluid, and wishing to take a dose of her medicine she accidentally took the wrong bottle and swallowed a tablespoonful of the fluid. She immediately saw her mistake and took an emetic, and then called a doctor. They have been working with her steadily. There are but slight chances of her recovery.

Up in the Sierra Ancha mountains of Gila county, says the *Phoenix Gazette*, there are plenty of bear, great big bears, as big as four-year-old steers, and with claws on them that leave a mark like a butcher's cleaver in the snow. There are not many people in the Sierra Ancha. A few people go up among the pines and plant potatoes. Nobody shoots bear in that country.

Phil Askins, the famous mountain-lion hunter, with the assistance of a fine pack of hounds, managed to kill one a few years ago, but that was not in the bear region of the mountains. Bear and humans live together with mutual respect, if not amity, and neither side cares to break the truce.

N. T. Porter, of the Cascade Land company, stated to a reporter of the Great Falls, Mont., *Leader*, that he moved about 2,500 head of sheep, which had been pasturing about five miles down the river, on account of the smelter smoke. He says that he kept on losing sheep out of his band from some mysterious disease and was unable to find out what it was. He made several post mortems and slaughtered some of the sick ones and found that the flesh and fat had a yellow tinge. A herder who had worked near the East Helena smelter told him that a band there had been affected in the same way, so he came to the conclusion that it must be due to the arsenic in the smoke from the smelter, which became deposited on the grass.

There never has been such a season of activity in planting olive orchards in California and Arizona as this year, remarks an exchange. All the olive nurseries in Pomona have been working day and night for three weeks in filling orders for olive trees, and have more orders on hand than they can fill. Shipments are made all over the state. Thus far about 800,000 olive trees have gone out from here to points in southern and central California, and fully 100,000 more trees will be shipped before the season closes. The great financial success which has been achieved in olives in southern California orchards in the past two years has given unusual impetus to this industry. The olive crop in Pomona valley during the past season amounted to over \$80,000, and it was a short crop. Seven years ago there were less than forty olive trees in the whole valley.

A well-known railroad man told the following story the other day—at least the Anaconda, Mont., *Standard* states so: "When I was at Mandan, N. D., we had a man whose memory of car numbers was really remarkable. When a train whistled into the yard he would step to the platform, and, without a book or pencil, would stand and watch the cars go by. If any one was standing near he would converse upon whatever subject occurred, and when the conversation was ended he would step into his office and make a complete and accurate record of the train, beginning at the first car and ending with the cabooses. Sometimes, just to test him, we would get him to begin at the cabooses and write the numbers the other way, or else begin in the middle of the train and work both ways. He never made a mistake that I remember. Car numbers, the names of the roads to which they belonged and their relative position in the train would all be recorded accurately. His was the most remarkable memory that I ever knew of."

The following is recommended as a sure cure for the tramp nuisance. It was given by a Fresno, Cal., supervisor: "Feed tramps scantily, work them hard, give them long terms and long hours and clothe them thin."

# THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

## SWEDEN.

One tenth of the population of Ystad consists of goodtemplars.

King Oscar has donated 2,500 kronor to the Sailor's Home of Stockholm.

Alderman Per Cartberg, one of the most prominent citizens of Skofde, died at the age of 62 years.

The large Jungfrusund steam saw mill near Stockholm was burned to the ground.

During 1893, 202 people, committed suicide in Sweden. One hundred and fifty-six were men, and 46 women.

A railroad will be built between Skofde and Svensbro in Vestergothland.

Princes Carl and Eugen pay every day for the meals of 100 poor school children.

The Salvation army of Sweden has been incorporated with a capital stock of 300,000 kronor.

A large number of "moonshiners" is still doing business in the forests of Jemtland and Medelpad.

Colonel J. A. R. Svedenstierna, ex-commander of the famous Dragoon Regiment of Skone, died at the advanced age of 93 years.

The import of Sweden amounted to \$110,000,000 in round numbers in 1893, while the export is estimated at \$98,000,000.

Ex-governor, Count Gustaf Lagerbjelke is reported to be dangerously ill, and his death is expected at any moment.

The government has asked the riksdag for an appropriation of 4000 kronor for the publication of periodical pamphlets on temperance.

Only one person was present when the pastor of the Aerila parish entered his church to preach the gospel the other day. Nevertheless the sermon was held.

When Crown Princess Victoria left Stockholm for the southern part of Europe, she was so ill, that she had to be carried on a stretcher down to the railroad station.

The newly completed harbor at Helsingborg, which is considered from a Swedish point of view to be a grand piece of work, has a water area of about 21 acres, a depth of water of 23 feet and a length of quays of about 5000 feet.

The Royal Academy of Literature, of History, and Antiquities is an institution which has fame all over Europe. The academy has its headquarters in Stockholm, was founded in 1753 and has at the most ten honorary, twenty-five active, and not more than twenty foreign members.

Lieutenant Liljenstolpe, of the Swedish army, will some time in February leave his native country for Omaha, Nebraska, where he intends to found a gymnastic-orthopedical institute. Lieutenant Liljenstolpe has a brother in Omaha, who is connected with one of the railroad companies in that city.

The consumption of spirituous liquors of all kinds (not including wine or beer) is gradually decreasing, and may be calculated for the year 1892 as 8,114,000 gallons of 50 per cent. The mean consumption per individual was per annum between 1871-1875 3.12 gallons. In 1891 it was only 1.72 gallons, and last year not more than 1.58 and has thus considerably decreased since 1875.

The mission work of the Salvation Army, begun in England, was introduced into Sweden in 1882 by Miss Hanna Ouchterlony. Depots are at present established in 149 towns, boroughs, and 50 outposts in villages. Of these 145 depots, 115 are opened by women. Amongst the officers are 316 women, 194 men, soldiers and recruits are 9,400 men and women. The "slum" work of the Salvation Army, established by Mrs. Lagercrantz in 1860, with the purpose of providing practical help and nursing in sickness to the poor, is at present introduced into 9 towns.

Elise Hvasser, nee Jacobson, the greatest actress Sweden has ever produced, is dead. She was born in 1831, and left the stage in 1888, when she was granted a large pension for the rest of her life. Her parts amount to nearly a couple of hundred. The types she created were of various kinds, and the greater number of splendid effect. Amongst classical pieces may be mentioned; Mary Stuart, Ophelia, Desdemona, Clara, the Marquise of Villemer, etc. In Ibsen's plays she has created the female parts, especially as Nora in "A Doll's House" she achieved great success.

The Society in Memoriam of King Oscar and Queen Josephine was established in 1873 by the Dowager Queen Josephine for the purpose of reforming boys of a bad character. The society founded in 1876 the agricultural colony of Hall at Sodertelge. Boys between 10-15 years of age, who either have committed offences or on account of bad moral character have to be brought up at reformatories, are received from all parts of the country. The number of boys is at present not far from 250. Satisfying informations have been received of 83½ per cent. of the whole number of the boys, who have finished their course at this institution.

## NORWAY.

The state debt of Norway amounts to 125,000,000 kronor.

Hundreds of people are without work in Christiania.

Consul Lysholm, of Throndhjem, died at the age of 64 years.

Several people were drowned at Aalesund.

The Conservatives are getting all the offices in the storting.

An association of seamstresses has been organized in Christiania.

The number of Methodists in Norway increased considerably during 1893.

More Norwegian ships were wrecked in 1893 than during any year before.

The Norwegian ship Norbygd was

lost near Farsund, and the whole crew has probably been drowned.

A famine is threatening many fishermen's families in Vardo and Herred.

Congressman Kaxrud from the Akershus district died at the age of 71 years.

A German paper styles the Throndhjem cathedral as the finest in Europe.

Wahl, a stone-cutter, has been elected president of the labor unions of Christiania.

Dr. Schreiner, of Drammen, has been appointed rector of the Christiania Cathedral School.

The bark Anna was wrecked near Lofoten. The bark was owned by a merchant of Christianssand.

Of the total imports of the country about 60 per cent falls on Christiania, Christianssand and Bergen.

The steamer Izaro from Christiania was wrecked in the North Sea. The crew was picked up by a fishing-smack.

Many American tourists have made arrangements with a tourist bureau in Paris for the purpose of visiting Norway next summer.

Their diamond-wedding was celebrated by L. N. Christensen, a well-known pilot of Kragero, and his wife. The old couple is in the best of health.

Thomas Olsen and Ole Kristensen Sandy, two prominent citizens of Throndhjem, were drowned while fishing near Hoibakken.

Women take a prominent part in the temperance work amongst children, both in the Good Templar Orders and in the Blue Band Societies.

Several Norwegian letter carriers have emigrated to Cape Town in southern Africa, where they have succeeded in getting employment at the post offices in that city.

During 1893 27,023 people emigrated to the United States from Norway. Of these 3000 were Swedes. Only 300 persons left Norway for the special purpose of visiting the World's Fair.

It goes without saying that it has been the women of the people who have in Norway first taken up the struggle against the vicious habit of drinking, and devoted their few spare hours to the work, as well as a portion of their hardly saved earnings.

## DENMARK.

A sugar refinery will be built at Vejle. Several fishermen were drowned off Kjertermind.

The number of Swedish residents in Copenhagen has considerably increased during the last six months.

Building master J. Kohler, a prominent citizen of Copenhagen, died at the age of 58 years.

The emigration from Denmark has been unusually small during the month of January.

The Althing of Iceland has passed a bill making women eligible to a number of offices.

Court Chamberlain R. Gravenhors Lovenstjerne died at Vegeholm at the age of 53 years.

Ex-postmaster general Count O. S. Danneskjold-Samsøe died at Copenhagen at the age of 90 years.

Two English barks were wrecked off the northern part of Jutland; but whether

their crews succeeded in saving themselves or not, is not known.

The Copenhagen Telephone company has rented a large building at Vimmelskiftet for a period of 25 years. It is 14x40 feet, and will be used as a central station.

The Methodists of Odense have built a portable church or meeting place. It is made of iron and wood and is octangular in form. Its seating capacity is 200, and it is put together in such a manner that it may easily be taken apart, carried away and erected in a new place.

The German emperor is credited with a prettily turned complement in favor of Miss Frida Scotta, the Danish violinist. After listening attentively the emperor expressed his appreciation by saying: "If I shut my eyes when you are playing I could fancy it was Sarasatit, but I much prefer to keep them open."

A farmer near Copenhagen sold a house and lot, three chromos, a second hand stove pipe hat, three bottles of beer and a boat to a Copenhagen merchant, receiving in return 55,600 pounds of artificial manure, 350 pounds of lubricating oil and 100 pounds of wagon grease.

Emma Hodgini, a circus girl, fell in love with a Christiania policeman, and their engagement was soon announced. But the poor thing who had been loafing around all her life knew next to nothing about religion. To remedy this defect she is studying religion at Copenhagen, and will be confirmed and married at the same time.

The public was in hopes that the Copenhagen "Gold Cure" would not be able to return the fees of a patient according to a decision of the municipal court, so that the institution would be sold at public auction and thus the secret of the remedy divulged. But the money was returned in the nick of time, and the great secret will have another lease of life.

### OUR STOCKHOLM LETTER.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 4, 1894.—The letters sent by Swedish Americans to their relatives in the old country and usually containing money remittances, are conspicuous by their non-arrival just at present.

The hard times in America are, of course responsible for this. Of the people in Sweden, who are dependent on financial assistance from America for their existence most to pity, however, are the many poor wives, who are expecting their husbands to send them either money or prepaid tickets for a journey to the great Republic. Instead of money or tickets these women have in many cases received only a few lines on a postal card from their far away husbands, telling them of his being without work and himself in need of assistance. Often the husband and father has undoubtedly concealed the true state of how things have run bad, having written on the contrary, words of encouragement to his family, but there are other examples of the writer having told the people at home that he must sweep the streets of Chicago in order to obtain food and lodging.

Under those circumstances and with information to the above effect, it is no wonder that the emigration to America

has considerably decreased during the first month of 1894. This is the more true in regard to the emigration from the southern part of Sweden.

I take the liberty to quote the following glowing description of Norrland (the northern part of Sweden) from "Sweden, Some Hints For Visitors," a pamphlet recently published by the Swedish Tourist Society of Stockholm: Norrland is at its best either in the middle of the summer, when the rivers are swollen by the melting snow that still lies on the mountains, and the long daylight enlivens the traveler's stay; or in midwinter when the forests lie half-buried in snow, and the icy mantle of the lakes glitter in the sunshine, blue shadows marking the tracks left by the sledges, reddens in the sunset glow tor gleams with a play of colors as he northern lights, flash across the midwinter sky. The leafless trees, hoary with inches of rime resemble forests of pantcoral. The roads are alive with a merry train of sledges, drawn by small but speedy horses, and full of passengers wrapped in his shaggy fur-coat, the sledger defying the cold, enjoys to the full the beauty of nature, and draws deep breaths of invigorating oxygen. Here you meet a company of wagoners on their way to the market with their load of grain, there you see an endless line of timber carts. On his long snowshoes (skis) the woodman darts across the white expanse, and in the depths of the forest the charcoal burner tends his crackling and smoking pile, versed in the lore of goblin and fay. In a word, if you wish to see varied and cheerful scenes of winter life, take a trip to Norrland, you will be surprised how little the cold affects you in these regions. It is not the gray, piercing, chill of a winter day in the Boulevard des Italiens or the Avenue de l'Opera. No, it is the brawny cold of Sweden, with pure fresh air to exhilarate the spirits and quicken the pulses.

None who has not spent a winter day or two in the North can picture to himself the beauty of this season. But he who has once had this experience, will certainly agree with us when we say that a short winter excursion to Norrland, before the commencement of the spring season in the Riviera, is highly piquant in affect, and is refreshing as an ice before the grapes at a dinner party.

In many cases hard work prevents poor parents in the capital from looking after their children, and the consequence is often that the young ones, during the time they are free from school, roam about the streets or early begin to resort to public houses and thus falling into bad habits and vice which afterwards are bringing a great number of children to the prisons and correction houses.

In order to prevent this evil, foster good habits and above all to instill into the children's minds love of work, institutions have been founded in Sweden, where such children as would otherwise roam about the streets during their leisure hours, have the opportunity to learn such handiwork that make them enjoy work and where they as a recompence for working, receive a plain but, good and substantial meal. An institution of this kind is called workshop (in Swedish; arbetsstuga.)

The first Swedish workshop was estab-

lished in Stockholm in 1887 by Mrs. Anna Hierta—Retzius, and endowed by the institution, "In Memoriam of Lars Hierta," which institution with great generosity has supported every undertaking of this kind. Several workshops were soon started after the pattern of the first.

The workshops choose their pupils amongst the most destitute school children. Some children come to the workshop in the morning, when they, after finished work, have their dinner consisting of two courses; but as the plurality of them, during the morning hours, are occupied in the boardschools, they come to the workshops in the afternoon and get their evening meal before leaving.

The following occupations are the most common: For boys, netting, carpet and chip plaiting, basket making, net work, planing, sewing sacks, shoemaking etc. For girls; chip, basket and bast works, sewing, weaving, straw plaiting and manufacturing of slippers. To the mending of clothes, stockings, boots and shoes, particular attention is paid. The children also practice household duties, taking it in turn to assist in the school to do the rooms, wash up the dishes etc.

The children have generally to keep on with one kind of work, till they have attained sufficient ability to do it, without help. If the means of the workshop permit they are then allowed to take home work, for which they are paid. The money is put in the savings bank, and at the end of the term clothes are bought with it.

The children's works are either sold under hand to people interested in the institution, or at sales, and they generally sell very well.

The teaching is to a great extent carried on by voluntary help. Many young girls from the upper classes have devoted themselves to this work. Besides these there are some lady teachers who have a small salary, some shoemakers and basket makers.

The result of these workshops has proved extremely satisfactory. The children have shown a great deal of interest in their work, which is evident both from their regular attendance, and from the eager applications for admittance. The parents of the children are also interested in the workshop. The teachers at the board schools have expressed the opinion that the children from the workshops in spite of increased work always show greater industry and interest in their school work.

At present Stockholm has eight workshops with about 10,000 children. Many provincial towns have begun to follow the good example, especially Upsala, which has very excellent workshops.

### OBITUARY NOTES.

#### SISTER BOOTH.

BRIGHAM CITY, Feb. 25, 1894.—Died in Brigham City on Sunday, February 18th, 1894, at fifteen minutes past 5 p. m., after a lingering illness of three months with capillary bronchitis, Sister Booth. Everything was done that loving and willing hands and skill could do; she was reconciled and well satisfied to be released and a few moments before the final end she bade all good bye.

She was the wife of Elder David Booth; was born in the town of Mayfield, Derbyshire, England, on the 23rd of March, 1826, joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and was baptized on



the 29th of June, 1847. She was the mother of seven children, three boys and four girls; six of her children preceded her to the spirit world in their infancy, one of them being consigned to a watery grave while crossing the ocean. One daughter is still living who is the mother of ten children.

She came to Utah in 1862; settled in Plain City, Weber county, with her husband; lived there till they moved to Brigham City in the year 1874, where she has since resided. She was a faithful member and labored as a teacher in the Relief Society.

#### BELINDA MARDEN PRATT.

Belinda Marden Pratt, a wife of the late Apostle Parley P. Pratt, passed quietly away at the residence of one of her sons in this city yesterday morning, February 19th, at 7:35. She was a native of the state of New Hampshire, and embraced the Gospel when quite young. She left brothers, sisters, companions, friends and comparative wealth, and followed by the scorn of some, the grief of others, and the condemnation of all, cast her lot with the people of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, coming to Nauvoo in time to be expelled with thousands of other Saints from that city and the state of Illinois.

Taking up the line of march across the Plains with her husband's family, she reached this Territory in the fall of 1847 (immediately following the Pioneers). She suffered all the trials, exposures and privations incident to pioneer life. She went through the sore trial of famine while nursing twin babies, in the early days of our settlement here. She passed through the unspeakable grief of losing her husband by assassination while he was on a mission.

Left with a family of little children unprotected for and unprotected, she struggled through years of more than ordinary hardships and privations. She was an educated, refined and gentle woman, full of sympathy, generosity and kindness, seeking out the needy and afflicted and ministering to their wants. She was for years an active, intelligent and persistent worker for the public good, holding several positions of trust and responsibility while residing in southern Utah, her duties there being administered with scrupulous care and fidelity.

In all the incidents of her eventful life whether in joy or sorrow, she always acknowledged the hand of God, and impressed upon her children and all with whom she associated her abiding faith in the Gospel of His Son, as revealed through the Prophet Joseph Smith.

She was a faithful wife, an affectionate mother, a good and true friend, a kind and obliging neighbor, a devoted and faithful Saint of God. She died with the utmost assurance of a reunion with her husband and other dear relatives and friends in the spirit world, there to await the great day when the resurrection trumpet shall sound, calling the righteous dead from their graves, while saints and angels mingle their voices in anthems of welcome to those who put on immortality, and in everlasting praise and thanksgiving to Him who wrought out their great salvation.—[Com.]

OGDEN, Feb. 19, 1894.—Two more veteran workers in the Gospel have passed to the great beyond, to continue their labors in a higher sphere among their kindred who have preceded them to the spirit world. Thus our ranks are being thinned out and the generations now growing up will soon know them only as belonging to the historic past. The first of these two is

#### FATHER WILLIAM SMITH.

He was born about 1818, at Huckleeskut, Leicestershire, England. The month and day of his birth I have not been able to ascertain. When grown to manhood

he removed to the old monastic town of Whitwick, Leicestershire, where, over forty years since, he heard the Gospel in its fulness preached by the Elders of Israel. He accepted their testimony, and cast in his lot with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and continued faithful to his convictions to the end of his mortality.

While in his native land he labored faithfully testifying of the great things God has done for him, and that He has revealed the true plan of salvation, and has again offered the human family an opportunity to embrace it and be saved. He was kind and generous to the Elders and assisted them to the best of his ability with his means.

In 1872 he emigrated to Utah, and finally settled in Ogden, where he became known and respected by all wherever he was known. On February 11th, after a long, lingering illness, during which he was a great but patient sufferer, he breathed his last.

#### SISTER ALICE HILL

Departed this life February 12, 1894. She was the daughter of James Mellor and Mary Hardman. She was born at Oldham, Lancashire, England, April 27, 1815. Her family and herself were formerly members of the old Wesleyan body of religious worshippers for many years. In the year 1849, she was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In 1836 she was married to John Woolstenhume, by whom she had three sons and one daughter. In 1843 her husband died, leaving her with three small children to provide for.

In 1849 she married the second time, her husband being named George Rhoads. The same year they took passage on the ship Margaret and sailed for the United States.

The voyage was long, exceedingly rough, and they suffered much for the lack of bread and fresh water. They landed at St. Louis, Mo., in Feb. 1850. The issue of this marriage was one daughter who survives her parents. During the summer of 1850, her second husband was prostrated by a sunstroke which proved fatal. He survived the shock but a very short time. Alice Rhoads was thus again deprived of her natural protector, and was also for the second time left a widow, to toil for her children's subsistence in a strange land among strangers. She trusted in God and believed that He would provide for her and she was not disappointed.

On November 5, 1850, she was united to a third husband, Thomas Hill. They were married in St. Louis, Mo. By this husband she had three children, all daughters. She survived her last husband seven years.

On May 25, 1853, the family left St. Louis per steamboat for Kanesville, which place they reached in due time. After being detained one month in consequence of high water they commenced their overland journey for Utah, in Captain Moses Clawson's company. They reached Salt Lake City September 26th. They remained in the capital till 1854, then moved to Kay's Ward, Davis county, and the following year came to Ogden which place they made their permanent home. Here they shared the poverty of the hard winter and subsequent seasons. They pulled up stakes and "moved south" with the body of the Church in the eventful year of 1858. On their return they united with their co-religionists to build up the Junction city in this inter-mountain region.

As soon as the people had rested a little from their harassment, Sister Alice Hill united with a number of others here and commenced her labors as a sister of mercy, ministering to the wants of the needy. She never tired of doing good. Night and day she was always on hand to res-

pond to calls of this kind. Many a day, and all day long, toiling beneath the melting heat of summer, or stemming the chilling blasts of the winter winds, she cheerfully prosecuted these labors of love in connection with Sisters Mary Ann Ellis and Kizra Davies—the latter now dead. The hungry, the naked, the sick and the dying experienced the benefits that were administered by these angelic ministers. This was not the work of a few days or a month; but it continued for nearly a decade and a half.

For over thirteen years Sister Hill was first counselor to Sister Ellis, president of the Second Ward Relief Society. She was constant in the discharge of her duties. She was an able counselor, a safe and wise adviser and always had a kind word for those or her sisters who were disconsolate from any cause. Her associates always experienced pleasure in her society, and strength from her conversations. She was beloved by all who knew her.

The funeral services were held on the 14th inst., in the Second ward meeting house. Bishop Robert McQuarrie presided. The attendance was very large. A new feature was introduced at the services, thus: in addition to the Elders who spoke on the occasion, the vast assembly was addressed by Sister Jane S. Richards, president of the Relief societies of the Weber stake, Sister Mary Ann Ellis, president of the Second ward society, and Sister Maria L. Newman, a co-worker with them. These ladies, who had for many years been intimately acquainted with the deceased, spoke from the fulness of their hearts of the life and labors of their beloved friend. There was nothing formal in the encomiums and high tribute paid by them to her memory.

JOSEPH HALL.

## THE DEAD.

Peaceful be their Rest.

RICHARDS.—February 21, 1894, of pneumonia, Samuel Willard Richards, aged six years, at the residence of his grandfather, Mr. John Snell.

SCHULTHESS.—In the First ward, Salt Lake City, Maria Schultness, wife of Arnold Schultness. The deceased was born in Zurich, Switzerland, April 8, 1837; died of consumption, February 21, 1894.

SAVAGE.—At Marlon ward, Utah, Feb. 4th, 1894, Edward Savage, son of Mary Ward and David Savage; born Dec. 29th, 1862. The cause of death was an abscess on the liver. He leaves a wife and four small children to mourn his loss. He has been a great sufferer all his life.

ANDREW.—At Mapleton, Utah, Feb. 21, 1894, of dropsy, Elizabeth W. Andrew, relict of the late F. C. Andrew; aged 71 years, 10 months and 18 days.

Funeral services were held in the Seventh ward meeting house at 1 o'clock p. m. today. *Millennial Star*, please copy.

FRAMPTON.—At Fillmore, Millard county, Utah, February 21, 1894, of inflammation of the lungs, James Frampton. He was a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints forty-one years; emigrated from Hockley, Essex, England, in the fall of 1869, and died in full faith of the Gospel.

EVANS.—In this city, Sunday evening, February 25th, 1894, of dropsy, Julia Ann Evans, wife of Elder James Evans, and daughter of George and Julia Ann Reynolds. Deceased was born in London, England, December 19th, 1844. The funeral will take place at the Twentieth ward meeting house at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

LAMBORN.—At Marysville, Fremont county, Idaho, Feb. 12, 1894, Eliza Hulda Lamborn aged 10 years, 10 months and 19 days, daughter of Joseph and Emily Lamborn. Deceased was taken suddenly ill while at school and died within a few moments of her first exhibiting any signs of illness. Funeral services were held Feb. 14, 1894, in Marysville meeting house.

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## BLESSINGS NOT APPRECIATED.

*Discourse delivered at the Utah Stake Conference, Provo, Sunday Afternoon, January 14, 1894, by*

**PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON**

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

We have had a great deal of excellent instruction today, and no doubt that which has been said has prompted many reflections, which will be very profitable to us if we have the Spirit of God to bring them to our remembrance after we leave here. I do not know any people upon the face of the earth who have so many privileges in this respect as the Latter-day Saints. The Gospel is preached in great simplicity, accompanied by power; and there is no subject connected with our present or our future existence that does not receive attention from the Elders who speak to us. In this respect our position is different from that of any other people. I doubt whether there ever was a people upon the face of the earth, considering the length of time that the Priesthood has been in our midst, who have had greater opportunities of learning concerning essential and important matters than the Latter-day Saints have had. There has been a continuous flood of instruction and counsel, and reproof and warning when needed. We have walked in the light, and not in the dark, and have known the mind and will of God concerning us. This is a privilege that ought to be esteemed beyond price by every one of us.

It is most delightful to be in meetings where the Spirit of God reigns, controlling the speaker and softening the hearts of the hearers. I do not take any pleasure in meetings where this is not present. It is a blessed thing to know that God is with us, and that He condescends to pour out His Spirit and give unto us a testimony that He is with us. While I was sitting here today I remembered that which occurred last Sunday in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City. One of our young men was called to speak, and of course, being unexpectedly called upon, he came up to the stand with a great deal of fear and trembling; but he spoke under the influence and power of God, to the delight of all who heard him. I do not know when I have listened to a discourse with greater pleasure than I did to his; and the cause of my rejoicing was that God was with us. This young man supplicated the prayers of the congregation in his behalf, and God heard those prayers. This is our condition. We are the peo-

ple of God, acknowledged by Him. We have the testimony from Him that we are His people, and that we are doing that which He accepts. It should be our aim, when we come to conference, not to be satisfied unless we feel the baptism of the Holy Ghost and the power thereof resting down upon us. We should come with our hearts prepared for that, seeking for it in faith, our desires ascending unto our Father in heaven in the most fervent manner to soften our hearts and to give unto us His Holy Spirit. We should ask Him also to give it unto those who address us, that they may speak the words of life and salvation, that each of us may go from the meetings feeling that the Lord has been with us, and has given us bread to feed our souls and to strengthen us in the midst of our trials, our afflictions and our perplexities. One of the great blessings that we enjoy, my brethren and sisters, is that we can go unto God, and go with a knowledge that He will hear our prayers. If we are in sorrow, if we have heavy burdens, or are in any manner perplexed, He will hear us; He will lift our burdens, lighten our sorrows, dispel darkness, and fill us with light and with that heavenly feeling that comes from Him through the presence of the Holy Ghost.

In listening to the remarks that have been made concerning the Priesthood, my mind has gone back to early days. I am satisfied of one thing—we hold the Priesthood of the Son of God too lightly. President Woodruff has told us how long he labored as a Priest. Such a thing is unheard of nowadays. When a young man goes on a mission, the feeling is, both on the part of the young man and of those who send him, that he should at least be an Elder, and that his efficiency is curtailed, to some extent, if he does not possess that Priesthood. While President Woodruff was telling us about the powers of those holding the office of a Priest, I recalled my own experience. I labored as a Seventy a good many years, and I possessed as a Seventy all the authority that was necessary apparently to do all that was required at my hands. So it is with an Elder, and, to a limited extent, with a Priest. Of course, a Priest cannot confirm members of the Church and bestow upon them the Holy Ghost; but in every other respect there is scarcely a limit to his usefulness and his power. I have felt that we have made these blessings too cheap. Our young men do not seem to value the Priesthood as their fathers did. One reason of this is that when a young man wants to be married, and the young lady is a member of the Church in good standing, the natural desire of the parents of both

parties, as well as themselves, is to go to the Temple and have the sealing ordinance performed. To do this the young man must have the Melchisedec Priesthood; and in some of the Stakes complaints have been made to us about the carelessness of these young men after they have been ordained. In the Salt Lake Stake they get up in the priesthood meeting and say, in response to questions propounded by the President of the Stake, that they will attend the meetings of their quorums and to the duties of the priesthood that is about to be conferred upon them; yet many fail to do so, and bring themselves under condemnation thereby.

I believe that our endowments are to be easily obtained. Men and women go to the Temple who do not understand or value the precious blessings that are bestowed upon them, and I have felt for years that something should be done to change this, so that instead of it being necessary for a man to receive the Melchisedec Priesthood, he will first manifest his efficiency in the Aaronic Priesthood and show his capabilities and good desires before receiving the higher Priesthood. I firmly believe that this will be so some time, and that men will not get the fullness of the endowment with the ease that they have done, but will receive that part which belongs to the Aaronic Priesthood. These blessings become so common that many people do not value them or know how to use them.

When the Prophet Joseph first communicated that the Lord had revealed to him the keys of the endowments, I can remember the great desire there was on every hand to understand something about them. When the Prophet would speak about his desire to complete the Temple in order that he might impart unto his fellow servants that which God had delivered to him, a thrill went through the congregation and a great desire for this filled their hearts. I can only judge as a youth, but I know that was the feeling among the adult brethren. Then when he did communicate the endowments to a few persons before the Temple was completed, the whole people were moved with desire to complete the Temple, in order that they might receive these great blessings therein. They were valued beyond price. A man that could go in and get his endowments was looked upon as though he had received some extraordinary blessing—something akin to that which the angels received—and it was estimated and valued in that way.

How is it now? There is a complete indifference, it may be said, in relation to it. Young people go there stupid, with no particular desire only to get

married, without realizing the character of the obligations that they take upon themselves, or the covenants that they make, and the promises involved in the taking of these covenants. The result is, hundreds among us go to the House of the Lord and receive these blessings and come away without having any particular impression made upon them. I think that this is deplorable. When men have gifts and blessings bestowed upon them and they do not value them, they become a cause of condemnation rather than blessing. It seems to me that there should be exceeding great care taken in this respect. I would rather—though I would not like it—a son of mine be married by a Bishop than to have him go to the Temple in an unfit condition and receive these blessings. It would be far better for him.

This Priesthood that the Lord has restored is a far more important thing than even the most advanced of us can appreciate at the present time. We who bear this Priesthood act in God's stead in the midst of the people; we are the representatives of God—the ambassadors, so to speak, of the Savior, who has given us this Priesthood; and the duties of this calling are most important, because they affect the salvation of the children of men.

I have heard a great many inquiries at different times in relation to the rewards that we are to receive after we get through with this life. The Lord has told us in great plainness that "the Son of Man shall come in the glory of His Father with His angels; and then He shall reward every man according to his works." In the first section of the Book of Doctrine and Covenants the Lord makes a very impressive remark. He says: "Unto the day when the Lord shall come to recompense unto every man according to his work, and measure to every man according to the measure which he has measured to his fellow man." I have been greatly impressed with this of late, and I think it a most important announcement. We shall have to answer at the judgment seat of our God for the deeds done in the body. There will be no escape from it. We may be successful in achieving certain ends in this life, regardless of the righteousness of those ends. A great many people think if they are only successful in that which they do, the rightfulness of it does not matter much. But whoever acts with this idea in mind takes a wrong view, and some day or other will have cause to repent with great sorrow; for I say to you, as a servant of God, that you cannot do wrong without having to atone for that wrong sooner or later. There is no human being can escape the justice of our Father in heaven. Hence it is of exceeding great importance that we should obtain the forgiveness of our sins as we go along, and not let them accumulate against us. If we do wrong to a neighbor; if we do wrong to our families, or any member of them, it should be our aim not to rest until we have made that right with the one whom we have wronged, no matter how humble or how lowly the one may be. We do not know the rewards that God has in store for His faithful children. I often think of the parable which Jesus gave of the rich man and Lazarus. The rich man never suspected that the poor, wretched creature who sat and gathered the crumbs that fell from his table was a

favorite of heaven. He possessed riches; all his earthly desires were gratified; and in the plenitude of his power he never thought of the poor man. But death came, and he lifted up his eyes in torment; while the poor creature that was so insignificant and contemptible in his eyes was received into Abraham's bosom, and the remark was made to the rich man, "Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivest thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things; but now he is comforted, and thou art tormented." There is many a humble and lowly man whom God loves. Many who are conspicuous, and who think in their pride that they are all right and they can do as they please, will find that there is a day when they, with all of us, will be judged for the deeds done in the body. Nothing then will escape the recollection of Jehovah; no act of our lives can be hidden; no word that we have ever spoken that has been harsh, cruel and wrong will ever be forgotten or blotted out, unless we have obtained forgiveness for it. The Presidency of the Church, standing at the head of the people, cannot be harsh or cruel; they cannot presume upon their authority, without having to answer for it. Neither can the Twelve, though they have great authority, do this; nor the Presidents of Stakes, nor High Councilors, nor Bishops. They cannot presume on their authority and do things that God will not approve. God will not sanction wrong, if it be committed by an Apostle, or by one of the First Presidency. He cannot do it, because it is contrary to His attributes. A man may in his arrogance think, "I am a great man; I hold a high position; what matters it about these lowly people?" But the moment he entertains that feeling, God leaves him to himself. Have we not seen it in this life? Have we not seen the wrongdoer, proud and lifted up, totter over, God withdrawing His Spirit from him and leaving him to himself? And will not this go on? Yes, in eternity; and we will get the measure measured to us that we measure to our fellow men, just as sure as God has spoken. If we have been merciful, kind, sympathetic, filled with charity and love, we will have these repaid to us; but if we have not exercised these heavenly qualities, we may depend upon it, unless we have repented and made atonement, they will be measured to us in the same manner that we have measured them to others. God is just, and He cannot even wink at iniquity, much less countenance it.

Therefore, if any have been oppressed, let them put their trust in God; let them bring their troubles to Him and leave their case with Him. We can all do this with perfect safety. He is not asleep; He has not gone on a journey; He is not deaf; but He is a living God, and He will hear the prayers of His children when they are offered to Him in humility and meekness. We need not quarrel, therefore, we need not find fault with the Priesthood, nor with the organization of the Church; we need not stumble because we feel we have been wronged. All we need to do is to keep straight ourselves; to walk so that we shall have the testimony of a good conscience, and have the witness that God has forgiven us and we stand without condemnation before Him. Then we can leave the rest, perfectly confident that He will take care of it, and He will vindicate us in His own due time. In

the midst of trouble and affliction, in deep water or in the fiery furnace, He will be with us, on the right hand and on the left, to buoy us up, to strengthen us, and to carry us off victorious, as long as we put our trust in Him and serve Him with all our hearts. This is a glorious feature about this God of ours. This religion that He has taught us brings these hopes to us, and we know that they are not unfounded. They are hopes that are based upon eternal truth and upon eternal justice—attributes of our God.

Another thing that I have heard spoken of is that people get anxious about the glories and the exaltation they are going to receive. The teaching of theology in our Sunday schools and theological classes gives rise to many questions, some of which are simple and some have a good deal of meaning. There are a great many people who are thinking all the time about the celestial glory, and want to get there. It is a very good wish. It certainly is a most desirable blessing. But do you know that if we were in the celestial glory and were not fitted for it, we would not enjoy it? Whence comes your enjoyment? Whence come the glorious feelings that you have when you feel the best? Do they come from the outside? Do external circumstances produce real happiness, of the kind that I describe? Doubtless they contribute to happiness; but the purest joy, the greatest happiness, that which is most heavenly, proceeds from within. A man must carry the principles of happiness and the love of God in his own breast, or he will not be happy. It is not true enjoyment when it comes from any other source. Not from without, therefore, must we expect happiness and exaltation, but from within. Deity is within us, and its development brings happiness and joy inexpressible. Hence it is that when the Latter-day Saints were in their deepest sorrow and greatest privations no happier beings could be found. The same with the Elders who go out and meet with rebuff on every hand; their joy is indeed great. Why is it? It is because of their poverty, because of their hunger, because they are destitute of clothing, or because doors are closed in their faces and they are refused lodgings and food? No, it is not these external circumstances; but it is because they have within themselves a fountain of joy—the Holy Ghost. They have God with them, and therefore can rejoice with exceeding great joy. Let a man possessing that spirit be sent to hell with a mission of mercy and he will be happy. Put a man that does not have it in the society of angels and he will not be happy. Therefore, it is true, to a certain extent, that our heaven is what we ourselves contribute to make it. If you have heaven, you must make it. At the same time you must not forget to call upon God and to live so that He will bestow it upon you. Give a man a palace to live in; give him everything that human heart can desire, and that is not heaven. He must have heaven in his own bosom. I see a number in this congregation who have been imprisoned in the penitentiary for obeying a law which they considered divine. They know that prison walls and prison fare do not drive away happiness. They lived above those things,—in another atmosphere. They had enjoyment that God gave them. It was within themselves, and it was not dependent upon

their treatment by others. If, brethren and sisters, you want to be happy, you must cultivate happiness within yourselves. You may say, "Well, if I can only attain the celestial glory, I think my desires will be fully gratified." There is no danger but that you will reach it, if you do right, because you are on the path of progression. You will receive that for which you are qualified and fitted, and no more. Qualify yourselves for the society of angels and of God the Eternal Father and the Lord Jesus Christ, and you will reach it just as sure as you live. You will go on from one degree to another, and you will receive all that you live for. You will receive rewards for everything that you do, no matter what it may be, if it is only in the cause of righteousness; and you will receive punishment for your evil deeds. And there is no favoritism with the Lord. He rewards every man according to his works. Your progress and advancement in the kingdom of God and towards the glory of God depend upon yourselves. Of course, when I say that, I mean with God's blessing upon you and His acceptance of your labors. I do not mean that it makes no difference whether the Lord blesses us or not. But our progress in the kingdom of God depends upon our own obedience and faithfulness in keeping the commandments of God. The man that lives up to the light that God has given to him to the very best of his ability will grow and increase, will add light to light, knowledge to knowledge, and power to power, until he will be prepared to enter into the rest of God. The woman or the child that does the same will receive a like blessing. For God is a God of justice, and He fulfills His words and promises, and we need not be afraid.

We will also receive a great amount of reward as we go along, but not a fullness. Those who do not obey Satan in this life, when they die are freed from his power. They dwell in the paradise of God, and Satan has no power over them. Those who do obey Satan and are his servants in this life will, when they leave here, still be his servants, and he will have power over them. So it will be as we go along. If one has stolen anything, the best thing he can do is to at once find the man from whom he has stolen and make it right with him. If he has injured any man, if he has trespassed upon his neighbor in any form, if he has done wrong to his family, he ought to make it right with them. I would just as soon ask my children to forgive me as I would a grown person. They are all the children of God, and I do not know what my children may be. They may be greater spirits than many who are considered very noble at the present time. The same with your children. We owe it to them, therefore, to deal justly with them. I would not offend my own child any more than I would a neighbor. Why should I? That child is the child of God just as much as it is my child—and more so.

Let us repent of our sins as we go along, and not let them accumulate against us. Let us be able to look our brethren and sisters in the face and feel that we have done them no wrong. If we have done wrong, confess that wrong and obtain forgiveness from our brethren and sisters; then we can go to God and ask Him to accept of us and blot out that transgression, that it shall not be held against us. If we live this way, our lives will be happy, peaceful and full of

joy. We will diffuse happiness and good feeling all around us. Our children will feel the influence of that spirit which we carry, and they will imitate us. Develop a keen sense of justice and of righteousness in our children, and the son will say, "Why, my father would not do such a thing, and I will not do it;" or "My mother would not do such a thing, and I will not do it." I frequently quote my father and mother to my children and tell them how they did. Do you not think our children will do that about us? Certainly; and our acts will impress them, and they will quote them to their children. Thus righteousness will be perpetuated in the land. I was delighted yesterday at an incident that occurred. A man among us had got into financial trouble, where his honor was involved. His brother said, "I and my brothers and sisters will bear this if it takes the rest of our lives to do it. We will not suffer our name to be dishonored." I admired that, and I would like to see such a sense of honor developed among us and our children, that we can say, "We will not do a dishonorable thing. We come of a family that is honorable. Our father has given us an honorable name, and we will not allow that name, if we can help it, to be dishonored in the midst of Israel, and we will make every sacrifice to uphold that name and save it from disgrace." That is the feeling our children should have. I tell you whenever a boy sees his father tricky about trading horses or selling property, taking advantage of another man, he knows it; it makes an impression that that boy never forgets, and it is an example that he is apt to follow. The father goes astray; he is slack in his morals; he has a bad temper; he does this or the other, and his example has a life-long impression upon his children. So also with the mother. She has just as much influence in her sphere as the father.

• My brethren and sisters, I look upon this as practical religion, and I think that we should endeavor to carry these things out. When I talk to you in this strain, I talk to myself. I try and profit by my own remarks, because I think I need them just as much in my place as you do in yours. We are passing through very hard circumstances at the present time. Men are threatened with ruin because of the stringency of the times, and it requires a good deal of the Spirit of the Lord to keep men in that condition of feeling that is right in the sight of the Lord. I do feel to say to my brethren and sisters, do not be discouraged. Do not allow darkness and gloom to enter into your hearts. I want to give you a rule by which you may know that the spirit which you have is the right spirit. The Spirit of God produces cheerfulness, joy, light, and good feelings. Whenever you feel gloomy and despondent and are downcast, unless it be for your sins, you may know it is not the Spirit of God which you have. Fight against it and drive it out of your heart. The Spirit of God is a spirit of hope; it is not a spirit of gloom. We should pray for hope, if we do not have it. Hope is a gift from God. Faith is a gift from God. Faith, hope and charity are the gifts that we should seek for, that our minds may be filled with the radiant light of hope. God is with us, and He will not desert us. If we have not done wrong, we have nothing to be sorrowful for. Therefore, let us bear up and shoulder the burdens that may rest

upon us, putting our trust in the power of God to deliver us. We are going through a trial now of a different character to that which we have gone through; but we will emerge from it just as triumphantly as we have done from the others. I promise you that. Although it may be dark, I know that God is at the helm, and He will regulate, and provide, and sustain. All that He asks us to do is that which He tells us by His Holy Spirit, and then put our trust in Him for the outcome.

I pray God to bless you, my brethren and sisters, and fill you with His Holy Spirit, with the joy, the gifts and the power thereof, that we may march on step by step until we are brought back into the presence of God and His Son Jesus Christ, which I humbly ask, in His name. Amen.

### FINDING OF VINLAND.

[Translated for the DESERET News by John Thorgeirson, from an article published in Iceland by Dr. John Thorkelsson.]

The first cause that led to the discovery of the western hemisphere, was that Gunnbjorn Ulfson drifted far west of Iceland, and discovered some isles, called Gunnbjorn's Skerries. The exact time is not positively known, but it is now supposed to have been close to 877, A. D. or three years later than Ingolf settled in Iceland.

The sons of Gunnbjorn, Halldor and Gunnstein, took up land and settled on the southside of Isafjord, Iceland. The whereabouts of those skerries is at the present unknown, but they are supposed to have been somewhere between Iceland and Greenland, not very far from the east coast of the latter country; as Gunnbjorn claimed to have seen a land in a westerly direction from there. But however much might have been talked about those skerries, there is no record of any one going west to seek those lands during the landtaking period. (874-930.) But about the year 980, Snæbjorn Galti and several others went to Gunnbjorn's Skerries and staid there during a winter season.

Shortly after this, or 982, it so happened that Eirik Thorvaldson, called Eirik the Red, was by the Thorsness diet proscribed for manslaughter, for which cause he was compelled to leave his home in Jæder in Norway, and with his father to emigrate. They took up land and settled at Drangar in the district of Hornstrandir, where Eirik's father Thorvald died. Shortly after his father's death Eirik married Thjothild Jorundsdughter of the house of Keykjanness, and it is believed on fair authority that Ari the Wise (see note 1) is the author of what has been written about Eirik the Red and his son Hjorleif, better known as Leif Erikson, and that the authority of Ari was Thorkell Gellirson, they being also of the house of Reykjanness. Eirik then moved to Haukadal in the district Dalir, to an estate called Eirikstader, from him. It was from there that he was exiled for manslaughter in 982.

On leaving Iceland Eirik went to sea from Eiriksvog Oxney, Breidafjord, a few miles from Flatey, where the vellum Codex Flatoensis was afterwards found. Heading west from Snæfellsjokul he landed at Midjokull, where it is called Blaserkur. Exploring the country he called it Greenland, for, said he, it would be an inducement for people



to settle there, if the country had a good name. He staid three years in Greenland, and went back to Iceland the fourth summer, staying the next winter at Holmlatur, in the district of Skogarstrond, inducing people to accompany him back to Greenland and settle that country. So favorable impression did he make regarding that country, that the coming spring the Icelanders fitted out twenty-five emigrant ships and set sail for Greenland, from Breidafjord and Borgarfjord that summer, but fourteen only reached their destination. Some drifted back to Iceland, several were never heard from.

This appears to have taken place in the year 986, as Ari the Wise says that it was fourteen or fifteen years before the establishment of Christianity in Iceland in the year 1000, but the annals claim that it happened either in the year 987 or 988.

Eirik took up land in Eirik's Fjord, about the middle of the Western Colony in Greenland, and built an estate called Brattahlid. He had three sons, Thorstein, Thorvald and Leif, the last of whom has become famous through his connection with his discovery of Vinland.

Among those who went with Eirik the Red from Iceland to Greenland in 986 was a man whose name was Herjulf Bardarson. His grandfather Herjulf was a cousin to Ingolf Arndrson, the first permanent settler of Iceland. Before going to Greenland Herjulf lived at a place called Eyraðakki, which is at this time one of the most important commercial towns in Iceland. He had a son named Bjarni, who at the time of his father's departure from Iceland was in Norway. Not knowing that his father had left till he came to Eyraðakki the next summer, he without unloading, or anything, set sail for Greenland. After three day's sailing, he was out of sight of land, and being caught in a north-east gale accompanied with a dense fog, was driven by the wind in it for many days without knowing whither (see note 2) till finally they came to a land which was level, and covered by timber. Bjarni knowing that was not Greenland "as there is no timber there," they set to sea again, leaving the land to the port side. After two day's sail, they came to another land which was also flat and covered with forest. Knowing that this could not be Greenland, they set to sea and sailed in a stiff south-western wind. After three day's sail they came under still another bend which was mountainous with glaciers, but Bjarni said that was not Greenland and would not land.

Setting to sea once more they sailed in a heavy gale from the south-west, for four days, before they reached Herjulfness in Greenland. The general opinion about Bjarni's discoveries was not to his credit. This not acquiring any practical information concerning these lands, was regarded as an unexampled neglect on his part.

In the year 1000, Olaf Tryggvason, king of Norway, was in the height of his power. Leif, the son of Eirik the Red, was with King Olaf at that time. Leif was born at the estate Eirikstad, Dalasysla, Iceland, and had while still very young, gone with his parents to Greenland. Having embraced the Christian faith in Norway, and being a zealous Christian, he at the command of King Olaf left Norway in the spring, to go to Greenland, for the purpose of

Christianizing that country. (See note 3.) But due to stormy weather he lost his course, and came to some unknown land, where he found wheat fields, and grape-vines growing as also trees called "Moesur," a specimen of all of which they took with them. (See note 4.) On their voyage Leif also found some men on a wreck out in the open sea, whom he saved. This was regarded such an excellent omen that he was afterwards known as Leifur Heppni, Leif the Lucky. Reaching Eiriks Fyrth in Greenland the next fall, he remained with his father through the winter, working faithfully in the cause of Christianity, which resulted in the conversion, and baptism of many people in that country during that season. Hauksbok, and another old vellum tell about this trip, but Flateyrbok, *Codex Flateensis* does not, but says that the rescuing of the men took place a year later.

By this time there had been a change of rulers in Norway. King Olaf Tryggvason had been killed in the battle of Swolder in the Baltic the year before. Earl Eirik Hakonson having become the ruler of Norway, Bjarni Herjulfson, who had become one of the earl's body-guard returned to Greenland early in the summer A. D. 1001. After his arrival at Brattahlid there was a good deal talked about those lands he had seen. Leif Erikson thinking it unmanly not to find out some more about them, fitted out his ship, manning her with thirty-five young men beside himself, and went in search of those much talked of lands, setting to sea late in the summer, finding first the land Bjarni had seen last. "Inland," the annals say, "there were great glaciers, the land between them and the sea having the appearance of one solid flat rock." Exploring the land somewhat they called it Hellarland, "the land of flat rock", which—without absolute certainty—is generally regarded as Newfoundland.

Setting to sea again they soon found another land, "which land was vastly covered by dense forests, with glades of white sands here and there, and level clear down to the beach," to which they gave the name of Markland, "a land of forest." This is thought to have been what is now called Nova Scotia. Having explored this land to some extent they set sail once more and sailing for a heavy northeastern gale after two days' sail came within sight of land, landing in an island which lay north from the mainland. Reaching the summit of this island in fine and clear weather, they took a good view of the surroundings. Northward from the mainland a ness extended into the sea, west of which the water was shallow. Further inland there was a lake from which a river emptied into the sea. Getting the ship onto the lake, and crossing it they built a large house near to its edge. Salmon was there plentiful and much larger than they had seen before. (See note 5.) "The climate and country were excellent. Frosts were light, and grass plenty all the year round, so stock did not need any hay in the winter season. The days were much longer in the winter than in Iceland or Greenland." There they found wild grapes, which they gathered in large quantities, as it is said that when they went back to Greenland the next spring (1002) the ship's boat was full of grapes, and they called the land Vinland, "Wineland."

There has been some dispute since the days of Arngrim the Learned (11648) how far south Leif Erikson and his party went. But it is now regarded as settled that it could not have been farther north than 49°, but rather that it must have been a good deal farther south, but I am positively sure that it must have been greatly farther south, but how much can not be satisfactorily determined.

This trip of Leif Erikson's has been regarded as the first real discovery of the western hemisphere, as he was the first man to build houses there and give names to different portions of the land. On his return he was held in great esteem, and regarded as the foremost man in that community, causing him to gain wealth and influence on every hand.

The next winter after Leif's return from Vinland his father Eirik died, leaving all his estates to his favorite son Leif. How long Leif Erikson was the master of the estate Brattahlid in Greenland, is not positively known, but by all indications, it appears most probable that he dwelt there till his death, which took place some time between 1021 and 1026; for in the latter year his son Thorkell is master there, and his honored guest during the winter of 1026-27 is King Saint Olaf's favorite poet and courtier, Thormod Kolbrunarskald. But whether Sokki Thorirson, who was there in 1124, and his sons Einar and Orm have been Leif's descendants, is not known. Leif is described to have been large of stature, stately in deportment, a wise and good man, unpretending, and moderate in all things, having taken after his mother's kinsmen, who were noted as men of learning, justice and refinement. It is nowhere recorded that Leif has destroyed any human life, a somewhat uncommon case with men of power and influence of that age.

A brief review having been taken of the first discoveries on the western hemisphere, and the causes that led to it, the next thing is to give a short account of the travels of the Icelanders to Vinland from the time of its discovery by Leif Erikson. Thorvald Erikson, Leif's brother, considering that the country had not been sufficiently explored, went from Greenland to Vinland in the fall of 1002. He came to Leif's booths, and remained there till he was killed by the natives in the year 1004. His companions returned to Greenland and related the sad fate of their master. The next year (1005) his brother Thorstein Erikson fitted out a ship and manned her, intending to go to Vinland for the sole purpose of taking his brother's body to Greenland and bury him beside their father and mother; but being caught in a heavy southern gale accompanied by a snowstorm, he was wrecked and died on the coast of Greenland.

In the year 1007 Thorfinn Thordarson—better known as Thorfinn Karlsefni—having married Thorvald Erikson's widow, Gudrid, went to Vinland for the purpose of colonizing it, accompanied by 65 people. They came to Leif's booths, explored the country extensively, trading and bartering with the natives and dwelt there till 1011. Here in the year 1008, Snorri, the son of Thorfinn and Gudrid, was born, from whom many people in Iceland has sprung. In 1012 Freydis Eriksdotter, Leif's sister, together with two brothers,



named Helgi and Finnbogi, and several more, went to Vinland, which trip was one both disastrous and disgraceful. Freydis was a brawlsome and violent character, like unto her father. Having killed and caused to be killed all the leading men and women of the company, she returned in disgrace to Greenland the next year.

From this on the travels to Vinland became less frequent, yet such trips are several times mentioned in the old vellums. Eyrbýgga Saga says that in about 1027, Gudleif, the son of Gudlaug the Rich, of Straumfirh, had been driven by a gale to some unknown land, far to the south-west from Iceland, which is thought to have been somewhere in the southern part of North America.

It is recorded in ancient annals that in the year 1121, Eirik Upsi, a bishop in Greenland, had gone in search of Vinland, but was never heard from again, which appears to have put a check to the going to Vinland for some time. However, it is recorded in the annals that in 1285, two priests, Adalbrand and Thorvald, the sons of Helgi, had come to a land far west from Iceland, which is called in the annals, sometimes Dunisles, and sometimes Newland. It is said that is 1289, Eirik the Priestthar, king of Norway, had sent a man named Hrolf, also known as Landa-Hrolf, to search for Newland, and he was in 1290 in Iceland trying to get ships and men for that purpose. He died is 1295. Some think that this Newland may possibly be the same as Newfoundland. It is certain at least that the before mentioned Helgasons got into the wild part of Greenland. The last mentioned of Vinland in the Icelandic vellums is that in 1347, a ship from Greenland came to Straumfirh in Iceland which, having gone to Markland, on her return to Greenland she was caught in a gale and was driven to Iceland.

#### Explanatory Notes.

[BY JOHN THORGEIRSON.]

1. Ari the Wise is the first on record to write a historical composition in the vernacular. Most of his works are, however, lost. Some authorities claim him to be the author of the greater part of that famous vellum, Codex Flatoensis. He wrote *Islandingabok*, "The Book of the Icelanders," a brief history of Iceland from its discovery and down to his time. He died in the year A. D. 1148.

2. The ancient Northmen used the north-star for a guide and called it *Leidarstjarna*, "the leading or guide star." Taking it as a base, they divided the sky into eight divisions, which they called "cykt" and each division point they called "dagsmark" or days-mark. In the east was "Midurmorgun", middle morning; southeast, "Dagmal", day-meal; south, "Hadeqi", high-day; southwest "Non", noon; west, "Midaftan", middle evening; northwest, "Nattmal", night-meal; north, "Lagnatt", low-night; northeast, "Otta", which appears to signify, the eighth. In reckoning the time they called five days a "Fimt", a fifth, and five fims one month. They knew that in the evening of about the twenty-fourth day of "Slagtamanud", slaughter-month, which corresponds to Nov. 9th, the Seven Brothers were directly opposite from the sun and gained a certain distance every week. For the day time they had some sort of a sundial.

3. Some authorities claim that Leif had a priest with him on his trip. But whether or not, it is an undoubted fact that he had full charge of the mission work, and hence must have had some kind of ecclesiastical consecration, which hardly would have been the case had he been an illiterate man. In the Icelandic sagas it is frequently mentioned that many of the Icelanders who emigrated from Norway to that country, could both read and write. Oddny, the sister of Thorkell, of Krossavik, was both deaf and dumb, but communicated with others by writing on a roll. When the famous Icelandic poet and warrior, Egill Skallagrimson, composed the funeral poem, "Sonartorrek" at the death his son, Bodvar, his daughter, Thorgerd, wrote it on a roll as fast as he composed it. Hence it is almost certain that Leif Erikson was not an illiterate man. And as the Sagas of Erik the Red and also of Thorfinn Karlsefni, who was Leif's friend and companion and married Leif's brother's widow, and went to Vinland, together with a complete history of the discovery of Vinland by the Icelanders, are to be found in three of the oldest Icelandic vellums, but nowhere is a separate saga of Leif himself, I am inclined to believe that he wrote those Sagas, and that they were preserved by the famous historian, Ari the Wise, who was a priest and a relative of Leif's.

4. Mæsur is most likely a maple, it being called in old High German "masar", middle H. G. maser, and in early English maser.

5. This place is thought by some to be Fall river in the present state of Massachusetts.

#### CHILDREN AND MATCHES.

The Millard county *Blade* of March 1st says:

On Monday afternoon two little girls belonging respectively to James H. Mace and D. M. Palmer, got into the latter's covered wagon, in which were several sacks of grain and a "grub" box containing matches. There was also some straw in the wagon.

The little tots took the matches and began to build a small fire. In a moment the interior was a mass of flame. The Palmer child escaped by way of the front. The other was not so fortunate, being penned in the back, but she managed to get through a small opening in the rear end of the cover, and with burned face and singed hair leaped to the ground, badly scared but not seriously injured.

There being no water convenient, willing hands ran the wagon across the street, and the flames were soon extinguished from Petty's flowing well.

#### SAN JUAN STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the San Juan Stake of Zion was held at Bluff on Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 17 and 18.

There were in attendance Elder F. A. Hammond, president of the Stake, several members of the High Council, the Bishops of Bluff and Montecello wards, and representatives from all of the wards in the Stake except Moab. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the attendance

from distant parts of the Stake was smaller than usual.

The usual business of sustaining the General and Stake authorities was attended to. The reports from the various wards and branches showed that the Saints generally were striving to live their religion. A good flow of the Spirit of God accompanied those who spoke during the conference, and much valuable and timely instruction was given.

On the evening of the 17th the Y. M. M. I. A., held their semi-annual Stake conference and on Sunday evening a meeting was held in the interest of the Y. L. M. I. A. Relief Society and Primary conferences were held on Monday, the 19th.

All of the meetings were well attended and all felt abundantly paid for coming.

PETER ALLAN,  
Assistant Stake Clerk.

#### NEWS FROM PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 26, 1894.—I thought a few lines from here would not be out of place. I can say the people as a rule are feeling well in health and spirits. We had a fine time last Saturday night. The choir got up a surprise on Brother John Scheles, as he leaves to go on a mission to Germany. He has been a good worker in the choir for many years, and was alive to all the duties he was called to perform. The choir invited the bishopric and presidents and counselors of all quorums and organizations to join them, and when Brother Scheles came to practice for the last time for awhile, he found the tables spread with loads of provisions waiting for him to come and help eat them.

After supper we had songs, recitations, speeches, dancing, games, and all in good spirits. Brother Scheles had a little means given him to buy books necessary for his mission work.

I would say we have a plan in this ward which I think could be worked to by other wards, it was started here twenty years ago by Brother M. D. Hammond when he was Bishop here, and it has never been allowed to cease. It is this: When an Elder is called to go on a mission, the Bishop sends out collectors and I don't believe any one of those Elders have ever had to furnish a dollar to take them to their field of labor. We have furnished a great many missionaries in twenty years, but the people look upon it as a pleasure as well as a duty, to aid them in going to carry the Gospel to the nations who sit in darkness.

Professor Richmond will be here tonight to lecture on fruit culture, and how to care for the pests that destroy fruit. It is expected the meeting house will be crowded, as the people are alive to this industry, and it will not be long before we have a canning factory here, thus adding to the wealth of the town.

Meetings are well attended, and our Sabbath schools and association meeting are doing well. We also have a brass band started here and the boys are doing exceedingly well for the time they have been started.

We have lots of snow but we won't hear the cry of the poor this winter as they are being well cared for during the cold weather.

TRAMP.

## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

### LEIF AND COLUMBUS.

In another part of the News will be found an interesting article by Dr. John Thorkelson concerning the early discoveries on the American coast by Northmen. It was written at the request of the Icelandic "Society of National Friends" and published at Reykjavik, Iceland. The translation is by Mr. John Thorgeirson, a native, we believe, of that historic island but now a resident of Bannack city, Montana. The author is *recolector magnificus* of the University of Iceland and recognized as one of the best informed antiquarians of the northern countries. The article contains about all that is positively known concerning the famous Leif Erikson and others who made voyages to this continent, and it is based on the records still found in Iceland, and more especially on the codex named after the island of Flato, which was brought from Copenhagen to the World's Fair at an enormous expense.

The doubts entertained regarding the perilous voyages of Leif Erikson and others of his countrymen in the beginning of the eleventh century and subsequently are by this time pretty generally dispelled, and it is accepted as a historical fact, that they actually landed in America and recorded the event. But it is equally certain that their discoveries did not extend far enough to excite the general attention of the world. They had no idea of the vast continent, of which they had seen but a very small part. The time was not then come for the opening up of this country for the universal benefit of mankind. That was reserved for Columbus, four centuries later. In other words, the discoveries by which this continent was made part of the civilized world, the home of human liberty, the throne of the queen of nations and the cradle of the Church of God in this dispensation, will always justly be traced to the Genoese and not to the celebrated Iclander. Whether Columbus had heard about Leif's discoveries and thereby was prompted to undertake his expedition to the western hemisphere is a question not yet settled. By some it is supposed that he visited Iceland in 1477 and there became acquainted with the records concerning Vinland. Others discard this assertion as only assumption, and contend that the discoverer might have his information of the far away country from traveling Icelanders. It cannot be denied that among the sages of the island at that time were some famous scholars, educated in Germany or France and well known in other European countries, and it is not impossible that Columbus might have met some of them. But it would seem that if he had been able to point to historical records containing accounts of voyages to the land in the west, he would have had a most powerful argument in the struggle to convince his contemporaries of the feasibility of reaching that country. The absence of any reference to such information

may be taken as pretty sure evidence that he did not possess it.

Then, again, if Leif's discoveries had been the guiding star in the mind of Columbus, he would naturally have taken nearly the same course as Leif took. He would have gone by way of Greenland and reached America somewhere near Leif's booth, as others are said to have done before him. This, as is well known, he did not do, but took an entirely independent course, taking all the chances of a first discoverer. These considerations cannot be disregarded in a discussion about the possible connection between the different expeditions to the great west. The probability is that, at the time of the fifteenth century, Leif's Vinland was practically forgotten and that this country by the providence of the Almighty was again discovered by Columbus.

### A "HEDRICKITE" DEFECTION.

According to a notice in *Zion's Ensign*, Elder C. A. Hall, president of the Hedrickite church, has severed his connection with that organization, by publicly declaring it to be without Priesthood authority and without legitimate succession to the Church founded in 1830. Mr. Hall, we understand, has been the leading spirit of that movement during the last five or six years, and his step is likely to be followed by others, who no doubt have come to the same conclusion.

Anyone who has the courage of his convictions has one great requisite for usefulness in the cause of truth, and the enlistment of such under her glorious banners deserves always to be hailed with joy. It would seem to be high time both for the Hedrickite and the Josephite organization carefully to reconsider their present status in the light of the revelations of the Almighty and the facts of Church history. By doing so sincerely and in humility, they cannot evade the recognition of that authority which alone has divine sanction; and in submitting to it, they would receive the blessings which are to be found nowhere but within the Church.

### THE UNEMPLOYED.

A casual reader, perusing the special message and accompanying documents just transmitted by Governor West to the Legislature, might derive exaggerated ideas of the number of unemployed men and the amount of distress in this city. The communication of Hon. Wendell Benson, chairman of the Territorial Relief commission, gives the number of unemployed men on the list of that commission as 1,706. Hon. Arthur L. Thomas, chairman of the General Relief society, gives the number of names of unemployed men on its books as about 1,500, while Selectman Bamberger, chairman of the Salt Lake county and city relief work gives 1,141 as the number of laborers on his list who are waiting for work. The apparent aggregate is 4,347 men who are out of employment, and

have listed their names in the hope of obtaining a few days' work at the small wages that are being paid by the organizations named. In other words, the showing is that there are in this city 4,347 men who are out of employment, and whose necessities are so urgent that they have sought a few days' work through one of the channels that have been established for relieving the needy and suffering.

On their face these figures convey a conviction that they exaggerate the facts. Allowing to the city a population of 55,000 and a laboring man to every six inhabitants, we have 9,166 laboring men. The latter figure is not intended to include merchants nor business nor professional men, and will probably cover all who would be commonly classed as laboring men, or even exceed the number that could properly be so classified. There are just about 8,000 registered voters in the city, and these include classes who are here excluded from the estimated number of working men. If we say that we have 9,000 of the latter we shall probably approximate the truth.

Now 4,347 is nearly half of 9,000, but it is not possible that nearly one half of the working men of this city have listed their names for a share of the employment which is specially designed for the relief of the destitute. There must have been an extensive duplication of names of applicants for work on the three lists above referred to. A gentleman who is in a position to know, informs the News that if the names on Mr. Benson's list, 1,706 in number, be thrown aside, and only those given by Messrs. Thomas and Bamberger be retained, the truth would be approximated. The gentleman explained that the organization of which Mr. Thomas as chairman had been co-operating all winter with Mr. Bamberger, and that one object of such co-operation had been to avoid duplicating relief while needy persons had received none; whereas Mr. Benson's organization, being a new one, had naturally attracted to its list a great portion and perhaps nearly all, of the waiting working men who were on the other two lists. It is known that there are many instances in which the name of the same man appears on both the latter lists, a fact which reduces, by so much, the apparent number of unemployed on them.

The number of men without work, and the amount of destitution, are great enough, without being exaggerated. We do not charge that this has been done intentionally, by any person. The documents referred to are no doubt truthful in the figures which they give, and were submitted by the Governor to the Legislature for what they are worth. They were not prepared by their authors nor submitted by the Governor, with any intention to mislead. The point we wish to make in reference to them is that the circumstances attending them require to be understood, in order that the whole truth of the subject may be.

While the situation is to be deplored, it ought not to be portrayed in colors darker than are necessary to represent the facts. The severity of winter is over, the spring is here, and there is one source of employment to which thou-

ands of men who seek it may turn with every assurance that it will yield at least a livelihood, the soil. Newly settled localities on the east, west, north and south of this city are calling for more help in the struggle to subdue the elements and compel them to respond to the needs of man; and the response is certain if the effort is put forth. Meanwhile it is proper for the Legislature to consider, with wisdom combined with generosity, the situation, and afford what relief it can consistently.

One point rises prominently in this connection, which demands consideration. Whatever funds are provided with a view, primary or secondary, to the relief of the needy, ought to be laid out under such regulations as will insure the greatest possible amount of relief for every dollar spent. On the day succeeding that on which Governor West appointed the board of seven persons, since known as the Territorial Relief commission, to expend the \$2,000 appropriated by the Legislature for improving the Capitol grounds, the News urged co-operation between that body and the General Relief society which had been rendering such excellent service all winter, and whose work was so well organized. But we have not heard that any co-operation has been attempted. It is stated, as a matter of fact, that out of the first fifty men employed by the new commission, fifteen had just been discharged by the General Relief society, as having had work to relieve their present needs. This society has a general acquaintance with the situation as it prevails, and is thoroughly representative in character. With it are closely associated the Bishops and the ministers of all denominations throughout the city, who are in the best possible position to hear of all deserving cases of need. We are sorry that there should be any diffusion of effort in the disbursement of the funds that are available for these purposes. Such diffusion makes it impossible properly to economize means, or properly to guard against the deception of barks and tramps. It is not yet too late to take steps to avoid this; at least, let it be done in any future appropriations for the benefit of the poor.

#### MAKING SUGAR.

Sugar is nothing more than charcoal and water. That is what the chemist says, and if you doubt it he can demonstrate the truth of his statement before your very eyes. It only requires a little moistened sugar, a few drops of sulphuric acid and the application of heat, and the sugar is separated into vapor of water, or steam, and charcoal, or carbon. There are twelve parts of charcoal to eleven of steam, or, more strictly speaking, chemical analysis shows that the best sugar (that from cane, maple and beets) consists, by weight, of twelve parts carbon, eleven parts oxygen, and twenty-two parts hydrogen. The poorer grades of sweetening substances, such as grape sugar, dextrose, glucose, honey, molasses, etc., consist of six parts each of charcoal and water; but this slight difference in

composition makes considerable variance in sweetness.

Although the experimental science of chemistry has taught us of what elements various substances are composed, there are very few instances in which a method has been discovered whereby the elements may be combined to produce the desirable compounds. It is one thing to analyze a substance and determine its component parts, but it is an entirely different thing to take the elements and by imitating or duplicating the processes of nature, unite them in the proper proportions and under the particular conditions necessary to produce the substance analyzed.

Sugar is one of those substances which, while it can be easily separated into the different elements of which it is composed, is not so easily produced by a reverse process, because the particular time, temperature and method of combination which in nature are so steadily and successfully worked out, are not yet within the general knowledge of men. When they are ascertained, if ever, sugar probably will be about as cheap as salt, or cheaper, and the sugar cane, sugar maple and sugar beet will be put to other uses than sugar production; for carbon, hydrogen and oxygen can be more easily and cheaply obtained from other sources.

That time, however, is not yet; though how soon it may be here none can tell. France has held the front place in the development of processes for sugar making, and now it is announced that a Frenchman has discovered a comparatively simple and inexpensive means of making sugar from the original elements. His method is kept secret, of course, but the general description which he has made of it to scientists and government representatives is that he commences his operation on carbon, and then successively adds, at certain temperatures and pressures, the hydrogen and oxygen, the result being sugar already refined and prepared for use. He says a large profit can be made and yet the sugar be retailed at two and half centimes, or half a cent a pound. If he really has made such a discovery it will be one of the most marvelous in this age. The French chemists do not believe it, nor any others as yet for that matter, but as the alleged discoverer is to soon have an opportunity for an official demonstration of his process, it will not be long before it will be known whether his claim is a fraud or a great acquisition to human knowledge. In the meantime there need be no limitation of the beet crop in Utah for the coming season on account of any anticipated competition by the Frenchman's plan.

#### THE ENGLISH GAME OF POLITICS.

The British house of commons under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone has been induced to acquiesce in the amendments of the house of lords to the local government bill—a fact that, however dramatically treated by the Grand Old Man in his speech advocating concurrence, is significant of weakness in the much-vaunted plan of appealing to the country for the

"mending or ending" of the legislative powers of the peers. It is less than a week since the lords themselves were humbled into a complete back-down from their amendments to the parish council bills. Had they shown equal pliability with the measure just now acted upon, the conflict before the electors which Gladstone alludes to so threateningly might have been longer postponed, but when it came it might have been easier settled. By exercising the right to amend, and by forcing the representative house to admit, even under protest, that the amendments are not unworthy, the cause of the peers before the country is materially improved. As a branch of the legislative machine they have shown that they have defined a proper powers, and that in their use of these the lower house has been compelled to acquiesce. They have, perhaps unconsciously, but still effectively, matched the liberal chief-tain in politics—and that of itself is no small achievement.

We do not see just how the radical program of extinguishing the house of lords is going to be carried out without a complete destruction and rehabilitation of the national constitution, and we do not believe this can be done while England is a monarchy. Nevertheless, the popular feeling against the peers is growing steadily and swiftly, and corrections of some of the more glaring abuses will doubtless have to be made in the near future. After laboring three months on the bill for Ireland's home rule, the house of commons had to see their work promptly and contemptuously rejected by their titled colleagues. The next measure of importance emanating from the lower house, the employers' liability bill, received more courteous treatment, but it was badly mangled and riddled by their lordships' amendments—so much so that Gladstone himself concluded to drop it. The third government measure, the parish council bill above referred to, was with the country the most popular of them all; and on this measure, as stated, the peers were adroit enough to get into harmony with the commons, rather than leave so potent a weapon unblunted against themselves as their defiance of popular will in killing the bill would have been in the hands of their arch-enemy. Last of all comes the local government bill, which though originating in the commons, goes into the statute book with the impress and distinctiveness of the lords' vital amendments. Of the four measures, the upper house has accordingly killed one and carried one; the commons killed one which the lords had badly wounded, and carried one in face of the peers' protests. Numerically the honors are easy; but while in their one great victory the commons have secured an important popular advantage, the lords have shown themselves quite as adept in finesse—that is, in flexibility where that was necessary and in obstinacy where that would be safe—as their most devoted admirer could desire.

The government's policy as announced in the "Newcastle program" is now fairly well concluded. Gladstone's promises have been carried out so far as he and his party are concerned. Whether the showing is

satisfactory enough in results to embolden an appeal to the country is doubtful—the aged premier seems to hesitate. Most significant of all, is the overshadowing conjecture that his parliamentary days are ended. He is needed now as badly as ever his followers needed him—no other leader at present known can hold the discordant elements together. The prospect is not altogether rosy for the liberal party.

### THE END OF A WORLD.

It is a favorite idea with a certain class of modern philosophers that the creative processes whereby the universe has attained its present forms are always slow in their operations. Between the time when our planetary system existed as a nebula, an immense cloud in space, and the day of the birth of our earth must necessarily, they reason, have elapsed millions and millions of ages, and millions more were required to cool the young world and make it a habitation for living organisms. They seem to argue from the supposition that there are no natural laws except those discovered by man and that from these there are no exceptions. That the fundamental principles underlying this mode of reasoning are wrong has been illustrated recently by a most interesting astronomical observation, an account of which was published in the *Forum* by Edward S. Holden of the Lick Observatory.

A new star was discovered by an amateur astronomer in Edinburgh Jan. 24, 1892. As soon as the announcement was made, telescopic photographs of the part of the sky where the heavenly body appeared were studied for the purpose of learning its first appearance. On a picture taken December 8, 1891, no trace of it could be found, but on another, dated the 10th of the same month, it appeared as a star of the sixth magnitude. In two days the luminous body must therefore have increased at least three degrees, which means that its light was sixteen times greater than two days before. At the end of the first week of March it could be seen with the naked eye, but at the end of that month it was too dim to be photographed and on April 27th, 1892, it passed out of the range of the telescope. On August 17th it was again found, but no longer as a star but a nebula. It was no longer a glowing sun with a system of worlds revolving round it; it was a gaseous mass, a cloud of atoms!

To the question, what had taken place? science answers, that a whole world had perished. It had been crushed and burnt to dust with all its contents in less than a year, in the period from December 8, 1891, to August 17, 1892. In this moment of time, brief when applied to the events of a world, the terrible catastrophe had taken place. The history of a world was finished. It perished before our eyes. That is, it was changed into material of which a new world may be made, by concentration of the atoms and their arrangement according to the plans of

the Almighty Constructor of the universe.

The explanation of the wonderful phenomenon is exceedingly interesting and cannot fail to lead the thoughtful to contemplate the possible fate of our own part of the universe. It shows that the world itself is subject to eventualities and that the end may come without that process of evolution of which some have dreamt. The astronomers tell us that in space exist veritable wrecks of worlds as dangerous as rocks and reefs in the sea to the ship. They are of two kinds. Some are cold and dark planetary systems, still moving in their regular orbits. Others consist of broken fragments, immense clouds of meteors, swimming about in space. It is supposed that the star referred to came too near such an extinct world. From December till February the two sailed together and the violent revolutions which resulted in the formation of a nebula took place. There was perhaps no actual collision of the solid bodies of the two systems. The too near approach of two worlds, whereby the laws of gravitation are disturbed and the equilibrium destroyed, is enough to cause the terrible destruction. The fate that befalls this star may await our own sun with its planets and satellites and it is emphatically true that "of that day and hour knoweth no man," for the simple reason that concerning the movements of these extinct worlds science has as yet no certain calculations. But if it is possible that a whole planetary system can in the mere twinkling of an eye be transformed into a cloud of atoms, a luminous nebula, may we not reasonably hold that under certain conditions a nebula may be condensed and a world formed in less time than the countless ages of modern evolutionists?

### QUARRELING ABOUT SATAN.

No doubt there are a great many things more profitable than quarreling about the devil, but there doesn't seem to be anything more interesting at present to the members of the First Baptist church at Oakland, Cal. The discussion of his satanic majesty has aroused much feeling in the congregation, some of the members thereof taking issue publicly with the teachings of their pastor, Rev. Mr. Hobart.

In order to more firmly establish himself in the position he has taken, the pastor delivered a very caustic sermon on the subject last Sunday. He declared his full belief in the personality of the devil and said: "Satan is constantly spoken of in the Bible as a person. The personal pronoun is constantly used. A physical body is not necessary to a personality. The devil comes to church as much as anybody else, and he is much better acquainted with Scripture than many Christians. There is Spiritualism, whose manifestations are those of the devil. It is not spiritualism, it is demonism. It places the devil greatly to have his personality denied."

Then he told his congregation that right in church, sitting beside them, was the devil, and he described him. This was the last straw on the camel's

back on that occasion. Hugh Craig, a prominent citizen and a teacher in the Sunday school, protested against such teachings. He did not want to be informed that his satanic majesty was sitting beside him in church when it was his wife and daughter who were with him. "There is nothing in this personal devil business," said Mr. Craig, "and there should not be such teachings in the church. I have no time for his satanic majesty. When I am able to overcome my own devilish nature I will leave the parsons to teach all the devil they care for to those who live upon such miserable stuff. My object in going to church is to hear about and be told the way of redemption through Jesus Christ and to obtain the immortality which He promises to those who look to Him as the author and finisher of their faith. I think I can take the Bible and show Mr. Hobart where he is wrong. Of course there is some trash in the Bible and you have to take out the meat."

Mr. Craig was requested by the pastor to resign as Sunday school teacher but refused, and lively times are looked for, as both parties have a goodly following among the congregation.

There may be some question as to whether Mr. Hobart acted judiciously in pressing the subject so strongly upon the attention of his hearers, instead of proceeding more mildly to avoid shocking their sensibilities. But when it comes to the personality of Satan, and of other organized spiritual beings who are known in the Scriptures as devils, but who do not possess fleshly or physical tabernacles of their own, the pastor has decidedly the advantage of Mr. Craig, so far as the Bible is concerned. If the Sunday school teacher throws away as trash all scriptural statements regarding the personality of individuals who exist in the spirit world and who have given themselves over to evil influences to the extent that they become devils, he will have to abandon so much of the Bible as shows that there is a state of condemned beings from which it is desirable to be saved through the plan of redemption which he says he wants to hear about in church. As to the particular pews which the imps of darkness occupied, if any, in the Oakland church, that is an entirely different matter. It will be rather difficult also for the pastor to convince reasonable people that the particular subjects of his present investigation are they of the cloven foot, long tail, horns and fire-spitting class. The absurd views which generally prevail, as the result of teaching a false and superstitious theology, of the form, appearance and existence of beings, good and bad, in the spirit world, are not such as can be easily taken to by thoughtful persons in an age of enlightenment. Some of the Oakland Baptists, through lack of a true comprehension of the subject, are rushing from this to the other extreme of no existence at all for those who give themselves over to wickedness; and by disputing about that which they seem desirous to escape from, they drift still farther under the evil influences which mar the peace of mankind and lead mortals in a direction opposite to that which is desirable. It is just as gratifying to the adversary of the truth to

have people quarreling about the personality of the devil as about anything else, for it is only an inspiration of evil that leads men and women to quarrel about anything.

### THE TEMPLE LOT SUIT.

The following additional particulars in the decision of Judge Phillips of Kansas City, Missouri, regarding the Independence Temple lot suit, were received here on Saturday, March 3, but too late for publication in that day's issue:

In Judge Phillips's decision deeds, receipts and other papers are quoted to show that the Church of which Joseph Smith was the Prophet was the true Church and the owner of the Temple lot. After the killing of Smith at Carthage, Ill., in June, 1844, disintegration set in, and the Church split into factions. The true Church, under Joseph Smith, was established at Lamoni, Ia., another branch went with Brigham Young, and a third, the Hedrickites, remained at Independence.

Incidentally to the decision Judge Phillips unmercifully scored the Utah Church. He says: "Among the quorum of the Twelve, representing the Apostles, was Brigham Young, a man of intellectual power and aggressive, if not audacious. He led the greater portion of the Mormons to Salt Lake. From this settlement sprang a powerful body known as the Salt Lake, or Utah, Church."

"There can be no question that Brigham Young's assumption of the presidency was a bold usurpation. The Book of Doctrine gave Joseph Smith to be president of the Church. The book taught clearly that the succession should descend lineally, and go to the first born. Joseph Smith so taught, and before his taking off, publicly proclaimed his son his successor, and he was so announced. Young's assumption of the office was itself a departure from the law of the Church. The Book of Mormon pronounced the severest anathema against the crime of polygamy."

The Saints in these valleys have naturally taken some interest in the legal proceedings regarding the ownership of that piece of property, on account of its connection with early Church history, and they will be somewhat surprised, because the bulk of the evidence of legal possession seemed to be on the other side, that the judge should give the property to the "Josephites," holding that this organization, according to certain "deeds, receipts and other papers," are entitled thereto.

Had the judicial pronouncement been confined to this point, however, no further commentary on our part would have been called for. But the judge has gone out of his way to decide a question not understood to be at issue, and clearly not within his jurisdiction. What relevancy to the case at bar have the declarations against Brigham Young and the Saints in Utah? The question was simply as to the legal ownership of the piece of property known as the Temple lot. The Hedrickites claimed it by virtue of purchase and continued possession; and the "Josephites" as the successors of the original Church. This, at least, is the general understanding of the case. It would seem that the position of the former is the only one that had any claim to judicial

recognition. If they could prove that they had legally bought the property, and had held it, it was theirs legally, whatever their status might be in the great family of religious denominations. At all events the position of the Church in these valleys was not before the court. And we need hardly say that the Saints here are not in the habit of running around seeking the opinion of courts—least of all, Missouri courts—as to the divinity of our organization and its connection with and perpetuation of the Church founded in 1830 by the martyred Prophet.

Fortunately there are other means of ascertaining this. The Saints have a more firm foundation to stand on. Anyone who will read with impartiality the revelations on the subject—which Judge Phillips evidently has not read—or listen to the evidence of those who were once the intimate friends and associates of the martyred Prophet,—which Judge Phillips evidently has also denied himself—will find that the course of Brigham Young and the brave band that followed him was marked out and guided by God Almighty. The question of succession in an office like that of Joseph Smith does not rest with any one man, not even with the incumbent himself, as the Missouri judge seems to think. In the first instance it rests with God. He alone can call and inspire and direct men and qualify them for that high office. All scripture, both ancient and modern, prove this. And in the second place, the acceptance of such men, when called of God, rests with the people. The Church of God is not theocratic but theo-democratic. On both these principles Brigham Young was the true successor of Joseph the Prophet. He was called of God, through Joseph himself, being the president of the Twelve and sustained by the Almighty throughout a most remarkable career. The power from on high rested on him in all his work, as it had rested on Joseph. The mantle of the first Prophet fell upon him as surely as the mantle of Elijah enwrapped his faithful servant Elisha; and he was accepted by the great majority of the people, who had a testimony in their hearts that he was a Prophet of God.

In the face of these facts, the statement that Joseph had appointed a successor, unknown to the people, partakes of the element of absurdity. No one knew better than Joseph that any appointment to office in the Church of God is to be accepted by the people. Besides, the claim itself was not put forth until some fifteen or sixteen years after the martyrdom. How would Judge Phillips explain the hiatus?

The Saints in Utah regard the Temple lot in Independence, as they regard in a certain sense "the earth and the fullness thereof," as the Lord's, to be disposed of as He in His providence sees fit. Certain promises apply particularly to that sacred spot, and they will all be fulfilled in the Lord's own due time, for His plans and purposes are never known to have failed. There is no likelihood that the Church will enter into any legal controversy on the subject with the "Josephites" or any

one else. It has kept out of it thus far, and probably will continue to do so. But when the time comes for the building of Zion and the Temple in Jackson County, the Latter-day Saints will be ready to perform the glorious work and the Lord will open the way.

### EXIT GLADSTONE, ENTER ROSE-BERRY.

With the resignation of Mr. Gladstone as the premier of the British government, one of the most remarkable men of this age passes to the back of the political stage of Europe. As his decision is more calmly considered, it becomes evident that there were reasons for it not yet known to the public. His last speech in the commons, in which he so vigorously delineated the policy of the government that even the ministers were amazed and trembled, gave no evidence of that growing infirmity, bodily or mental, which was supposed to be the real cause. Rather, the old warrior, in sheathing his sword did it in such a manner as plainly to indicate that he was still in the fight and that a change of tactics was necessary for the insurance of a more speedy victory. His farewell was a call to his party to rally and to direct a tremendous attack against the house of lords.

Archibald Philip Primrose, earl of Roseberry, the successor of Mr. Gladstone, although but 46 years old, has already had twenty-one years' experience in public life. He was born in 1847 and succeeded to the title and estates of the fifth earl of Roseberry in 1868. Since 1871 he has been before the public constantly. In 1886 with Gladstone's return to power he became chief of the foreign office and during the last term of Gladstone's premiership he was minister of foreign affairs. In 1878 he married a daughter of Baron Rothschild, an event that brought him much wealth and some unpopularity, but on the whole he has succeeded in retaining the esteem of his own class and the confidence of the laboring classes, a fact which makes him one of the most influential men in the kingdom.

The new premier is said to possess a remarkable capacity for hard work. No amount of drudging appeals him, if thereby he can augment his stock of knowledge of public affairs. While presiding over the London council for twelve months he attended forty-four public sittings, 280 regular meetings of committees and as many informal ones, or nearly two meetings every day, and he brought the municipal affairs to a high degree of perfection. As a debater he is considered a formidable opponent. The following is quoted from a dispatch to the *San Francisco Chronicle*, illustrating his sense of humor and skill at repartee:

In a recent campaign he said of Mr. Chamberlain: "If you could only keep his head straight he would be the horse for my money." When a conservative in the last gasp of his party pleaded that the Straits settlements were unanimously determined that Salisbury must be kept in office he replied: "As the Straits Settlements are populated by Malays and a Tory governor-general supported by British



muskets, their unanimity on that point is all the more remarkable."

Mr. Gladstone has offered his successor all the aid he may see fit to ask, but it is more than likely that the new premier has already laid out a line of policy of his own, and that his premiership marks an epoch in the history of the nation. The present position has always been the goal of his ambition.

What Gladstone still has to say to the liberal party will be listened to with keen interest. A party council will probably be summoned before long, and the voice of the "grand old man" will once more be heard, indicating the course to follow. Then it will probably be made more clear what part the retiring premier proposes to take in the struggle that is still pending.

### THE MEDICAL BILL.

No one subject of legislation pending in the present Assembly has attracted the personal attention and excited the personal interest of as many citizens of the Territory as has the question of a medical law. An avalanche of petitions relative to it have poured in upon the Assembly and the number of signatures attached to them aggregate many thousands. By far the greater number of the signers have asked the repeal of the present law and protested against the enactment of any similar legislation. Ever since the people of the Territory generally have realized the character of the medical law that was passed at the last session of the Legislature their indignation and resentment have steadily increased. Thousands of intelligent, solid, conservative citizens of the Territory, who are not easily swayed by any passing political breeze or subject of popular discontent, sincerely feel that the last Assembly, by passing the present medical law, committed an invasion of their rights. This sentiment has no doubt been increased by the efforts of individuals who, for personal reasons, justifiable or otherwise, have antagonized the law and exaggerated its objectionable features.

But making all just allowance for the results that have attended the efforts of interested individuals to arouse public antagonism towards the law, the statute is hostile to what has always been the prevailing public sentiment in the Territory ever since the first settlers located in it. A very large proportion of its inhabitants have always regarded with more or less distrust the teachings of schools of medicine, and the alleged skill and ability of physicians to successfully combat disease. It is not the purpose here to discuss the question whether or not such distrust is proper or justifiable. It exists as a marked public sentiment, and always has, and there ought not to be any allegation from any source that the people have not a perfect right to entertain it. Hence the objection of the people to the action of the last Assembly.

It is a matter of history that with almost unflinching regularity a coterie of physicians, at succeeding sessions of the Legislature, sought the passage of a medical law, more or less nearly in line with the existing one; but the

Assembly always resisted the proposition until 1892, when success at last attended the efforts of the doctors. It is notoriously true that it has always been the doctors and not the people who have wanted a medical law, and to the legislators the question has been whether the people or the doctors should rule. At the session of 1892 a physician who had repeatedly labored for a medical law was made chairman of the public health committee in the House, and this circumstance goes far towards explaining how the law came to be passed.

There has been a general anticipation that the present Assembly would either repeal in toto the medical law, or pass another that would remove its objectionable features. Probably a dozen bills have been introduced with the latter object in view, but nearly all of them have been killed. The House committee on public health has reported adversely on most of them, but a waiting public waited in vain for it, or its Council counterpart, to offer a bill that either could support, until the 50th day of the session, when a measure was introduced in the House and after amendment has now passed that body.

The bill is quite a disappointment in every respect, and though it is amendatory of the act of two years ago in some particulars, it is essentially a reproduction of it. Unfortunately the very features of the old law that have been the cause of so much unpopularity remain largely unchanged. Two forms of certificates are provided for, but their difference is not well-defined. There is a reduction in the license fee, which was formerly deemed too high; but the same authority is left with the board to determine what is a "respectable medical college." Under one of the sections a non-graduate, who secures the endorsement of twenty-five legal voters of the "city or precinct" in which he resides, is permitted to practice medicine in such city or precinct; thus a practitioner may lawfully prescribe for a patient on one side of a precinct or corporate boundary line, but if he do the same act of benefit or mercy on the other side of that line, he is a criminal! This is a proposition that is not contained in the present law, and in this respect the bill is worse than the statute. There is room for some ambiguity as to the meaning of the term "immoral or dishonorable conduct," and for a good deal of uncertainty as to the proceedings against one charged with such conduct. Faulty and absurd construction must also be charged as to the "administration of family remedies," which is exempted from the operations of the bill. What are "family remedies?" What is the difference between "family remedies" and "drug store remedies" in general? How is it to be determined whether a practitioner, prosecuted for violating the law, did or did not confine his prescriptions for the sick to "family remedies?" A person might innocently suppose he was using a "family remedy" while the medical board might try to prove that it was some other kind of remedy. A remedy administered to a whole family would certainly be a "family remedy" under the ordinary meaning of words; but does the

language of this bill imply that the dose to cure one must be given to the whole family?

It would be easy to go on and multiply instances of carelessness in preparation, and of objections in principle, but lack of space forbids. The measure evidently intends to make it easier for a non-graduate to get a license, but there appears to be a clash between sections on this point, and the result is uncertain. The worst feature is the failure to define or restrict the powers of the board in respect to the examinations it may require applicants for "certificates" to pass. It provides, in effect, that those examinations shall be such as the board may see fit to prescribe, and the result is that the board is given absolute and autocratic power to exclude any applicant, on the ground that the result of his examination was not satisfactory. When it is remembered that this examination includes the moral conduct and character of the applicant, as well as his professional qualifications, the inquisitorial character of such a law is apparent; it virtually places an applicant for the privilege of practicing medicine, on trial before a jury that may be avowedly hostile to him, and with no law to govern them in making up their verdict except their own sweet will.

The News thinks that if nothing better can be offered in the Legislature, that body would do well to simply repeal the law of 1892. For nearly half a century the Territory flourished without a medical law, and the overwhelming majority of its voters remain unconvinced to the belief that they need one; though this is not saying that the right kind of a medical law would not be a good thing in Utah.

### ROSEBERRY'S VISIT TO BRIGHAM YOUNG.

"Bernard," a very good friend of the News living in Salt Lake City, calls to our notice, in connection with the elevation of Lord Roseberry to the English premiership, the fact of his having visited this city many years ago. During his visit to America in the summer of 1873, Lord Roseberry stopped off here several days while on his way west. At the time he arrived here, President Brigham Young, with most of the other prominent brethren, was absent on a visit to Provo. The Utah Southern railroad was completed only as far as Pleasant Grove, teams being used from that point south. Roseberry, who has achieved since—what he was then quite entitled to—a well-earned reputation for energy and pluck, came to Salt Lake City chiefly to see and converse with the man he had heard so much about; and when he learned that President Young was absent, he took train at once in pursuit, determined not to lose the object of his visit. On arriving at Pleasant Grove, no conveyance met the train to take him the remaining 12 miles to Provo. He immediately "hustled around" until he found a man with an ordinary lumber wagon, or as Roseberry called it, a "cart," who agreed to take him over to Provo, and in that way he got there.

Arriving at Provo he called upon

and had a very enjoyable visit with President Young and those with him, and remained there one or two days, returning to the city with the President's party.

Those who met Lord Roseberry at the time were greatly taken with his unassuming manner and the evidence of marked ability which, although but a young man, was plainly given. He evidently thoroughly enjoyed his visit to Utah and with its best-known citizen, and so expressed himself; regarding the disagreeableness of the trip to Provo in the "cart" as nothing that was not thoroughly compensated for by his pleasant visit there.

### THE DAY OF THE "MOSS BACK."

It is only a few years since the term "moss back" was freely applied in contemptuous udescription to a class of citizens, generally old residents, who offended the spirit of the times by advising conservatism in respect to public and private financial policy. Men who refused to fall into line under the leadership of imported "boomers," were called "moss backs." Men who expostulated against running this city into debt so deeply and the extravagant use of money obtained by selling Territorial bonds, were stigmatized as "moss backs." In the Legislative Assemblies of 1888 and 1890, it was the "moss back" members only who counseled conservatism and economy in public expenditures and in the shaping of the public financial policy.

But a little time has wrought retribution. The day of the "moss back" is here. He can now triumphantly exclaim to his erstwhile detractor, "I told you so;" while the public generally are regretting that his influence was not more potent in counteracting those that have produced existing conditions. A retrospective view of the past will often afford light for present and future guidance, and the pending perplexity of the Legislature in regard to certain matters concerning which they are compelled to take action, suggests a chapter of history connected with that body which it may not be unprofitable here to relate.

Hon. Anton H. Lund was a member of the House, from Sanpete county, in 1888, and at that session he earned and received the title, "Father of the Reform School." Realizing the necessity of having an institution to which erring boys and girls could be consigned for purposes of education and reclamation, he drew and introduced a bill providing for the erection and control of the present Reform School. On the main issue, the gentleman met with little or no opposition to his measure; but on the question of the amount to be appropriated, he had a hard and hopeless fight. The bill as he drew it appropriated \$35,000 for the erection of the buildings; but the House would not listen to such a proposition. Not a dollar less than \$75,000 would appease the spirit that was then predominating. In vain did the author of the bill insist that buildings of sufficient capacity to meet the wants of the Territory for many years could be erected for \$35,000; in vain did he try to effect a compromise on \$50,000, or \$60,000; the House would hear of nothing less than \$75,000, and

that amount was appropriated as a starter for the Reform School.

The same spirit continued to dominate legislative action in regard to this institution, at the sessions of 1890 and 1892; and it was not until last year that a very large and costly building was finished, with the lavish appropriations that had been made for it, in addition to the \$75,000 structure that had been authorized in 1888. The total cost to the Territory of the improvements on the Reform School grounds amounts to about \$150,000, and now, within a few months after the completion of the second large building, the taxpayers are told that there is absolutely no need for both structures for reform school purposes, and that one of them ought to be utilized as a "School of Charities." Objection being made to such an arrangement, the taxpayers are told that a structure near Ogden, built for the purposes of a military academy, at a cost of \$42,000, will afford ample and in every way desirable accommodations for the Reform School, and the Legislature is now favorably considering a proposition to remove the school to the premises named, as an alternative to closing it; for there is, in the present Assembly, a strong sentiment in favor of discontinuing it.

In this same connection rise up the immense expenditures that were made for an Agricultural College, which now presents itself to our lawmakers very much in the aspect of a white elephant, and the further fact that the Insane Asylum at Provo has room for two or three hundred more inmates than it contains. The "moss back" is fully vindicated. The perplexed condition of the Territory's finances, and the deplorable state of those of this city, when considered in connection with a number of "public improvements" which were so enthusiastically demanded two or three years ago, tell the story of his wisdom.

The moral of the story is this: The counsel of that class of old citizens who "killed the snakes and built the bridges" in these valleys, can be more safely relied upon than can the advice of late-coming speculators.

### THE SILVER QUESTION.

Advices from Germany indicate that the emperor has lately taken a great deal of interest in the silver question. A commission has been appointed to look into the various points connected therewith, and in this action some have thought they were able to discern a ray of hope for the white metal.

The friends of silver in this country must not, however, be too sanguine in their expectations of permanent results from the labors of imperial commissions. If the financial salvation of this country depends on free coinage and bimetallicism, the best thing for us to do is to go to work and secure the needed legislation and then let the other countries follow, as their interests may require. It is too much to expect that the crowned heads of Europe can feel very deeply interested in questions of this kind, which touch largely the conditions of the toiling masses. Kings and emperors

draw their immense salaries whether the laborers earn a bit of bread or not. And, what is to them almost as important, the appropriations for the maintenance of the vast armies have to be paid even when many of the poorer classes are on the brink of starvation. Monarchs are too often apt to consider themselves as beings of an order different from the people, moving in a different sphere, with interests sometimes conflicting with those of their subjects. What can be expected of them, under the circumstances?

The case was well illustrated a few years ago when the labor question was under discussion in Germany. The Swiss government issued an invitation to the various countries to send delegates to Switzerland to discuss the problems of the day and adopt recommendations for the benefit of the working men. The idea was seized upon by William and he issued a similar invitation for a labor congress to be held in Berlin, at the same time notifying Switzerland that a withdrawal of the invitation to meet in that country would be gracefully remembered. This was done, and the congress met at Berlin. It was a splendid affair. The delegates were mostly aristocrats with superfluous titles, who knew next to nothing about labor and the needs of the working classes. But they spent several days in the imperial capital and consumed any amount of dainty food washed down with expensive wine. There were fetes and parades and balls and music, and that was about all that was accomplished in the interest of the laboring classes.

Those well informed do not expect that the silver commission will bring better results. In some quarters it is even asserted that it has been convened only for political purposes. The bimetallic and agrarians must be appeased in some way, and an imperial commission is thought to be a convenient expedient for the purpose. The international idea may be a weighty element in questions of finance, but there is little to be hoped for on this side of the water until our country shall feel able to assert its independence of European kingdoms in such questions as it has successfully done in government and politics.

A long-lost Spanish mine of fabulous richness has been rediscovered near Durango, Mexico. An old smelter was found at the same place.

Near Trinidad, Colo., the Sunflower valley people are holding farmers' institutes for the discussion of dairying, creameries and other important topics.

The old-time telegraph operators in San Francisco are sad. John Leatch, one of the oldest operators in the state, died on Saturday morning. He was 60 years of age, and had to been actively engaged in the telegraphing business in California and on the Pacific slope for forty-two years. He was one of the first telegraph operators in San Francisco, and was engaged by the old California State Telegraph company when it started in 1852. Leatch was also the first operator in California to read by sound. For many years he was connected with the Western Union Telegraph company.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## AMONG THE INDIANS.

A brief account of a visit to the Indian settlement of Washakie, in this county, may be of interest to your readers. Washakie is located on the west side of the Malad Valley, about twenty miles northwest of Collinston and sixteen miles south from Malad City.

A little over fifteen years ago the Indians composing the colony were settled a few miles north of Bear River City, but inducements offered them in the Malad Valley in the shape of an increase of water for irrigation purposes caused their removal to the present location. For the last fifteen years they have resided there and during most of this time have been presided over, as a branch of the Mormon Church, by Bishop Moroni Ward.

For a time the colony was managed on the co-operative plan, but dissatisfaction at this grew among the red men, no doubt partly caused by the accidental destruction by fire of several thousand bushels of grain, a fine saw mill in the mountains north of Malad and a store and valuable stock of goods at Washakie, the loss aggregating about \$12,000, none of which was covered by insurance. These heavy losses made it a struggle to keep the colony in running order. The land and other property was divided equally among the Indians and perseverance and good management have brought wonderful results. With the exception of several "wick-i-ups," which it appears a hard matter for some of the Indians to abandon, the town has the appearance of any other settlement, containing many neat and comfortable frame residences. The population of the ward is about two hundred, mostly Shoshonee. Regular Sunday meetings are held in the large meeting house and a well attended Sunday school of which Ammon Publgee is superintendent, Don Carlon Hootchew is assistant superintendent, and Willie Ottogary, a bright looking, intelligent lad of twenty-four years of age, is secretary. A Deacon's quorum of about twenty members is one of the organizations, as is also a branch of the Elder's quorum. The district school is taught by Mr. Lewis D. Jones, of Samaria, and has an enrollment of thirty-nine. The Indian youths pay fair attention to their studies. While in some branches of learning, such as arithmetic and grammar, it is a very difficult matter to give them an insight, there are other branches in which they excel, and a specimen of penmanship from each scholar which was tendered me from Mr. Jones shows that this branch is one of them.

The inhabitants of the village dress as neatly as is usually seen among the race, and unlike many of their brethren in other localities, they appear to have a desire to earn what they need and use and to improve their condition, both financially and mentally.

They love amusements and an entertainment and dance given them one evening of this week was patronized until the meeting-house was filled to overflowing. To the serene portion of

the entertainment they listened with marked attention while the comic part would convulse them with laughter. In dancing they show aptitude and when a "quadrille" was called six sets of the dusky people of all sizes and ages tripped the light fantastic to the usual American calls. A few of them can also make a fair showing in round dances.

Besides the families of Bishop Ward and Mr. Jones, the school teacher, there is only one other family of white people in the settlement, that of a Mr. Zundel, who formerly had charge of the branch. These two last named families only reside there, however, during the winter months, leaving Bishop Ward, his kind wife and interesting family as the only white inhabitants of the village during the summer months. The patience and zeal manifested by them in what to some would be an almost unbearable mission, should receive the emulation of every citizen of Utah, as it would be a hard matter to find a colony of Lamanites anywhere in the West which have been brought to a higher plane in any respect than have the inhabitants of Washakie.

J. FRANK FICKERING.  
COLLINSTON, Utah, March 3, 1894.

## FROM HARRISVILLE.

HARRISVILLE, Utah, March 2nd, 1894.—In my communication of Feb. 17th, I omitted to say that the low price of wheat could not be attributed to over production so far as this place is concerned; for the 8,748 bushels raised here from about 600 acres would only give (after deducting seed) about 12 bushels to each person living here, or about one pound of flour per day to each person. From an approximate of last year's wheat on hand there may be a shortage before harvest. And this, too, in a farming community, with an army of stalwart peasants. The only manufacturing industry is the Anderson Pressed Brick company. This, when in full double shift operation, employs about 70 persons, for eight months in the year. But even this industry has of late had a hard struggle, and in these depressed times has occasionally had to close down. They have now about one million of brick of all classes on hand; with three-fourths of a million in kiln ready to burn, which will take near 250 tons of P. V. lump coal.

I noticed during the past season the farmers had to resort to hog-raising to get money to pay taxes. Some few got their taxes from fruit, and others by working on the roads for county borrowed money, thus bonding, future posterity to pay it. Well might Spencer Clawson of the Salt Lake City Council have dubious omens of thus putting ourselves into bondage to tide over present issues. Better that we return to our primitive industries, and set up in our domiciles a working bee hive—or we may have to depend upon a Moses to deliver us from Egyptian bondage.

Father Burnett of this place, who was guard at the Utah Penitentiary in

the sixties, has passed his 80th annual mile stone, his friends gave him a pleasant surprise. He and his good dame paddle their own canoe, running a small store without soliciting contributions from the community.

Three of Huntsville's most progressive citizens leave shortly on a missionary tour. The young folks of the place are doing a good work in getting up entertainments to assist them to their fields of labor.

I see in one of your cotemporaries a notice of the death of the president of the Maricopa Stake, resulting from the kick of a horse some months ago. But they have not got the name correct, which should be C. I. Robson. [The News had it right!] Friend Robson was well known in Salt Lake county, where your correspondent was his neighbor when he ran the paper mill in Sugar House ward for T. B. H. Stenhouse.

He was also well known in Weber county, where the family were raised. It is remarkable that he should meet his death in a like manner as his brother James P. Robson did seven years next April—from a kick of a horse—while plowing in his garden in Plain City, Weber county. This was followed by such sad circumstances that I feel assured your readers will pardon a short recital of the same. His wife, the amiable daughter of the late respected Joseph Skeen, died eight months after, leaving a babe two weeks old. This babe followed its parents just eight months after its mother's death. There were left two sons and three daughters, who were strongly attached to their uncle Charles I. Robson, and he to them. He also has three brothers, Thomas, William and Ralph who left Plain City some years ago, and settled in Idaho.

Yours,

P. L.

## OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE.

Quarterly conference was held at Marshall, Oklahoma, February 24th, 25th and 26th. Traveling Elders present, Reese M. Harper, presiding Elder of the mission, John A. Lowe, in charge of the Oklahoma conference, and A. N. Wallace, Geo. S. Ashtob, John A. Stephens and E. M. McArthur and Priests David and Levi Holt. During the first two days the meetings were of a generally instructive and testimonial character. The Spirit of the Lord was greatly enjoyed, the Elders and Saints were encouraged in their labor of love, while the visitors were impressed with the truths uttered and the spirit and genius of the work. Our young Elders with but limited experience showed marked improvement, a steady development towards their important callings. Testimonies and expressions of the Saints showed that they were being benefited by the Gospel of Christ which they have embraced. The Elders were greatly benefited by their meeting together in a Priesthood meeting on Monday where they exchanged experiences and suggestions, receiving some valuable instructions from their presiding officers. In the evening a branch and Sunday school were organized. Priests David and Levi Holt were ordained Elders and placed in charge, the senior in charge of the little branch, while Levi Holt was chosen superin-

tendent of the Sunday school, assisted by Brother A. Ward and Sister Camilla Thayer.

The Elders changed companions and set out for their various fields, Elders Harper and McArthur remaining with P. O. at Marshall, while the other four will be located at Chaddick.

Weather beautiful and springlike. All are well and enjoying the spirit of their mission. A. N. WALLACE.

## EUROPEAN VS AMERICAN FORESTRY

From a late report I glean a few facts relating to European forestry.

Almost every government of Europe is now giving special attention to the subject of forestry. In fact, it could no longer be postponed; the governments have simply yielded to the demands made by their most educated and thoughtful citizens. Germany and France seem to be the leaders in this great work. Germany has built up a gigantic system of forestry by making it a department of the national government. Our own government must eventually do the same thing, or vast portions of our naturally rich territory will change into deserts.

The personal rights of the people of Germany, as owners of the forests, are not interfered with, only so far as is necessary to preserve the forests. In other words, the owners are permitted to use their forests but not to ruin them. In certain places permanent forests are set apart and must be maintained. Forest laws are very strict and are enforced by officials who have been especially educated and trained in forestry. The present area of Germany is estimated at 20,000,000 acres. One-half of this is owned by the government. From the forest area the government receives an annual income of \$14,000,000; the expense of management is \$7,500,000. When it is remembered that most of the forest land is unfit for agricultural purposes, and that if it was not devoted to forest productions it would be absolutely useless, it will be seen that forestry, under proper management, may be made a paying investment, even when its indirect advantages are not considered.

The direct profit derived from the sale of timber, etc., is small when compared with the advantages which accrue to agriculture and from that to all other industries. The dense woods make the air healthfully humid; they feed the springs which form the numerous streams and rivers, and aid in other ways to secure the good crops which form the basis of national prosperity. Germany is represented in government reports as being a vast and well watered garden.

All of the government forests, whether large or small, are mapped off; every tree dotted down and its location defined; its age is known, and no tree is cut until it has reached a size which makes it valuable, and as soon as it is cut a new tree is planted in its place. The government maintains forestry schools in which students are instructed in all branches relating to vegetable economy. The course includes geology, chemistry, surveying, meteorology and thorough work in botany and vegetable physiology. The whole German system is admirable and is worthy of

imitation by all of the enlightened nations of the globe.

Even far off Australia is awakening to the importance of forestry work. I quote from a recent paper the following:

The total forest area of New South Wales, says the Hon. J. P. Hudson, superintendent of the exhibit from that country at the World's Fair, is estimated at about 21,000,000 acres, and 1,013 forest reserves have been proclaimed covering a total of over 5,800,000 acres, subdivided into twenty-five districts, each having resident foresters and traveling inspectors whose duty it is to safeguard these forest reserves. In 1891 the forest department expended \$119,375 upon the northern reserve for the conservation of red cedar, and other purposes. As in the United States so also in New South Wales, Arbor Aay has been appointed, on which the children of all the public schools plant trees. There is also a state nursery, consisting of over 1,200,000 trees, representing over 250 kinds of timber. There are practically three classes of timber country, divided into open forest, scrub and brush; these forests producing no less than 630 different kinds of timber of economic value. The finest description of hardwood grows on the ridges and hillsides.

So much for foreign lands. What have the people of the United States accomplished? Not one forestry school in all the nation! For years the national government refused to give the subject the slightest attention and even now the forestry department is unable to carry on necessary work for lack of money. State legislatures have been even more neglectful. Forest vandalism has been allowed. Annual fires, which destroy the young trees and check the growth of the large ones, have been regarded as of no consequence, and general destruction and waste have been seen on every side, without raising a protest from the people.

Is it not time to call a halt and seriously consider the future? The experience of other nations should convince us that each year sees work done that must be undone in the future, and the sooner we awaken to this fact the better it will be for our prosperity. Utah has ever taken a leading part in everything relating to the intermountain region. Let us not be behind in this, but by our careful study and wise actions, show that we are still fit to lead in all that contributes to material prosperity.

C. A. WHITING.  
Sec. Utah Forestry Association.

## WELSH AT WILLARD.

WILLARD, March 1, 1894.

Since last writing to you three more children have been taken from our midst by the unrelenting hand of death:

Eva Trofina, child of Jas. E. and Elizabeth Toombs, aged 1 year and 7 months; died of meningitis. Hattie May, daughter of Geo. H. and Caroline Facer, aged 9 years and 7 months; died of diphtheria; and Clement, son of Peter and Annie Rock, of pneumonia-croup, aged about 8 years.

While sickness and death cause sadness in small communities like ours, still we have our seasons of rejoicing. Today a Welsh reunion was held here; our commodious Tabernacle was well filled with representatives of the

Welsh nation, from Salt Lake to Malad. Father Titus Davis, a veteran Welshman, 88 years of age, was chosen chairman. A lengthy program was carried out in a spirited manner, occupying over five hours. The speeches, songs, recitations, dialogues, etc., were appropriate from the opening hymn, "Adreb, Adreb Saint yn Arglwydd," to the closing song, "America."

David L. Davis, of Salt Lake City, delivered an address on "Why We Celebrate St. David's Day." He showed that St. David was born in the fifth century, in Pembrokeshire, Wales, and was of royal lineage. Educated by Paulinus near Carmarthen, he afterwards founded several important seats of learning. With great eloquence he opposed the Pelagian heresy and soon became archbishop of Menevia, since called St. David's, where he died March 1, 601 A. D. St. David and contemporaries adhered to the doctrines taught by the Apostles and inspired men, as they understood them, but the object of Pope Gregory the great, head of the ambitious Church of Rome in sending St. Augustine and other monks to Great Britain, was not only to convert the heathen Saxons but to subjugate the church already in Britain to the Roman power. Many noble Welshmen fell martyrs for their religion, and the Welsh felt proud of such men as St. David and others, not because of their being canonized by the Catholic church centuries after their death, but because of their noble Christian lives.

Among the visitors were Stake President R. Clawson, Counselor Chas. Kelly, Bishop Hughes of Mendon. Ex-Governor Arthur L. Thomas, Elders Elias Morris, George G. Bywater and others sent regrets at being unavoidably absent. All seemed to feel that Welsh reunions should be more frequent, and to the proposition to have them so the spectators as well as participants responded with a unanimous "Aye."

JAMES J. CHANDLER.

## THE TERRITORY'S FINANCES.

Following is the report of the Council ways and means committee on the financial condition of the Territory:

Mr. President—Your committee on ways and means respectfully represent that a financial condition confronts the present Legislature that should, in our judgment, receive our most careful attention. It is not dissimilar, however, only in increased proportions, to that which has attended the last three sessions.

January, 1888, the appropriation bill provided for an expenditure for the two years ensuing in excess of the revenue to the amount of—

Total appropriations.....	\$177,795 01
In January, 1890, for.....	303,780 34
In January, 1892, for.....	258,543 69

Making a total deficit of.....\$740,099 04

To meet this deficit bonds were issued as follows:

First series, in 1883, for.....	\$150,000 00
Second series, in 1890, for.....	300,000 00
Third series, in 1892, for.....	250,000 00

Total amount of bonds issued...\$700,000 00

The entire amount has been disbursed in meeting the deficits enumerated, and a balance remains for the present

legislature to provide for of \$40,099.04; add to this the amount expended by the Utah World's Fair commission, for which no appropriation was made, of \$59,557.25, which leaves a deficit of \$99,656.29 confronting the present Legislature.

Your committee have carefully considered the various items of sundry expenditures necessary to be made, based upon reports received for the ensuing two years, a detailed statement of which is hereto attached, marked exhibit A, and made a part of this report. These items represent the amount necessary, as stated by officers in charge, for the maintenance of the Territorial public institutions and the payment of salaries of officers, jurors, witnesses, interests on territorial bonds, contingent expenses and claims now considered and being considered before the claims committee.

Your committee in this statement have not provided for the appropriation of any sums for erection or repair of public buildings, university and agricultural supplies, counties, militia, etc. That the revenue from all sources will not exceed for the years 1894 and 1895 the revenue for the two past years seems quite conclusive, unless the general tax should be increased. Estimating from this point of view there will then be a deficit of about \$267,487.39.

Your committee is of the opinion that it would be bad policy or poor financing to meet this deficit by the issuance of bonds or the increasing of the general tax. The current expenses, in our judgment, should not exceed the revenue, a policy contrary to which would in due time lead our Territory into financial ruin.

Your committee after a careful and full consideration of the question recommend that the amount as shown by exhibit B be appropriated to pay the deficits and the current expenses for the ensuing two years.

The reductions here offered from the amounts asked for by the officers of the several public institutions, and the amounts heretofore paid for salaries, are requested on account of the paralyzed condition of business, a stringency in the money market and the depression in business in general.

And your committee would further recommend that a law be passed making the territorial tax two and one-half mills on the dollar, and also two and one-half mills on the dollar for territorial school purposes, that the deficiency of \$36,535.14 will be fully provided for.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ELDRIDGE,

Chairman.

#### EXHIBIT A.

Estimate expenditures for the years 1894 and 1895:

Deficit as per auditor's report, Dec. 31, 1893.....	\$ 40,099 04
Utah World's Fair commission.....	60,678 39
Territorial asylum for the insane.....	112,034 00
University of Utah.....	128,000 01
Agricultural College.....	46,000 00
Reform school.....	35,000 00
D. A. M. society.....	32,000 00
(counties for roads and bridges.....	30,000 00
Interest on territorial bonds.....	70,000 00
Court commissioners, jurors and witnesses.....	80,000 00
Outstanding certificates of witnesses and jurors.....	20,000 00
For territorial board of equalization.....	7,417 07
Deficit, territorial board of equalization.....	617 07
Books and stationery, territorial board of equalization.....	900 00

Salary of auditor of public accounts.....	4,000 00
Attorney fees of auditor of public accounts.....	1,000 00
Rent for auditor of public accounts.....	1,200 00
Incidental expenses of auditor.....	500 00
Territorial school commissioner, salary.....	3,000 00
Incidental expenses, territorial school commissioner.....	400 00
Territorial law librarian.....	1,000 00
Territorial library.....	6,850 00
Territorial treasurer's salary.....	2,500 00
Rent for territorial treasurer.....	600 00
Judges of the district court, salary.....	8,000 00
Salary private secretary to the Governor.....	2,400 00
Contingent expenses executive office 1894-95.....	600 00
Fish commissioner's salary.....	1,000 00
De cit commissioners to locate University lands.....	2,700 00
Incidental expenses of the treasurer's office.....	200 00
Publishing record of marks and brands.....	500 00
Contingent expenses of the Legislature.....	3,000 00
Printing for the Legislature for 1894.....	1,900 00
Clerk First district court.....	800 00
Clerk Second district court.....	400 00
Clerk Third district court.....	1,200 00
Clerk Fourth district court.....	800 00
Clerk Supreme court.....	500 00
Fugitives from justice.....	2,500 00
Gratuities to discharged convicts.....	3,000 00
Sundry claims allowed by your committee on claims, etc.....	16,000 00
Total.....	\$727,396 45

#### EXHIBIT B.

Deficit as per auditor's report, Dec. 31, 1893.....	\$ 40,099 04
For asylum for the insane.....	75,000 00
University of Utah, \$45,000; deaf mutes, \$15,000.....	60,000 00
Agricultural college.....	15,000 00
Reform school, \$21,000; less amount on hand, \$8,000.....	12,000 00
D. A. M. society.....	7,000 25
D. A. M. society deficit.....	2,959 75
Interest on territorial bonds.....	70,000 00
Court commissioners, jurors and witnesses.....	80,000 00
Outstanding certificates of witnesses and jurors.....	20,000 00
Territorial board of equalization.....	5,000 00
Deficit, territorial board of equalization.....	617 07
Book and stationery, territorial board of equalization.....	1,000 00
Salary auditor public accounts.....	4,000 00
Rent for auditor.....	600 00
Incidental expenses, stamps and stationery.....	100 00
Territorial school commissioner, salary.....	2,000 00
Incidental expenses, territorial school commissioner.....	800 00
Territorial librarian's salary.....	1,000 00
Territorial library, first to pay its just deficits or debts, the residue to be expended under the direction of the board.....	4,600 00
Territorial treasurer's salary.....	250 00
Salary private secretary to the Governor.....	1,200 00
Fish and game commissioner.....	600 00
Deficit commissioners to locate university lands.....	2,700 00
Publishing record of marks and brands.....	400 00
Legislative printing for 1894.....	1,900 00
Clerk First district court.....	800 00
Clerk Second district court.....	400 00
Clerk Third district court.....	900 00
Clerk Fourth district court.....	750 00
Clerk Supreme court.....	500 00
Fugitives from justice.....	2,500 00
Gratuities to discharged convicts.....	3,000 00
Sundry claims being considered and allowed by the committee on claims.....	16,000 00
World's Fair appropriation.....	60,678 39
Contingent expenses of the Legislature.....	3,000 00
Total.....	\$496,994 50

#### DELEGATE RAWLINS AT HOME.

Hon. J. L. Rawlins, Utah's delegate in Congress once more surprised his constituents by unexpectedly returning to their midst February 28. The gentleman came in over the Union Pacific flyer arriving at three o'clock. After a few hours of rest he was seen about the Federal court rooms and legislative halls where his sudden appearance almost caused a sensation. He was warmly welcomed by his many

friends and to a representative of the News he granted a pleasant interview.

When asked as to how he came to return so suddenly Mr. Rawlins stated that it was due to the fact that he had received a telegram from this city on Saturday last, the contents of which were such as to make it necessary for him to temporarily absent himself from the Capital. Within an hour of the receipt of the message he was on the train headed this way.

He was looking and feeling well and stated that he was in better health than for some time past. When questioned concerning the prospects of statehood for Utah, Mr. Rawlins said, "I have the promise that the bill will pass the Senate this session."

"Have you any reason to doubt the correctness of that assurance?" asked the newspaper man.

"Certainly not," was the response uttered in a tone that indicated that Mr. Rawlins would be very much surprised and disappointed in case he should be mistaken in his conclusions.

Regarding the opening of the Ute compahgre and Uintah reservation or settlement the delegate stated that the matter was still under consideration and that he apprehended no opposition whatever. There would be no further delay beyond that entailed by the arrangement of the necessary details.

As to the Ute Indian-removal question he stated that Colorado had, as was well known, been making strong final efforts to secure the approval of the treaty made several years ago. There had been hearings before the Senate committee and sub-committee of the House. He had appeared before both of them and protested against the residents of this Territory being made the victims of the great wrong that the citizens of the Centennial state was so willing to inflict upon them. The sub-committee of the House was to meet yesterday and decide on the report that was to be made to the full committee in the House. He felt certain that the efforts of Colorado would not succeed in this case and that the rights of Utah would be fully guarded.

The business that called Mr. Rawlins home at this particular time is of a legal character, and as soon as that has been attended to, which will be in a few days, he will return to Washington.

#### RELIEF SOCIETY REPORTS.

The Stake secretaries of the Relief Society in all the several Stakes of Zion, and in branches of the society in this and other countries where there is no Stake organized, should send in a yearly report for 1893 as soon as possible to be compiled for the coming April conference, that each society may have equal recognition. All reports to be forwarded to the office of the *Woman's Exponent*. ZINA D. H. YOUNG.

#### THE EUROPEAN MISSION.

Arrivals.—The following missionaries for Scandinavia arrived at Liverpool from Utah per Cunard steamer Aurania, Monday, January 29, 1894: William Bookholt, of Nephi, Juab county; C. P. Thompson, Levan, Juab county; James Larson, Mapleton, Utah county.



## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

The office of Dr. Karl G. Maeser, which formerly was at 124 Oak street, San Francisco, has been removed to 17½ Oak street.

The St. George Temple will close for ordinance work on Friday, the 23rd day of March, and will re-open on Tuesday, the 24th of April.

DAVID H. CANNON,  
President of St. George Temple.

Indian Agent Ray had 300 head of cattle driven off the Shoshone reservation last week, and in driving them over the ice on Wind river the ice broke and about 100 head of cattle were drowned.

Kimball Bros. have been running a stage between Park City and Salt Lake daily during the past week and have received a very liberal patronage; every stage has had its full complement of passengers.

Joseph Kimball, of Logan, has returned from Omaha, to which place he went with seven car loads of cattle which he succeeded in disposing of to good advantage. Very little beef has been shipped from Logan by the farmers during this winter.

Information was received from Selectman Bamberger's office March 5th to the effect that a shipment of 267 rabbits had just been received from Mt. Pleasant, over the Rio Grande Western, for distribution among the poor of this city.

Farson, Leach & Company, the Chicago bond-buying firm to whom the board of education sold its last issue of bonds amounting to \$225,000, paid the third installment on the same March 2nd when they telegraphed to Treasurer Duke the following sum: For bonds, \$50,000; interest, \$1,041.66; premium, \$100; or a total of \$51,141.66.

Montana and Utah, says the San Francisco *Chronicle* in an editorial note, are making fine exhibits at the Midwinter Exposition. That of the former is now nearly completed and is attracting a great deal of attention. The Utah exhibit will be an excellent one, which will fully display the resources of the Territory.

The B. Y. A. Summer Institute for 1894 promises to be even a greater success than that of last year. The services of Professor Hinsdale, who fills the chair of pedagogy of the University of Michigan, have been secured. Prof. B. Cluff Jr., who is now making an educational tour of the East, will secure the services of a number of other eminent professors before he returns. The institute opens in June.

The five acres of land generally known as the baseball park has been sold by auction by Sheriff McQueen for \$5,000, under an execution issued by the district court for the satisfaction of a judgment secured by the Pacific Investment company against Samuel Groesbeck and wife. There were only two bidders—Herman Bamberger, who offered \$4,500, and the plaintiff in the action, who secured the property upon a bid of \$5,000.

March 4th a burglar entered the

residence of Mrs. Sarah Dinwoodey near the corner of First South and Fourth East streets. Mrs. Dinwoodey was away from home, and on returning heard some one go out at the back of the house. The thief had broken a window in the rear through which the entrance had been effected. The only article missed was a long, double necklace. It is evident the burglar was frightened off before finishing his work.

On Saturday evening the home of A. F. Whipple, situated near the mouth of Provo canyon, was burned down, says the *Lehi Banner*. It appears Mrs. Whipple had just filled her lamp and as she entered one of the rooms with the lamp in her hand she caught her foot and fell, the lamp coming in contact with the stove. In an instant the whole place was in flames and nothing was saved. The damage was about \$2,000 and insured for \$1,000.

At the Davis Stake conference, held Saturday and Sunday, March 8th and 9th, Elders F. D. Richards and H. J. Grant, of the Council of the Apostles, were in attendance. On Sunday afternoon Elder John W. Hees, of Farmington, was set apart as President of the Stake in the place of Wm. R. Smith deceased, and Joseph Hyrum Grant of West Bountiful as first counselor. A large number of people were in attendance, and an enjoyable time was spent.

Provo, Utah, March 6.—Miss Tena Berg, 18 years of age, daughter of O. H. Berg of this city, died suddenly last night at 10 o'clock. She went to Ephraim, Sanpete, a few days ago to visit her sister and appeared as well as usual until about 9 o'clock when she was seized with vomiting. A physician was sent for, but before he arrived the young lady had expired. Heart disease is said to be the cause. Mr. Berg goes to Ephraim today and will bring the remains of his daughter back with him.

A telegram received in this city February 28 conveyed the intelligence that W. L. Dykes Sr. had been shot and killed at Flagstaff, Arizona. His son, W. L. Dykes, was formerly a deputy marshal in Idaho, but is now a resident of this city, and is engaged in mining. The deceased was one of the early prospectors in Utah, and was well known in this Territory, having lived in different parts thereof. He took part in the Buckskin mountains gold excitement, and afterwards moved to Flagstaff, where he has resided ever since.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Senate committee on Indian affairs today authorized a favorable report on the bill for the removal of the Southern Ute Indians from Colorado to Utah in accordance with the agreement made with the Indians. The committee recommends several amendments, one of which provides that any Indians who may elect to do so can remain upon the land at present occupied by them, taking land under Dawes's severalty act.

The committee strikes out the provision of the bill granting the proceeds of the sales of the lands of the present reservation to the Indians.

The following is a report of the public schools of this city for the month ending February 28th, 1894. Average number belonging, 8399; average daily attendance, 7724; average daily absence, 672; cases of tardiness, 1822; number not absent nor tardy, 3449; per cent of attendance, 92; per cent of punctuality, 98; visits by members of the board, 38; visits by patrons and citizens, 434; visits to patrons, 349; cases of truancy, 18; total enrollment of the month, including promotions, 9011; enrolled since September 1st, 1893, 11,006; colored pupils enrolled, 39; not absent nor tardy during the year, 538.

A dispatch was received this morning, March 5, at the President's office, from Elder Canute Petersen, president of the Sanpete Stake, announcing the death of C. C. N. Dorius, bishop of Ephraim South ward. He departed this life at 10:30 o'clock p. m. Sunday, March 4. The deceased has for years taken a prominent part in affairs connected with the advancement of the kingdom of God and has won numerous friends, by all of whom he was much esteemed. It has been known for some time that he was losing in physical strength, but the announcement of his demise will be a surprise to many outside of his immediate circle of friends.

A large number of friends of Mother Maria Chunn met at the residence of Thomas Varley in the Nineteenth ward March 1st and celebrated the 80th anniversary of that respected lady. The evening was spent in pleasant conversation, song and story. It was a matter of wonder to many of those present that the guest of honor had retained all of her faculties to the extent that she has being apparently as strong, bright and healthy as she was twenty years ago. Her friends trust that these blessings may be continued with her as long as she sojourns among them which time they are anxious to have extended as long as it shall be wise and well.

Saturday afternoon a boy named Daniel Goodfellow had his foot badly crushed by a Union Pacific coal train. It appears that a great many boys are in the habit of boarding the trains while they are switching in the vicinity of Ninth North street for the purpose of picking up the lumps of coal left in the cars. As the boy Goodfellow was attempting to do this this afternoon the train reversed and in some way his foot was caught with the result stated. Mr. T. C. Harris, who was passing in a buggy, seeing the accident, signalled the engineer, and the train was stopped. The boy was taken to his home at the glass factory.

Wellsville knows how to treat departing missionaries. Charles Lloyd, William F. Darley and James Kerr were to leave on Thursday morning, and on Wednesday evening a grand farewell party was tendered them in the large meeting house and a fine program was rendered; speeches were made by Bishops Maughan, Molen and others; a nicely prepared farewell ad-

dress was delivered by Miss Annie Lloyd, after which all partook of a bounteous feast. A handsome purse was raised. The evening's amusement concluded with dancing. On Thursday a long train of teams, headed by the band, accompanied the missionaries to the train at Cache Junction.

The children, grandchildren and some of the friends of Sister Sarah Le Cheminant assembled at her home in Pleasant Green on February 24th to celebrate the eighty-first anniversary of her birth. The company assembled at noon and surrounded a table groaning under the load of the good things of the land. After dinner was over the exercises commenced, consisting of songs, recitations and speeches, which continued until supper time. After supper the company continued to enjoy themselves until midnight, none seeming to enjoy themselves more than Sister Le Cheminant herself. It was a merry gathering, and a happy time was spent, which will be long remembered by those present.

The following telegram as a part of the regular daily press report, was received at a late hour March 3rd. It will be read by Latter-day Saints in Utah and elsewhere with great interest:

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 3.—The Temple Lot, a sacred piece of Mormon soil in Independence, for which the Re-organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and the Independence faction of the Mormon Church have been fighting in the courts for four years, was today decided by Judge Phillips of the district court to be the property of the Reorganized Church. The Independence faction of the Mormons is by the opinion enjoined from asserting its title to the property, the cloud is removed, and full possession is allotted to the plaintiff. The successful organization has its headquarters at Lamoni, Iowa. Its following numbers 25,000 souls and its president is Joseph Smith, Jr., son of the Prophet Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon Church.

It is time something was done to stop the dangerous sport which many boys engage in—that of carrying a gun and shooting birds within the city limits. Many accidents have resulted from such practices, and some have proved serious. The latest instance of accidental injury from this cause occurred on Wednesday evening as the laborers engaged on Capitol Hill were returning from their work. Four of the men were descending the hill and were near the residence of Dr. John R. Park, when a bullet came from their left and struck one of the number, by the name of Pearce, in the back. The leaden missile passed through his overcoat and the rest of the clothes which he wore on his back and inflicted a flesh wound about an inch in length. The bullet is supposed to have come from a 22-caliber rifle, and the force was spent by passing through the clothing; otherwise it might have resulted seriously. Mr. Pearce was taken to Dr. Richards, who dressed the wound, and the patient is getting along nicely. He is back to work again today. The shooting was done by a party of small boys who were out after birds. They were in the canyon

just south of Dr. Park's residence, and it is supposed were shooting at birds in the trees just below the boulevard, where the accident occurred.

Mr. W. M. Sunderland, of Lehi, appeared at the Chamber of Commerce March 3rd with a specimen which he says is a composition of matter or alloy of metals. He claims this to be a discovery whereby a new alloy of metals is revealed, one peculiarity of which is its susceptibility of a high polish. It is about the hardness of steel. He says the cost of production is about the same as first-class brass and bronze. It is non-corrosive and is capable of standing a high degree of heat. The new alloy may also be used, he says, largely as a reagent to extract gold and silver from solutions which have been used to leach ore. It is produced from clays peculiar to Utah Territory, and particularly to Utah county. Mr. Sunderland has been working at it for the past eighteen years, and is now able to produce it in large quantities, and in such a state of perfection that he has applied for a patent under the name of the Sunderland Star metal.

The Manufacturers' Bureau and the Chamber of Commerce will give him their aid in placing it before the public, and should it prove to be all that is claimed for it, it will be given a place among Utah manufactures.

Mr. Sunderland has prepared plates of this alloy for use in the Legislature, for the Midwinter Fair, the Chamber of Commerce and for the patent office at Washington.

An interesting contest case is set down for hearing in the Probate court on the 15th inst., arising out of a petition for the revocation of probate of the will of John L. Blyth, deceased. It comes up on the application of John M. Cannon and Zane and Zane, attorneys, who have filed the petition on behalf of Charles Blyth, one of the minor heirs of the deceased, by his general guardian, Margaret McKay Blyth.

Among the provisions of the will are the following:

Out of the income and profits of my property I hereby authorize the said executors to use the sum of \$100 per month for and during the period of time that this trust shall continue, which said sum shall be used and disposed of by them as follows, to wit: \$10 per month of said amount to be given each month to the President of the Salt Lake Temple to aid in paying the necessary expenses in and about said premises, the balance of said sum of \$100 per month to wit, \$90 per month, shall be used and appropriated by the said executors and trustees in paying the necessary expenses of obtaining the genealogies of my family and the families of my two wives, Margaret Mitchell Blyth and Margaret McKay Blyth, and to do the necessary work in the Temple for any of our dead kindred. Said executors and trustees may, in their discretion, employ an experienced person to obtain these genealogies and to perform the necessary work for our dead ancestors in said Temple, as shall be necessary and proper, in harmony with the doctrine, belief and religious tenets of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; provided, however, that in case all of

this fund of \$90 per month shall not be used in doing such work aforesaid, or if the time shall come when all of our dead friends and dead kindred shall have had done for them all necessary and proper work in said Temple according to said religious belief, then said \$90 per month shall therefore be paid to the president of said Temple for its use and benefit and for the necessary expenses and repairs in and about said Temple at Salt Lake, for and during the period of said trust. In case it shall be decided by any court of competent jurisdiction that the fund above provided to be paid to said Temple for the expenses and work therein, including the obtaining of the histories and genealogies of our families, is void for any reason, then said \$100 per month shall be held, controlled and used by the trustees under this will for the use and benefit and for the improvement of my estate generally.

Among the numerous witnesses cited to appear and testify are President Willford Woodruff, President Lorenzo Snow of the Salt Lake Temple, Daniel L. Blyth, and each of the minor heirs.

It will be startling news to the social and business circles of the city to learn that Matt. C. Walker, son of the late S. Sharp Walker, was found dead at the residence of his mother shortly before seven o'clock March 5th. The discovery was made by a servant girl in the employ of the family, and a few moments later the whole household was thrown into mourning over the sad event.

It appears that he came up town for the purpose of visiting a friend, Harold Pitt, who had undergone an operation at the hands of a doctor yesterday. About 8 o'clock he left Mr. Pitt—so it is thought—to visit a young lady in the southeastern part of the city. While he was making his call on her he became ill and was seized with violent pains in the stomach. He then came up town and went to the Resort just north of the Cliff house and told Mr. Dittman, the proprietor, that he had a cramp and asked for some Jamaica ginger and brandy. This gave him no relief and shortly afterwards at his request Mr. Dittman gave him a strong dose of peppermint and hot water. Instead of getting better he got worse and said that the pain was becoming so intense that he could not endure it and that he needed a physician. The office of Dr. Worthington was only a few doors farther up the street and to that he was taken by a couple of friends, J. M. Stull and a Mr. Smith. Dr. Worthington after a few searching inquiries gave him a hypodermic injection of morphine but his agony continued and a second dose of the drug was injected into the body. In a short time he felt much easier and expressed a desire to be taken home and Messrs. Stull and Smith accompanied him.

He then took a "night key" from his pocket, unlocked the door (this was about 1:30 in the morning), said good-bye to his friends and stepped inside, locked the door, put his cane in the corner, near by, and it is supposed from the half-sitting and half-standing position in which his body was found that he turned round, sank down against a cabinet of onyx and minerals and died immediately.

## SALT LAKE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The conference and priesthood meeting of the Salt Lake Stake opened in the Assembly Hall at 10 a. m. Friday morning, March 2nd, Elder Angus M. Cannon, Stake president, presiding.

Opened by singing:

Redeemer of Israel, etc.

Prayer was offered by Elder Alonzo H. Raleigh.

Singing:

How firm a foundation, etc.

Following was the attendance of officers: Elders Angus M. Cannon, Joseph E. Taylor and Charles W. Penrose, the Stake presidency; three High Councilors, five Patriarchs, seventeen presidents of Seventies, fourteen home missionaries; representatives of all wards of the Stake excepting Mountain Dell, South Cottonwood, Draper, Riverton, Bluff Dale and Herri-man; and of the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second quorums of Elders; a good representation of the lesser Priesthood, and Stake officers of the Relief Society, Sabbath schools and Mutual Improvement Associations.

On the recommendation of their respective bishops, twenty-three young men received certificates recommending their ordination to the office of Elder, on condition of promising faithful performance of duties.

The following bishops presented reports of their wards: Wm. A. Billis of South Jordan; Joseph Warburton of First ward; L. G. Hardy of Second ward; and Counselor John Y. Smith of Third ward.

In general the reports of the wards and their auxiliary organizations were very favorable. Few cases of destitution were reported, and the Saints were spoken of as faithful in the performance of their duties. The Bishops expressed themselves as pleased with affairs as at present existing, and anxious to see such conditions continue. The poor are well provided for and dilatory members are being prompted to greater faithfulness.

Elders Edw. W. Davis and James Malin, presidents of the First and Second quorums of Elders respectively, reported their quorums in good condition, the members manifesting great improvement in the performance of their duties. In some instances, however, there has been a lack of faithfulness in fulfilling the obligations which the Elders have taken upon themselves.

Elder Angus M. Cannon, president of the Stake, laid great stress on the necessity of receiving all instructions through the channel of the Priesthood, according to perfect order. Confusion is bound to result from any other course than this. Elder Cannon stated that instructions had been sent to the Bishops of the wards to labor with those who had been recommended to the Temple dedication, and had not shown great faithfulness since that time; not requiring rebaptism, but permitting it if the person so desires. In the case of rebaptism, according to the instructions of President Woodruff, the regular form of the ceremony is changed by the insertion of the words "for the renewal of your covenants."

These instructions are to be followed by men officiating in the Priesthood, who are not to substitute their own interpretation of the ceremonies performed. The follies indulged in by many in the Church were spoken of and denounced by Elder Cannon, and all were exhorted to depart therefrom, and to manifest greater faithfulness in the discharge of their responsibilities. Sent from the presence of God to lead His people, men sometimes turn from their high callings and allow earthly cares and pleasures to interfere with their great responsibility.

The choir sang:

Praise ye the Lord.

Benediction was pronounced by Elder C. W. Penrose.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Singing:

Glory to God on high.

Prayer by Elder A. W. Winberg.

Singing, choir and congregation:

Our God we raise to Thee.

The report of the Stake organization of the Y. L. M. I. A., was read, and showed a marked interest in the work of this organization. Sister Mary A. Freeze, Stake president of the Y. L. M. I. A. testified to the increased faithfulness and spirituality of the young ladies, as manifested in their testimony bearing and special facts, as also the encouragement they are giving to all their associates in the performance of their labors.

Sister M. Isabella Horne, Stake president of the Relief Societies, presented an encouraging report of this organization, calling attention to the work being done in the direction of relieving the wants of the poor, especially of those who, through delicacy of feeling, do not make their wants known. The sick were spoken of as receiving great blessing through the ministrations of the sisters, who thus add to their own blessings and become valuable assistants to the ward authorities.

Bishops Harrison Sperry, of the Fourth ward; S. M. T. Seddon, of the Fifth; Wm. Thorne, of the Seventh; J. C. Watson, of the Sixth; D. B. Brinton, of Big Cottonwood; and John A. Egbert, of West Jordan, gave verbal reports of their wards, agreeing in essential points with those presented in the forenoon session, special mention being made of the efficient work of the auxiliary organizations.

Patriarch John Smith testified to his observation of a marked improvement among the people of the Church, and to the blessings attending the ministrations of the sisters among the sick by the power of faith and prayer; for the prayer of faith is always effectual. The tendency toward the procrastination of labor is marked and unfortunate; all should drive their work instead of allowing it to drive them.

Speaking of the local patriarchs, he stated that their duty is to bless the poor and their own kindred, Elders called hurriedly on missions and others who wish that administration, but each should, as a rule, confine his ministrations to his own district.

Elder C. W. Penrose expressed his gratitude for the testimonies borne regarding the equality of all in the Church of Christ. The poor and the rich need equal instruction, and in some cases the rich are in special need

of this, that they may appreciate the value of the society of their faithful, humble brethren and sisters, and that pride and vain-glory in their mingling in "society" may be discouraged.

The necessity of freedom in the bestowal of patriarchal blessings received especial emphasis, as also the bestowal of suitable blessings on the patriarch by those who receive his ministrations. Each member of the Church should learn his duty and perform it, always remaining in his own sphere.

The choir sang the anthem:

Jerusalem, my glorious home.

Conference adjourned to 7:30 p. m. with benediction by Elder George Goddard.

## EVENING SESSION.

The choir sang:

Lord, Thou wilt hear me when I pray.

Prayer was offered by Elder Milando Pratt.

Singing by the choir and congregation:

Hail to the brightness of Zion's glad morning.

Elder Thomas C. Griggs, Stake superintendent of Sunday schools, was the first speaker. He reported the Sunday schools of the Stake as being in excellent condition. The growth of some of the schools has necessitated the organization of three new ones in the Stake since the last report. Some few of the schools were not reported as the statistical reports had not been handed in, but would be before the close of the conference. A corps of sixteen missionaries are engaged in visiting the different schools in the Stake, and they are men of honor and integrity, as are also the officers and teachers in the various schools. Great good was being done in teaching the rising generation. A Sunday school has been organized for the benefit of the deaf mutes, and much good was being accomplished thereby. There are about 9,000 pupils enrolled in this Stake and 1,000 officers and teachers, a total of 10,000 souls.

Elder Joseph H. Felt, Stake president of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement associations, reported that there were forty-nine of these associations in the Stake. All in a prosperous condition, they have taken up the Manual in earnest, and it is proving a great benefit to the young men who take an interest therein. It provides for home reading as well as the regular lectures, and is creating a desire for learning among young people. A lecture bureau had also been established under the direction of Elder A. S. Geddes.

Elder George H. Taylor, bishop of the Fourteenth ward, reported that the different organizations in that ward over which he presided were in good condition, and particularly the Relief Society, which was doing a great deal in relieving the wants of the sick and needy.

Elder Charles H. Hyde, president of the Fourth quorum of Elders, reported marked improvement in the attendance of members. On account of the growth of the quorum it was found necessary to divide it. The Sixth and Seventh wards only are now included in the Fourth quorum. The presidency had taken up a personal labor with the ward members, which, together with the labors of a corps of

visiting teachers, had been productive of great good.

Elder Andrew S. Gray, of the Fifth quorum of Elders, reported the quorum in good condition. Members are appointed to lecture on the principles of the Gospel and the meetings are thus made profitable.

Elder Abraham H. Cannon, of the Council of the Apostles, urged upon the authorities of wards and quorums the necessity of attending to their duties and being in possession of the spirit of their callings. They should lead out and set good examples, and by so doing could bring the people to a higher standard. Those who are forced to attend to their duties will not receive the benefit to be derived through the voluntary performance of those duties. Referred to the effects of good example abroad as well as among the young people at home, and said we should present before them an incentive to press forward in the performance of their duties. Bishops should direct the labors of those around them and instruct them in their duties that all might gain experience. Testified that the work of the Lord was steadily growing in the earth.

The choir sang:

Hard times come again no more,  
the congregation joining in the chorus.  
Benediction by Elder H. P. Richards.

## SECOND DAY.

### MORNING SESSION.

Singing, choir and congregation,  
Now let us rejoice in the day of salvation.  
Prayer by Elder Edward Stevenson.  
Choir sang:

Softly beams the sacred dawning.

Elder Thomas H. Waite reported the condition of the Eighteenth quorum of Elders, his report coinciding in essential points with those before given, some personal experiences being added thereto. Similar reports were presented by Elders Samuel L. Holmes, of the Seventh quorum; Horace Eldredge, of the Seventeenth; William Gedge, of the Twentieth; Thomas Sutherland, of the Twenty-first, and George Saville, of the Thirteenth.

The following Bishops represented their wards, the reports covering the same ground as those given yesterday: J. S. Rawlins, of South Cottonwood; Albert W. Davis, of Center, to which the ward formerly known as North Point has lately been added; E. F. Sheets, of the Eighth; Samuel A. Woolley, of the Ninth, and J. A. Hamilton, of Mill Creek.

The choir sang:

Look up and put your trust in God.

Adjourned to 2 p. m.

Benediction by Elder J. E. Taylor.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Singing by the choir:

Come, dearest Lord.

Prayer by Elder E. B. Tripp.

Singing:

Earth with her ten thousand flowers.

The following Bishops gave reports of their wards:

H. B. Clawson, of the Twelfth; Robert Morris, of the Eleventh; George Romney of the Twentieth; Adam Spelra, of the Tenth, and Nelson A. Empey, of the Thirteenth.

Elder Elias Morris reported the

High Priests' quorum, over which he presides. There are 475 in the quorum, all men of great experience, over whom Elder Morris expressed himself as proud to preside. Meetings are held monthly, lectures being delivered by prominent members on important subjects, testimonies following. Members of all other quorums are invited to attend the meetings.

Elder Lorenzo Snow spoke of the value of the Bishop's position in giving to its occupant experience, opportunities of doing good, and reward for self-sacrificing and well-doing. A man in this position must place himself at the disposal of his people and gain the necessary inspiration, firmness and patience for his duties. Love and long-suffering for transgressors are essential, as also, a knowledge of the nature of each one under his care, that wisdom may be exercised in dealing with individuals.

Some men rarely make mistakes, while others are continually stumbling; each of these should be treated with due regard to his peculiarities. Humility is essential on the part of those who commit wrong, whether it be of rare or of frequent occurrence.

The choir sang the anthem:

"Light and Truth."

Conference adjourned to 7:30 p.m.

Benediction was pronounced by Elder William Draper.

### EVENING SESSION.

The choir sang:

Another day has fled and gone.

Prayer was offered by Elder F. B. Woodbury.

Singing:

Great God indulge my humble claim.

Elder Thomas Giffard, president of the Third quorum of Elders, gave a verbal report of that quorum, stating that it was in a similar condition to most of the quorums reported.

The following Bishops then reported their several wards: Alfred Solomon, Twenty-second; Isaac Barton, Nineteenth; Robert Daniels, Heriman; Alva Butler, Granite; James Jensen, Sandy, and George R. Jones, Twenty-third. Their reports showed that their respective wards were in good condition, and the different organizations were working harmoniously for the education and development of the young. The people were very liberal in donating for the support of the poor, so that none had suffered for anything.

Elder Levi W. Richards, president of the tenth quorum of Elders, reported the quorum in a good condition, the members being alive to their duties.

Elder Heber J. Grant, of the Council of the Apostles, then addressed the conference. He had listened with interest to the reports, and while some of the Saints felt that it was monotonous to hear them because of their sameness, he considered them essential as calculated to encourage us. The Saints had gathered here to serve God and keep His commandments, and they should not lose sight of this fact. If we devote all our time and energy to furthering our own personal interests we will make shipwreck of our faith. There has been a great deal of animosity in the world against the Latter-day Saints, but this is being removed as we are becoming better known. Referred to the great good

accomplished by the visit of the First Presidency to the World's Fair, in connection with the Tabernacle choir. The world have looked upon us as being degraded and ignorant but they are beginning to learn that there is no other community with as much general information as the Latter-day Saints. The time will come when the rich will accept the Gospel as well as the poor. We should get the light and inspiration of the Holy Spirit and then follow its precepts.

The choir and congregation sang the Dology.

Benediction by Elder William L. Binder.

## THIRD DAY.

### MORNING SESSION.

Conference convened in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock a.m., Elder Angus M. Cannon, president of the Stake, presiding.

The choir and congregation joined in singing:

Do what is right; the day-dawn is breaking.

Prayer was offered by Elder Joseph C. Kingsbury, Patriarch.

The choir sang:

Prayer is the soul's sincere desire.

Bishop William C. Allen reported Draper ward. The general condition, he said, is somewhat like that of other wards. The Primary association has not held meetings during the winter, the ward being in a scattered condition, but the Mutual Improvement associations are doing a good work. The various quorums of the Priesthood hold their regular meetings and the Relief Society is doing much good. Some members there are in the ward who are not doing their duty, but we are laboring with them and hope that the efforts to bring them to realize their condition are not in vain.

Bishop Orson F. Whitney gave a concise report of the Eighteenth ward of this city. He had filled the position of Bishop for sixteen years and was called when still young and inexperienced. At that time the numbers of the ward were few and poor, not even having a house for meeting. This is now changed. The ward is stronger numerically and financially. He reported prosperity and a general good feeling. The Bishopric is respected by the people, most of whom are faithful Latter-day Saints, supporting the presiding brethren. They are a good people. Referring to a popular misapprehension regarding some of the Saints in the ward who are blessed with temporal means, he would say that there were many faithful servants of the Lord among the wealthy as well as among the poor. It is not money, but "the love of money" that is "the root of all evil." The various quorums are faithful in the performance of their duties, and the Mutual Improvement association is a decided success. The Sunday school is prosperous and the theology class has been attended with much interest. The so-called Christian science had made some inroad in the ward, and several members had requested to be dropped from the records of the Church. The speaker said he had replied to such requests that it was not customary in the Church of God to drop names from the records except for crimes against the laws of God, nor to give recommends

to apostates. The necessity of theological classes for our young people is illustrated by the fact that such ideas can take hold of the children of prominent Church members. They are evidently ignorant of the principles of the Gospel.

Elder Joseph E. Taylor reviewed briefly the reports so far given at this conference by the Bishops and representatives of the various organizations and also spoke in high terms about the Tabernacle choir.

Elder David McKenzie presented the report of the Stake Board of Education. He referred to a resolution adopted on June 80th last year in the Assembly Hall for the raising of a certain sum of money for the support of the Church schools. It is now suggested, he said, that the Bishops take the matter in hand. Ten per cent of that sum is immediately needed on account of the present emergencies in connection with our religious educational institutions. He strongly urged the necessity of attending to the religious educational of the young and testified to the excellent spirit prevailing in the Latter-day Saints College and other Church schools.

Bishop Orson F. Whitney said it had been found impossible to open the Eighteenth ward seminary for the current year, but the institution will not be closed any longer than absolutely necessary.

Elder Angus M. Cannon requested the representatives of the various wards to respond to the call of their respective wards. Nearly every ward in the stake was represented.

Elder Charles W. Penrose said he hoped that all the Bishops and representatives of the wards now understood that ten per cent of the amounts allotted would be needed at once. He also spoke of the ward choirs as improving generally and rendering valuable services in the meetings of the Saints and read the report of the Sabbath schools of the stake.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SALT LAKE STAKE SUNDAY SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1898.

Number of male officers and teachers 623; female 815, a total of 938.

Average attendance of officers and teachers 646.

Number of male pupils 5,585; female 6,041; total, 11,626, an increase of 1,278.

The number of pupils in the primary department are 5,718; first intermediate department 2,228; second intermediate department 1,648; highest department 2,037.

Average attendance of pupils 6,660, and total number of teachers and pupils 12,564.

Three new schools were established during the year.

In the libraries are 5,068 volumes and the cash collected during the year amounted to \$2,479.27, of which \$855.14 was on hand at the close of the year.

The choir sang the anthem:

Praise ye the Father.

Prayer by Elder Henry Tuckett.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock p.m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The choir and congregation sang:

We thank Thee, O God, for a Prophet,  
To guide us in these latter days.

Prayer was offered by Elder Thos.

E. Ricks, of the Bannock (Idaho) Stake.

The choir sang:

O my Father, Thou that dwellest,  
In the high and glorious place;  
When shall I regain Thy presence,  
And again behold Thy face?

#### FAST OFFERINGS.

Elder Chas. W. Penrose presented a statement showing the receipts for the support of the poor of the Stake during the six months ending December 31st, 1898. The receipts from fast offerings amounted to \$6,282.71, and from the Presiding Bishop's office, \$13,544.80.

#### STATISTICAL REPORT.

A statistical report for the six months ending Feb. 23, 1898, was read showing a Church membership in the stake as follows:

Members of the First Presidency 3, Apostles 8, Patriarchs 16, Seventies 1,337, High Priests 459, Elders 2,312, Priests 501, Teachers 431, Deacons 1,737, members 18,246, total officers and members 25,047, children under eight years of age 8,188, total number of souls 33,235.

The number of families is 6,325.

During the period embraced in the report there were 80 marriages.

The number of births of male children is given as 316 and of females 297.

There were 669 children blessed.

There were 1,109 officers and members received; 968 officers and members removed; 93 new members, and 834 children were baptized.

Four persons were excommunicated.

The number of deaths of males was 104 and of females 106.

The individuals drawing support aggregate 1,637.

The report shows a total increase in membership of 1868, a total decrease of 1,182, and a net increase of 686.

#### STAKE AUTHORITIES.

The general authorities of the Church as presented at the last Conference were then unanimously sustained, as were also the following Stake authorities:

Stake Presidency—Angus M. Cannon, president; Joseph E. Taylor and Charles W. Penrose, counselors.

High Councilors—Wm. Eddington, Theodore McKean, George J. Taylor, Henry Dinwoodey, Anders W. Winberg, John T. Caine, Jesse W. Fox, James P. Freeze, Milano Pratt, Henry P. Richards, Elias A. Smith, Joseph D. C. Young.

Alternate High Councilors—John Nicholson, John Clark, David L. Davis, Orson A. Woolley, William W. Riter, Edward Snelgrove, John Kirkman, Frank H. Hyde, Spencer Clawson.

Presidency of High Priests' quorum—Elias Merrill, president; George B. Wallace and Wm. C. Dunbar, counselors.

Patriarchs—Lorenzo D. Young, Wm. J. Smith, Wm. G. Young, Wm. Draper, Joseph C. Kingsbury, Alonzo H. Raleigh, Washington Lemon, Joseph Horne, Joseph Harker, Aronibald N. Hill, Samuel Friday, William H. Walker and Ezekiel Holman.

#### HOME MISSIONARIES.

Anderson, James H. McMurrin, Joseph W.  
Anderson, Wm. N. Moyle, Oscar W.  
Anderson, Olof J. Nicholson John  
Bull, Joseph Jr. Nasibitt, Henry W.  
Binder Wm. L. Nelson, Joseph  
Bird, Henry N. Olson, Thorwald N.  
Blair, Geo. E. Phillips, Wm. G.  
Bean, Joshua B. Poulton, Walter J.  
Barber, Horace D. Peirce, Eli H.

Bennion, Milton  
Caine, John T.  
Cannon, George M.  
Carlson, August W.  
Christenson, Joseph  
Cannon, Lewis M.  
Carlisle, Joseph R.  
Cornwall, Samuel  
Cannon, Angus J.  
Clawson, Thomas A.  
Cannon, John M.  
Clawson, Sydney B.  
Cottam, Charles S.  
Cannon, Hugh J.  
Davis, David L.  
Dougall, Wm. B.  
Done, Willard  
Dean, Joseph H.  
Dougall, Wm. B. Jr.  
Emery, David S.  
Emery, Charles F.  
Flashman, Jas. T.  
Ferguson, Marlow  
Gregg, Wm. C.  
Groesbeck, Jos. S.  
Gill, David K.  
Hintze, Ferdinand F.  
Hansen, John E.  
Hayes, John  
Hanson, Wm. L.  
Haslam, James N.  
Hull, Thomas  
Harrington, Daniel  
Hillam, Rodney Jr.  
Harker, Henry  
Hodge, Robert H.  
Jensen, Andrew  
Jones, Nathaniel V.  
Kimball, Solomon F.  
Keddington, John W.  
Kelsch, Louis A.  
Lambert, George C.  
Lovett, George D.  
Lee, Wm. O.  
Lewis, Thomas D.  
Lambert, James C.  
Lyman, F. M. Jr.  
Lawrence, John  
Lindsay, Joseph S.  
McMurrin, James L.  
Moyle, James H.  
McKenzie, David  
Mills, George B.

Parry, Henry E.  
Price, James E.  
Richards, Samuel W.  
Ritter, Wm. W.  
Richards, Franklin S.  
Romney, George Jr.  
Reid, John B.  
Roes, Charles J.  
Sjodahl, Janne M.  
Summerhays, Jos. W.  
Stewart, Joshua B.  
Sharp, James  
Saunders, John W.  
Savage, Charles H.  
Schofield, Nephi Y.  
Sloan, Edward L.  
Sharp, Joseph C.  
Sanders, Sandra Jr.  
Smith, Elias A.  
Sandberg, John C.  
Spencer, Claudius V.  
Stewart, Charles B.  
Schulthess, Arnold  
Summerhays, Caleb E.  
Savage, Ralph G.  
Stauffer, Frederick  
Stewart, Samuel W.  
Talmage, James E.  
Taylor, Robert B. T.  
Tobiason, Theodore  
Taylor, James A.  
Tovey Wm. H.  
Thorpe Joseph  
Taylor, Moses W.  
Timpson, John H.  
Woolley, Orson A.  
Wells, Joseph S.  
Wood, William Jr.  
Wilcken, Charles H.  
Wells, Gershon B. F.  
Wilcox, Charles F.  
Wells, John  
Wright, Elias S.  
Watson, Robert S.  
Wallace, Henry  
Wilcken, David  
West, Alma H.  
Woodbury, Frank B.  
Winder, Wm. C.  
Young, Richard W.  
Young, Willard  
Young, Joseph A.  
Young, Brigham S.

Clerk of the Stake and of the High Council—James D. Stirling.

Reporter—Willard Done.

Relief Societies—Mary Isabella Horne, president; Elmina S. Taylor and Helen M. Whitney, counselors.

Young Men's M. I. Associations—Joseph H. Felt, president; Royal B. Young and James W. Eardley, counselors.

Young Ladies' M. I. Associations—Mary A. Freeze, president; Mary Pratt Young and Nellie C. Taylor, counselors.

Sabbath Schools—Thomas C. Griggs, superintendent; Richard S. Horne and Willard C. Burton, assistants.

Primary Associations—Ellen C. Clawson, president, Camilla C. Cobb and Lydia Ann Wells, counselors.

Tabernacle Choir—Evan Stephens, leader; Joseph J. Daynes, organist, and all the members of the choir.

Scandinavian Meetings of Salt Lake City—Anders W. Winberg, president; S. P. Neve and Martin Christopherson, counselors.

German Meetings—Arnold H. Schulthess, president; Henry Raiser and Herman Groether, counselors.

Board of Education—Angus M. Cannon, Joseph E. Taylor, Charles W. Penrose, David McKenzie, J. M. Sjodahl, William W. Ritter, Richard K. Thomas.

It was very pleasing, said Elder Penrose, to see members of the Church dwelling together in unity. It was carrying out the will of the Lord and was a great thing for Zion. The names that he had read were not presented merely as a matter of form, but for a purpose as set forth in the laws of the Church. It was a practice among the Latter-day Saints—not exactly an election yet possessing similar elements. It gave the people an oppor-



tunity to sustain or disapprove of the officers selected by the proper authorities to minister unto them.

The speaker was thankful that he was a member of the Church of God. He knew it would fill the destiny spoken of by inspired men; that its principles would be triumphant. Every man could find ample opportunity in his sphere in the Priesthood to magnify his calling and talents. He was gratified at the reports of the Bishops of wards. They showed that the people had been generally doing their duty.

ELDER JOSEPH E. TAYLOR

stated that there were many interests that commanded the attention of the officers of wards. These were being looked after in a satisfactory manner. He noticed an increased zeal and faith among the people. Of course there were exceptions, but they were not many.

He expressed himself as greatly gratified at the magnificent work of redemption that was going on in the Temple. The Gospel comprehended every principle of spiritual being and advancement that would assure salvation in the world to come.

ELDER ANGUS H. CANNON,

President of the Salt Lake Stake, said he was pleased and satisfied with the unceasing and untiring efforts of the Bishops of the wards. These brethren were the servants of the people and were sorely tried men. Their labors were not appreciated as they should be. There were complaints in regard to the stringency of the times. He had, however, noticed that the offerings of the people compared very favorably with the gifts bestowed in times of greater plenty. The Latter-day Saints had been called to these mountains to be nourished and strengthened. They should obey the commandments of the Lord. If they did so they would be blessed.

The speaker here took occasion to refer in strong terms of condemnation of certain society fads, customs and conditions now prevalent among the people of this city. He especially disapproved some of the games played at so-called socials at the homes of prominent Elders of the Church, such as progressive euchre, high five, etc. Masked balls and round dancing should be abolished and avoided as things of evil, for evil often came from such indulgence. He did not wish to discourage social gatherings providing they were of the proper kind. These could be made intellectual, pleasant, elevating and moral in their character. He cautioned the people to be careful of themselves and their families to live their religion and receive the blessings of the Lord.

The choir sang the anthem:

Daughter of Zion.

Benediction was pronounced by Bishop W. B. Preston.

EVENING SESSION.

The choir sang:

From afar, gracious Lord.

Prayer was offered by Elder James T. Flashman.

Singing:

Hard times come again no more.

Elder Abraham H. Cannon was the speaker at the evening meeting. He referred to the reports of the Bishops

which invariably indicated that there are a large number of poor people in the various wards of this Stake, but was pleased to know that the necessities of the distressed had been met through donations received from the people and from the Bishop's general storehouse. He hoped that no discrimination had been made in the dispensing of charity, but that all people who were in need, whether they were Latter-day Saints or people of other denominations, had received proper aid. A hope was expressed that the charitable feeling would continue to exist among the people, but that greater efforts should be made to furnish employment so that those who are in distress may earn that which they desire, rather than that they should be pauperized by the bestowal of free gifts.

The speaker also referred to the labors of our Church school teachers, who, as the reports indicated, are doing missionary service, and are really obtaining for their labors a less amount than they could earn by working at day's labor upon the street or farm. Some indeed are working without any remuneration whatever. He felt to encourage the people to at least pay these noble men a remuneration equal to that which we pay those who have the care of our bodies, when we entrust to these teachers the care of the souls of our children, which are much more precious than the tabernacle in which the spirit dwells.

Encouragement was also given to the youth to employ their time and talents in the acquisition of knowledge and of skilled industry. Too much indifference is manifested by young people concerning matters of education, and they are too negligent about the use of the time allotted them here upon the earth. Only those who steadily pursue the course which God would have them follow, making some little progress each day of their lives, will succeed, and such will stand at the front in the great day of Zion's future glory.

The choir sang:

Jerusalem, my glorious home.

Benediction was pronounced by Elder Heber J. Grant, and the conference adjourned.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

The Republican members of the Assembly are holding frequent caucuses. One subject that has occupied their attention when so assembled on several occasions is the general appropriation bill. A prominent Republican member of the Assembly has informed a NEWS representative that his party is trying to agree on the items of the bill, and perfect it so as to avoid all night sittings near the close of the session. The state of the Territory's finances makes it unusually difficult to agree upon the amounts which are to be given to public institutions, and there is a prevailing opinion that there will be a cutting down of the amounts proposed to be given them, and which they have asked for. If this is not done there must be an increase of taxation, or of the bonded indebtedness of the Territory, or both, and the people are averse to either.

The proposition submitted yesterday

by a delegation of the citizens of Ogden, to turn over the Military academy of that city to the Territory for the purpose of a reform school, and to transfer the deaf mutes, and the blind should the Territory make provision for the latter, to what is now the reform school, is meeting with pronounced favor among members of the Assembly. It is declared to be the most feasible plan yet suggested to accomplish several desirable objects, among which are a reduction of the expense of the reform school, better provision for the deaf mutes and blind and great and much needed relief to the University, which is now so cramped for lack of room. The deaf mute institute, which is one of the University buildings, when vacated by its present inmates, can be used as class rooms, etc. The deaf mutes have petitioned the Legislature to remove them to Ogden.

The usual biennial exhibition of ignorance in regard to natural history was held in the House yesterday, when the fish and game bill was under consideration. For many years each succeeding legislature has thought it knew more about birds, fishes and animals than its predecessor, and hence has remodeled the fish and game law. Utah never had a law on this subject that was more than two years old, it is believed. Varian thought snakes ought to be protected, and Allen thought such protection unnecessary, alleging that snakes are migratory birds and do not breed in Utah. Varian insisted that they did breed here, and that he himself had followed up brood after brood of snake until he had killed them all.

The knowledge of "snipeology" which the two Republican leaders of the House possess is distrusted on the Democratic side, though Powers was shrewd enough not to disclose the extent of his, as he took no part in the debate on snipes.

A prolonged debate occurred while the fish and game bill was under consideration, and the minimum fine for using explosives for taking fish. The bill made the minimum \$200, and several of the members thought such punishment too severe, but others cited the fact that vast damage was being done to the fish interests of this Territory by the use of explosives, and that severe measures should be adopted to stop it. The House finally agreed on \$40 as the minimum fine for this offense, the maximum being any sum under \$800.

THURSDAY.

Yesterday afternoon the House considered at length the militia bill and made numerous amendments to it. One of the most important of these was the striking out of the section which authorized the Governor to call out the militia to resist invasion, suppress riot, aid the civil officers, etc., and the one which provided per diem for officers and men while so called out and while engaged in the annual training. An amendment offered by Evans to limit the annual cost to the Territory of maintaining the militia to \$3,500 was adopted, and the bill passed by a vote of 19 to 4.

A heavy day's work was done in the Council yesterday. Final action was taken on a large number of bills. Several bills relating to the vexed sub-

fect of stray animals were considered, and all were sent to the judiciary committee, with the expectation that the committee will report an acceptable measure which will cover the subject. Among the bills passed was the one which provides a simple method for the dissolution of irrigation companies. The Australian ballot bill was postponed until Tuesday next, which action virtually kills it.

The medical bill introduced by the House committee on public health came up on third reading yesterday afternoon, but on motion of a member of that committee it was put at the foot of the calendar, in anticipation that it will come up today. It reenacts the present law, with two or three slight changes, which do not materially affect the law so far as the general public are concerned. It is a bill that the committee once decided not to introduce, but they changed their minds later.

## FRIDAY.

Powers's bill providing for a further increase of the bonded indebtedness of the city provides for an issue of a quarter of a million, at five per cent, payable in twenty years. The author states that a bond buyer has already bid \$1.05 in case the issue is made, and he thinks \$1.07 could be obtained. It was intended that the bill should provide that \$125,000 of the proceeds of the bonds should be devoted to the erection of a wing of the Capitol, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Governor's message, but legal reasons have led to an amendment of the bill so that the cost of the wing of the Capitol will be met as a deficit in the general expenditures.

The special message transmitted to the Assembly yesterday by the Governor has been meeting with severe criticism. It is held that the specifications of facts accompanying the gloomy portrayal contained in the message did not justify such a representation of existing conditions. One member pronounced it "political luncombe." Another said that an appropriation for a Capitol building, no matter how large the sum, would not afford material relief to the unemployed in this city, as only a small number of men could be employed, and those would have to be skilled mechanics. There was very little work on such a building that could be performed by common laborers. Powers is in favor of action by the Legislature in response to the special message, but Tolton is emphatically opposed to bonding the Territory for any purpose whatever. The special message has not produced the impression on the Legislature which was evidently intended by it.

The following bill was introduced by Hubbard, and passed by the House today under a suspension of the rules:

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

Section 1. That all school districts that failed to levy a special school tax during the year ending 1893, for the purpose of building, or other school purposes, may levy such tax for the year 1894, in the manner provided by law, if levied before the 15th day of April, 1894, and such tax shall be assessed and collected at the same time and in the same manner as if it had been levied in the year 1893.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its approval.

The following was introduced by Warner in the House this afternoon:

"Resolution authorizing the leasing of the military school property at Ogden and removing to that institution the inmates of the reform school and placing the school of the deaf mutes and blind in the building now occupied by the reform school.

"Whereas, the citizens of Ogden have made a proposal to lease to the Territory of Utah the Military academy with all its furniture and appurtenances, at an annual rental of \$2,000; also giving the Territory the option to assume the encumbrance of twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars, upon which a title in fee simple (subject to said incumbrance) will be made to the Territory; also in the event of such change the city of Ogden will convey their contingent interest in the reform school grounds, to the Territory, and

Whereas, the deaf mutes petitioned the Legislature to remove them to Ogden, for sundry sufficient reasons, and

Whereas, some location is necessary for the school for the blind, under the law recently enacted, therefore

Be it resolved that the Governor of the Territory of Utah be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to contract, agree, bind and perfect all arrangements for such removal, upon the part of Utah Territory upon such conditions to be provided as he may deem just and equitable, and in the best interests of the purpose sought to be accomplished.

That when he shall have closed the contracts, received the conveyances, leases and premises as herein suggested, the said schools shall immediately be removed to the quarters herein designated; and the proportion of money provided by the general appropriation for said institutions shall be set apart to the independent use of said schools, notwithstanding it be merged with the funds of any other institution.

This resolution shall take effect on its approval.

## SATURDAY.

Hatch's bill to regulate the locating and recording of mining claims, is a measure which makes some radical changes in the existing order of things in reference to those subjects. It requires mining records to be deposited with the county recorder, allows that officer to appoint deputies in the mining districts, requires a certain amount of work to be done within sixty days from the date of location, and contains other provisions that are new to the present laws regulating this subject. The bill met with determined opposition in the lobby and on the floor of the House, and it was not expected that it would pass, but it passed the House by a vote of 15 to 6, much to the surprise of its opponents.

Powers's bill creating a board of fire and police commissioners, has been pending a long time in the hands of a Council committee. It has been the subject of a good deal of lobbying, and has met with a great deal of opposition. But its author has followed it up closely, and has earnestly defended it. The result is that the Council, this forenoon, passed it, with amendments. It is thought the House will concur in these, and that the measure will be promptly forwarded to the Governor.

Immediately after the noon recess today the Council held an executive session for the purpose of acting on the nominations of the Governor for auditor and treasurer, Hon. John T. Caine and J. E. Whitehead, Esq. After a brief consultation Mr. Caine was confirmed and action on Mr. Whitehead's nomination was deferred.

## MONDAY.

This forenoon a long debate occurred in the House on H. B. 15, Johnson's bill proposing radical changes in the existing system of irrigation. This subject is one which generally excites much interest among country members, and it was noticeable that, on this occasion, the Salt Lake members who generally do most of the talking remained quiet. It transpired during the discussion that the irrigating committee was contemplating the introduction of a bill upon the subject of irrigation and water rights.

H. B. 161, which the House passed this afternoon, is designed to cure ambiguities in the present law relating to assessing stock in corporations, and to specify when such stock is and is not assessable.

H. B. 125, which the House passed this forenoon, requires each city having 15,000 inhabitants or more to appoint a veterinary inspector, and to designate a place in or near the city, where all animals intended for immediate slaughter must be brought for inspection, and be inspected on the hoof. After being killed the carcasses shall be again inspected and, if found good, shall be marked with a tag. If any carcass or part thereof is found unfit for food, the inspector shall order it destroyed. The U. S. government standard and method of meat inspection are adopted.

This forenoon, while the sheep scab bill was under consideration in the House, Nebeker declared that he didn't like sheep, but that, if we must have them, we ought to have healthy ones. He predicted that the people in Utah would yet regret the extent to which the sheep were consuming the ranges, but he would support this bill.

This afternoon, in the House, Stan from the committee on Capitol grounds, rendered the following report:

Mr. Speaker—Your committee to whom was referred the report of the commission on Capitol grounds, respectfully represent that they have examined and approved said report, and recommend that the amount required for the completion of the improvements as originally surveyed, relating to said grounds, be appropriated. Also, the amount of \$5,000 for caring for and keeping said grounds in proper condition, the ensuing two years, and that said commissioners' report be filed in the office of the Territorial auditor.

Your committee have also taken under advisement the recommendation of said commissioners, in connection with that part of the Governor's message dated January 8, 1894, likewise the special message of Governor West dated March 1, 1894, relating to the erection of one wing of the Capitol building, and respectfully report that the reasons assigned for the erection of such portion of a Capitol building, which will afford ample provision for all the legislative, judicial and general

business purposes, meets with our approval, as in the erection of such building, the needs of the Territory or State will be provided for in this direction for many years to come.

By the erection of this building, at an estimated cost of \$125,000, which amount can be obtained by issuing bonds at 5 per cent interest, it is evident by representations in figures made to your committee by the Secretary and Governor on cost of rent for halls, office rooms, etc., that the advantages in building over that of renting would not only pay the interest on the bonds but be a net saving to the Territory annually of from \$3,000 to \$5,000. And as suggested in the messages of Governor West, the erection of this building at the present time would give work to a large number of the unemployed working class, a subject worthy of the most earnest consideration of this Legislative Assembly, under existing distress and want among so large a number of this class of citizens. Your committee are also of the opinion that all kinds of material and labor can be obtained at greatly reduced prices at the present time; on that a saving of at least 20 per cent in the cost of such a building can be saved to the Territory. We therefore recommend the issuing of bonds and erection of one wing of a capitol building.

(Signed.)

STANFORD.  
STOKER.  
MASON.  
POWERS.

McBride dissenting.

#### TUESDAY.

"What are you going to do with the University and Agricultural College?" asked a News representative of a prominent member of the House, today. "O, I don't know; give me something easy," was the verbatim reply of the legislator. The same question has been put to several other members of the Assembly within the last few days, and substantially the same reply has been received, except in one instance. Such is the situation on the 58th day of the session, with only two days remaining in which to do business. But there is one member of the Assembly who has clear cut ideas upon this and other financial questions now pending in the Assembly, and when the above interrogatory was put to him he answered it comprehensively and explicitly by giving the man of news the program which he was in favor of having carried out by the Legislature. The member referred to is Representative Stanford, chairman of the committee on ways and means, and of the committee on Capitol grounds, and his program is as follows: Purchase the Military academy at Ogden, which cost \$50,000, but is offered to the Territory for \$20,000, and make a reform school of it; remove the deaf mutes and blind to the present Reform school premises; remove the University to Logan; unite with the Agricultural College, and give to both \$40,000 to run them for two years; appease Salt Lake by erecting a wing of the Capitol building; make no change in the present rate of Territorial tax; let the Territorial school tax remain as it now is in order to get the support of members from the weaker counties to the program as a whole; and issue bonds to meet unavoidable deficiencies,

but make these as small as possible by a policy of retrenchment in all public expenditures. If the University is not sent to Logan, I should favor closing it. In my opinion it would be better to suspend it than give it a starvation appropriation."

As far as the legislative mind has thus far assumed shape on the matters included in the above program, it is believed that it reflects the views of the majority of both houses; but the amount of blankness of opinion among the legislators on the subjects named is remarkable.

The Council spent considerable time yesterday and much of its morning session today in considering Varian's mechanics' lien bill. As the measure left the House it provided that the mechanics' lien should take precedence over any other incumbrance on the property, without regard to record notice. Thus the owner of a lot might mortgage it for money to build with, and the mortgage might be on record before work on the building commenced; yet should the laborers on the building not get their pay, they could claim lien on both land and building, which would have priority of the mortgage. The doubtful constitutionality of such a provision did not deter the House from passing it, but it shocked the legal and moral sense of the Council to such an extent that they amended the section so as to provide that any mortgage or judgment lien on record prior to the creation of the mechanic's lien should have preference over the latter. The Council made numerous other amendments in the bill, some of them of a somewhat radical character. In fact, it met with a general overhauling in the upper branch. What the House will do with the amendments the Council has made in this bill remains to be seen.

The House has a habit of acting on any measure before it with a promptness which borders on rashness, and it waded through a long list of measures on third reading yesterday, passing some and killing others with remarkable dispatch. It is well up with its work, and today's session will leave not a very large number of bills awaiting final action.

The fire and police bill continues to be a remarkably fruitful subject of discussion among members and in the lobby. Today its author had a reading of it in company with a number of gentlemen who were interested in it, and it was to come up as special order at 4 p. m. today, in the House, on Council amendments.

The council held a session this morning and met again this afternoon. At the forenoon session a large amount of business was transacted, and the Council, like the House, is showing a disposition to rush through the calendar. The House, however, is more nearly up with its work than is the Council. The latter body proceeds with more deliberation than does the House.

The militia bill has passed the Council and it is a foregone conclusion that Utah is to have a military system, as the Governor is reported to be quite willing to accept the title of commander-in-chief, which office he will hold, with reference to the militia.

#### DAVIS STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Davis Stake of Zion was held at East Bountiful on Saturday and Sunday, March 3rd and 4th, 1894. There were present Elders F. D. Richards and H. J. Grant, of the Council of the Apostles, Elders John W. Hess and J. H. Grant, of the Stake presidency, ten members of the High Council, with one exception all the Bishops of the various wards in the Stake, and notwithstanding the bad weather and wretched roads the Tabernacle was filled to its utmost capacity all through conference.

Elders F. D. Richards and H. J. Grant in their addresses to the Saints were filled with the Spirit of God, and they gave counsel and instructions which if put into practice by the Saints will make us better men and women.

Elder John W. Hess gave a brief report of the condition of the Stake, saying the Saints generally were living their religion. Superintendent Nathan T. Porter reported the Sunday schools in the Stake as being in an excellent condition, there being a marked improvement in the year that is past. The general and Stake authorities were presented and unanimously sustained.

On Sunday afternoon Elder John W. Hess of Farmington was set apart as President of the Davis Stake of Zion (vice Wm. R. Smith deceased) and Joseph H. Grant of West Bountiful was set apart as first counselor to President Hess. These brethren were set apart under the hands of Elders Richards and Grant; also Elder James G. Wood, ordained a High Priest and set apart as first counselor to Bishop David Cook, of the South Hooper ward.

Last but not least, much praise is due to Professor Edward Thomas and the members of the East Bountiful choir for the excellent singing and music rendered by them during conference. Altogether it was a very enjoyable time, and will be long remembered by those that were present and listened to the words of encouragement and counsel given. JOHN J. SMITH, Clerk.

#### EAELEST NATIVE UTONIANS.

TOQUERVILLE, Washington county, Utah, February 23, 1894.

There was an inquiry put forth. Who was the first boy born in Salt Lake valley? And as I was about to answer it, I found in the News of February 20, 1894, the answer from Taylorsville of February 10 which is correct. My child, a girl, was born August 9th, 1847, on Monday, at 4 a. m., on the Temple block. There were three other girls born and then Brother Lorenzo D. Young's boy came along, being the first boy; and he has the right of precedence of all boys born in the valley.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN STEELE.

A telephone company has been organized to connect Albuquerque, Cochiti, Cerrillos, San Pedro and Santa Fe with talking wire. The company, it is said, has ample capital for the enterprise.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The four hundred marines now stationed at Chatham have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Bathurst, West Africa, to take part in the expedition against the slave traders.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A *Herald* special from Rio confirms the reports of the sinking of the rebel warship *Jupiter* in Rio bay last Thursday. A shell exploded in the boiler-room and set fire to the powder magazine, which blew up and sank her. The entire crew perished.

VIENNA, Feb. 26.—A riotous demonstration of the unemployed took place today. A meeting was held, at which about 1,000 were present. The unemployed, after listening to several riot addresses, became uproarious and many attempted to march through the streets singing revolutionary songs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The remains of the Kearsarge will be raised from Roncador reef if the House committee on naval affairs has its way. Today the committee voted to report favorably the bill of Blair, of New Hampshire, but was more generous than Blair proposed. While his bill would appropriate \$30,000, the committee decided to raise the sum to \$45,000, with a proviso that the wrecking company shall receive not more than \$10,000 if the attempt is a failure.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The jury in the suit of Victoria Woodhall against the trustees of the British Museum for libel for keeping at the Museum two books touching on the Beecher-Tilton scandal, found the books libellous, and assessed a fine of twenty shillings.

NEBRASKA CITY, Feb. 27.—E. T. White, one of the parties who recently hanged in effigy J. Sterling Morton and son, Carl M. Morton, was today found guilty of criminal libel. The penalty is \$500 fine and six months in the county jail.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—Decidedly the most racy chapter in the bulky volume of Hawaiian testimony is Lieutenant Young's description of the last days of the monarchy. Lieutenant Young was an officer of the Boston, and attended the closing ceremonies of the Hawaiian parliament in his official capacity at the request of Captain Wilkes. Lieutenant Young's description of the scene is picturesque in the extreme. He said: "I was shown the seat assigned me in the legislative hall, a little to the left, and in front of the rostrum, where the speaker used to sit, and which the queen used when she read her proclamation.

"I believe it was about the funniest affair I ever saw in my life—a circus. The queen looked at me rather savagely, and did not return my salutation with any cordiality at all. I noticed that she acted in a peculiar way. First, when she was reading her proclamation I thought she had a little stage fright, but in the reception room I saw that she was under the influence of stimulants, in fact, drunk. There is no question in my mind about it at all."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The question to open the Uintah and Uncompahgre reservations in Utah to

settlement is under consideration by Acting Secretary of the Interior Sims. The amount of land involved is estimated at 4,000,000 acres. It is rich in valuable minerals. There are 400,000 acres asphaltum land.

LEICESTER, Mass., Feb. 28.—The fishing schooner *Henrietta*, which left for the banks of New Foundland November 3rd, is given up for lost. She has not been heard from since January 3rd. It is supposed she foundered in the gale on February 12th. She had fourteen men on board.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—Joe. Donjan, who sent threatening postal cards to Vice President Stevenson, was tried in the United States district court today on a charge of violating the postal laws. The jury, after a brief consideration, returned a verdict of guilty, and Judge Morrison sentenced Donjan to the penitentiary for eighteen months.

CHARLESTON, Va., March 1.—Dispatches from the scene of last night's fight between the striking miners and non-union men in Wyant's Eagle mine, say that many of the attacking miners were drunk and clamorous. The attacked men replied with vigor to the assailants' fire. It is said that not more than a hundred yards separated them. It is said that three of Wyant's men were killed, but this is contradicted. The Fayette county sheriff was on the ground with fifty deputies but did not feel able to cope with the rioters, so he called for troops. Wyant's men are furious, it is reported, and are anxious for another battle.

OAXACA, Mexico, March 1.—News has been received from the town of Itzahuaca that bandits led by a desperado named Mortira, attacked the town for the purpose of pillaging the stores and residences. The authorities resisted. In the conflict the mayor of the town, one policeman and eight bandits were killed.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 1.—Early this morning Moore Baker and William Thompson, negroes, entered the home of John Baker, a wealthy farmer supposed to have a large sum of money in his house, near Franklin Park, six miles west of here, for the purpose of robbery. Being discovered by Mr. Baker, who was sitting up with a sick child, the robbers killed both her and the child with an axe. Baker, hearing the noise, sprang from his bed and shot one negro dead and fatally wounded the other with an axe, but not until the robbers sprang at him and cut his nose off his face. The news was brought here by a man who came to summon a coroner.

The negro, Baker, was only eighteen years of age and brought up in Farmer Baker's family. It was he who put up the plan of robbery.

SING SING, March 1.—A large crowd awaited the arrival of the train bearing John Y. McKane to prison, which arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. McKane and his custodians walked to the prison gate, followed by reporters. McKane passed through the prison gate to the office of Warden Durston, where he was received by Assistant Clerk Westlake.

Sheriff Butler produced the commit-

ment and handed it to Westlake, who said to McKane: "Your term is six years."

Westlake then wrote on the document, "Four years and three months," indicating the net limit of McKane's sentence, less the commutation for good conduct.

The customary questions were then put to McKane. He was then taken into the prison barber shop and his mustache and imperial quickly shaven off. He was then given a convict's suit, which he put on himself. No cell was assigned him. He will for the present be in what is known as the idle ranks.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The last struggle in the House over the Bland bill for the coinage of the silver seigniorage and silver bullion in the treasury was ended today by the passage of the bill by a vote of 167 to 180.

An analysis of the vote by which the bill passed shows that 141 Democrats, 19 Republicans and 8 Populists, a total of 168, voted for it, and 79 Republicans and 50 Democrats, a total of 129, voted against it.

Loud cheers and hand-clapping greeted the final announcement of the victory won by the advocates of the measure.

DENVER, March 1.—The Utah & Los Angeles Air Line Construction company was incorporated today with a capital stock of \$100,000, and the following incorporators: Geo. E. Hicks, of New York; George P. Evans, of Plainfield, N. J., and W. R. Preble and E. A. Lewis, of New York. The object of the company is to construct an air line from Utah to Los Angeles. The principal office of the company will be in Denver.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 1.—At 3:51 this afternoon, the jury in the case against James J. Corbett, charged with violating the laws of Florida by engaging in a prize fight, retired to make up their verdict.

Sixteen minutes later the jury returned and the foreman handed the verdict to the state's attorney, who read:

"We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty."

SING SING, N. Y., March 3.—John Y. McKane was put in the tailor shop this morning to learn the trade.

CALCUTTA, March 2.—Finance Minister Westlake announced at yesterday's vice regal council that the deficit amounted to 35,000,000 rupees. The new duties proposed would leave 20,000,000 rupees unprovided for. The minister said there was some doubt as to the actual proceeds from the duties, especially on silver. The bill proposed by Westlake was referred to a select committee, which will sit daily and make report on the 10th of the month.

TACOMA, Wash., March 1.—It is claimed that smugglers are actively at work, and they have imported thousands of dollars worth of opium, and landed hundreds of coolies in the past sixty days. A local paper publishes a statement that the smugglers, when hard pressed by the custom officers, had thrown their living cargo into the sound, putting chains and balls on the coolies' legs to insure their bodies going to the bottom.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 1.—Philo Schleg, ex-teller of the Bank of Minneapolis, practically completed his confession of his gigantic steal from

the bank, admitting the embezzlement of \$123,000. One strange feature of the case is that he robbed the bank of \$50,000 prior to January 1, 1893. The bank people discovered this, but Schleg was re-employed at an increased salary, and got away with an additional \$73,000. Schleg implicates Mrs. Floyd and her son Frank, now on trial.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The following cablegram was received at the state department this afternoon from the City of Mexico:

"Just heard from Willson; temperature normal; general condition good; convalescence sure if not imprudent, but slow; needing good nourishment and rest; out of all danger.

CRITTENDEN, Consul General."

EUGENE, Or., March 2.—Albert Moss and father, living on a farm near here, quarreled last night, and Albert Coleman, a neighbor, took sides with the father. Later young Moss went to Coleman's house and shot and killed Coleman's married daughter, wounded another daughter, fatally shot Coleman and then suicided.

BARBOURSVILLE, Ky., March 2.—It is reported from Harlan county that Len Tye, the negro who murdered Miss Bryant near Williamsburg a year ago, recently returned and kidnapped a farmer's daughter and kept her sequestered in the woods till discovered by hunters. They waited for his return and proceeded to skin him alive. Before he was dead the girl built a fire on his head and he was roasted alive. It is said he confessed the murder of Miss Bryant and the kidnapping of three other girls in Kentucky and Tennessee, keeping them sequestered till they died of ill treatment and exposure.

LONDON, March 3.—Gladstone, as the guest of the queen at Windsor Castle, rose early and took a constitutional in the grounds. He looked well and was in the highest spirits.

Later in the day the members of the privy council left for Windsor, and on the arrival of the council a meeting took place. Though no official announcement of the fact was made, it is understood Gladstone officially tendered his resignation of the premiership.

After the departure of the minister, the queen sent her private secretary to London to summon Lord Roseberry, Gladstone's probable successor, to Windsor. Roseberry left for his destination at 4 p. m.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The number of railway accidents of late years, in which railway mail clerks have lost their lives, has given rise to many plans to provide for disabled clerks and the families of the victims of the accidents. Representative Wheeler, Ill., has introduced a bill to create a relief fund by taxing the salaries of the clerks one per cent, the sums to be retained in the treasury and placed in some depository of public money. Pensions from the fund are to be granted the disabled clerks at these rates: For the first class, \$360; second class, \$410; third class, \$460; fourth, \$500; fifth, \$610. Widows or minor children of clerks who have been killed in the service are to receive a sum equal to one year's salary, and clerks retired after twenty years' service because of age or infirmities, are to be eligible for pensions.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The an-

nual distribution of seeds by the department of agriculture, in response to personal applications, has been discontinued for the present season. Hereafter the distribution will be made at the direction of congressmen. Secretary Morgan does not believe in the wholesale distribution of seeds and has submitted an estimate asking for an appropriation of only \$35,000 against \$135,000 appropriated for the current year. The amount asked is for the purchase, propagation and distribution of rare and improved seeds, buds, etc., for experimental purposes only, and the distribution is to be made by the secretary at his discretion.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 2.—Engineer McKinney of the Rock Island, saved his company a heavy loss tonight. Passenger train No. 18, east-bound, Conductor J. A. Weener, left the Union Pacific depot at 7:25. As the train glided into a cut three miles east of here a red light flashed across the track.

McKinney saw several men with guns and it flashed through his mind that they were robbers. He pulled the throttle wide and jumped down into the bottom of the cab, not a minute too soon. The robbers fired a volley into the engine and cab, but hurt no one.

The train dashed through a shower of bullets, the bandits firing into the coaches as they passed. When the train reached Stockbridge it was found that over 100 bullets had hit it.

EL PASO, Tex., March 2.—Hugh Brice, who arrived from Mexico this morning, tells a great story of wrong and suffering. He says four years ago he was imprisoned for the murder of a man of whom he never heard and who died two years before he reached Mexico. He was thrown into prison and his feet chained. He was not allowed to speak to an American and could not talk Spanish. All his letters were intercepted. He was never given a trial, and secured his liberty by giving the mayor of Puebla, Mexico, where he was confined, \$800, and the chief of police \$1000. He is going to Washington to press his claim for damages. He claims to be a nephew of Senator Brice.

DENVER, March 2.—The legislature adjourned sine die at 11:30 tonight. The bill providing for the redemption of land sold under trust deeds was passed. The chattel mortgage amendments were defeated.

MONTEVIDEO, March 2.—The two houses of Parliament met today to elect a president to succeed Dr. Hersir Obea, whose term expired March 1st. The balloting resulted in the election of Senor Ellauri by a majority of 54 votes. Senor Ellauri was president of the republic in 1873.

Ellauri has declined to accept the presidency.

HERMOSILLO, Mex., March 2.—Forty braves of the Yaqui tribe are creating consternation among the settlers of the upper Yaqui valley. They have raided the ranches, burned buildings, destroyed crops and driven off cattle and horses. A few days ago they murdered a ranchman named Torres because he offered resistance when they attacked his ranch.

BOZEMAN, Mont., March 4.—Several gold, silver, copper and iron mines near here have just been purchased by George W. Ballou, who represents a syndicate of New York capitalists.

The price paid is \$1,000,000. The mines will be extensively developed and large concentrating works erected.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch from Bathurst, capital of the British colony of Gambia, says that the column of the West Indian regiment has captured Dusamvalla, a stockade native village near Bathurst, after slight resistance. Later the natives returned and attacked the British and severe fighting followed. The natives were finally repulsed with heavy loss. Nine soldiers were wounded.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Minister Mendonca has received the following cable message from the minister of the interior at Brazil:

"The elections were perfectly tranquil, and elected by a large majority Dr. Prudente De Moraes, president, and Manuel Vitorino, vice president."

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 26, via Montevideo, March 4.—The reports of the loss of the rebel transport Venus have been confirmed, but the details are yet meager. On Friday morning the armed rebel transports Jupiter, Marte and Venus opened a bombardment against the government batteries and quite a lively fire was exchanged. Suddenly there was a terrific roar heard above the booming of the guns, and it was seen, as the smoke cleared away, that an explosion had occurred on the Venus. The vessel had been torn in half and almost immediately the stern half went to the bottom. The bow half was on fire, and in a few minutes the flames were raging furiously. This portion of the Venus floated for half an hour and then went down.

DENVER, March 3.—There have been stories for some time about the wholesale traffic in girls who have been sent to mining camps. Mrs. Julian White, who conducts an employment agency, has been arrested, charged with acting as agent for Doyle's dance house in Cripple Creek. One of the girls sent there says her business was to wear décolleté dresses and coax patrons to buy beer. Mrs. White denies the charges.

SAN ANTONIO, March 4.—Ben H. Sanford, a ranchman of Presidio county, arrived here today and states that there is much excitement among the people of that section over the discovery of a rich vein of gold. The find is located in the extreme lower part of the county, in a mountainous district.

LONDON, March 5.—The Queen's speech proroguing the parliament was purely formal, only fifteen lines in length. Lord Roseberry spent the morning conferring with the cabinet.

A report apparently based on this conference says that John Morley will continue as chief secretary of Ireland. It is said to be definitely settled that Earl Kimberley, secretary of state for India, will succeed Roseberry as secretary of state for foreign affairs.

DENVER, March 5.—Geo. M. Norion, one of the most prominent mining experts in the West, was found dead in bed this morning. It is attributed to a severe asthmatic attack and fatty degeneration of the heart. The deceased went from Rochester, N. Y., in 1865 to Virginia City, Nevada, where he became famous as the "boy broker." He was a protegee of John W. Mackay and at 25 years of age was made superintendent of the Comstock lode.



*Written for this Paper.*

## WHAT IS THERE IN IT?

It is not now remembered how many schools of medicine took part in the late controversy, consequent on proposed legislation; but some seven or more (if memory serves) claimed the privilege of ministering to all "the ills that flesh is heir to." The more fierce the contention, however, the more the spirit of rivalry and professional maintenance seemed to come to the front. The idea as to who had the most knowledge of the human system; as to who knew best the nature and effect of medicines; as to what would most assuredly secure for a patient a return to health and life, was not in the question at all, apparently.

Civilized methods seem to be less like common sense than those of "the heathen Chinese," of whom it is asserted that they employ their physicians to keep them in health, and that when sickness comes remuneration suddenly ceases. By this procedure all effort is exercised in a preservative direction.

The very controversy itself demonstrates that the practice of medicine is not as yet an exact science; in other words, it is still in the experimental stages, from which it may never fully emerge.

There was no doubt as much sarcasm as truth in the saying attributed to Voltaire, that the physician's art consists "in the supplying of element of which he knows nothing, to bodies of which he knows less." But this is surely an error, for those who have made any subject a life-long study must have acquired more than an empirical acquaintance with the *et ceteras* of their profession. One thing, however, has often been noted by observers, that is, the frequency of change of medicine to a person who is sick. Surely the assimilating processes of the human system are not so rapid as such change (daily, sometimes more often) would seem to suggest, and where there is quite a degree of confidence in the profession, the query is not infrequent: Can the most keen observer tell the action of any drug, and under similar circumstances prescribe the same, and predict the results with the absolute certainty of applied science in all other directions? Can it be told beyond controversy whether the continued and changing drench of the allopathist, or the infinitesimal titration of the homeopathist effected the cure of any patient? Or did nature and nursing, spite of schools, by her own inherent forces of recuperation achieve the final issue—health?

There has been a way made known by which "health will come to the navel and marrow to the bone." But this did not come from the schools. No man teaching that science got his diploma from any college. The One who fashioned the body "according to His own image," prescribed the regime, and even pointed out the remedy for unwitting violations of the prescribed conditions. Yet ignorance, tradition and anxiety, with triune force, press weak, faithless humanity in its worry and fear to seek the "magicians and soothsayers," and confidence in them is paramount, while hecatombs of the human race annually demonstrate that they are not all-powerful in

checking the ravages of disease, or setting at naught the claims of death, until from sheer old age and decrepitude man is wasted away! While Professor Playfair declared that an immense proportion of the diseases of humanity were preventable, he might also have declared that vast hosts have been pushed from earth's stage by the mistakes and malpractice of professionals. The basic idea of the homeopathist appears to involve a great truth, (whether established or otherwise the writer cannot say); that is, the providing of "a specific for every disease." If this is true, it but needs experience to determine that character, then apply the remedy.

Humanity is in a similar dilemma spiritually. There are conditions both of spiritual health and disease. There are professional physicians in countless numbers and of diverse schools. These acknowledge that religion is an essential element of human nature; that according to its activity or otherwise, its perversion or proper training, depends not only true religious life, but the fruits thereof as seen in the moral, social, political and financial affairs of a state or nation; that upon the education of this sentiment all other interests swing. But while acknowledging the vast importance of this cult, there is a development of schools, agreeing as to the patient and the disease, yet as to the remedy "as far apart as the poles." Each school administers its dose; each looks upon its associate laborer as more or less of a charlatan and an empiric; and just as in the medical world there are those who claim that all disease is in the blood and that their nostrum will purify the vital fluid, so in the religious world there are nostrums (we would not say quacks as well); for one prescribes antiquity, another authority, another faith, another baptism, another organization, and so on through the entire series of medicated detail, with as much rivalry and contention as can be found in politics, finance or physics.

As the body is in the express image of Deity, so is the spirit the product of the some overruling Head. As He provided for the well-being of the lower and more transitory organization, so analogy would assume—and rightfully—that He provided for the higher. But from the Divine materia medica, men in their own wisdom have selected individual element, have applied that to all conditions until "the head is sick and the whole heart faint," and "there is none that doeth good, no not one." While the parallel may not in every feature be perfect and complete, there can be no hesitancy in declaring that the Divine prescription can alone bring restoration; that even well intending so-called administrators may have said unto them, "Physician, heal thyself!"

Just as men have wondered at the rival schools of practice, and, while allotting to each a measure of truth, have believed that out of confusion and contrariety there would arise somewhere the Divine Eclectic; so in the religious world, some in all ages have believed that from "the confusion of tongues" there would yet come the pure language, or, setting figure aside, that sectarianism would prove itself unworthy and unreliable, and that then

the panacea of the restored Gospel would be introduced for the full and complete salvation of the human race!

Now, men may have accomplished good who were associated with all schools of medicine, as men have done good who were not allied with any. And so in the moral and spiritual world, men have done good in connection with all organizations, as men have done good in art, science, literature and general thought, and yet belonged to none; while reason, revelation, and some school theories claim to have or look forward to that divine order which, accepted and practiced, implies inevitable regeneration.

The Divine method of securing the vigor, elasticity and ripeness of the physical man may not be accepted, or if deemed worthy of consideration, the inspirational origin thereof may be eliminated; in the same way that the Gospel may be accepted as sustained of historic books, but its re-revelation through Joseph Smith officially, may be utterly scouted and denied. But, to use a half vulgar expression, "the proof of the pudding is not in chewing the string"—not in accepting the theory, but in giving one or other the absolute vitality of practical application and life. Hearty acceptance or revealed theory as to a promise made in regard to the body, leads to obedience, more or less implicit; and the same style of acceptance of revealed religious truth is only satisfied by proof. But once proved, all forms of man's device, all organizations howsoever old or potent, all claims, whether of antiquity or other quality; all doctrines, no matter how plausible, are subjected to unfailing scrutiny, contrast and ultimate reflection if inharmonious with that already tested and established.

Some attribute this mental stability to bigotry, to an overweening confidence in leaders or self. They say that this asserted knowledge of right is in violation of all charity. But there can be no misunderstanding here; truth is eternal, truth brings its own testimony; it comes to the receptive man "in power and much assurance;" and thus it is neither bigotry nor uncharitableness to vindicate the known and reject the unknown; to prefer Divine order, Divine methods and Divine results, to uncertainty or assumption, no matter how much wealth, talent, influence, or education may be associated therewith. To be widespread and popular is not argument; to have simply been the promoter of good is not complete logic; to possess vast organization and the magic of numbers is not absolute evidence of truth or right; and to prosper and grow is not full evidence of Divine approval. In fact, this class of truth is more likely to be rejected than received. Its representatives are more likely to be contemned and despised than to be honored. For "the servant is in no wise greater than his master," though destiny will some day make Truth and all its lovers immortal and triumphant as itself!

THE OLD notion that the opal brings bad luck to its possessor has received fresh proof in the arrest of a sleek Mexican who tried to squeeze through the custom house with about a thousand of the gems hidden in the lining of his coat.

## GOVERNOR WEST'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

The following plainly worded message of advice and accompanying documents were sent by Governor West to both branches of the Legislature Thursday, March 1st.

## To the Legislative Assembly:

We are confronted by a very grave and important situation, calling for our earnest consideration, and imperatively demanding such immediate action as will, if possible, afford relief. Hundreds of honest and deserving working men are without work, and notwithstanding their utmost endeavors are unable to obtain employment. In many instances they and their families are suffering for want of the bare necessities of life. The conditions are such that they cannot be wholly met and provided for by individual efforts, nor those of the charitable associations. These have been invoked and have nobly responded, but their utmost efforts have proved inadequate to meet the weighty and constantly increasing demands made upon them. Their efforts have been further supplemented and assisted by those of the city and county authorities. The distress, however, is so far-reaching that the combined action has been able to relieve but a small portion of the suffering.

The conduct of the working men during the present trying period has been admirable. Orderly and quietly they have registered at the employment bureaus and patiently waited for their work. No riotous or unseemly demonstrations have been made, but they have acted wisely and well, for themselves and the community, by their peaceable bearing and moderation. There is, however, a limit to human suffering and endurance and when reached, men become desperate, and can no longer be guided by reason, or listen to the counsel of prudence and in their mad rage they sometimes sacrifice themselves to destroy others. Every effort should be made to prevent any such lamentable condition arising in our midst.

After the most earnest and serious consideration, I am of the opinion that a full and complete remedy can be had not only without injury, but with actual benefit to the Territory.

A capitol building is a necessity and must sooner or later be erected. That portion of it, commensurate with our present needs, if put under construction now, would give employment to many of the needy. It would make it necessary for the city of Salt Lake (which has already signified the purpose and willingness to do so) to grade and open all the approaches to and surrounding the Capitol; with the opening and grading of streets, the car lines would extend their tracks, and from these sources work could be furnished to all the unemployed in the city. The money for the carrying on of this work could be taken from the general revenue and the Territory issue bonds for those of its liabilities it is authorized by congressional enactment to incur.

Five per cent bonds of the Territory can be readily disposed of at a premium. The introduction of this money from the outside into the Territory would have a healthful effect in giving an impetus to a revival of business that would inure to the benefit of all.

For your consideration, I enclose herewith letters from the president of the territorial board of relief, the chairman of the General Relief society, the superintendent of the Salt Lake county and city relief work, and the secretary of the Workingmen's association, which briefly outline our pressing necessities.

The requirements of the Territory, in the near future, will demand the doing of this work, and why not undertake it now when our citizens can be so greatly benefited by it? I feel assured that the generous people of Utah will heartily approve the just exercise of the power reposed in you, in providing this necessary and beneficial work for the Territory and its needy and deserving laborers.

CALEB W. WEST.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Salt Lake City, March 1st, 1894.

Copy of letter from the president of the board of relief. (Original sent to the Legislative Council.)

To His Excellency, Gov. Caleb W. West:

My dear sir—In answer to your inquiry of February 28th, having entered upon a systematic registration of the unemployed, bona fide residents, I beg to report 1,708 names upon our list. We are hourly adding to this number. Many gray haired men with families are pleading for days work, who have possibly been able to get along in the past without days labor; in addition to this, the relief committee has sent us calls for work for men whose families are sick and destitute, which we cannot reach. That you may more fully understand the situation, I call to your attention a case that has just come to our notice. A man is sick himself, whose family is sick and is in a destitute condition, who appears on our list as No. 1704, which we cannot hope to reach.

As far as we can judge scarcely a man has applied for work who is not deserving and in absolute need. Fully 80 per cent of those applying for work are married men with families; the amount of destitution in our midst is something appalling. The \$2,000 appropriation to be expended on the Capitol grounds will not give even temporary relief to the many who are actually suffering and are willing to work.

Very truly yours,

WENDELL BENSON,  
President of Board of Relief.

Copy of letter from the chairman of the General Relief society. (Original sent to the Legislative Council.)

March 1, 1894.

Governor Caleb W. West, City:

Dear Sir:—The General Relief committee has given employment to 1,304 men up to this date. It has on its books the names of about 1,500 men who are out of employment; a large majority of whom are, in my opinion married and bona fide residents of Salt Lake City. I herewith enclose the statement of the committee showing the amount of donations received and the disposition of the same up to February 13th, 1894.

I think there will be need of aid being given to the unemployed for some time to come. Our committee has about exhausted all of its resources.

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,  
Chairman.

## GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Its statement of donations, cash and goods, and number employed:

Total cash donations received by the committee to February 13, 1894.....\$1,381 85  
(This does not include proceeds of Tabernacle concert.)  
Amount of drugs received..... 35 00  
Amount of flour received..... 194 50  
Amount of groceries received ..... 165 00  
Amount of meat received ..... 93 00  
Amount of clothing received..... 100 00  
Amount of general merchandise received..... 460 65  
Number employed—  
Men on boulevard..... 873  
Women sewing..... 293  
Amount paid to men..... \$2,356 50  
Amount paid to women..... 165 80

The committee has issued 1073 orders for coal, provisions, etc.

Yesterday the committee received \$300 from the public school teachers of Salt Lake City. They have also received \$120 from Mrs. George A. Lowe, the proceeds of her charity reception, and \$43.50 from Captain Richards, of Fort Douglas, the contribution of Company G.

Copy of letter from the superintendent of the Salt Lake county and city relief work. (Original sent to the Legislative Council.)

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,

February 28, 1894.

His Excellency, Caleb W. West, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Dear Sir—in reply to your inquiry of even date, I herewith hand you statement of amount of money expended; number of men and teams to date; number of loads of gravel hauled, and number of men and teams on list awaiting employment.

Amount of money expended to date (pay roll of the 27 inst., approximated) \$10,611.10 for filing up Eighth Ward square.

Number of men employed up to date, 562 and 223 teams; a few of them have been working twice.

Number of loads of gravel hauled up to date, 8,253.

There are now 1,141 laborers and 100 teams on our list awaiting employment.

Hoping the above will meet with your approval, I remain,

Yours most respectfully,

HERMAN BAMBERGER.

Copy of letter from secretary of Workingmen's association (original sent to the Legislative Council.)

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 28, 1894.

To His Excellency Caleb W. West, Governor of Utah:

My Dear Sir—My attention has been called to Mr. Benson's letter to you. I desire to add the statements contained are substantially and wholly correct, and possibly fail to portray all.

Very respectfully,

J. B. RAWLINGS,

Secretary Workingmen's Association.  
(Copy of letters attached to letter from secretary of the Workingmen's Association.)

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,

Feb. 28th, 1894.

J. B. Rawlings, Esq.:

This is Mr. Charley Parks, he has a team, he is hard up, has had no work all winter; he has a family of five. Please see that he is put to work, and oblige. Yours, etc.,

H. E. CARTER.

W. Johnson lives on Seventh street, between I and J; is a carpenter, has a sick wife and young babe, has been

out of work for months. Alfred White lives on Fifth street between K and L, has a wife and four small children. Two of the children sick. Has had only six days work since October. Both men are sober and deserving.

CORNELIA PADDOCK.

Secretary Utah Association of Charities.

### HIS FATHER'S BIRTHPLACE.

PATRICROFT, England, Feb. 10, 1894.—Passing through Salford, Manchester, a few days ago, I observed placarded on a wall a large poster, the headlines of which read as follows: "Malton Steeplechase! Excursion to York and Malton." For months I have been desirous of visiting Burythorpe (near Malton), the birthplace of my father. February 1st was the day of the excursion. Early that morning I took the train at Patricroft for Manchester, and there procured a ticket for the trip, a distance of ninety miles. A good sized crowd, mostly sporting characters, gathered around on platform No. 6 at the large and spacious station, waiting for the train which would shortly arrive from the north.

Promptly at 8:50 a.m., the time advertised, all being seated, we wended our way onward. During the night snow had gently fallen, the ground being white with a thin coat, making the aspect appear to be an uninviting one, but it was not long ere the sun shone and the snow began to waste away. A considerable portion of the journey in Yorkshire, being in a hilly country, we passed through several tunnels underground, which part of the railroad must have been expensive in building. The latter half of the journey to Malton (which is situated in the eastern part of Yorkshire) is mostly level land and is sparsely settled; it is a farming district. The climate is considered to be very healthy; the atmosphere being much clearer than in other parts of England. It is free from smoke and there is but little fog.

At 11:20 we arrived at the old city of York, twenty miles from Malton, where many tourists visit to view its ancient, looking buildings and take a glimpse at the many interesting sights. A few moments later the train again started, we took a passing glance at the old York cathedral, and at 12:20 arrived at our destination.

I resided in Malton once when a boy, thirty-four years ago, but was only there for a few weeks, and have forgotten almost all I ever knew about it. Emerging from the car at the station, the first thing to do was to inquire for the road to Burythorpe. The direction being pointed out, I was informed the distance was four miles. There being neither train, street cars nor vehicles going in that direction, I took shanks's pony and was soon on my way traveling uphill and downhill on a rough, wet road, the snow having melted. It was much harder to travel than I had been used to in and around Manchester, where the streets and roads are well paved. After traveling one mile I inquired concerning my journey, and was told it was still four miles; further along I was pleased to learn it was but two miles and a half; but after proceeding a considerable distance more I received the discouraging news that it was then four miles away. Suffice it to say that after traveling at a fair

speed for over an hour and a half I at last reached my father's birthplace—Burythorpe.

The country is very thinly populated, it being a farming district, with here and there a small village. Who to enquire for was the first question on my mind. I had no address, knew no one, and felt myself placed in an awkward position. Burythorpe is a very small village, containing probably three dozen houses, a church, a chapel and a schoolhouse; and I must not forget to mention that, notwithstanding the small size of the village, it contains the usual commodity for "weary" travelers—a public house. It would be something strange in England to find even a little secluded village like Burythorpe without an alehouse. I have been informed, however, that there is a town named Saltaire, near Bradford, Yorkshire, which has no house where intoxicants are sold.

The village of Burythorpe has not made much progress since the birth of my father, seventy-six years ago. A few buildings have been torn down and rebuilt and a few new ones added. Taking a glance around a thought suggested itself to ask for the oldest settler. I enquired at the small postoffice close by, and was directed to go a short distance further and call upon Wm. Pickett, an old, grey-haired gentleman of eighty-five summers. Entering the house I found him busy preparing kindling wood. He received me kindly and invited me to be seated.

"I have come to see if you were acquainted with any of my relatives who at one time resided here."

"What is the name?"

"Aveson."

"What, Samuel Aveson?"

"That was my grandfather."

"Oh, yes, I was well acquainted with him. Why he was an excellent mower. In fact he could almost turn his hand to anything. He could build a stack of hay so nice you would think it was thatched. Oh, yes, I knew him well. Poor Sammy, he was killed in a well. I have almost forgotten about your father, though. Knew your grandmother, Ann Newlove, and your great grandmother, Catherine Aveson. You see I have lived here nearly all my lifetime."

After further conversation I inquired: "Would you mind going with me to the churchyard?"

"Yes, I'll go with you."

So taking his hat and walking stick we started out. It rained a little. The distance was short. The church, which was a newly-built structure, and a very substantial one, was located in an elevated position, and a good view of the country could be had.

"Where is the old church that was here when my father resided in the village?"

"Oh, that has been pulled down long since and this one erected in its place."

The old church, which for centuries had been the most prominent landmark in this part of the country, had been supplanted by a new one.

We strolled around the churchyard a few moments. There was a large number of newly-erected tombstones, but very few old ones could be seen. Taking a glance at the inscriptions I soon learned there were no names I was familiar with. One of the grave-stones contained as part of an inscrip-

tion, "The beloved wife of William Peckitt."

"This is the remains of your wife, is it not?"

"No, it is not her; it's the same name, but my wife lies yonder," pointing out her grave. "She has been dead over forty years."

The poor old man, with a sad countenance, bent down his head; it recalled to his memory reminiscences of by-gone days when he and his wife lived happily together with their family. Like many other graves there was no tombstone over his wife's remains to mark the sacred spot.

A short distance from the church is the vicar's residence. We found the vicar at home; he was of a tall, gentlemanly appearance, probably 60 years old. We received a cordial reception. Asked to look at the records for genealogical purposes, he soon produced them, and gave me what information I required, without charge.

After this interview we called upon Wm. Lovedale, another old resident, 82 years of age. He lodged in the public house, was of a pleasant appearance, rather deaf, had a strong constitution, nothing apparently ailing him. In fact he looked as though he would live at least twenty years more. Seating myself on his right and Mr. Peckitt on his left, we had a pleasant chat about my relatives. He related incidents of the past of an interesting nature, making particular mention of my father.

"And so your father is dead," said Mr. Lovedale.

"Oh, no," said I, "he is still alive, but is very feeble."

I was shown the house where my grandfather lived, and where I suppose my father and the remainder of my grandfather's family were born. I bade the old gentlemen goodbye and started on my return to Malton. It was a very lonesome, unpleasant journey, rain and snow falling, and the roads sloppy and rough. On my way I arranged for a meal, which, after such a tedious journey, was as well appreciated as any I have enjoyed in England. Despite the inclement state of the weather the Malton steeplechases took place and the prizes were awarded the winners.

We left Malton at 6 o'clock that evening, arriving at my headquarters near 11 o'clock, and, although feeling tired, I had the assurance that it was a day well spent and one long to be remembered.

Since coming to England I have been anxious to learn concerning my uncle and aunt, Thomas and Amey (Aveson) Borland, who, when last heard from, resided in Scotland, at 135 Sydney street, Glasgow. While at Middlesbrough visiting my brother, I wrote to the above address, but never received an answer.

During a visit to Scotland, Brother B. M. Blackhurst made inquiries concerning them, and the following is an extract of a letter he sent me, dated Glasgow, Sept. 20, 1893:

"Arrived in Glasgow last night and went to hunt for your relatives. Today I found the place, but learned the folks were dead. Mr. Borland died about two years ago, and his wife died last year. They are buried in the Janeville cemetery. All their children are dead but one. I could not find where he lived."

R. A.

## WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

A Los Angeles drug firm has bonded the Stevens Borax mine at Calico for \$50,000.

Boise City warrants which sold last year at 85 cents are now in demand at 95 cents.

Sunflower valley people at Hoehne, near Trinidad, Colo., have excluded liquor selling by local option.

The Union Pacific company will soon build a fine stone railroad depot 100x35 feet at Sydney, Neb.

Wood is being hauled in Bent county, Colorado, for a distance of fifty miles and sold for \$4 and \$5 a cord.

Johnson county, Wyoming, boasts of the only empty jail in the state. It has been vacant since the last term of court.

The Laramie (Wyo.) *Boomerang* says there is every probability that the Union Pacific company will erect a new depot within the next six months.

Geo. Mehl, a bright boy of Coxville City, Or., has made a steam engine entirely by his own hands. It is said that the little machine runs perfectly.

A small amount of snow on the Cumbres range in southern Colorado indicates a limited supply of water for the southern portion of the San Luis valley.

Manassas, in the San Luis valley, has become an important stock feeding point. Its farmers are very anxious to have a pork packing house established at Alamosa.

A portable sawmill is being put in above Elk City, Or. Its capacity is 400 feet per day and it will fill some alder and cedar contracts already made with San Francisco yards.

Al Oakley, a noted gambler and saloon man of San Bernardino, Cal., has joined the Salvation Army and is parading the streets and joining in their religious services.

Gunnison, Colo., ladies have pledged themselves to confine their purchases to their local stores and avoid sending money away to make purchases of merchandise.

A large tree felled by William Turner, of Dryden, Or., last week was the home of a badger, several hundred bats and a swarm of bees. The latter left a generous supply of honey.

Horses which formerly sold for \$50 and \$60 in Harney valley, Oregon, are now being sold for \$20. Recently a band was sold for \$10 a head to a man without money, to be paid for in two years.

Saguache announces the survey by the Empire Canal and Land company of canals and lateral ditches near Saguache for bringing under cultivation a large acreage of new land next spring.

New Castle, Cole, coal miners and operators have adjusted their long pending disputes by the miners agreeing to accept a 25 per cent reduction. A reduction in the price of coal has not been announced.

At Las Animas, Colo., the advance agents of a colony of Swedes arrived last week to select locations for a large

party on the lands of the Colorado Farm, Land and Irrigation company, north of Las Animas.

A man named David Strothers has been awarded the contract for burying the poor of Spokane, Wash., at 90 cents "a case." That price seems to indicate the scarcity of money in Spokane.

At Montrose, Colo., the weekly consumption of cigars amounts to 2,400 or 208,000 a year or about \$100 a week or \$5,200 annually. It is now proposed to keep this money at home by the establishment of a cigar factory in Montrose.

The recent blockade of trains, caused by the severe storm in the mountains, was not without its pleasant side. While one of the trains was delayed at Reno, Nevada, a wedding took place in the Pullman drawing-room car of the train.

T. H. Sillsbee, a cattle man of San Diego, Cal., his mother and sister and Miss Lucy Smith, have arrived at Yuma, A. T., after a trip across the desert. While in camp at Black Butte, near the Cocopah mountains, they killed sixteen deer in two days.

One John N. Sherman, who died in Los Angeles county, Cal., some months ago, left a will containing some peculiar provisions. It requires that if there is any dissatisfaction among the heirs they must settle the matter by arbitration and without appeal to the courts.

In a recent drill by the Fort Canby (Wash.) life-saving crew the time occupied in the rescue of an imaginary shipwrecked sailor from a mast 200 yards distant was only two and one-half minutes from the time the captain and his men arrived on the ground.

Bad reports come from the region at the base of Medicine Bow mountain, southeast of Laramie, Wyo. Ice on the Laramie river is thirty inches thick and range cattle and horses are dying for water. Many sheep have been lost by the severe storms.

Melbourne, the "rain-maker," can have only \$2,500 or \$3,000 from the Cheyenne, Wyo., people for a specified amount of rain this year. The farmers decline to subscribe and the city people will not subscribe more than the above amount. It is said he will accept.

A year ago persons traveling over the Santa Fe between Albuquerque and El Paso, looking over the country, beheld barren wastes and dead cattle strewn along the line. Now, says an exchange, the scene has changed. Fat cattle are seen on every hand and plenty of grass.

At the Sisson (Cal.) hatchery no less than 8,500,000 young fish have been hatched this season. About 8,500,000 still remain on hand, and will be kept until they are a year old. Trout hatching will soon commence, and it is intended to handle this season about 2,500,000 eggs.

Wheatland, Wyo., the newly started colony ninety miles north of Cheyenne, has now 115 families located there. It is expected to loom into importance as a grain and potato growing colony during the present year.

The land is cheap, fertile and well irrigated.

Artesian water has been struck in Cochise county, A. T., by a man named McRae. The flow is 21,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. In addition to the value of the water, McRae will get \$2,000 reward offered by the supervisors for a running well not more than 500 feet deep.

Colonel J. Blanco, chief of the Boundary Line Commission survey, has returned to Yuma, A. T., from the City of Mexico authorized to make the survey from the international boundary line to the gulf for the improvement of the navigation of the Colorado river.

During the year an average of 1,000,000 feet of lumber a month has been put out by Pasadena, Cal., lumber yards for use there. This gives 12,000,000 feet for the whole year (to December 31, 1893), which at an average price of \$20 per 1,000 gives \$240,000,000 as the total expenditure for building material of this kind during 1892.

The Laramie (Wyo.) *Boomerang*, learns that a pack of three wolves and two dogs are running together east of that city. Those who have observed the animals say that the dogs are the leaders of the pack and that they are much more ferocious than the wolves. The dogs approach the ranches in a fearless manner and bring the wolves up where they can do most damage.

The wickiup of Annie, a Shoshone maiden of Mound valley, with all its contents, consisting of clothing and her winter supply of flour and pine nuts, was destroyed by fire one day last week, says the Elko (Nevada) *Independent*. The people of the valley took up a subscription and raised sufficient money to start her in business again.

It has been another week of snow and blizzards (says the *Mercur Mercur*); consequently mining operations, with the exception of the producers and a few others, have been at a standstill, and we have little to report. At the Mercur, however, there is great activity. The experts and surveyors are busy, and will be for some time to come.

The champion tramp printer struck Yuma, A. T., recently, says an exchange, having footed it across the desert. He is independent of railroads and does not ask for anything but work. A roll of blankets, canteen, coffee pot and frying pan supplying him with food and lodging. He has walked all over the coast and says he can live comfortably on \$3 a week.

Arrangements have been completed for the enlargement of the Chino, Cal., sugar factory and the addition of new machinery. The capacity will be increased to about 1,000 tons of beets per day. Nearly 10,000 acres will be planted to beets this year. The output of sugar last season was 7,550 tons. This will be increased to over 10,000 tons the coming season.

Denver has secured the great annual meet of the wheelmen of the country for that city. It is expected that 25,000 wheelmen will be present. Denver has 5,000 of its own. Arrangements will be made for a relay race from Washington, D. C., to Denver during the meet, to bring a message from Pres-

dent Cleveland to the president of the L. A. W.

A dispatch from Newcastle to the Cheyenne (Wyo.) *Leader* says Finn miners named Thor, Hill and three countrymen came to Newcastle from Cambria. After indulging in drinks, they started homeward through a severe storm. Hill failed to reach home and was today found two miles west of this place, having taken the wrong road and perished in the storm.

The city trustees of San Bernardino, Cal., have passed a sweeping ordinance closing all classes of business on Sundays. The only businesses allowed to be prosecuted are hotels, restaurants, bath houses, retail drug stores, stables, railroad and telegraph offices, undertakers and physicians, street car lines and railroads, the sale of milk or bread for immediate use, printing and distributing newspapers.

The Idaho supreme court will consider an application for a writ of mandate to compel Alturas county to make a settlement with Elmore, Logan and Bingham counties in accordance with the provisions of the division act of 1889. The act in question provides for an apportionment of the debt of old Alturas on the basis of the assessed valuation of 1889. This Alturas has refused to do and the other counties have taken up the case.

A man named Phil Mixell met with an unusual accident at Idaho Springs, Colo., on Wednesday evening. While reading to his family, he reached up to pull the electric light a little nearer to him, when his first and second finger and thumb came in contact with an exposed portion of the wire. There was an instant aneuous flash, the wire was burned off and Mr. Mixell's thumb and fingers were roasted to the bone. A doctor was called and dressed the wound. The pain was almost intolerable.

Ed Morrell on Tuesday had his preliminary examination at Fresno on the charge of assisting Chris Evans, the notorious outlaw, to escape from jail last December. He assumed an air of indifference and showed no disposition to set up a defense. To all questions as to when he would be ready for trial and whether he wanted an attorney his answer was that the "court might suit its own convenience, as anything would do. Whatever pleases the court and the people," said he, "will please me, as I have nothing in particular to say about what you do with me."

Five years ago G. Scranton, an employee of the Pacific Express company at Horace, Kan., absconded with \$2,000 of the company's money. He immediately went to Canada, and for the past four years was in Winnipeg, where he has been constantly under the eye of a detective. Thinking the matter had blown over, he left Canada and again sought this country. He procured a position as telegraph operator at Arkansas Junction, three miles from Leadville, Col., on the Midland railroad, where he has been working for the past month. A detective spotted him and he is now behind the bars.

Petitions are being circulated to be presented to President Cleveland asking for the release of Mrs. John Gatlin, now confined in the Wyoming state penitentiary. Mrs. Gatlin was convicted of taking articles from the

Myeraville mail. The Cheyenne *Sun* says that several ladies from that section of the country were at the trial and spread broadcast stories about the pecculations of Mrs. Gatlin, and she became a figure of much interest to citizens hereabouts. When she was sentenced to the state penitentiary the ardor of these ladies cooled. They were very anxious until she was convicted and now they feel they might have been too enthusiastic.

Among the old records in the county clerk's office at Missoula, Montana, are many curiosities, and some of the old declarations of occupancy made before the land was surveyed in the Missoula and Bitter Root valleys are quite entertaining. One of the queerest documents, says the *Anaconda* (Montana) *Standard*, is a deed from Mary Craft to Tyler Woodward, in which for a consideration of \$150 she transfers to "said party of the second part all my title and interest in a house and lots situated at Missoula mills in said county and Territory, the said house being the one in which Matt Craft was killed on the 22nd day of December, 1885, and now in my possession."

H. H. Fisher, a mechanic, is experimenting upon a new device for illuminated clocks, says the *Stockton* (Cal.) *Mail*. The object is to make clearer in the dark the time of night. Both the numerals and the hands are merely slots cut in galvanized iron disks, through which the light from behind the clock face shines. A small galvanized iron disk is placed in the center of the clock face. A slot is cut in it to represent the smaller hand of the clock, and as the disk revolves this hand indicates the hours. Between this disk and the circle of numerals there is a galvanized iron ring in which a slot is cut to represent the longer hand of the clock. This ring revolves independently of the disk, making one revolution every hour. The slot in it indicates the minutes. This minute hand cannot extend to the center of the clock face, because of the hour hand disk, but it is said that one will soon get used to the unusual appearance of the minute hand.

Helena, Montana, is agog over a story printed in a local paper. It brings to light a ruse employed by a Mr. Dilbert Bedford to palm off on her confiding husband a wail as his own child. The deception was complete for three months, and would never have been discovered but for the fact that the real mother of the child concluded that Mrs. Bedford was not a proper woman to bring up a girl baby. When she demanded the return of her baby the putative mother refused to give it up as her deception would thus be exposed. Then Julia Oleson, the real mother, who is a seamstress, went to Bedford and told him that the baby was hers and not Mrs. Bedford's nor his. Bedford went to Dr. Kellogg, whom he paid \$84 for attendance upon his wife while she was pretending to be ill. The doctor admitted the truthfulness of Julia Oleson's story and he is now under arrest for getting money under false pretenses. Julia got out a writ of habeas corpus to recover her baby, but Mrs. Bedford and the cherub have both disappeared, though the officers think they can find them. Mrs. Bedford and Miss Oleson occupied ad-

joining wards in a lying-in-hospital. When the latter's baby was born it was at once transferred to Mrs. Bedford.

The Pima-Indian is taking naturally to hats, trousers, shoes and all the things that a decade ago he despised as frivolous and useless innovations, says the *Phoenix* (Ariz.) *Gazette*. He has tasted of the white man's canned salmon and has found it good. He has tasted of the white man's fire water, and he desires closer acquaintance with a people who can evolve so much tribulation and joy combined from a single peck of grain. He has even tried the plan of working a little, instead of loolling in the wattamotte wickiup while the squaw rustled for feed. The experiment of work has proved satisfactory, for did it not bring forth large white pieces of metal, which the white man was pleased to accept in payment for tobacco, and even for the water that brought back on a gallop the blithesome days of boyhood? And another thing to be considered is that the jackrabbit is becoming scarce, and the Pima who would have meat must raise it himself. They have not quite come to the point where the cows are kept for milking purposes, but they will get there before long. Within another decade will come a time when from the Pima nation may be picked many individuals who will bear almost every qualification that is deemed essential to American citizenship.

A variant youth, decorated in all the gorgeousness of Western romance, created quite a sensation at the Commercial hotel day before yesterday, says the *Phoenix* (Ariz.) *Gazette*. He was registered as a guest awaiting the arrival of some friends who are sojourning at Camp McDowell, and must have been reading Captain King's description of early life in Arizona. He is decidedly pretty, wears creased pants, flowing curls of a raven hue, and a broad-brimmed white felt hat. Although he is the personification of the parlor cowboy, gentle to submissiveness in the presence of the fair sex, but, oh! bad amongst the bad. His neighbors in the adjoining rooms have been considerably agitated at the demeanor and antics of this erratic young gentleman. His custom has been to bedeck himself in all the accouterments of border warfare, assume the attitudes of offense and defense before his bedroom mirror, holding dialogues with imaginary Indians, the "Kid" in particular. This rehearsal came to a sudden termination yesterday by the accidental discharge of his pistol. Some of the guests, on rushing to the scene, found a badly scared tenderfoot. His friends removed him to McDowell, where he can practice his proclivities to his heart's content without danger to his immediate neighbors.

Most excellent results have recently been obtained in beet cultivation, says the *Lehi Banner*, by planting and subsequently plowing under a green crop, such as peas. It is found by accurate calculation that nitrogen may be thus furnished to the soil at lower cost than is possible either by the use of barnyard manure or through chemical salts, such as sodic-nitrate, etc. About 20 tons of beets, averaging 18 per cent sugar to the acre, have been obtained by this special method of cultivation.



# THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

## SWEDEN.

King Oscar has made a large donation to the Stockholm sloyd school.

No city in Europe has cleaner streets than Sweden's capital, says a Berlin paper.

The combined length of the Swedish railroad lines was about 5,500 miles at the end of 1893.

A railroad will probably soon be built between Hernösand and Sundsvall. The cost is estimated at 3,800,000 kronor.

The high tariff men have distributed campaign literature with a lavish hand in Stockholm and vicinity.

The French journalist, Hugues le Roux, is writing a book about Sweden, which will soon be published.

Judge Cedercrantz, the former chief judge of the Samoa islands, arrived at Stockholm the other day.

Thousands of people are without work in Norrland. Many are willing to work only for food and lodging.

The cost of running the high colleges and public schools of Sweden is more than 17,000,000 kronor a year.

The large clothing firm Edw. Anderson & Company, of Nyköping, has been forced to make an assignment.

The government has asked for an appropriation 679,300 kronor for the purchase of new rifles for the army.

According to a telegram the Crown Prince has arrived at Rome, where she will take a steamer for Egypt.

The parish of Raada in Vermland has no less than nine railroad depots, a larger number than any other parish in Sweden.

Thirteen large guns have been added to the Swedish artillery, and ten more will probably be added before next summer.

Baron V. C. Stjernstedt has been appointed colonel and commander-in-chief of the famous Vermland hunters' regiment.

Paul Segerberg, an old soldier, died at Ratan at the age of 101 years. Segerberg participated in the war against Russia in 1809.

The government has paid 2,000 kronor for a patent on a contrivance by which a mail box may be emptied into the mail bag in such a way that the operator cannot reach the mail matter.

The revenue derived from the tariff, the whisky tax and the surplus of the railroad earnings for the month of January amounted to \$1,350,000 as compared with \$1,231,000 for the same month last year.

In 1891 there was formed at the initiative of Mrs. Ramsey, a society for the care of epileptic idiot children. This society has opened a home for such children at Mariehäll, near Stockholm, which is conducted entirely by women, and is supported by voluntary contributions.

Sewing meetings, where society ladies are coming together in the afternoon for

sewing, are very often held in Stockholm. A great many philanthropic establishments have emanated from them, being first started and afterwards partly supported on the proceeds from sales of things, worked at these meetings.

Mrs. Mathilda Svenson, of Ingårpsberg, the parish of Barkeryd, Smoland, celebrated her 100th birthday. She lives on a farm bought and given to her by her son, the rich New York banker, Swenson, who is said to be worth at least six million dollars, and undoubtedly is the richest Swede in the United States.

No private man in Sweden has more extensive hunting grounds than Baron Oscar Dickson has. His largest tract of land is in Jemtland, near Storlien, and comprises about 40,000 acres. When to this are added half a dozen smaller tracts of land and fishing grounds, it is evident, that Baron Dickson has far better chances as a Nimrod than most of the famous landlords of England.

Some novels by Anne Charlotte Leffler, later Duchess di Cajanello will soon be translated into English. Mrs. Leffler, who died some years ago, was a sister of Arthur Leffler, the royal Swedish commissioner to the Chicago World's Fair. She was one of the best of modern realistic authors, and was also very successful as a dramatist. Her characters are sharply defined and true to life, and her diction is remarkable for excellence of style.

The art of producing tar is very old in Sweden, and has been a remunerative occupation in many remote districts, but is nowadays carried on principally in the two most northern provinces of Norrland. During the winter the resinous timber is brought to the "tar-pit" where it is burnt during the following spring and summer. The prepared tar is floated in barrels down the river to the coast places, whence it is exported to foreign countries. Half of the entire production is shipped from Umea.

The Swedish movement-cure has by degrees been acknowledged as an excellent therapeutic, both at home and abroad. The Swedish gymnasts exercise their beneficial calling all over the civilized world, and the movement-cure has everywhere been called Swedish movements "when the intention is to show that it is really of intrinsic basis. It must, however, be confessed, that the scientific development of gymnastics has not kept pace with its otherwise rapid progress. As yet gymnastics as a science has only found Swedes undertaking new departures.

The free churches are drawing heavily upon the attendance of the state churches of Stockholm. Of the different free denominations the Baptists have six churches and a number of small circles, the Methodists four, the Mission Friends seven, the Adventists one, the Mormons one, the faith cure people one, the Swedenborgians two, the Catholics four, and the Jews one. Besides these there are two mixed congregations with doctrines but little different from those of the state church. The whole number

of church buildings and preaching stations is about 70, only a minority of which belong to the state church.

## NORWAY.

A Unitarian church is to be built in Christiania.

The state debt of Norway amounts at present to \$33,000,000.

A Moderate-Conservative club has been organized in Fjeldvik.

The cathedral of Throndhjem is being restored at a cost of 62,500 kroner.

The grand trunk line of Norway has declared a dividend of 7 per cent.

Mayor P. G. L. Lunoh, of Grimsstad, died at the age of 73 years.

Rev. Rasmus Rolfsen Arnet, of Neo, died at the age of eighty-four.

The state has a dental dispensary at Christiania, which is absolutely free to the public.

During 1893 Norway exported about 1,900,000 cubic meters of timber and 400,000 tons of ice.

Nearly all of the public schools of Christiania are now being lighted by electricity.

The large exporting firm, Tchady & Roehmer, of Christiania, has been forced to make an assignment.

Mrs. Bodit Holst, of Hlomestrand, died at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

The bark Neptunus from Skien, Captain Tobiasson, was wrecked during a storm on the Atlantic. The crew was rescued by a steamer.

Miss Hanna Onekerlony, who recently visited America, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Salvation army in Norway.

Sophus Busch, who in such able way arranged Norway's exhibition in the Fishery Building at the World's Fair, died at Bergen.

The ministers of Christiania are in favor of opening the Sunday morning services in the churches at 10:30 instead of 10:00.

The first regular Jewish congregation in Norway was organized in Christiania a short time ago and has already several hundred members.

Dr. S. W. Odland will probably be appointed professor of theology at the Christiania university, vice Bishop F. W. Bugge.

So called smoked fish sausage is being imported to Germany in large quantities, the Germans having taken a liking to it.

At the international "ski" tournament at Muerzzuschlag, Austria the Norwegian "ski" runners captured to the five first prizes.

A monument of Henrik Wergeland, the great Norwegian poet, will probably be erected in Christianssand some time in the near future.

The expenses of the Norwegian state for 1894-95 are estimated at 54,240,000 kroner, the income at 51,750,000 kroner as compared with 59,664,000 kroner last year.

Thirty-six parties in Christiania are assessed for more than \$270,000, several passing the \$1,000,000. The Norwegian Credit Bank heads the list, its assessed value being \$1,350,000.

It is said that King Oscar will celebrate the 17th of May in Christiania.

During the summer he proposes to make a trip along the coast of Norway with the Norwegian steamer "Heimdal."

Ladies have been engaged as assistant designers in the archives of Norwegian maps, some of them year after year and entrusted with different kinds of work. Many ladies, especially those who are married to land surveyors, occupy themselves with map drawing.

Of the insurance offices in Norway, sixty-eight per cent employ women; thirty-seven per cent of the whole staff are women. The highest salary 1,500 crowns, the lowest 825 crowns; the men's, in corresponding places, 4,700 crowns and 930 crowns. Working time six hours.

#### DENMARK.

Christian Svensen has been appointed postmaster-general.

The number of free churches in Denmark is increasing.

Both the king and the queen have now recovered from their late illness.

V. Hillerup, the large land-owner of Gammel Kristineberg, is dead.

Several Danish dairies were recently established on the co-operative plan.

According to the latest statistics Copenhagen has 343,000 inhabitants.

The schooner Stavtitten, Captain Claussen of Svendborg was wrecked off Fornæs. The crew was rescued.

Sollungskgaard, of Skive, widely known as an able lawyer, died at the age of seventy-five.

Herman Bang, the excentric author has written a new novel, which will soon be published.

The large country mansion Ejldov in the parish of Haarslev was burned to the ground.

Small-pox is raging epidemically in Frederiksberg. The number of small-pox cases in Copenhagen is decreasing.

Rev. Bendt Lindhardt, of Jyderup and Holmstrup, died at the advanced age of ninety years. He was widely known as an able preacher.

A servant girl of Hillerod, who killed her child and burned the body in a stove, has been sentenced to suffer the death penalty.

About 12,000 people emigrated from Denmark in 1893. Of these 10,808 emigrated to the United States; 2,074 were Swedes.

The exposition of objects from the war year 1848 at Copenhagen is far more interesting than might be expected, the changes brought about by a period of only half a century being much greater than is generally realized.

Dr. Santon, a prominent French physician, who some time ago traveled in Scandinavia, has written a book on leprosy in Norway, Finland and Lapland. The doctor says that a case of leprosy very seldom occurs in Denmark.

The following mysterious and strangely sounding advertisement has appeared in the *Politiken* for some time: "Dr. Ostrup and Smith-Hansen have proposed to give ladies and gentlemen an afternoon course in the classical languages and history. No examination in view."

The city council of Copenhagen has successfully carried through the system

of "proportional representation" in electing committees. Those who objected to this innovation did so chiefly on the ground that the election would be too complicated and therefore take too much time; but the "proportional representation" election took up only 20 per cent more time than the usual election of the same committees.

The so-called Grangers' movement is booming. The organization claims now 100,000 members. The following program has been agreed upon: That the state shall pass laws and appropriate money to facilitate the export trade; support the bimetallic standard movement; reduce the grain tax; abolish the tariff on the necessities of life; raise the tariff on wine, silk and spirits; revise the tariff schedule in general, and introduce a general income tax.

The leading ministers of the ten parishes of Copenhagen receive an aggregate salary of 150,000 kroner (\$35,100) or an average of \$3,510 each year. Many of them have declared it to be a "vital question" for them to be re-inforced by a dozen new ministers. A theological candidate proposes that the old ministers try to get along with 9,000 kroner a year and donate 4,000 kroner to the support of the new ministers, since it is a "vital question" to them. The proposition is used for all it is worth by the anti-church press.

#### HOME INDUSTRY.

Andrew Kimball has just come from a trip through Cache Valley and Southern Idaho. He says home industry is sweeping all before it in that section, the Utah goods not only being taken to with avidity in Cache county, but all through Southern Idaho, where the people have caught the full spirit of building up this intermountain region by using the products of its manufacturers. Home-made is not only talked of, but the people are demanding it to an extent heretofore unknown.

Mr. Kimball is specially engaged in the home made soap line, and says he found a marked contrast with the condition of a year ago. Then he found eastern soap in every store, and the dealers did not care to purchase any other. In Cache county this feeling has been reversed, and now the home article is well in the lead. On going into Idaho, the first five stores he called on carried only the Utah-made soap. The eastern article wasn't wanted. Storekeepers in the whole district were all working in favor of and buying the Utah article.

#### WHY NOT USE THE BEST?

Today a lady, who is possessed of an extensive experience and knowledge in the dry goods business, and who fully understands the relative value in wear and use of the different varieties of material for clothing said: "It is a puzzle to me why people here buy eastern made flannel at all when they can get the home-made. Those who take the imported article lose 50 per cent on their bargain every time. It don't wear as comfortably to begin with, and that should be an important consideration; and then it don't wear over half as well or as long. Home-made flannels will preserve their appearance better and wear twice as long as eastern goods

for which from 80 to 50 per cent more per yard is charged. It's pure waste for people here to buy eastern flannel, and no storekeeper could palm it off on to me at half the price of home-made, much less charge me more for it."

#### MANUFACTURER'S BUREAU.

The Manufacturer's Bureau will hold a meeting Monday at 4 p. m. at the Chamber of Commerce. It is expected that a full attendance will be secured as much important business is pending, and the executive committee has a number of urgent matters to present for the decision of the bureau.

#### FOR TAX EXEMPTION.

The sub-committee of the Manufacturer's Bureau, John C. Cutler, chairman, have appealed to each member of the Legislature to pass such legislation as will exempt from taxation for a reasonable period such manufacturing establishments as will not come into competition with existing factories.

House bill 147, presented by Sears, provides for exemption from taxes of certain industries. It is believed that this bill with probably some amendments will receive favorable consideration. If so, it will be a notice to capitalists that Utah intends to be generous to people who help build up new industries.

#### BUREAU NOTES.

The bureau of manufactures furnishes the following notes:

A man who had been given work by the relief committee and received a grocery store order went to the store and wanted some soap. He asked for eastern made soap, and the proprietor told him that he kept home made soap only, and that it was better than the soap he had requested. "— the Utah truck," was the reply. "Are such persons proper objects of charity?"

A lady went into a store the other day and asked for home made shoes. The gentlemanly clerk endeavored to convince the lady that the imported shoes he had on the lower shelf were much finer and were really what she wanted. After telling him she proposed to have home made shoes or none he got a ladder and took from an upper shelf some shoes made in Utah, which the lady found better in every way than the outside article. The clerk got a lesson that should last him some time. The query is, by what procedure did the outside drummer convince the clerk that the eastern shoe was certainly what the people here wanted?

A newcomer went into a grocery store and asked for eastern salt. The grocer told him he did not keep eastern salt any more. "Why?" "Oh, this talk about home goods has forced us to keep home salt!"

The Manufacturers' Bureau recently asked manufacturers for a list of articles and where they were sold. A poor fellow who had no store, but who makes an article in common use, started out to place some of his goods with a store so he could comply with the request of the Bureau. After tramping all day he gave it up and reported that no merchant cared to buy his goods. He was promised that in ninety days he wouldn't have such a time as the people were studying the question as never before, and a movement was started which meant business.

## TO FRUIT GROWERS.

The time is now come when it will be necessary for our fruit growers to prune up their trees. Having been in the business of raising and caring for fruit trees for half a century, I feel that some suggestions from me may be of value.

In order to keep trees healthy and insure good, well-flavored fruit, the trees should be carefully pruned every spring. Young orchards especially should be pruned for the first six years of their life. With each pruning, one-half of the preceding year's growth should be cut away, leaving the upper bud outward.

In hundreds of orchards the failure to properly prune the trees at the proper time has resulted in debilitating the trees and destroying the flavor of the fruit. In such orchards the fruit grows smaller every year, and finally becomes worthless.

If the owners would thin out from one-half to three-fourths of the wood between the lower limbs and the top of these old trees, they would soon see an improvement in the size, abundance and quality of the fruit. The thinning out should be done regularly and with good judgment. In this way old orchards may be redeemed and made the source of much profit in returning a good flavored and an abundant yield.

If my experience would be considered worthy of consideration I will be glad to render such aid and make such suggestions to fruit growers as I can.

JOSEPH LOCK,

POPPERTON PLACE, Salt Lake City,  
February, 26, 1894

## NEWS FROM FILLMORE.

FILLMORE, Feb. 25, 1894.—Yesterday President I. N. Hinckley and his son, I. N. Jr., were returning from a visit to Kanosh. Brother Hinckley, who is an expert horseman, was driving a splendid team of bays attached to a buggy, and was going at a very slow gait. When a little north of Meadow one of the horses' feet suddenly slipped from under him, the fall frightened the other horse which sprang forward, breaking the wiffle-tree. The fallen horse jumped up and both bounded off, the sudden stop having thrown the riders forward from the buggy to the ground. The horses ran for about two hundred yards, then dashed into a "bull fence" and fell in a heap. When the driver got to them he found one of the horses dead with a broken neck, and the other tangled in the harness.

They returned to Meadow, got another horse and returned home somewhat shaken up, but were out to meeting today.

Mrs. McNorton, the poor woman who recently got so badly burned by falling into the fire whilst in a fit, died on the night of the 23rd, and was buried under the direction of the ward bishopric today. She was aged twenty-five years.

George Greenway was last week fined \$25 for selling whisky without a license.

A suit is now pending wherein G. R. Huntsman is charged with permitting minors to remain in his saloon.

Two young Indians, "John" and "Alec," got a dollar's worth of alcohol

from a "white man." Then they got drunk, and in the night both rode upon the same horse ten miles south to Dry Creek and entered the premises of Mr. Oscar Anderson, stole a horse and saddle and continued their journey south. Deputy Sheriff A. Alexander got on their trail and after a rough ride through a blizzard for these parts got the Indians near Minersville, Beaver county. They had a hearing yesterday before J. P. McBride, and the case goes to the grand jury at Provo.

A. BIRD.

## DROWNED IN AN ICE POND.

OGDEN, March 2, 1894.—As some inaccuracies have occurred in the accounts published in relation to the death by drowning of William, son of Elmer Joseph Parry and his wife Susan, of this place, the father desires me to furnish a correct statement for the DESERET NEWS. I now do so, and ask for them a place in your columns.

On Wednesday morning last, Feb. 27, the deceased, who had been sick, was in consequence retained at home from school, but it was thought not to be so serious as to retain him in the afternoon. About half-past ten o'clock a. m. his father saw him getting kindling wood in the lot, and requested the boy to tell his mother to send him to school in the afternoon. The son took his wood to the house and delivered his father's request. Shortly after the boy walked out of the house, taking a little hand sled with him, and in company with two more youths went to the ice pond of Farr Brothers. His two companions and William Parry walked on the ice which they supposed to be safe. The night previous a number of young men and women were skating on the same pond in perfect safety, and without apprehension of any danger whatever. But these three boys had only gone a few steps on the ice when it broke beneath William, and he was plunged into the deep, ice-cold water. In his struggles he seized and held on to the ice, and he and his companions called loudly for help.

Messrs. Archie Bowman and Albert Baumann, hearing the cries, ran to the spot to render any assistance they could to rescue the boy from his perilous situation. Their efforts were all in vain. The youth was chilled and exhausted and fell back into the pond. In the meantime word was sent to the mother, who was horror-stricken at the news she received, as she supposed he was still on the premises, and knew of that he had left home at all. She hurried to the pond and reached there before the body was secured from the water.

All known remedies were resorted to, to restore animation, but life was extinct.

On Thursday, March 1st, the funeral services were held in the Third ward meeting house, which was filled with sympathizing friends of the parents. The exercises were conducted by Bishop Barnard White. Consoling addresses were made by Bishop Elias Morrie, Elders Joseph Hall, C. F. Middleton and Bishop White. The remains were interred in the Ogden cemetery, and not in Mountain View, as some published statements have it. Deceased was born April 30th, 1880,

and therefore was nearly 14 years of age. Yours truly, JOSEPH HALL.

## OBITUARY NOTES.

WILLIAM CAPENER.

Elder William Capener, whose death occurred on the 24th of January, 1894, at Centerville, Davis county, Utah, was born in London, England, July 30, 1806. He emigrated to America in 1834; was baptized in the spring of 1844 in Cleveland, Ohio; was ordained an Elder in the Kirtland Temple January 24, 1844. He came with his family to Utah in the fall of 1852 and resided in Salt Lake City from the time of his arrival until 1873, when he removed to Centerville, where he remained until his death.

His descendants number 154, divided as follows: Children 17, grandchildren 54, great-grandchildren 80, and great-great-grandchildren 3.

Although Brother Capener was a man of no particular prominence he was withal a strictly honest man, and such a one is said to be "the noblest work of God."

Funeral services were held in the Centerville meeting house January 27, 1894. Appropriate and consoling remarks were made by Elders Joseph E. Taylor and Nathan Porter. A large cortege followed the body to its last resting place; six of the sons of Father Capener were his pall bearers.—[COM.]

MATILDA ROBISON KING.

KINGSTON, Utah, Feb. 19, 1894.—At the residence of her son, Thomas E. King, Matilda Robison King, the wife of the late Thomas R. King, died at 15 minutes past 8 a. m., of heart failure, at the age of 82 years, 11 months and 7 days, leaving a numerous posterity to mourn her loss. She was the mother of eight children, seventy-two grandchildren and seventy great-grandchildren. Her husband's remains were taken from their place of burial in Circle Valley, Utah, with hers and interred in one grave in the cemetery of Coyote, Utah. She was a member of the first Relief Society organized at Nauvoo, Ill. On the first of the month she spoke one-half hour to the Relief Society, giving many interesting incidents of the Prophet Joseph. She had entertained him at her table in Montrose, Iowa, when he was hiding from the mob. Her home was always a resting place for the authorities on their trips through the settlements. She died as she had lived, a faithful Latter-day Saint.

THOMAS E. KING.

## THE DEAD.

Peaceful be their Rest.

MARKS.—February 23, 1894, John R. Marks, son of Stephen R. and Olive H. Marks; aged two days.

HARRISON.—At Sandy, Utah, March 2, 1894, Isaac Harrison, born Nov. 2nd, 1815; aged 78 years, 4 months.

GARLICK.—At her residence in Kayville, Agnes Garlick, of pneumonia, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1894, in her 55th year. She was born at Halitown, County Antrim, Ireland. *Millennial Star*, please copy.

MEADS.—At his residence in the Eleventh ward, Salt Lake City, Nathan Meads, son of William and Sarah Condy Meads; born in Nottinghamshire, England, May 15, 1823; died at 6:40 a. m. March 3rd, 1894.

SHEPPARD.—In South Ottonwood, Feb. 19, 1894, of dropsy, Mary Ann Sheppard, relict of the late Charles Sheppard; aged 67 years, 1 month and 18 days. Deceased was born in Oxfordshire, England, embraced the Gospel in December 1818; emigrated to Utah in the fall of 1870 and died in full faith of the Gospel.

# THE DESERET WEEKLY.

Truth and Liberty.

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VOL. XLVIII.

## THE RIGHTS OF THE PRIESTHOOD.

*Discourse delivered at the Utah Stake Conference, Provo, Sunday Afternoon, January 14, 1894, by*  
**PREST. WILFORD WOODRUFF.**

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

I am pleased to meet with so many of the Saints of God. I have listened to the remarks that have been made at this conference upon the Priesthood, and have been very much interested and edified. I do not know of any subject in the Church of more importance to the inhabitants of the earth and to ourselves than the Holy Priesthood. In listening to Brother F. M. Lyman's remarks concerning the Lesser Priesthood I had many thoughts and reflections. Some of them I feel to express to the Latter-day Saints. There is one principle connected with the Priesthood that I want all Israel to understand, and that is this: it makes no difference what portion of the Priesthood a man holds, if he holds any at all, he has rights. Whether he be a Deacon or whether he be an Apostle, the Priesthood held by him has rights, on earth and in the heavens. In this connection let me read a paragraph or two from the Book of Doctrine and Covenants:

Behold, there are many called, but few are chosen. And why are they not chosen?

Because their hearts are set so much upon the things of this world, and aspire to the honors of men, that they do not learn this one lesson—

That the rights of the Priesthood are inseparably connected with the powers of heaven, and that the powers of heaven cannot be controlled nor handled only upon the principles of righteousness.

That is the principle that we should understand. Sixty years ago, the 30th of last December, I heard the first sermon I ever heard in this Church. The next day I was baptized. There were very few branches of the Church in the country at that time. I was ordained a Teacher. My mission immediately commenced. I traveled the next spring a thousand miles with the Prophet Joseph in Zion's Camp. I went through that whole mission as a Teacher. Arrived in Missouri, several of us stopped at Lyman Wight's, where we held a Teachers' meeting. I remained in that office until at the conference I was ordained a Priest. I never was ordained a Deacon. I was sorry I was not; for I had a great desire to fill that office. However, I was not blessed with it. After I was ordained a Priest I was sent by the father of Brother Partridge here on a mission to the southern country.

That was in the fall of 1834. I had a companion with me, and we started out without purse and scrip. I traveled alone a good many miles and preached the Gospel, and I baptized a number that I could not confirm in the Church, because I was only a Priest. The first time I ever met with Brother A. O. Smoot, was upon that mission. I traveled some time preaching the Gospel before I was ordained an Elder. I was ordained an Elder under the hands of Warren Parrish. Afterwards, by order of the Prophet Joseph, I was ordained a Seventy by David Patten, who was martyred in Missouri for the word of God and testimony of Jesus Christ. In 1837—the same year that Brother Kimball went to England and opened the mission there—I got permission from the Presidency in Kirtland to go to Fox Islands, being impressed by the Spirit to go there. While I was there I was called by revelation, with several others, to fill the places of those who were fallen of the Twelve Apostles. I have been some fifty-four years a member of the Twelve Apostles. I have traveled with that and other quorums now for sixty years; and I want to say to this assembly that I was just as much sustained by the power of God while holding the office of a Teacher, and especially while officiating in the vineyard as a Priest, as I ever was as an Apostle. There is no difference in this so long as we do our duty.

When a man holding any portion of that Priesthood goes before God, the heavens are bound to hear him, if he magnifies his Priesthood; and certainly it is our duty to go before the Lord and ask Him for what we want, and when we do that in faith, God hears and answers us. God has heard the prayers of the men who have borne the Priesthood from the day that Joseph Smith received the plates from the hands of Moroni, and He has fulfilled the prophecies contained in the Bible and the Book of Mormon. The Church has never fallen, notwithstanding her afflictions, her persecutions, her drivings, and her martyrdoms; but God has sustained it. When the Lord bestows gifts upon the children of men in connection with the Priesthood, those who receive those gifts are responsible for the use they make of them. We are responsible for the use we make of the Holy Priesthood which has been placed upon us. Whatever is necessary for us to receive and enjoy, it is our duty to ask the Lord for. We should go before Him in secret places and make our wants known, that our prayers may be heard and answered upon our heads. Herein lies our strength. Our trust is in God, and not in man. He has committed this work into the hands of His

Son Jesus Christ, the Savior of the world, and this mission has been upon Him from the days of father Adam. He was appointed as the great sacrifice from before the foundation of the world. He came in the meridian of time and died for the redemption of man. We are engaged in the last dispensation. We are called upon to build up this Church and this Zion. And we can only do it by the power of the Holy Priesthood. No man has authority from God to administer to the children of men the ordinances of life and salvation only by the power of the Holy Priesthood. The power of that Priesthood is with the Latter-day Saints. When our brethren go out to the world—I do not care whether they are Priests, or Elders, or Seventies, or Apostles—and they offer to the Gentiles the Gospel of Christ, the power of God is with them, as long as they magnify their calling. That power bears record to every honest man and woman concerning the truth of the message which these men bear. By that power men and women have been pricked in their hearts and the Spirit of God has borne testimony to them. You have found this to be true; so have I. Without this power of the Priesthood, these effects cannot be manifested to men in the flesh. I hope that all Israel will understand this principle. You have not got to wait till you are an Elder, or a High Priest, or an Apostle, before God can hear your prayers. I know the Lord preserved my life when I held the office of a Priest. In one instance a man who sought my life, without any action on my part fell dead at my feet, as though he was struck with a thunderbolt from heaven, and I attended his funeral the next day. I had many blessings as a Priest, and had the spirit and power of God in that office.

Every man in every office ought to magnify his Priesthood. The Deacon ought to do so. I was very much pleased once in seeing a number of Deacons magnify their calling, down here at Nephi. They went through the city and chopped every piece of wood which every widow in that town had. Brother Geo. Teasdale, the President of the Stake, had three or four cords of cedar wood in his lot, and he went home one night and found that it had disappeared. He wondered what was the matter; but when he came to look around he found it all chopped up in his wood-house. They magnified their calling splendidly there.

Today we are, in some respects, in peculiar circumstances. We should trust in the Lord and do what is right. I know the Priesthood is given for the salvation of men and for the administration of ordinances both for the living

and the dead. Tens of thousands have been redeemed in the spirit world by their posterity who stand in the flesh and hold the keys of the salvation of their dead. Saviors upon Mount Zion have been raised up, while the kingdom is the Lord's, as the Prophet Obadiah said they would be. This people are doing this work now. The Lord is with you, and your progenitors in the spirit world rejoice. Let us be faithful, therefore, while we are here. God has appointed us to bear this Priesthood. Out of the fourteen hundred millions of people on the earth the Lord has chosen this handful of men to bear this; to ordain, to organize, to warn the world, to preach the Gospel to them. I hope my brethren that bear this Priesthood will remember the value of it. I want to read a few more paragraphs from this same revelation, and then I will close:

For there is a time appointed for every man, according as his works shall be.

God shall give unto you (the Saints) knowledge by his Holy Spirit, yea by the unspeakable gift of the Holy Ghost, that has not been revealed since the world was until now;

Which our forefathers have waited with anxious expectation to be revealed in the last times, which their minds were pointed to, by the angels, as held in reserve for the fulness of their glory:

A time to come in the which nothing shall be withheld, whether there be one God or many Gods, they shall be manifest;

All thrones and dominions, principalities and powers, shall be revealed and set forth upon all who have endured valiantly for the gospel of Jesus Christ;

And also if there be bounds set to the heavens, or to the seas; or to the dry land, or to the sun, moon, or stars;

All the times of their revolutions; all the appointed days, months, and years, and all the days of their days, months, and years, and all their glories, laws, and set times, shall be revealed, in the days of the dispensation of the fulness of times,

According to that which was ordained in the midst of the Council of the Eternal God of all other Gods, before this world was, that should be reserved unto the finishing and the end thereof, when every man shall enter into his eternal presence, and into his immortal rest.

There are things in that revelation that are marvelous and wonderful. All thrones and dominions, principalities and powers, shall be revealed to the Saints of God in the own set time of the Lord. Today we are in this little world, surrounded with a great many planets that are at present unknown to us. We scarcely know what is on this world. We know less about Mars, or Venus, or Jupiter, or these worlds, that are neighbors to us. But here we are given to understand that all these worlds will be revealed. A man's mind must become immortal, and must stretch as wide as eternity and be filled with the glory of God, to ever comprehend these great blessings which are promised unto His people. Therefore, let us be true and faithful. Do not let us lose our hold on the Priesthood, nor upon the kingdom of God. Let us go in secret prayer before the Lord and call upon His holy name. There is where our strength lies. I pray that God's blessings may rest upon all of us. We shall all find our record in the great library of heaven; and I hope we may so live that when we come to meet that record we will be satisfied with it. I pray God to bless President Smoot, his counselors, and those who bear the Priesthood here, as well as our brethren and sisters, unto the end that we may inherit eternal life, for Jesus' sake. Amen.

*Written for this Paper.*

## BEFORE THE CAMERA.

"Vanity of vanities, all is vanity," saith the preacher.

The prophet of the Bible could not look down from the press galleries of Congress without repeating this sentence. Half of the public men of today are packed full of self-conceit. A baker's dozen of the Senators do little more than pose for the galleries. Senator Voorhees keeps his eyes upon them while he is making his speech. Senator Gorman, looking as though he had come out of a band box, perceptibly poses a great part of each session, and Senator Matt Ransom of North Carolina would go into a fit if his cuffs did not go at least an inch below his sleeves. When Senator Ingalls was in Congress he spent much time in arranging the red handkerchief which always peeped out of his left coat pocket, and old Senator Morrill, though he has written a book on the vanity of statesmen, is proud of his position as the oldest man in the Senate. Senator Wolcott has the distinction of wearing more new clothes than any man in the chamber, and it used to make Vice President Morton angry to have it insinuated that his wig was not made of natural hair. Our public men of today are very particular as to what the newspapers say about them. The most of them keep scrap books in which they paste all clippings concerning themselves, and the volumes of this kind which belong to President Cleveland would make a library. A curious evidence of the vanity of great men is found in their photographs. The most extensively photographed man today is the Emperor of Germany. He has his pictures taken every week, and you could paper a room with his likenesses which the camera has taken from his boyhood up to the present time. Next to him, perhaps, comes Bismark, and after Bismark, Gladstone. As to American statesmen, nearly every member of Congress has his photograph on sale at one or another of the galleries here. He reaps no profits through the sales, but they are usually sold with his consent. Congressmen buy a great many photographs.

They are much like a set of college students and they exchange with one another. The result is that Washington is a city of photographers. We have some of the best artists in the United States here, and C. M. Bell, who died a short time ago, took as many photographs of the famous men of today as any photographer in the United States. He had a gallery on the road to the Capitol and for the past twenty years he has photographed the leading men of the country. His chief operator, Mr. Dodge, still presides over the gallery. He is a bright young man of forty, who is much noted for his artistic ability as a poser. His long, slender fingers have grasped the heads of the prettiest of our society women and the most famous of our statesmen for the last fifteen years, and his stories as to how these great people look and act before the camera are very interesting. I chatted with him for an hour yesterday. Said he: "The biggest men of the United States are by no means nervous when in front of the camera. They are generally plain, practical, common-sense people. They come into the gallery, pose for their pictures and leave, and we have much

more trouble with the little five-cent fellows than with them. I have posed President Cleveland a number of times. If everybody acted as well as he does we could always take good pictures. He has no suggestions to make, leaves himself almost entirely in the hands of the operator and is what we call a very good subject. Some of the pictures which have been sold of him throughout the United States have been taken here. His pictures have had a great sale and there is a good demand for them still."

"What other Presidents have you taken?"

"Quite a number," was the reply. "I have made a number of pictures of President Hayes. He was a pleasant man to meet and common in his ways. He never notified us that he was coming, but would walk into the gallery and say, 'I want my photograph taken.' He was as clay in the hands of the potter and allowed us to pose him as we wished. President Hayes had a face with a full beard, and this kind of a face always gives a good likeness. He ordered many pictures and both his and Mrs. Hayes' pictures sold well. Mrs. Hayes was, next to Mrs. Cleveland, the best selling subject we have ever had."

"Tell me something about Mrs. Cleveland as a poser."

"It is not difficult to take Mrs. Cleveland's photograph. She submits herself to the photographer, and allows him to choose her poses. I remember the first time she came here was with Mrs. Vilas. It was one afternoon about 2 o'clock. She came right into the gallery, like any ordinary person, and she and Mrs. Vilas went into the dressing room, and a moment later she appeared ready to have her picture taken. I took thirty odd negatives of her that day. She wore a number of different costumes, and we got many good pictures. A number of plates were destroyed at her request, and some were reserved for her own private use. Some of the best pictures of Mrs. Cleveland have never been sold, and I don't think any one but herself and family have copies of one or two of our negatives. Shortly after she came back from her wedding tour I took a picture of her in the conservatory of the White House. One of these was a standing picture, and I think Harper's Weekly published it. Another was a three-fourths view, which was sent all over the country. Mrs. Hayes was as easy to take as Mrs. Cleveland. She had a very fine face, and she allowed us to choose her poses. She had a great many pictures taken, but the one in which she looked best was a full dress figure with the hair combed down over the ears. You may have seen it. Mrs. Hayes stands with her elbow leaning on a chair."

ARTHUR AND GARFIELD.

"How about President Arthur?"

"I took President Arthur's picture one afternoon. I remember that it was Sunday, and Secretary Folger came here with him, and I made a number of sittings. I took the last picture that was ever made of President Garfield. It was just two days before he was inaugurated. He came in because they wanted a tintype of him for the bureau of engraving and printing, in order that his face might be engraved for the bank notes. I had no arrangements for taking tintypes, and I had to send out for material. While we were waiting I took a number of photographs, and



these were the last that were made of him. Mrs. Garfield was with him at the time, and I asked her to sit. She replied that she was not dressed suitably, but that she would come in again. She never came."

#### PEFFER AND SIMPSON.

In speaking of the many Congressmen whom he has posed Mr. Dodge says: "I took photographs of Senator Peffer and Jerry Simpson the other day. Senator Peffer looks like a quiet man, and he is. His long whiskers add a sort of picturesqueness to his face. Jerry Simpson is a jovial, whole-souled fellow before the camera. He cracked jokes all the time I was taking his picture. His face is angular and expressive, and you have to catch it at just the right time. Tom Watson is the opposite of Simpson in his manner. He is rather reserved and talks but little. John Allen of Mississippi is a daisy. He is as plain as an old chip and takes a picture as though he enjoyed it. He and Fellows of New York came in together to have their pictures taken the other day. They spent the whole of the time in joking each other and telling stories. We have a bust of P. T. Barnum which was made by Clark Mills. Fellows looks for all the world like Barnum, and John Allen pointed this bust out to his friends as that of Fellows. Buck Kilgore, though he kicked the door of the House down when Reed was speaker, is a very quiet man. I have taken his picture several times, and he is a very good subject. He is six feet high, and I photographed him with his hat on. He makes a very striking likeness, and a great many strangers ask to see his picture. I have also taken Roger Q. Mills with his hat on. He wears a slouch, and is over six feet tall. I have Senator Mahone under his sombrero. He makes, also, a very striking picture."

#### THE CABINET AND THE CAMERA.

"I suppose you have taken a number of the cabinet officers?"

"Yes, but it is hard to get a cabinet minister. The cabinet are public characters and as their pictures are sold they like to appear as well as possible. We have got a number of them by sending for them just as they were about to go out to entertainments, and I suppose we have in reality taken the cabinets of nearly all the Presidents within the last decade. We had a very good picture of Cleveland's first cabinet taken in the White House. We would have had one of President Arthur's cabinet, but Attorney General Brewster objected and the sitting fell through. Brewster was very sensitive about having his picture taken. You remember that he fell into the fire when a baby and burned his face out of shape. His features were horrible, and he did not like to have them photographed. He came to us, however, just before he left Washington, and we got a splendid negative of him. Secretary Carlisle has pictures taken now and then. He is as plain as an old shoe in his manners, and though he has no beard always takes a good picture. He has a fine face, and his blue eyes shine out at you as you look at it through the camera. I took Postmaster General Bissell about two months ago. He is a bigger man than Cleveland, and must weigh nearly 300 pounds. He had a dozen different sittings, and the results were very fair. It is the same with Hoke Smith. He came over from the department, and while

waiting walked around the rooms and looked at our photographs of famous men from the south. He stopped for quite a time before Ben Hill's picture, and talked about him. As to Secretary Lamont, we took him while he was private secretary to Cleveland, but have made no pictures of him since then. He is a little stouter now than when we made his picture, I understand.

#### FAMOUS GENERALS.

"One of the hardest pictures we ever got," the photographer went on, "was that of Gen. Sherman. We asked him again and again to have a photograph taken. He promised to come in, but said that he wanted his picture made while his uniform was on, and he hated to wear his uniform when he could help it. He was a great man, you know, to go to weddings. They say he liked to kiss the brides. Well, one day, just before going to a wedding, he came down and gave us a sitting. He talked most interestingly about his battles during the sitting. His face lighted up as he described some of his wonderful war experiences, and we got a good picture. He was then at the head of the army and had an office in the War Department. I took a number of pictures of Phil Sheridan. He never said a word during the sitting and was as sober as a judge. Gen. Rosecrans acts more like a boy than an old general when he is having his picture taken. He laughed and chatted with me and seemed to enjoy the taking of the photograph. I took Gen. Logan shortly before his death. He was as plain a citizen as any one could ask for. His face was iron, and photographing him was like taking a picture of a statue. His face was very dark and I always gave him more than the usual time in taking it. Sheridan never moved a muscle during one of his sittings, and I took the picture from which the artist worked who made the Arlington monument. I was surprised at the simplicity of these generals. None of them put on airs, and it was the same with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, the noted confederate general. He came in and had a sitting one day and I did not know who it was until he left and he said, 'My name is Joseph E. Johnston.'"

#### SOME OF BRADY'S PHOTOGRAPHS.

Speaking of the simplicity of these great generals recalls some talks I have had with M. B. Brady, the noted war photographer. He has a gallery at Washington, and although he is nearly eighty years old still takes pictures. He once told me that Gen. Grant once stood in his gallery when a plate of glass heavy enough to have killed a horse fell out of the skylight and was shattered in pieces at his feet. Grant did not move a muscle, but Edwin M. Stanton, who had come down with Grant to see the picture taken, grew as white as a sheet. He grabbed Brady by the arm and said: "Don't say a word about this or the newspapers will say that it was a plan to assassinate Grant." Brady took the last picture of Gen. Jackson. It was at the Hermitage. He has taken pictures of Albert Gallatin, and just before John C. Calhoun died he was photographed by Brady. Brady told me that he called upon Calhoun in his rooms near the Capitol. He was surprised to find that Calhoun knew quite as much about the science of photography as he did. He took President Lincoln just before he was elected to

the presidency. Lincoln's collar was large, and his long neck looked scrappy. Brady went up to him and pulled up his shirt collar, and Abraham Lincoln said: "Ah, I see! You want to shorten my neck."

#### HOW FAMOUS AUTHORS ARE PHOTOGRAPHED.

Mr. Brady says that when Edgar Allen Poe had his picture taken by him he doubted whether Poe had on a shirt. His coat was buttoned up tightly about his high stock cravat, and he looked seedy and sad. There was no sign of a collar, and the necktie in the picture is a mass of wrinkles. When Poe was asked to give a sitting he shook his wild, loose locks and refused. Brady then told him that there would be no charge, and finally prevailed upon him to have his picture taken. Poe had a fine face, and Brady tells me that his large, round, black eyes had an almost insane look in them.

Another one of Brady's literary subjects was Fenimore Cooper. He was a great friend of Cooper's, and Cooper told him that he intended to make him one of the characters in a future novel, but he died before he carried out his idea. Cooper was at this time in the midst of his libel suit with the newspapers, and one sitting was spoiled by this subject coming up during it. Cooper got angry at a remark made by a visitor, and left the gallery. Brady has also taken pictures of Bryant and Washington Irving, and he had John Quincy Adams sit for his daguerreotype. He photographed Mrs. Alexander Hamilton when she was ninety-three, and at about this time Dolly Madison gave him a sitting. He has without doubt the finest collection of photographs of prominent men and women in the United States, and his gallery is one of the most interesting of places in Washington to visit.

He is the most remarkable photographer this country has ever seen, and now, when he has long passed his three score and ten, he is one of the most charming conversationalists among men. He has also photographed nearly all of the leading actors and actresses in the country, as well as the leading singers. He will tell you stories about Jenny Lind, John Wilkes Booth, Harriet Lane and hundreds of others of the famous people of the past, and he can illustrate his remarks by showing you the pictures he has taken of them.

Speaking of photographs, one of the best photographers in Washington was the late Senator Kenna. His memorial has just been published, and the picture which forms the frontispiece is made from a photograph taken by his camera. He took pictures of many of the Congressmen, and had a great deal of pleasure in so doing. All of the pictures he has taken are as finely finished as any one could wish for, and he showed a decided talent in this direction. He took thousands of pictures, and had negatives of a great many of his Senator friends, and I published not long ago a picture of Senator Beck and his large dog, which was taken by Kenna. He kept his negatives in good order, and they are now a cherished possession of his family.

FRANK G. CARPENTER,

The export of Swedish matches has increased every year during the last decade, and was larger last year than ever before.

## THE ASSASSINATION.

Col. M. B. Darnell, of Sheldon, Iowa, is in the city. He has been in California for five months, and came to Salt Lake on the same train with W. H. Culmer, Esq., of this city, who has been on a visit to California. Col. Darnell is an interesting figure to the people of Utah, from the fact that he is probably the only living eye witness of the assassination of the Prophet Joseph Smith, at Carthage, Illinois, on the 27th of June, 1844.

Col. Darnell was met by a News representative Wednesday, March 7, and in response to inquiries made a statement of what he personally knew regarding that awful deed. He said:

"You know it is a long time since then. It is fifty years ago, and my memory may be faulty in some particulars, but I will relate that only which I remember distinctly. When the Mormons came to Commerce, they changed the name to Nauvoo, and built the place up rapidly until there were about 15,000 people in the city. The inhabitants of that part of the state were of the rougher element to a great extent. The county officers were profitable positions, because there was big opportunity for stealing, so there was considerable rivalry between Whigs and Democrats as to who should get in.

"The Mormons were not in it as a political party, but they held the balance of power, and of course they voted for those they considered the best men. This caused great hostility toward the Mormons on part of the anti. They wanted to get rid of the Mormons, for political reasons, so they fed the feeling against them. There was lots of stealing going on, and it was charged to the Mormons. The women and children were taught to believe the Mormons guilty, but I do not. I know that stealing was done by others, and that the Mormons as a community were not chargeable with it. Of course there may have been some Mormons who stole, but it was mostly the rough element, and the fire-eating anti-Mormons accused the Mormons so as to get them driven out. The 'law and order' men, as we called them, wanted the courts to settle all matters, and were called Jack Mormons by the anti.

"I was a student under General M. R. Deming. He got me a commission as lieutenant, from Gov. Ford. He commanded the mob that arrested the Smiths at Nauvoo, but he was there as a friend of order. I call the posse *comitatus* that made the arrest a mob, because that was what it really was. They went through the process of law merely for form's sake. It was called a war at that time. When the posse was called by the sheriff, John Carlin, I was in the crowd and considered myself summoned, as it were, to assist in making that arrest.

"My recollection is we were there in Carthage a week. We went just outside the town and pitched our tents. We camped there and played soldiers as well as we knew how.

"Some way or other, I do not know how, communication was had by which the Smiths agreed to give themselves up, and the officers went out and met them about half way in the prairie and brought them in. They took them to the Hamilton house, a hotel, and

held them there for a couple of days, probably determining in their own mind what they were going to do.

"As an officer on Gen. Deming's staff it was my duty to take this company called the Carthage Greys, down to the hotel and form a hollow square, and they had a man with them by the name, I think, of Scribbling. He was attorney or counselor for the prisoners, I understood. They put the prisoners in the center of the square and marched them down to the general headquarters where they had their conference.

"The posse had the Smiths in their power and seemed disposed to make terms of some kind to determine what course would be pursued. At the end of about a couple of days they were placed in jail, which was a two story stone structure and overhead were very nice rooms, in one of which there was a bed. They were called the debtors' rooms.

"Very soon after the prisoners were placed in jail, it might have been the same day, the troops as we called them were all called together and Governor Ford addressed them. In his speech he stated that the object of their assembling had been accomplished; that the writ had been executed and the parties were in jail. He commanded the troops to disband and go to their several places of abode, and most of them did so.

"On the afternoon of the day of the assassination, the mob who did the killing came up. They had their faces painted a sort of brown color. I saw this crowd of men coming up from the direction of the creek at the northwest corner of the pasture. I was standing within ten or twenty steps of the pasture gate east of the jail. The crowd was coming single file, and stooping down. They had on blue hunting shirts. I knew something terrible was going to happen. I was a youth at the time and became transfixed to the spot. As the crowd turned the southwest corner of the jail, about one-half of them went right up the stairway, the other half came right against me. I got out of their way, and a moment afterwards I heard the report of a gun in the house. That was supposed to be the shot which killed Hyrum Smith. Joseph started to jump through the window, and the mob fired at him. He came out on the east side of the building. There was a large well just underneath there and he fell just outside the curb. Joseph was killed while passing out of the window.

"The Carthage Greys, it is said—and I have no doubt with truth, for I look at this thing very different now from what I did then, because I know more about men, their motives and dispositions—I say there is no doubt that the Carthage Greys were cognizant of the fact that that mob was coming. I believe every man of them knew it, and I also believe that their guns were charged with blank cartridges. When they fired a few shots at the mob no one was hurt. The faces of the mob were painted a kind of Indian color.

"The Carthage Greys were a very nicely drilled company. It would seem to me that the mob were not any larger in number than the Carthage Greys. From my recollection I think the number was very nearly equal—about thirty or forty men in each. I

do not believe that the estimate of one hundred men in the mob is at all correct. Probably there were fifty to eighty in the mob; I thought there were less. It was understood there at the time that Thomas C. Sharp was the ringleader—the moving spirit in that mob. He commenced life as an attorney, but did not succeed, and became a newspaper editor. When I last saw him, several years ago, he was quite aged. I know there was such a man as William M. Daniels, but do not know what became of him. I knew Frank Worrell, commander of the guard at the jail. He was afterwards killed outside of Nauvoo, during the Mormon war in 1846. I also knew Alexander Sympon and his sons. They were at the jail. They were fiery anti-Mormons.

"I remember to have seen Joseph Smith jump from the window. It was a terribly exciting time and it all happened in an instant. I cannot describe it in any better way than by saying he came out just as though some one big and powerful had thrown him right through the window. Undoubtedly, however, he came by his own effort. He certainly did not hang to the window. It seems to me he came out head first, and he was shot while passing through the window. I do not know that I really saw any one set him up against the well. I know I partially saw it and got it from what they said at the time.

"I could not hear distinctly what Joseph said when he fell, but it seemed to me to be, 'O Lord, My God.' That was all he said. I think he raised himself to a sitting position. A young man went up and struck him either with the end of his gun or a bayonet, after he was dead, you may say. I did not notice whether they fired into him after he was set up by the well. I have the idea, however, that the young man went up to him and ran his bayonet through him, or rushed at him with his gun. I do not believe there was a gun fired after he struck the ground, and still I may be mistaken. I tell you those bullets came instantaneously.

"I did not notice any one raise a knife for the purpose of severing Joseph's head from his body, but I heard at the time that a young man did so. Those things might have been true. I was not one of the mob, but was one of the disbanded posse. I was going to the pasture after my horse, and was so close at the time that if I had been dressed like the mob I might have been considered one of their number. The young man who struck Joseph claimed to be a son of Governor Boggs. He rushed from the mob after Joseph was set up and struck him with the point of his gun or bayonet, and said, 'G—d d—n you; you are the man that had my father shot.' Of course Joseph Smith might have been alive with the bullets in his body, and have set himself up. I am satisfied he was alive then. If a gun was fired at him after he fell from the window I don't remember it. My memory is dim on some things, but I know there was great excitement just at the time.

"The firing was all done in a moment. Then there was a sort of recognition between the Carthage Greys and the mob, as they mingled together

after Joseph was lying dead on the ground. I remember now that there was some talk right on the ground there within twenty minutes after the assassination about a man going up with a knife to cut off Joseph's head or disembowel him. I did not hear any reason given why he did not carry out his threat. I merely heard the young man say what I have stated as he made a lunge at him. I was away perhaps eleven or twelve feet. The guns were rattling and the men were swearing.

"In a little while the mob went back the way they came, where I understood they had animals to help them away. I could not recognize the mobbers very well, because of their disguise, but I remember Sharp, Hendricks, Davis and some of the others, who were afterwards known as having been there. It was a terrible deed, and the law and order people there have no excuse for it. We were not civilized there then as we are now, but there was nothing to justify the assassination. It was the work of fiery anti-Mormons, who wanted the Mormons driven out of the state."

Col. Darnell is 67 years of age, a little above medium height, well built, with grey hair and mustache. He has a military bearing, and served in the Union army three years during the rebellion. He followed the law business until about twelve years ago, when he entered the newspaper field, in which he now does work occasionally, but is taking life easy, as he is without the care of a family, and has means to keep him comfortably. He will remain in Salt Lake a few days, and then proceed on his journey East.

### HOLY GHOST PROMISED.

STAFFORD COUNTY, Va., Feb. 23, 1894.—We are the fishers and hunters Jeremiah said should come and gather out the righteous from among the wicked and ungodly before God's judgments are poured out upon them, and we do it without charge, that we abuse not the power in the Gospel. I would like to call attention to the twelfth chapter of 1st Corinthians, and I will ask the whole world, Do we receive the same blessings as the Saints did in those days? If not, why not? Is it because we do the same works and God has failed to do His part, or is it because the laws of God have been changed and the power of the Gospel ceased, as also the organization of the Church of Christ ceased? Or have the Gospel and the power of the Priesthood been taken from the earth for a season until God saw fit to raise up a Prophet in these last days and restore the Gospel to the earth with all the gifts and blessings that the former day Saints enjoyed in and through obedience, because obedience is better than sacrifice?

Now we have men say to us: Why does God not reveal this to us as He did to Joseph Smith. We answer them like this, that God has sent us to warn you and we are His servants and it is just the same as if He had spoken Himself, because it is God that speaketh through us. Now the question is, How do we get the Spirit of God or the Holy Ghost? We find that Peter, on the day of Pentecost, taught the people to re-

pent and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins and ye shall receive the Holy Ghost. (Acts ii, 38.)

Now we find that this same man, Peter, and John were sent for to go into Samaria to lay hands on those people who were baptized by Philip, and after the Apostles laid their hands upon their heads they received the Holy Ghost. (Acts viii, 17.) Also Paul in his travels found men who had been baptized but had not been taught that the Holy Ghost was to follow.

So Paul baptized them and laid hands upon their heads and they received the Holy Ghost and spoke with tongues and prophesied. Act. xix, 5, 6. Paul in writing to Timothy says: Neglect not the gift that is in thee which was given thee by prophecy with the laying on of hands of the presbytery. (Tim. iv, 4.) And many other passages show us that we receive the Holy Ghost by obedience, and that through the laying on of the hands of those who are in authority.

Now we find that men will tell us that this has been done away with. Very well, we know that it has been done away with, and the Gospel was done away with at the same time, because Paul teaches us that the Gospel is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. (Rom. i. 16.)

But men say today that it was the power of God to Paul because he had such a hard hearted people to convert. If Paul needed it to convert the people in that day we need it today because we have some who are hard hearted, and some who are ignorant of the Gospel plan. Now, as John the Baptist was raised up as a forerunner of the Savior's first advent, so was Joseph Smith raised up in this dispensation to teach the people the Gospel and prepare the hearts and minds of the people to receive the Savior and His teachings at His second coming. There may be some who do not believe this, but I cannot help that; and so were there some who did not believe the Savior Himself, and they crucified Him as an impostor, but it did not make Him one. Do you believe in the Bible? Oh, yes. Well, read the twenty-fifth verse of the first chapter of 1 Peter: "But the word of the Lord endureth forever, and this is the word which by the gospel is preached unto you." Then take the first chapter of 1 Peter, 20—21 verses: "Knowing this first that no prophecy of the scripture is of any private interpretation. For the prophecy came not in old times by the will of man, but holy men of God spoke as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." Now, "whosoever transgresseth and abideth not in the doctrine of Christ hath not God." 11 John, 9th verse. The Savior says, "If ye continue in My word then are ye My disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." St. John viii: 32. Now, we are not free if we are the servants of sin.

Now let us take Malachi iii.—10: "Prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it."

I have traveled in many counties in Virginia and have made many friends. I am thankful for the opportunity of having the privilege of carry-

ing the Gospel to the world. I would ask the young Elders of the West, are you prepared to go out into the world and give a reason for the hope that is within you? If you are not you should be. Bear in mind the teachings of your parents.

I want to bear my testimony to the world that the Gospel has been restored to the earth, and that the Latter-day Saints are required to carry it to the world. This work will fall upon the young men of Zion. May God bless all Israel and the whole world. It is our duty to pray for all the human family. I remain your brother in the cause of truth,  
JAMES VANCE, JR.

### THE EUROPEAN MISSION.

*Millennial Star*, Feb. 26.

ARRIVALS.—The following missionaries arrived in Liverpool from Utah, per Cunard steamer Umbria, Saturday, February 17, 1894: Joseph S. Mousley, of Bluff Dale, Salt Lake county; Geo. A. Finlayson, Payson, Utah county; Geo. Scott and Alma Johnson, Mantle, Sanpete county; Henry C. Baddley and Wm. Taylor, Salt Lake City; John W. Ford, Centerville, Davis county; Wm. C. Martell, Spanish Fork, Utah county, and John A. Clark, Farmington, Davis county. They were all for the British mission except the last named, who is appointed to labor in Turkey. With the missionaries arrived also Hon. Frank J. Cannon, who intends spending a few weeks in Europe on business.

APPOINTMENTS.—Elder Joseph S. Mousley has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Birmingham conference.

Elders Geo. A. Finlayson and Geo. Scott have been appointed to labor as traveling Elders in the Scottish conference.

Elder Alma Johnson has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Nottingham conference.

Elder Henry C. Baddley has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Sheffield conference.

Elder John W. Ford has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Newcastle conference.

Elder William C. Martell has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Welsh conference.

Elder William Taylor has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Cheltenham conference.

The postoffice inspectors, secret service agents and all the detectives in Oakland, Cal., are using every effort to unravel the mystery of a missing mail pouch. Thus far they have met with very poor success, and as their investigation proceeds the mystery deepens. When the driver reached the station he discovered that one of the pouches was missing. The registered pouch was all right, and that was put on the Oregon train. The driver at once gave the alarm and went back over the route in search of it, but could find no trace. The theory of the detectives is that a plot was formed to rob the wagon of the registered pouch. The robbers, it is believed, carried out the plan to perfection, but got the wrong pouch, and when they found that they had made a mistake destroyed the whole thing.

## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

### VARIOUS IDEAS OF HELL.

An exchange states that the learned Dr. Whiston, Sir Isaac Newton's friend, held that hell is situated on a comet. He is quoted as saying:

It seems to me that this theory, which you rightly say "must belong to me and me alone," does locate hell, the awful prison-house of the damned, in the fiery nucleus of some (perhaps yet undiscovered) comet of unthinkable size. In its wide-circling chariot of fire they will be whirled in the twinkling of an eye from the intolerable heat of the sun back into space hundred and hundreds of millions of miles from the great torch-bearer of our system. Thus instantly the wretched tenant will be given two unbearable extremes, one of cold and the other of heat. This is to continue through endless ages of eternity.

Young Stilling, whose thoughts on unearthly subjects are of the most original and unique nature, located the final place of punishment in the interior of the earth, where he supposed the passions of the damned would constantly flash from their bodies, like electric sparks, making the place a veritable lake of fire, burning and not consuming.

Emanuel Swedenborg does not clearly locate the place of torment relative to the visible universe. His theory was that, after the fall, wicked men, when dead, combined into infernal societies, each one being drawn to the companions with which his inclinations were most in harmony. In this way the various hells originated and grew in power and influence and threatened the very existence of the heavens, until God assumed humanity and conquered the evil influence, thus restoring order in heaven and facilitating the transition from earth to the place of the blessed. According to this mystic writer there are three classes of hells or infernal societies. In the lowest self-love is the dominant principle; in the next, self-derived wisdom, and in the highest, self-service. Between these hells and the heavens is an intermediate state, he thinks, into which all enter at the time of death. Here they stay long enough to decide for themselves in what company they will spend eternity. Ministering angels are ready to render any service needed, but notwithstanding this, many prefer to go to hell, their habits and thoughts and feelings on earth having created in them a desire for the impure society of wicked men and women and fallen angels, which they prefer to the pure societies of good men and angels. But even in the hells, by the mercy of God, he says, the condition of the fallen is somewhat ameliorated and they are never entirely beyond the possibility of redemption. The indescribably happy marriage relation is one of the characteristics of heavenly societies, while promiscuity is the rule in the infernal communities.

A new view of hell has recently been advanced by an American lady writer. She represents a man who in a dream talks with his ancestors. One of these says he was

an inhabitant of the place of torment, though there was no such place as commonly understood. His hell consisted in the condition of his feelings. He had no interest in anything any more. He felt no enjoyment, no ambition, no pleasure, no passions, no desires. He could go to heaven, if he wanted to, but he was not interested in anything. This idea is decidedly novel and may have been suggested by the fact that overindulgence in sensual pleasures is known to lead a person to the verge of that condition already in this life. Others have suggested, and with more force of reasoning, that the main torment consists in a burning desire for the pleasures of earth without the power or opportunity of satisfying them.

The scriptural doctrine on this point may be summed up in the brief statement that a man will certainly reap according to that which he sows. Holy writ does not enter into geographical descriptions of the world of spirits, nor does it detail the conditions of the wicked. But in solemn terms and with unmistakable earnestness it announces the fact that a life completed in the violation of the laws of God will lead to a state of misery hereafter. Daniel says some shall awake to everlasting life and others to "shame" and "everlasting contempt," a statement confirming the saying of Isaiah: "Their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched; and they shall be an abhorring unto all flesh." The same language is employed by the Savior, and it derived its significance from the existence in the Valley of Hinnom, south of Jerusalem, of Gehenna, the place where the garbage of the city was kept burning constantly. The doctrine is plainly taught that a man's life after this is but a continuation of his life on earth; that divine justice is meted out with rigid impartiality. The condition of the wicked is referred to as "death" and the place as "hell," over which the "devil" is the ruler. But this prince will finally have to surrender his power to the Almighty, when he himself together with both death and hell are to be cast into "the lake of fire and brimstone," the last destination of those who have not been saved on earth nor after their departure from earth, and whose names at the last judgment, consequently, are not found in the Lamb's book of life. "Whosoever was not found written in the Book of Life was cast into the lake of fire."

In the revelation on this subject given to Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon on February 16, 1832, the persons referred to as finally lost are more fully explained, but as to their fate it is plainly stated that "the end thereof, neither the place thereof, nor their torment, no man knows. Neither was it revealed, neither is, neither will be revealed unto man, except to them whose are made partakers thereof." It is therefore safe to say that all speculations and theories about the location of hell and the condition of the damned are idle. The fact that sin brings punishment is revealed. The

nature thereof no man clearly comprehends.

### SOCIALISM CONSIDERED.

Among the most prominent questions of the day are those bearing on social reforms in various directions. They are agitated among the laboring classes in every civilized country and discussed in the leading magazines and newspapers of the world. The discussion of theological subtleties, in which former ages were so deeply interested, has in the main been abandoned as profitless, from a material point of view, or left to the learned occupants of the pulpits. Long established forms of the social structure are losing the sanctity with which they were once regarded and people demand reforms with no uncertain sound.

As yet the difficulty is in finding something practical, some feasible plan upon which to effect the desired change. The cool fact is that society as it is organized today is the natural growth of preceding conditions. It is not the creation of some one with the view of oppressing one class and favoring others. Tyrants, it is true, the world has had, and still has, but their exploits among the nations have always been of comparatively brief duration. History teaches plainly that even the most oppressed people will some time rise in its majesty and crush the usurpers in the dust, and as far as possible right the wrongs inflicted. The existing defects, whatever they may be, can therefore not be looked upon or treated as mere incidentals, as easy to remove as a grain of sand from the eye or a splinter from a finger. They are rather constitutional, and require treatment accordingly.

The various theories of socialism, communism, anarchism and nihilism propose remedies whereby an ideal society may be formed. Socialists in general aim at what they call a just distribution of the wealth of the earth among its inhabitants. The state, they think, ought to control all the means whereby a country is supported and see that none accumulates an undue proportion thereof while others are suffering. They reason from the supposition that wealth is the product of "labor," leaving out of consideration the element of "ability," which others regard as even more essential in the development of the natural resources. They disclaim any revolutionary tendencies and insist that their social ideas are the natural consequence of the doctrines of democracy.

The anarchists find the reforms suggested by the socialists inadequate. They do not ascribe the ills of which they complain to any particular form of society, but to society itself. Their idea is to annihilate all social structures and to set each man free—free as the beasts of the field, who know of no government, no social relations. The means whereby this is to be effected is the brutal force. Many of them openly advocate the destruction of accumulated wealth and the assassination of all who attempt to guard the lives and property of their fellowmen. It takes only a moment's reflection upon what the condition of the world would be without laws, without so-

clety, without government of any kind, to rouse just indignation at the bare suggestion of such an idea in this age of boasted advancement. The clamor to reduce society to a level below that of the humblest savage cannot be considered anything but the ravings of maniacs, very dangerous specimens of that unfortunate class. Anarchism is the opposite of socialism.

The fundamental error in the reasoning of all these reformers is that they leave out of consideration the moral condition of man as an individual and direct all their attention to the social structure. They forget that whatever defects and ills may be found in that structure are primarily due to the moral condition of the individuals of which the society consists. Reformatory efforts not dealing with individuals in the first instance must always prove a failure. It is not possible to rear a solid arch of worthless material.

It was and is the chief aim of Christianity to form a social structure of perfect architecture. The Founder of that system, even if regarded only as a social reformer, must be admitted to be the greatest who ever lived. He struck the key note to all successful efforts to better the human existence on earth by teaching individual righteousness and brotherly love. Without these virtues reforms are of little avail. Pope Leo, on his eighty-fourth birthday, a few days ago, evidently had something like this in view when he said he would devote his life to carrying out the beneficent action of the church, and added:

"The need of this is great, for all the old conceptions of honesty, justice, authority, liberty, social rights and social duties have been overthrown. The church must seek to recall nations to the principles of modern faith and point out the true cause of existing evils."

Could this be done; could the Church recall the world to a consideration of the true principles of morals and effect a change in this regard, society would in time be rid of all the evils of which modern critics so loudly complain. That is the mission upon which the Church of Jesus Christ has entered. Its errand is to work reform, its founders and its adherents are reformers in the best and most extended sense of the term.

### THE APACHE KID.

The Apache Indian known as the "Kid," whose capture by scouts is confidently expected to take place in the near future, is supposed to be the only hostile chief still living in the United States. A reward of \$5,000 has been offered for his apprehension, dead or alive, by Governor Hughes of Arizona, and it goes without saying that his pursuers, spurred on by the prospect of this reward, will leave no stone unturned in their search for the high-prized outlaw. He is at present thought to be hiding in the Sierra Madre mountains suffering from a wound in his leg. The only question, if this supposition is correct, would therefore be of finding his hiding place and finishing his career.

In a recent number of the Chicago *Herald* appear some particulars of this

noted Indian. He is about 33 years old, and commenced his career twelve years ago as a scout in the service of the military, becoming sergeant in a company of scouts. The killing of his stepfather was revenged by Kid by the murder of the slayer, after which he surrendered himself to the authorities at San Carlos. But while being taken to the guardhouse in company with other Indians, an attack was made by them on the guards and they escaped to the mountains. This was in 1897. From this time the band wandered about, plundering ranches and killing cattle. After some time, however, the leader surrendered to General Miles and was sentenced to imprisonment. He was subsequently pardoned by General Howard and brought to San Carlos where he was again arrested on the old charge and sentenced to imprisonment. While on the road to the prison he and his fellow prisoners managed to kill the sheriff and his deputy and escape, taking with them the ammunition. They now crossed the Mexican border, pursued by cavalry. His comrades were all killed by Mexican troops but Kid himself eluded the soldiers of two countries and with his squaws continued the raids on unprotected ranches.

The last murder ascribed to the Apache chieftain is that of an Indian on the White Mountain reservation. The true character of the notorious outlaw is best reflected in his own words as given to a correspondent who interviewed him shortly before the skirmish at Bunker Hill. He said:

When Geronimo laid down his arms to Crook I was willing to go back with the rest of them if I could have hoped for anything. But I am not a fool. I knew what to look for from the good government which permits the robbery of the Indian and the debauchery of his wife. Was I right? Look where those red men are today! They, to whom liberty is life, the plain and its pure fresh breezes everything, are pining away in amoras of the south, far away from all that is dear to them; they are without hope of ever seeing their old homes again. No, I would rather die here on my native earth, with my gun in my hand, fighting to the last.

It cannot be justifiable to say one word of apology for the sanguinary record made by the desperate warrior, but no one can fail to notice that his words do not resemble the ravings of a depraved criminal. Under different circumstances the sentiments expressed would be characterized as patriotism. In some respects they are too true; and they give a glint of hope that the government in dealing with him may accomplish all that is necessary for the protection of the settlers, by treating him as the desperate representative of a conquered race and a lost cause rather than a defiant villain and a cut-throat.

### A REMARKABLE CRUSADE.

It seems that the managers of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union have conceived the idea of getting up a petition to the various governments of the world for the abolishment of the traffic in alcohol and opium and "vice." The petition is said to have received so far two million signatures and it is proposed to add

another million before long. Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Frances Willard have charge of the business and propose to enter upon a crusade of immense proportions against the evils mentioned. The World's Fair and the world's congresses on scientific, social and religious topics are to be followed up by a world's war on sin.

The *Review of Churches*, whose editor, Dr. Lunn, has been requested by the before mentioned ladies to organize the campaign, contains the plan which it is proposed to follow. A party of one hundred will embark in the crusade, and afterwards in a steamship which is to be chartered. The committee will take the convention of the W. C. T. U., to be held in this country in October next, as the starting point. Washington will first be visited and the mammoth petition will be presented there to the powers that be. By October 27 the ladies will be ready for their steamship and will leave New York for London, where, after having joined the English contingent of the crusaders, they will hold a grand demonstration in the famous Exeter Hall on November 1st and 2nd. The next day the reinforced army will sail for Naples and, after having touched at that point, proceed to Rome, where it is proposed to seek an audience with the pope and King Humbert. From Rome the ladies propose to go to Athens and call on King George and then start for Jaffa and Jerusalem, where the petition is to be rolled out before the astonished eyes of the patriarch, after which the youthful khedive in Cairo is to be visited. From Egypt the party goes east and will return across the Pacific. Such is the program.

And now the question may be permitted, Do the ladies referred to suppose for one moment that such a trip round the world will benefit anybody except themselves, who may perhaps need the recreation and valuable experience to be derived from it? If they do they will return a great deal wiser than they are at present. The very idea that the traffic in opium, for instance, can receive a serious check, or indeed any restriction at all, as a result of a meeting in Exeter hall is altogether too infantile in its conception. In the past there has been no lack of meetings and speeches and protests. But they have all stranded against the fact that the traffic is profitable to those who engage in it, and gold sovereigns weigh a good deal more than a million names on a petition.

But granting for a moment the supposed efficacy of petitions as a weapon against national vices, the route of the valiant knights seems to be defectively planned in several essentials. After having disposed of Washington, London and Rome, it sends the bearers of the petition direct to Athens, forgetting, it seems, not only France with all its alleged vices, but also the ruler of Monte Carlo, who ought to be entitled to some consideration. It may be necessary for the purpose of suppressing the traffic in alcohol to reach King George of Greece as hurriedly as possible and also the patriarch of Jerusalem, who is said to be rather fond of old grape juice, but it is a pity that some time could not be spent with the sultan of Morocco and some of the Bedouin chiefs of Arabia, few of



whom, if reports are true, are any too virtuous. While in Jerusalem the expedition might at least pay a visit to the old sheik who used to live north of that city in the so-called Jeremiah's cave, and secure his influence in the cause. It can be bought for less than a dollar and might not be without value in the proposed interview with the khedive. Any amount of amendments in this direction are called for to render the plan harmonious in all its details.

But without joking, it is probably proposed that the members of the W. C. T. U. all over the world foot the expenses of this remarkable campaign. If this surmise is correct, their attention should be called to the fact that the money which they contribute for temperance purposes is thrown away as far as this expedition is concerned. If they choose to pay the expenses of a tourist party that proposes to have a good time in a voyage round the world, they are at liberty to do so. But they should not be made to believe that they are contributing towards a campaign against intemperance or any other vice.

#### HELPING THE POOR.

The report made at the recent Salt Lake Stake conference regarding the contributions for the poor is one that is highly complimentary to the Latter-day Saints. It was stated that notwithstanding the stringency of the times the amounts donated by the Saints of the Stake for the benefit of the poor had not fallen short, but that the people had been more free than in flush times. Yet the exigencies of the case have been so great that in order to supply the needy there has been a heavy draft on Church funds that should be devoted to other purposes. It is essential therefore, that still further efforts should be put forth by the Saints to fully and properly cope with the situation. This is a matter which should receive immediate attention, that the people may discharge their whole duty in the premises, and none of their interests be unnecessarily burdened.

Salt Lake Stake has the largest share of those affected by poverty; but others have poor people also, and the accounts rendered at the various Stake conferences show the feeling of generosity exhibited in this Stake to be general throughout these valleys—the Saints are giving liberally of their means for the support of the poor among them.

In this charitable work of aiding those who are the unfortunate victims of poverty and distress, they who have charge of the distribution of funds know no distinction of class, color or creed among those whose wants are made known. Of course Church officers in the various Stakes and wards usually are better informed of the condition of Church members than of others, because the former are naturally more free to state their situation to their co-religionists than would be those not included with the congregation of Latter-day Saints; but under existing circumstances more than usual efforts have been put forth to ascertain where families are in need, so that there has been no occasion for

extreme suffering for the necessities of life.

It is perhaps the case that there are people who have not been helped as much as they think they should have been. It would be strange if there were not. Some are too backward in stating their needs, and it might be that the true condition of a portion of these has not been fully realized at first, yet under the system which prevails such instances are few and far between, and cannot go long without becoming known. There are some people, however, who are not easily satisfied, and who think that when charitable work is going on they should receive the cream of all that is being distributed, and should not be required to make any effort for themselves. The reports made show that not even the latter class has been neglected.

With the Latter-day Saints it is a sacred religious duty to give proper care to the poor and the needy, the sick and the afflicted. The inspiration that leads them to hold fellowship in the Church gives them "hearts that can feel for another's deep woe," and therefore they are not slow in contributing as may be necessary for the comfort of those who are unfortunate. Whatever deficiency there may be in any section they no doubt will make up. They delight in giving to those who are worthy recipients of the gift, and would rather feed ninety and nine unworthy persons than miss one who is truly in need. Yet while it is their duty as Saints to provide for the poor, it is equally a religious obligation not to encourage idleness in their midst. When there are people who have the ability and opportunity to work and earn their living but will not do so, these cut themselves off from any claim for aid. It becomes the duty, therefore, of those who control the distribution of charities to discriminate and draw the line at this point; for while the Lord requires His people to impart of their substance "unto him that standeth in need," He also directs that "he that is idle shall not eat the bread nor wear the garments of the laborer."

We are pleased to make the record that the Saints generally have not been found wanting in their obligations to the poor. The exercise of retrenchment that has been necessary has been made to apply to themselves, and not to those who were in a position to require aid. They have in a measure denied themselves that they might mete out more liberally to the poor. Not that they have exceeded their duty an iota in this regard, for they have not. As stated, there is room for still better work. But it is gratifying to record cheerful and prompt performance of duty and thereby encourage a continuance and further development in the noble work. "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver," and the divine love is testified to in its more perfect manifestation by the recipient.

#### ROSEBERRY'S THREE AMBITIONS.

Anecdotes of Lord Rosebery are the fashion since his elevation to the dazzling height of the British premiership, and one that is peculiarly appropriate is a prediction concerning himself made when he left Oxford university

only a comparatively few years ago. On that occasion he declared that there were three ambitions in his heart which he intended to make it his life's business to satisfy. The first was, to marry the greatest heiress in England; the second, to become prime minister; and the third, to win the Derby. By wedding the daughter of Baron Rothschild, Miss Hannah, whose individual annual income was considerably upwards of five hundred thousand, he achieved the first of these objects. The retirement of Gladstone at an unexpected moment has hastened the fulfillment of the second ambition. And as for the third, perhaps placed last because he is like some Englishmen in deeming it the greatest—his colt Ladas is deemed the most likely of all the three-year-olds that will compete for the blue ribbon honors of the English turf at Epsom Downs next June, and stands favorite with those who back their judgment of horses with their cash.

#### ASSAILING THE CONSTITUTION.

The proposition made by the Knights of Labor that the workmen's unions establish a strong lobby in Washington to secure laws favorable to the working classes and prevent adverse legislation, is receiving the support of the various national and international trade and labor unions in the country, of which there are about fifty, with a membership of more than three millions. The reason that such a course has not been pursued long since is because the different labor organizations have stood apart, and have exhibited no unanimity of effort in this line. Combination now seems to be the policy of the leaders in the various brotherhoods. They are recognizing the fact that there is more legislation made in the lobby than in either house of Congress, and that while capitalists keep an active lobby at work, if the labor movement would be on an equal footing in legislative halls it must be through a similar agency.

But there is one feature connected with the program of the Knights of Labor, as announced by the general master workman, which should not only not receive the support of labor unions but should awake lively antagonism in the breast of every loyal citizen, whether he be merchant, banker, mechanic or hod-carrier. This is the assault that it is proposed to make on the national Constitution, involving a vital change in the fundamental principles of the government.

Mr. Sovereign calls upon the workmen to "go out into the highways and hedges and call the weary wanderers to the sanctuary and marshall the hosts of toil for a final and triumphant struggle for everlasting freedom from the thralldom of greed," and says, "We will bring the great avenues of distribution within easy reach of the masses, elect all legislative, executive and judiciary officers of the general government, and take away the veto powers of the President. Thus we will give to the individual world a system menaced by no tramp at one end and no princely duke at the other."

There is more sound than sense to

such expressions as these, and much more of socialistic enmity to the Republic than either. The framers of the Constitution worked wisely and well when they drafted that precious document. Its principles were nurtured in patriotism, and were born of an undying love of justice and human liberty. The system provided for a combination of the elective and appointive agencies that should express the popular will in safe and convenient form and yet guard against hasty and unreasoning popular clamor. The reasons for adopting the system were elaborately discussed, carefully weighed, and wisely passed upon. We shall not attempt to review them now. With the development of the nation, additions and amendments to the Constitution have been necessary, but no change has been required in the general plan, so far as the welfare of a free and patriotic people is concerned. And any such general assault on the constitutional form of government in this country as would characterize it as a system menaced by a "tramp at one end" and a "princely duke at the other" should be hotly resented by every patriotic American, whether the assault be made by the chief of an extensive labor organization or an ordinary Haymarket anarchist. Such persons should be given to understand that the great palladium of liberty and rights in this nation is in its general inception and plan suited to every one fit to enjoy the privileges of American citizenship.

That there are abuses under our laws everyone will admit; that laboring men have good cause to complain in many ways is also true. But the remedy for the wrong lies in the exercise of constitutional powers, not in the abrogation of the Constitution. We are of the opinion that any organization which makes a serious business of threatening such vital changes in the Constitution as those proposed will find that in the effort their "wanderers" will become more weary still, and that the "final and triumphant struggle" will place the victory on the other side. All citizens should work with vigor and determination for needed reforms, but individuals or organizations who seek to revolutionize constitutional government in this country must be invited to take a back seat and forced there. The nation can get along better without them.

#### SAINTS AND SECRET SOCIETIES.

A correspondent calls the attention of the News to the fact that persons who have membership in the Church, some of them influential in the locality where they reside, have taken upon them the obligations, oaths and agreements of certain secret societies, thus becoming members of such organizations. The inquiry is made as to whether it is consistent for a professing Latter-day Saint to unite with a secret order or society.

The position of the Church on this matter has been clearly defined in the scriptures, by revelation, both ancient and modern, and by earnest, repeated and consistent instructions from those in authority. It is almost inconceivable that there should be any uncer-

tainty or doubt as to what the rule of the Church and the duty of the Saints is in this regard. There has been no change in the revelations, no change in the teachings of the Church, and no change that we are aware of in the secret orders and organizations themselves. And yet there appears to be necessity for fresh warning on the subject lest some be unwittingly led into transgression through following the uncondemned example of others.

Let it be understood, therefore, that those who are numbered with the Latter-day Saints have no place whatever in any of the secret orders, societies, combinations or unions of the day. The proper and safe course for each member of the Church is to leave this class of organizations severely alone.

At various times in the history of the ancient inhabitants of this continent secret societies flourished among the people, so that "they did have their signs, yea, their secret signs, and their secret words;" they had their "oaths, their covenants, and their agreements;" their works in connection with their societies were in secret, or in darkness. In every instance the existence of these organizations brought condemnation and sorrow upon the people or the nation that encouraged them, in accordance with the declaration of the Lord: "Yea, and cursed be the land for ever and ever unto those workers of darkness and secret combinations, even unto destruction, except they repent before they are fully ripe."

The historical examples referred to and the word of the Lord quoted should be sufficient warning to every Latter-day Saint; for though the nations in which these societies existed have passed away, leaving only a remnant on the land, the Lord revealed through His Prophets in ancient times that in the present age, in this nation, such organizations would again exist, "secret combinations, even as in times of old, according to the combinations of the devil, for he is the foundation of all these things; yea, the foundation of murders, and works of darkness; yea, and he leadeth them by the neck with a flaxen cord, until he bindeth them with his strong cords forever;" and of these the Lord said: "That my covenants may be fulfilled which I have made unto the children of men, that I would do unto them while they are in the flesh, I must needs destroy these secret works of darkness, and of murders, and of abominations." The reason for the divine condemnation of such organizations may be found in the reason which the Savior gave to His disciples as to why men worked in secret combinations or in darkness: "They love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil." Individuals who have membership in the Church should hold perfect communion through the appointed channels with its Head. When any of them unite with secret, oath-bound societies, they are thereby obligated to "hide their counsels from the Lord," and therefore have taken a long stride toward an apostate condition, and ought to take the first opportunity of retracing their steps.

It may be urged that these societies are formed merely for beneficent

purposes. Such, we have no doubt, are their avowed objects, and these are perhaps the only ones ostensibly sought. But why, then, is there need for the secrecy and darkness of their works? The presentation of such a theory in advocating their cause among the Saints has its perfect simile in the evil one leading people "by the neck with a flaxen cord," until they can be bound more firmly with harsher and stronger thongs. There is no question that unions may be and have been formed which have accomplished much good in improving the condition of men. But the fact that they may have done and can do good does not dispose of the objection that they can also do harm. Certainly in their banding together to help one another and resist all outsiders their tendency is to create hostility between classes, to exact allegiance to one's fellows which may not be properly given, and eventually to menace society, order and government.

It is a matter of history that trades unions, originally organized for the mutual protection and benefit of members, in the main have passed out of that field. The causes which have produced the change we will not discuss now; it is sufficient to know that it has taken place. From the original position of union for defense against oppression they have in turn become oppressors. They now endeavor to exclude from employment those who do not choose to become members of the organizations; within the scope of the power which they claim and attempt to exercise is that of compelling the granting of their requests, frequently regardless of the property rights of those upon whom their demands are made. Passing from a legitimate field of unity for mutual benefit, they are ambitious to aggrandize themselves at the expense of others, and practically have become secret societies whose object is to gain means and power to control in the affairs of men. Of course, secret associations of this order are not confined to the industrial classes. Federations of capitalists and employers are entered into, one of the alleged objects being to meet and resist what are deemed the unjust demands of labor unions. These federations also engage in secret conclaves, and from the methods which they follow it is beyond question that their chief object is the acquisition of wealth by any means available, and the combination of power to retain the ascendancy over the masses and crush out anything that tends to diminish their autocracy.

Beyond these there are numerous other secret societies, in business, religious, political and social circles, all having in view a similar object, viz: to get power and gain. There are monopolies, trusts, combinations and federations almost without limit, all studying to advance their own interests and gratify their selfish desires, without regard for the welfare or the rights of others.

Were the methods employed confined to the moral forces, there might some hope that the progress of these organizations would not prove a means of convulsing society or disrupting governments. But the experience of the

past dispels such hopes; modern as well as ancient history bears witness that neither life nor property is regarded by these organizations when wrought up to the pitch of determination in gaining their ends; whether it be the violence of a strike, the secret assassin or incendiary, or other invasion of human rights, the lesson taught is the same: If there would safety in governments or peace in society, every such secret combination with ambitions in the direction of power or wealth must be uprooted. They are in their very genius opposed to the independence of individuals, the freedom of the people in a governmental capacity, and the righteousness and development of men and women in the field of religion.

The very existence of "secret combinations to get power and gain" is ominous of evil. The nation which encourages them or permits them to increase under its fostering care nurtures an enemy that will encompass national dissolution. The Lord has said that "whatsoever nation shall uphold such secret combinations, to get power and gain, until they spread over the nation, behold they shall be destroyed," and His word will not return to Him unfulfilled. Centuries ago the voice of prophecy uttered a warning to the people of today to beware of these combinations because of the development in them of a tendency for evil, and to the Gentile nations of the present age the Lord sends admonition to "suffer not that these murderous combinations shall get above you, which are built up to get power and gain, and the work, yea, even the work of destruction come upon you, yea, even the sword of the justice of the eternal God shall fall upon you, to your overthrow and destruction, if ye shall suffer these things to be; wherefore the Lord commandeth you, when ye shall see these things come among you, that ye shall awake to a sense of your awful situation, because of this secret combination which shall be among you, or we be unto it, because of the blood of them who have been slain; for they cry from the dust for vengeance upon it, and also upon those who build it up."

It is a measure of self-preservation for the Saints to keep themselves apart from all these secret societies and combinations. Whosoever buildeth them up, whether he may fully realize it or not, "seeketh to overthrow the freedom of all lands, nations and countries." The mission of the Latter-day Saints is not in harmony with such a proceeding. The obligations resting upon all who retain membership in the Church are very strict in this regard; instead of overthrowing the freedom of men, their calling is to seek the blessings of liberty for every nation—to labor that oppression and evil may be done away, and "that the time may come that Satan may have no power upon the hearts of the children of men, but that they may be persuaded to do good continually, that they may come unto the fountain of all righteousness and be saved."

#### HIS OLD OFFICE.

The NEWS notices among the appointments of the Governor and Legislative Assembly the name of Bishop

John R. Winder as president of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society; and it takes occasion to say that there is perfect safety in voicing the assurance that the people of the Territory will heartily endorse this appointment. As we remember it Bishop Winder was a director of the institution from its organization, and president of it for many years up to 1890. During all this time he has been one of its most prominent supporters, and his long experience in and knowledge of the country and its requirements eminently qualify him to fill the position.

In this same connection it will not be inopportune to remark that the Governor's appointments to Territorial offices and his selections of men to fill the various Territorial boards, will meet with general approval. He has shown conspicuous fairness to the different sections of the Territory, and in the fitness of his appointees he has given admirable evidence of his interest in the welfare of the institutions affected.

#### A DESERTED CITY IN MEXICO.

The *Anglo-American*, published at the City of Mexico, in its issue of the 4th of March quotes from an exchange an account of the recent discovery of a beautiful deserted city, by an English mining man, M. W. Cresworth, who had just arrived at Mapimi, Mexico, from a long overland journey through the Sierra Madre mountains. Mr. Cresworth started from Culican, near the Pacific coast, in the state of Sinaloa; and he came upon the deserted city about eighty miles west of Lake Colorado, in the very recesses of the Sierra Madre range, where it occupies a basin ten miles long by eight miles wide, the basin being surrounded by perpendicular cliffs on all sides, rising to a height of hundreds of feet. The only entrance to the city is through a deep canyon thirty feet wide. Mr. Cresworth says he stumbled into the secret entrance by accident. The buildings, he says, are constructed of blocks of red stone resembling granite. The business blocks are two and three stories in height, and are different in architectural design from the structures built by the Aztecs and Spaniards. The streets are narrow, but are laid out in regular order. In the city is a small park, which is overgrown with rare flowers and tropical vegetation. He found many strange ornaments, but little of value.

It is probable that this same discovery is the one alluded to in a late issue of the *New York Sun*, only that in the latter paper the traveler is described as a citizen of the United States. The *Sun* points out that the incident tallies curiously with a local Mexican tradition of a long-lost and long-forgotten city in that locality. Adjoining the state of Sinaloa on the south is the state of Jalisco, and of this state Guadalajara is the capital. Living in the mountains of Jalisco, part of the same great Sierra Madre or "Mother Range" that extends through Sinaloa and thence northward, are the Southern Yaquis, a brown-haired people with light eyes and almost fair complexions.

Guadalajara is the only civilized town that these Yaquis visit, and the *Sun* says it has long been believed there that the Yaqui fastnesses of the Sierra Madre range conceal not only rich mines of silver, but as well the lost city of the Aztec race. No one has hitherto pierced the mountain wilderness, because the naked Yaquis have an effective system of passive resistance that has hitherto successfully closed the sole line of approach. It is improbable, however, that the southern Yaquis would have the objection to an intelligent expedition undertaken for exploration and research that they would to a swaggering horde bent on conquest; and the Mexican paper partially promises a full and exact description of the interesting "find" in the near future.

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

While party organs laud or condemn the late Legislature, individually and collectively, the NEWS, from its non-partisan standpoint, will discharge the duty of informing the people of the Territory what kind of a body it really was, and will suggest how it may be improved upon when another general election shall come around. From first to last it was an intensely partisan Assembly. From the moment that it opened until the gavel fell for the last time, in token of final adjournment, each branch was an almost continuous scene of party wrangle. Partisanship rather than statesmanship has characterized the session to a marked degree.

There were some men in the Assembly who possess great talent, and would be valuable in such a body were their abilities directed to disinterested efforts in behalf of the public welfare. There were others whose caliber, or rather lack of it, occasioned constant surprise that they should ever have landed in the Legislature. Greatness continues to be thrust upon individuals who were not born to it, and could never have attained it but for the thrusting process.

Elsewhere in this issue appears a condensed review of the more important bills that were introduced, and failed or passed. From this record it will appear that some good work, and but little if any that is likely to prove really bad, was accomplished. Determined efforts were made, however, to secure the passage of certain measures which, had they become law, would have resulted in incalculable damage to the Territory. Reference is here made to the financial legislation that was attempted. In this connection a curious test of statesmanship was presented to the legislators, that applied to them individually, and, in our opinion, was a fair measure of their caliber. Would they vote to correct a patent injustice in the present tax laws, and at the same time increase the public revenue, or would they rise to a higher and broader view of the situation, and, for the sake of the vast benefits to be gained by a stable and conservative policy, bear with any minor injustice which that policy might involve? The concentrated influence of business men and financiers and of a territorial press that was practically united upon this ques-

tion, regardless of party politics, at last prevailed upon a majority to pursue the wiser course; but at one time it appeared that the Legislature would gulp down a camel while straining at a gnat, and the highest financial interests of the commonwealth hung trembling in the balance. Happily, that danger is past.

There was one evil which exerted a marked effect upon legislation at this session, and, in fact, controlled much of it, which it is to be hoped will never be tolerated in another Utah legislative body, the caucus whip. The Republican caucus was never controlled by more than a bare majority of its members, but it dominated the entire Legislature, and in this way a minority ruled. To this condition is due the failure to unite the higher educational institutions, for which failure the late defunct Legislature will always be censured by the overwhelming majority of the people of the whole Territory. It is a fact that the Democrats of the House were practically solid in support of Nebeker's bill to unite the University and Agricultural College, and that several Republicans had promised to vote for it. But a Republican caucus, controlled by a bare majority, decided that the consolidation should not take place, and members whose duty was plain before them, and whose pledges had been given, cowered under the caucus whip, and did its wielder's bidding.

The record of Governor West, in connection with that of the Legislature, hardly comes up to the statesmanship he had an opportunity to display. His veto of the tax levy bill perpetuates a violation of the rule that prevails in nearly all the states, under which the taxes that maintain the schools are mainly local, and continues a gross injustice from which Salt Lake county has long suffered. That bill proposed to take from the Territorial school tax half a mill, and add it to the Territorial general tax. The amount produced annually by the half mill is about \$25,000. This would have removed part of the burden this county is now carrying to educate the children of the outlying counties, and would have greatly relieved the Territorial treasury. The Governor pathetically and repeatedly appealed to the Legislature to appropriate public money in order to provide employment for the poor, but he killed, by the pocketing process, a bill that was specially intended to provide employment by encouraging certain manufactures. We do not refer to the various bounty bills, to which, as a Democrat, he might naturally be deemed opposed, but to the bill, which some Democrats in the Legislature and very many out of it approved, exempting from taxation for a term of years investments in certain manufacturing enterprises, chemical works, etc. This measure seemed well calculated to induce the creation of these industries without taking a dollar from the public treasury for the purpose; but it was permitted to die for lack of any action on the part of the executive; no statement of objections being made, and consequently no opportunity given for amendment that might have removed the objections.

Space will not permit at present the discussion of the various measures that have been enacted and approved into

law. Some of them were necessary, some not; generally speaking, where the Governor has suggested amendments and they have been made, the respective bills have been improved, and in one or two instances his veto was certainly beneficial. We think the people will approve the economical spirit that has characterized the session, and will be disposed to charity in their criticism, through a realization that the Territory is regarded as in a transitory state verging upon early statehood. The volume of session laws will not be very bulky, and on the whole this feature will be acceptable. Finally, we are quite prepared to believe that when next it shall become the duty of the people of Utah to choose a Legislature, they will look to the manhood and capacity for statesmanship of a candidate more than to the rigidity of his party creed or his prominence as a party worker. This is not saying that voters should not maintain party fealty and integrity, for that they are expected to do, and should do, and, we doubt not, will do. But a freeman's privilege is in no way compatible with cringing subserviency; and it is the duty of patriotism, in this newly-inaugurated business of politics, to purify rather than pander to recognized evils in the modern game, to frown upon cowardice rather than stifle independence, and to cultivate courage rather than yield to the sneers of bigotry.

#### THE REBELLION ENDED.

At last it seems that the revolutionary movement in Brazil is about to be ended and that Peixoto has triumphed over his adversaries. Official dispatches to Washington from Minister Thompson convey the intelligence that Da Gama, the commander of the rebel fleet in Rio bay, has left his vessels and sought refuge on a Portuguese man-of-war, and that he has offered to surrender on condition that he and his officers be allowed to depart in peace and that the lives of his soldiers and sailors be spared.

This sudden collapse is apparently due to the firm stand taken by Peixoto, who within the last few days has placed his fleet in a position of attack and given notice that the bombardment would be commenced today, March 18. Rather than take chances on a defeat in battle and probable capture, the rebel commander chose to give in at the first show of force on the part of the government, demonstrating at last the all-along suspected weakness of his cause.

The rebellion commenced for the ostensible purpose of liberating the Brazilians from the alleged autocratic acts of their chief executive. But a certain manifesto issued by Da Gama gave ground for the suspicion that the movement was really in the interest of the monarchy, the intention being to restore that form of government. Da Gama, it seems, was a trusted naval officer in the employ of the government, who taking advantage of his position, seized part of the fleet and turned its guns against the country. The plan was that he should have charge of the naval operations, while Mello, who gallantly effected his

escape from Rio notwithstanding the cross fire from the government forts, was to lead a force over land from the south to his support.

The great secret from the beginning was as to the source from which the rebels were supplied with the sinews of war, and many allegations were made that they subsisted mainly on English capital. Be this as it may, their plans were not successful. The rebellion in the south did not make marked progress, and Da Gama was left in Rio bay with his small fleet unable to make an attack on the capital. In the meantime Peixoto had all the time he needed to procure another fleet vastly superior to that of the rebels. The appearance of this has brought Da Gama to his knees and probably made a virtual end to the insurrection.

#### KIND WORDS.

An Ogden correspondent favors us with a clipping from the Holmes County *Advertiser*, published at Westville, Florida, which shows an unusually friendly feeling toward the Elders now laboring in that part of the Southern States mission. The editor's text was the death of a child, whose parents were his old-time friends and who are now members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He attended the funeral, and this is what he had to say about it in the next issue of his paper:

We attended one of the most impressive burial ceremonies last Tuesday evening we ever saw, the burial of friend Stanton's little infant. The burial ceremony was conducted by Elders Henderson and Ridges of the Mormon Church. The attendance was large, and the interest in the songs of Bro. Ridges and the words of Bro. Henderson was very great. We cannot but think that the prejudices against our Mormon friends is foolish. After all, from our standpoint, our Mormon friends or visitors are entitled to as much recognition and respectability as any other sect. How silly then to persecute them! \* \* \* We declare, that we love those of them who come to Westville, for they come up precisely in their practice to the Bible doctrine, as far as *doing* is concerned, and after all *doing is better than promising to do*.

#### CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-fourth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, April 6th, 1894.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the meeting of the Conference.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,  
GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
JOSEPH F. SMITH,

First Presidency.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*Written for this Paper.*

## SNOWFLAKE STAKES.

SNOWFLAKE, Apache Co.,  
Arizona, Feb. 27, 1894.

The Snowflake Stake of Zion embraces the Saints residing in the western half of Apache county, Arizona, and also one ward now called Tuba City, but formerly known as Moan Coppy, situated in Coconino county. There are also a few Saints on Pine creek, in the so-called Tonto Basin, about 150 miles west of Snowflake. But the bulk of the Saints comprising the Stake reside in settlements situated on the Little Colorado river, and its tributaries. The Stake consists of seven wards, namely, Snowflake, Taylor, Pinedale, Showlow, Woodruff, St. Joseph and Tuba City. The total membership of the Stake in December last was as follows: two Patriarchs, fifty-four Seventies, fifty-seven High Priests, eighty-six Elders, fifteen Priests, twelve Teachers, eighty-four Deacons, 656 lay members and 516 children under 8 years of age, making a total of 1,482 souls, which represents 243 families. Jesse N. Smith, a cousin of the Prophet Joseph Smith and a man widely and favorably known from his labors in the interest of God's cause, both at home and abroad, presides over the Stake; he resides at Snowflake. Lorenzo H. Hatch, formerly Bishop of Franklin, Idaho, is first counselor in the Stake presidency; he also officiates as the senior Patriarch in the Stake and resides in Woodruff. Elder Joseph H. Richards, whose place of residence is St. Joseph and who has recently returned from a mission to Scotland, is second counselor in the Stake presidency.

The town of Snowflake, thus named in honor of the late Apostle Erastus Snow and the founder of the town, Elder Wm. J. Flake (who still resides here) is pleasantly situated in a beautiful little valley about two miles long from north to south and something over a mile wide at its widest place. Silver Creek, a tributary of the Little Colorado river, cuts through the valley from south to north and puts into the river named at a point about twenty miles north of Snowflake. This stream supplies the town with water for culinary and irrigating purposes and the settlement is on the west side of the stream. Snowflake is 45 miles west of St. Johns, the county seat of Apache county, 65 miles north of Fort Apache, 28 miles by nearest wagon road southwest of Holbrook, the nearest railway station, and 18 miles north of the main body of timber which covers the more elevated heights of the Mogollon mountains.

In conceiving of this little oasis in the desert as a valley, the Utah readers of the NEWS must not imagine that it is surrounded by mountains; there are no mountains—such as we would call mountains in Utah—in sight from Snowflake, but that which surrounds the place and suggests the idea of a valley are cedar-covered bluffs or rolling hills which perhaps nowhere in the immediate vicinity of the settle-

ment exceeds one hundred feet in actual height. As the traveler approaches Snowflake on the Woodruff road from the north he is apt to be favorably impressed with the appearance of the settlement. Clustered around the Stake house (the spire of which, though not very lofty, points gracefully toward heaven), the stranger at once notices a number of fine brick dwellings and business houses standing in the midst of young, thrifty orchards, while the town itself is surrounded by well cultivated fields, properly fenced and systematically laid out by the respective owners for irrigation purposes. The town also is accurately laid out in blocks 24 rods square and with streets six rods wide. The dimensions of the Stake house, which is not yet completed inside, are 65x85 feet in length and breadth and 21 feet high from floor to ceiling. There is also a gallery; the stand is in the west end.

Thrift and industry is seen on every hand, and the good Saints of Snowflake are hopeful for the future, though the building up of their settlement has been fraught with many difficulties and hardships. But the worst seems now to be over; the prospect of making large reservoirs in the immediate vicinity of the town will undoubtedly greatly increase the population in the near future. John Hunt, a son of the late Captain Jefferson Hunt, of Mormon battalion fame, is the Bishop of the place; Wm. J. Flake, the founder of the settlement, and John Rartchner are his counselors; 81 families and 446 souls constitute the membership of the ward.

Woodruff, thus named in honor of President Woodruff, is desirably located in a little valley about a mile square on the right bank of the Little Colorado river, at an altitude of 5,300 feet. Twenty-six Mormon families, numbering 183 souls, and a small sprinkling of non-members constitute the population. The settlement is 21½ miles north of Snowflake, and 12 miles southeast of Holbrook. There is about 1,000 acres of good land in the vicinity of Woodruff, of which about 800 acres are carefully cultivated and irrigated by ditches which head a dam constructed across the river, at an enormous expense, just above the town. Dam after dam has been built by the settlers, all of which, save the present one, have been washed away in regular succession. The present dam, which bids fair to remain, as it is built in a very substantial manner, thirty-five feet high and about 250 feet long; it throws the river entirely out of its natural channel onto a ledge of solid rock on the east side, thus forming a beautiful cataract, and a grand one in times of high water. The chief products of Woodruff are similar to Snowflake, wheat, oats and corn are raised in small quantities, while vegetables sufficient for home consumption and considerable for exportation is raised. Eleven squashes raised in Woodruff in 1892 yielded a gross weight of 389½ pounds, while watermelons weighing fifty pounds are frequently raised. Fruits, such as cur-

rants, raspberries, gooseberries, grapes, peaches, apples and plums would do remarkably well, if water for irrigation purposes could be permanently secured. Levi H. Savage, a son of Levi Savage, of Toquerville, Utah, is the Bishop of Woodruff.

Holbrook, situated on the Atlantic and Pacific railroad and on the Little Colorado river, at an altitude of 5,072 feet, is the shipping point for most of the Mormon settlements in the Snowflake Stake. The place, which consists of a few business houses, and a limited number of private dwellings, mainly situated on one street running parallel with the railway track is 253 miles west of Albuquerque, New Mexico. The most important mercantile establishment of Holbrook is the Arizona Co-operative Mercantile Institution, owned principally by our brethren and superintended by Elder John R. Hulet, of Snowflake. This business house is and has been ever since it commenced business, a great help to our people, and on more than one occasion, when disaster has overtaken one or more of our settlements, principally through the washing away of the dams, this institution has come to the rescue of the suffering community, and has advanced food and means to the people, who perhaps otherwise would have been obliged to abandon their location and seek relief elsewhere. Holbrook being the center of a district of country largely devoted to grazing, the stock men get their supplies there, and mainly from the business house mentioned; this brings in ready means which through the many shareholders is distributed in through the several settlements. Supplies for Fort Apache, ninety-three miles distant, are freighted by teams from the railway at Holbrook to the amount of about 3,000,000 pounds annually. There are no Saints at Holbrook, except Brother Hulet, and the brethren who assist him in the store.

St. Joseph, the only one of the four original Arizona settlements planted by the Saints in 1876 on the Little Colorado river now in existence, is situated on the right or north bank of said river, twelve miles west of Holbrook. The 15 families, or 107 souls, of Latter-day Saints who constitute the population of this place sustain among their neighbors the well deserved distinction of being the leading community in point of determination and unflinching courage in battling with the elements around them. While Obed, Brigham City and Sunset succumbed successively to what seemed to be unavoidably, the people of St. Joseph have held the fort in the midst of all "odds," losses and disappointments. The losses in dams alone would perhaps foot up to nearly \$50,000, but the prospects are now quite favorable. Like the people of Woodruff, the Saints of St. Joseph have succeeded in damming up the natural channel of the treacherous Colorado, and forcing the water out upon the solid rock on that side of the river where the settlement stands six miles below. But before this victory was achieved scores of former settlers got discouraged and left for other parts of the country leaving only a few of the harder and most determined pioneers to cope with the still existing difficulties. Elder John



Bushman, a man of sterling worth and long experience, presides as Bishop of the St. Joseph Ward. His first counselor is Joseph O. Hansen, a son of Jens Hansen of Spanish Fork, Utah; he has charge of the work on the dam. The second counselor is Henry M. Tanner.

On the 9th inst. I visited the defunct settlement of Obed founded by our people in 1876, but vacated in 1877 because of the going out of the dam, and also, because of the unhealthy location, it being in close proximity to an extensive swamp. The old fort walls still stand and most of them are well preserved, as well as the gable ends and rock chimneys of quite a number of the houses. Some of the founders of Obed afterwards became some of the first settlers of Snowflake. Obed was situated on the south side of the Little Colorado river, opposite St. Joseph, and about three miles southeast of that place.

On the 10th inst., in company with Presidents Jesse N. Smith and Joseph H. Richards, I visited the old sites of Sunset and Brigham City, about twenty-five miles below or northwest of St. Joseph. The state of the weather was such as to initiate me quite thoroughly into the realities of a genuine Arizona desert blizzard. In the forenoon it was wind and sand, in the afternoon wind and snow. I have seldom regretted the leaving at home of a heavy overcoat more than I did that day, and had it not been for the wise forethought of the Bishop who prevailed upon me to suit my person to his overcoat, and some quilts which we brought along, it might have fallen to the lot of someone else to write the history of the settlements of Arizona. It was truly a cold day; and I have afterwards learned from the papers that the same storm the following day in its travel eastward swept over the states of Colorado and Indian Territory and that several persons perished from it in Oklahoma. Winds are very frequent in Arizona, in fact that is one of the most unpleasant features of some of our Arizona Settlements. The winds, particularly in the spring of the year will blow, and blow hard, but seldom so hard as on the day when we visited old Sunset.

Sunset was founded by Lot Smith and company in 1876; the settlement consisted of a picket fort about twelve rods square, situated on the river flat about four miles from the present town of Winslow, on the Atlantic and Pacific railway, but on the opposite side of the river. Sections of the picket inclosure and nearly all the rock walls and chimneys of the pioneer's houses are still standing, but everything is desolate, the whole landscape looks dreary and forbidding; and the lonely graveyard on the hillside only, reminds one of a population which was once but is no more. The brethren who were with me expressed their lonesome feelings; for here they had often listened to the songs of Zion as they were sung by a devout people, and here in by one years they had enjoyed the inspiration of heaven as the word of God had been dispensed to the multitude who assembled to worship before God, Sabbath after Sabbath when this place was the headquarters of the Little Colorado Stake of Zion.

The ruins of "old" Brigham City, now occupied by only one family, are

seen across the river about one mile southwest of the Sunset site. We approached to within fifty rods of it, but were unable to cross the river at the old mill site, hence, after making our calculations and getting our geographical bearings, in order to write more intelligently about the place, when the history of these two defunct settlements of the Saints shall be written, we returned to our good and warmhearted friends in St. Joseph, thankful to find shelter from the fearful storm which had made our journey so disagreeable.

Taylor is a settlement presided over by Bishop Zechariah B. Decker, and situated on both sides of Silver creek, three and a half miles above Snowflake. A "modern" suspension foot bridge, 200 feet long, connects the two sections of the town. This bridge is so strongly built that even the "heaviest" lady in the settlement can cross over in safety, provided the wind don't blow too hard. It is claimed by the good people of Taylor that their bridge will compare very favorably with the great bridge which connects the two cities New York and Brooklyn, when the difference in population is duly considered. The Taylor ward consists of forty-six families (or 323 souls) of Saints. This includes also the little village of Shumway, which is situated on Silver creek, four miles above Taylor. The natural advantages of Taylor are very similar to those of Snowflake. An incorporated irrigation company controls the irrigation interests of both settlements.

Situated away up in the pine timbers near the top of the Mogollon mountains is the little settlement of Pin-dale, where the people raise grain without irrigation and obtain water for culinary purposes from wells. This is a most romantic place, and though the settlers have struggled hard to make a living in times past, the prospects ahead now seem to be better, and the people are determined to stick to it. Twenty-one families, or 115 souls, presided over by Bishop Niels Peterson, constituted the membership of the ward.

Show Low ward comprises all the scattered settlers on the Show Low creek, a tributary of Silver creek. There are five villages within the limits of this ward, namely, Juniper, Adair, Ellsworth, Fairview or Woodland and Pine Top. From Juniper, the settlement further west to Pine Top eastward the distance is 22 miles. The Bishop (Brother Hansen) resides at Woodland. Except at Ellsworth where the people irrigate their lands from the Show Low, dry farming in the heavy pine forests is the predominant feature in the Show Low ward, the strength of which is 34 families or 202 souls. Accompanied by Pres. Jesse N. Smith I have visited all the settlements in the Snowflake Stake and have preached to the Saints in their different localities. I have also gathered the historical information that is wanted. I found the Stake records in a first-class condition, Elder Joseph Fish, who until quite recently, acted as Stake clerk and historian, has done excellent work. Besides keeping the general Stake books and recording the ordinary minutes up to the date he left the Stake, he has written a general history of the Church in eastern Arizona, including historical sketches of

the different wards and settlements in this region of country.

The quarterly conference has just closed in Snowflake and I am about to start for the St. Johns Stake. I shall long remember the good Saints here, whose appreciation of my labors in their midst made it a pleasure to administer to them.

ANDREW JENSON.

## STAKE CONFERENCES.

### PANGUITCH.

The quarterly conference of Panguitch Stake of Zion met in Panguitch Feb. 24th. Present were Elders J. W. Crosby, M. M. Steele and David Cameron, members of the high council, and Bishops Miller, Peterson and Johnson. The meeting house was filled to overflowing.

Elder Miller spoke on faith, repentance, obedience and duty to each other, of financial troubles and necessity of economy; also on the evil results of profanity. Elders I. Hatch and David Cameron spoke on faith, repentance and baptism and the necessity of inspiration in the interpretation of the ordinances of God.

President Jesse W. Crosby presented a report of receipts from various wards and thought it very favorable, considering the state of affairs, loss of crops and financial distress. He compared our faith with the religious denominations of the world and the rewards to be received by serving God, and said that our tribulations have been beneficial in making us more careful and patient with the faults of others; also of the evil effects of backbiting.

Elders G. L. Heywood, S. O. Crosby and Wm. Owens spoke on faith and good works, and Elder M. M. Steele on the development of the faculties of mind and body and the necessity of improving our talents. Elders Joq. Cameron, Albert Clark and Albert Haycock spoke on the hard times, duties of parents and children, the necessity of brotherly love, and the sin of idleness.

General and local authorities were presented and sustained and conference was adjourned to an unknown date. Prayer by Jesse W. Crosby.

GEORGE DODDS,  
State Clerk.

### ST. JOHN'S.

Our two day's quarterly Stake conference closed this afternoon. It commenced on Sunday morning at ten o'clock. Elder Andrew Jenson who is now traveling through this Stake for the purpose of obtaining historical data, was present at all the meetings and gave several historical sketches which were exceedingly interesting.

The speakers during the conference were, of the presidency of the Stake, David K. Uvall and Wm. H. Gibbons; Patriarch Henry J. Platt, Elders Andrew Jenson, Wm. Maxwell, one of the Mormon Battalion, and Joseph H. Frisby of the Snowflake Stake. Of the seven wards of this Stake, five were reported by their respective Bishops.

At the Stake Priesthood meeting held on Sunday evening, March 4, Joseph Udall was sustained as first counselor to Bishop George H. Crosby of the Union ward, to succeed Henry L. Marble, removed. On account of this change, Joseph

Udall, who has been superintendent of the Y. M. M. I. Associations of the Stake since December 4th, 1892, was released, and Lee Roy Gibbons was sustained to fill that position, with Nofear Davis as his first and Byron Pace as his second counselors, and Warren J. Mallory as secretary for the Stake.

Elder James N. Skonsen, president of the High Priests' quorum, having been ordained a Patriarch on the 7th of January, 1894, by Apostle Brigham Young, it was thought best to release him, and Elder Niels P. Johnson of the St. Johns ward was sustained as president of that quorum with Prime T. Coleman, of Springville, as his first counselor.

Your Brother in the Gospel,  
CHARLES JARVIS,  
Stake Recorder.

### FIRST ON RECORD.

MESA, Arizona, March 4, 1894.

Again "looking backwards" I would much like to learn whose name is on record as being the first Elder in this dispensation to die while absent in a field of mission labor. I am quite certain it was Elder James Brackenberry, who died in the winter of 1881-82, near Fredonia, N. Y., where he had previous to his death raised up quite a branch of the Church. His descendants are now numbered by thousands, not one of the original members of which, and few if any of their descendants ever became apostate.

If anything further upon this subject should be desired, a page from my "Life Review" might be interesting to some.

We have now seasonable showers with continued health and comparative prosperity, but we are in bereavement. Our beloved Stake president, C. I. Robson, has passed to the society of the more blessed in the beyond, while we remain to labor and wait.

He died on the 24 ult. from a complication growing out of heart failure and the fearful kick received from a horse. In character he was a friend to humanity and noble as a man from the ground up. He was respected by all and beloved by those who best knew him, and we mourn his loss.  
B. F. JOHNSON.

[Elder Lorenzo D. Barnes, who died in England December 20, 1842, is the first on the Roll of Honor which has been published in these columns by authority of the Church historian.

ED. NEWS]

### LETTERS FROM MEXICO.

COLONIA JUAREZ, Nr. Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, Mexico, Feb. 27, 1894.

If people in Utah will be more particular in writing correctly the address on their letters there will not be so much complaint about the loss of letters in Mexico. For instance, there is "Ciudad Juarez" and "Colonia Juarez." Sometimes letters are directed C. Juarez, and this causes confusion, delay and no doubt at times loss. If letters for this place were directed Colonia Juarez, near Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, Mexico, it would be an improvement on most of the

addresses that come to this office. Care should be taken, as letters have come here without even the name of the person on the envelope.

MILES P. ROMNEY,  
P. M. Juarez.

### CHURCH THEOLOGY CLASS.

The class met in the Assembly Hall at the time appointed, the session being opened with prayer by Elder Joseph Dean. Elder Talmage then considered briefly several incidental questions, bearing upon subjects already treated, in a very satisfactory manner.

The text for the day's lesson was taken from the eighth article of faith, "We believe the Bible to be the word of God as far as it is translated correctly; we also believe the Book of Mormon to be the word of God." The Bible, an analysis of it, the many versions, and its authenticity having been considered in the last session, a brief study of the Book of Mormon was taken up.

The Book of Mormon as we have it is a translation of gold plates containing an account of the ancient civilized peoples who inhabited America. These plates contained an abridgement of more extensive records which had been kept on other plates known as the "large plates" and "smaller plates" that were prepared by Nephi. The abridgement was principally made by Mormon, under whose leadership the Nephites fought their last battle; but after his death the records were completed by his son Moroni, who delivered them to Joseph Smith in 1827.

The Book of Mormon was translated from the ancient language in which it was written by Joseph Smith through the power of God.

The class was dismissed with prayer by Elder Jedediah Taylor.

### TREATMENT OF ONYX.

The onyx industry of Utah promises to become a great one. Few persons are aware of the immense amount of development work that is now being done much less do they suspect that that precious stone is being shipped to this city in car load lots.

A representative of the News was March 12th shown over and about the big stone yard of Watson Bros. on Sixth West street between North and South Temple streets, and was very much surprised and pleased at what he saw there.

The yard is connected with the Rio Grande Western by means of a private switch and has upon it one of the best if not the very best stone working plants west of Chicago. What attracted the attention of the newspaper man most was the method of sawing, rubbing and polishing the huge blocks of onyx from the beds of the Utah Mexican Onyx company. The most of this material will be used to fill the company's contract in furnishing the onyx for the joint city and county building though the owners and operators have numerous minor contracts to fill and new orders are being received in satisfactory numbers. The company has apparently got a bonanza and is not slow to appreciate that fact.

It was very interesting to note how easily a car could be unloaded by one man. By means of powerful and deli-

cate movable cranes one man is able to lift a stone weighing ten tons from the car and convey it to any part of the yard that is desired. Twenty or thirty tons can easily be unloaded by a single man in as many minutes.

The blocks of onyx are very crude and rough as they come from the quarry, and at first glance the impression is created that tons of stone are on this account shipped at a loss. The onyx being one of the hardest of stones, considerable difficulty is encountered in sawing it into slabs, and the process is a very slow and laborious one, requiring the most patient and vigilant watchcare on the part of the workmen.

The big blocks are first swung on to an elevated platform of enormous strength, directly under a large number of saws of the finest metal which parallel each other and which are about an inch apart. These are adjustable so that the slab can be cut into any desirable thickness. They are operated by a steam engine and are kept constantly cold and wet by sprays of water which are automatically distributed over them, while the grooves that the saws slowly wear are made deeper by the combined use of the water and clean, sharp river sand. When the statement is made that these powerful saws, which are about thirteen feet in length only sink into the stone at the rate of three-quarters of an inch an hour when driven to their utmost capacity the tediousness of the work becomes apparent.

After the blocks are sawn into slabs they are conveyed to a large cylindrical rubbing machine, which is also operated by steam. This device is a very fine one, and was made in this city by Silver Bros. at a cost, said Mr. Watson, cheaper than it would have been possible to import it. The polishing is another interesting process, but this work is mostly done by hand at the present time.

The croakers who have so often said that Utah onyx cannot be found in large flawless slabs should visit Watson Bros.' yards and there see for themselves specimens ten and twelve feet in length, and five and six feet in width, without a crack or mark in any way mar their beautiful surface.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Eighteenth quorum of Elders of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion held at Union last Sunday, Brother L. Andersen was set apart as second counselor to Brother Thomas H. Walke, president of that quorum, Elders Angus M. Cannon and Joseph E. Taylor, of the presidency of the Stake, officiating. This change was occasioned by Brother C. A. Sundstrom, formerly second counselor, being now in the missionary field.

A vacancy in the presidency of the Fifth quorum of Elders having occurred some time since through the death of Brother Ranch S. Kimball, at the regular monthly meeting held in the Fifteenth ward assembly hall last (Monday) evening, Brother Griffith P. Roberts was set apart as second counselor to Brother James W. Ure, president of this quorum, by Elders Angus M. Cannon and Joseph E. Taylor, of the presidency of the Stake.

Appropriate remarks were made at these meetings by Elders Angus M. Cannon and Joseph E. Taylor.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

There is considerable talk of establishing a sugar factory in Weber county in the near future. A meeting was held at Hooper Monday to discuss the matter.

The Salt Lake Temple will be closed during the week ending April 7th, and reopen on Monday, April 9th, 1894.

LORENZO SNOW,  
President.

A couple of men were Thursday afternoon seen to pass the News office with the carcasses of two young mountain lions, evidently killed in the vicinity of City Creek canyon.

Mrs. Marie Keyes, wife of Alma Keyes, died of consumption at her home in Uintah March 8th. Mrs. Keyes was 47 years of age and leaves a husband and eight children and seven grandchildren to mourn her loss.

Information is wanted of Carl Johana Malm, formerly of Lunda Socken, Sodermoland, Sweden. His age is about 45 years. Any one knowing his address would confer a favor by sending it to Mrs. Lovisa Svanson, 186 B street, Salt Lake City.

Last Wednesday while Thomas Clayson was chopping wood, says the *Payson Globe*, he made a misstep and split his foot open. The wound is a severe one and will lay him up for a couple of months. A gash several inches in length, ranging from the ball of the great toe back toward the heel was made, the ax penetrating to the bone.

The case of Peter F. Goss vs Salt Lake City is having a hearing. The plaintiff brings the action to recover from the city the sum of \$25,000 damages which he alleges he has sustained through the sewage from what is known as the surplus canal having been discharged upon his land, greatly depreciating its value and rendering the dwelling house which stands thereon unfit for habitation.

A movement is on foot for the erection of a cheese dairy at Greenville, one of the suburbs of Logan. The capital stock is placed at \$4,000, nearly all of which has been subscribed by residents of the Fifth ward, Hyde Park and Greenville. Two dairies are already in successful operation in Cache Valley; one in Wellsville and one in Hyrum. The demand for the cheese is so great that all orders cannot be filled.

Things are getting to be rather startling when monuments and grave-stones are not safe from thieves, yet such is the case, as shown by the experience of Mr. Joseph Watson. Going into his marble yard at the corner of South and West Temple streets March 10, Mr. Watson discovered that a handsome headstone for a grave had been carried away in the night. Where the valuable piece of marble was conveyed to has not been learned, but the police have been notified and are in quest of the monumental thief.

Sunday between 10 and 11 o'clock an infant was left on Mr. Levi Axtell's doorstep. The child was taken to the

city hall as soon as discovered and turned over to Mrs. Gilbert, by whom it was properly cared for. It proved to be a boy, less than twenty-four hours old, and was simply wrapped in an old blanket. When the child reached Mrs. Gilbert it is said to have been numbed with cold, and it took almost all night to resuscitate it. She says she desires to keep the child and that it will be well cared for.

On Sunday, says the *Vernal Express*, the son of Richard Murry met with a peculiar accident which very nearly cost him his life. He went to the canal to get a bucket of water and dropped the bucket in the hole in the ice, and in trying to recover the bucket, slipped and fell into the hole head first. The ice, which was quite thick, only had a hole in it big enough to get a bucket through and he could not get out, and when rescued he was so nearly drowned that it was with some difficulty that he was brought back to life.

Information was received March 8th that George McLachlan, the oldest son of William McLachlan, of the Seventh ward of this city, died from diphtheria at Taylorville March 7th. The deceased was 19 years of age and a highly respected young man. Great sympathy is felt for the grief stricken parents who are called upon within the brief period of two weeks to part with the third child, all being victims of the same dreadful disease. Three other children are now ill, though it is believed and sincerely hoped that they have passed the danger line.

A gentleman who is prominent in this city in negotiating loans for eastern capitalist stated that a considerable amount of borrowing is now being done by sheepmen throughout the Territory. Of the loans made at present, the gentleman says that at least 70 per cent go to persons outside of the city, principally sheep owners who were so crippled financially by last season's depression that they are compelled to borrow to continue this season. Men who heretofore have been considered wealthy, and were able to carry their business without contracting debts, are now engaged heavily in the borrowing line.

A. J. Crook is in the city from Payette, says the *Boise Statesman*. He says work on the new ditch to be built by himself and about twenty-five other Payette valley farmers will be commenced as soon as the weather moderates. Surveyors are now in the field. The estimated cost of the ditch is \$10,000.

The ditch will be taken out on the south side of the river near Falk's store, and will be thirteen miles long. Mr. Crook says he intended to build the ditch himself, but other farmers desired to become interested and it was finally decided to build it on the co-operative plan.

Matt Peterson, Geo. Schow and J. C. Jones, says the *Lehi Banner*, have made a number of locations in the small range known as the Black Hills west of Beck's Hot Springs. Their

claims include the old mine located by Jed. Woodard and Matt Peterson about 25 years ago, and afterwards jumped by a Mr. Benson. Benson sank a shaft about 80 feet on a big vein of black quartz and abandoned it several years ago. Recent investigations have proven it to be very similar to the ore from the famed Marion mine at Mercur and about the same in value. The ore can be worked by the cyanide process, which fact was not known by Benson.

Ogden as well as Salt Lake has had the misfortune to be overrun recently by transient workmen from all parts of the country outside of the Territory. The men have been drawn there on the supposition that they would get employment or at least be taken care of of charitable organizations until something better presented itself. In order to correct and put a stop to the evil, Mayor Brough March 12 issued the following proclamation, which was sent out by the Associated Press: "I testify to all people seeking employment that Ogden has no employment for even her own citizens. Here the charitable associations have reached their limit and cannot care for more workmen. Keep away from Ogden!"

Mr. John C. Cutler states to a News representative that the Provo Woolen mills were now running to their full capacity. During the last week six new patterns in spring cassimeres of excellent quality have been produced by the mills, and within the next week it is expected that four more new patterns will be manufactured. This cloth is claimed to be superior to any that has been heretofore manufactured in Utah, and the material is all Utah wool.

Another step in the right direction is the manufacture of men's knitted underwear. The Provo mills have just produced one hundred pounds of yarn for this purpose, and the underwear also will be made up here at home. The yarn is of very fine quality, and no doubt will make excellent clothing.

The residence of F. E. Willis between Tenth and Eleventh South and Second and Third West was totally destroyed by fire Monday evening. An alarm was turned in and the West side fire department responded, but as there were no fire plugs very little could be done. Through the assistance of the neighbors the furniture was mostly saved. The building was a two story frame valued at \$3000. There is an insurance on it in favor of the Salt Lake Building and Loan association, who held a mortgage on the house for \$800. The fire started up stairs, but how it is not known.

Jim Fowles, a miner, went up stairs during the progress of the fire to get some of his belongings. The fire cut off his escape and he jumped from a second story window. He was severely injured.

R. Whittaker, Niels Rolfsen and Peter Larson have returned from west Tintic, says the Mount Pleasant *Pyramid*, where they have been for several months past developing their mining properties. They are highly pleased with the results of their labor, having struck two rich veins, of about three feet each, one of grey copper in the

Pyramid mine, which if the piece of rock shown us is a fair sample, will make this property very valuable. The other piece of rock shown us is from the Mount Pleasant mine, is a fine looking piece of ore, and assays very rich. Both of these veins are widening as sinking is continued and the owners are very enthusiastic over their developments. Mr. Whitaker says that as soon as the roads get a little better they will return, and are intending to send in a couple of tons of ore to the smelter in Salt Lake and thereby get a better estimate of what the ore will yield.

Sister Mary Ann Woolley, wife of the late Bishop E. D. Woolley of the Thirtieth ward of this city, reached her seventieth birthday March 8. She is the mother of eleven children, seven of which are living, three sons and four daughters, twenty-eight grand children, two grandsons and fourteen granddaughters living, oldest eighteen and youngest nine months. Besides her own, Mother Woolley took charge of the Bishop's first family who were left without a mother, when the youngest, Bishop Marcellus Woolley, of the Twenty-first ward, was about four years old. Sister Woolley is hale and hearty, retaining all her faculties and we hope she will live to see as many more anniversaries if she wishes. All the family except that of Elder Abram Hatch, president of the Wasatch Stake, assembled at their mother's home, where they partook of a sumptuous repast prepared by herself and spent the evening in listening to songs and music, and engaging in games suitable for the entertainment of the little ones.

A very fine "production" map of Utah Territory was seen March 10th at the office of Superintendent Millsapugh. The map was executed by Miss Flora Smith, teacher of the fourth grade, Washington school of this city, and is intended to show Utah's chief resources by counties. It is represented upon cardboard, the lakes appearing in blue, the river system being indicated by tin foil, and the counties, twenty-six in number, are represented by the product which predominates. For instance: Emery county, coal; Uintah, asphaltum; San Juan, silver, gold, copper, mica and sulphur; Washington, copper and iron; Cache and Utah, wheat; Millard, silica; Box Elder, rye; Summit county, coal, silver, gold and lead and iron and so on through the list.

The design is in harmony with Dr. Millsapugh's ideas, and is one of the most efficient means of becoming acquainted with the great resources of this Territory that can be devised. Miss Smith has certainly done well, and is to be complimented upon the success attending her efforts.

The stockholders of the Brigham City Woolen Mills Co., says the *Bugler*, held their regular annual meeting this week, in accordance with the notice in last Saturday's *Bugler*. The officers of 1898 were re-elected, with one exception, John Mathias being chosen as director in place of W. L. Gardner, deceased. Manager A. A. Johnson was authorized to push ahead certain contemplated improvements. An office will be constructed in the rear of the factory and a

tailor shop fitted up where the home-made goods will be converted into suits to order. The company did a very satisfactory business last year, still they have considerable good goods on hand. They anticipate a greatly increased trade for 1899. Their proposed improvements and additions will increase the capacity of the establishment. If the citizens of Brigham City alone would patronize this institution as they should, it would now be giving remunerative employment to fifty hands for every one it employs today.

A special to the Boise, Idaho, *Statesman*, dated Idaho City, March 8, says: James Boyle, who, with his partner, James Greenwood, has been working a mine near the half-way house, met with an accident yesterday that may cost him his life. Greenwood went away in the morning, but before he did so he told his partner not to enter the tunnel, as it was unsafe. Heedless of these words of caution Boyle went into the tunnel, and shortly afterward there was a cave-in and he was almost buried.

Greenwood stayed over night at Green Martin's and when he returned to the mine today he at once missed Boyle. A glance into the tunnel told him the story and he soon ascertained his partner was entombed.

After considerable difficulty Boyle was taken from the mine. About a ton of dirt and rocks had fallen upon him, and when Greenwood discovered him he was weighted down with a 150 pound rock.

Dr. Perrault, of Boise, was summoned, and it was found Boyle was paralyzed from the waist down. He is in a precarious condition, and the chances of his recovery are very poor. Boyle is between thirty-five and forty years of age. He is unmarried.

Elder M. F. Cowley, of the Presidency of the Onedida Stake, is in the city to be present at the funeral services of his grandmother, Sister Foss. Elder Cowley's home is at Preston, Idaho, but he has just returned from a visit to California. He was at the Midwinter Fair, and of course praises highly the great exhibition. In Sacramento he paid a visit to some of his relatives living there.

Regarding the missionary work in California, Elder Cowley says that the missionaries now there from Utah are laboring energetically for the spread of the Gospel. They meet with great indifference on the part of the people, who generally prefer pleasure seeking to any inquiry after Gospel truths. In the large cities this disregard of religious matters is especially strong. The Elders have, however, met with some who are deeply interested in their testimony, and have many warm friends. In the branch of the Church at San Francisco, Sunday school is held at 10 a.m. and Sabbath meetings at 2 and 7 p. m., at 927 Mission street. Dr. Karl G. Maeser lectures at this place each Sunday evening.

With respect to the financial and industrial situation in California, Elder Cowley says the people there complain considerably of the hard times. The Southern Pacific railway is charged with having a grasp upon all the business affairs of the state, and of applying the pressure to suit its own purposes, as it practically has no com-

petitor. The price of clothing and many other necessities of life is higher in San Francisco than in Utah; in some instances even fruit was as high priced as it is here.

The intersection of East Temple, Center and First North streets presents an engineering problem which has stared the city government in the face for many years, but for which no solution has as yet been proposed. Probably in anticipation of action by the Legislature looking to a construction of a portion of the Capitol building, and the consequent necessity of putting in good condition the approaches to Capitol hill, City Engineer Young was out betimes Wednesday, March 7th, viewing with a critical and scientific eye the ground and streets near the head of East Temple street, with a view to solving the problem named. A News representative met him while thus engaged, and the engineer outlined the plan which seemed to him the most desirable method of reaching the required results.

A gradual increase in the present grade of East Temple street will commence at a point about half way between North Temple and First North streets, and will lead up to about the present elevation of Center street on track at the middle of First North street. North of this point, the grade of Center street will be cut down a little, which will be an improvement that no one will be likely to object to. West of this point, First North street will be given an easy grade down, not differing much from the present percent. In front of Mr. McCornick's residence a cut stone retaining wall is to be constructed, and the elevated ground enclosed by it will probably be ornamented with a fountain and observatory.

At the present time the east side of East Temple street, for some distance south of First north, is higher than the west side, but this will be corrected, and the street made level crosswise, up to the point where it intersects with Center and First North. Here will be the south end of a retaining wall which will separate East Temple and Center streets. The grade of East Temple street, leading up Capitol hill from First North, is now about 12 percent, but it will be reduced to about 9 percent and this part of it will be made considerably wider than at present.

The above changes will have the effect of leaving the property on the east side of East Temple street, just south of First North, including the Culmer residence, a little below the grade of the street, while that on the opposite side of the street, notably the Hempstead residence, will be several feet below it. The last named property, and one or two pieces just south of it, will be put to some disadvantage by the change in the grade of the street, but no other properties will be seriously injured, and the neighborhood as a whole will be much benefitted by the improvement. Engineer Young grasps the situation here fully, and is planning for "the greatest good to the greatest number."

Bad ground has again been reached in the workings of the Ontario drain tunnel, and it is proving to be more troublesome as the work progresses.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7TH.

In connection with the general appropriation bill introduced this forenoon by Parsons, chairman of the committee on appropriations, the following was submitted:

Committee Room, March 7, 1894.

Mr. Speaker—Your committee on appropriations, to whom was referred the several claims passed upon by the committee on claims, and also the matter of presenting to this House the appropriation bill for this session, having had said matters under consideration, herewith present an appropriation bill.

And in connection with the appropriation bill we find that the following sums of money have or will be appropriated by special acts passed by this and former legislatures, as follows:

Deficit as per auditor's report, Dec. 31, 1893.....	\$4,099 04
Bounty on bees, etc.....	18,900 00
World's Fair.....	60,678 39
Bounty on Canaan root.....	18,000 00
Bounty on salt manufacture.....	4,000 00
Appropriation for payment of old witnesses' and jurors' certificates.....	30,000 00
Secretary for sundry expenses.....	1,500 00
Second district for court certificates.....	300 00
Contingent expenses of the Thirty-first Legislative session.....	3,000 00
Gratuities to prisoners.....	5,000 00
Compensation of chaplains.....	800 00
Bounties on wild animals.....	3,000 00
	\$181,877 44

PARSONS, Chairman.

It will be observed that many of the above amounts are still contingent on the concurrent final action of the two houses and the Governor. For instance, the Council has not yet passed the bill appropriating \$30,000 for the redemption of old court scrip, and the Governor may veto the bounty bills. Hence the above total of \$181,877.43, while it will not be increased, may be greatly cut down. The total of the items embraced in the general appropriation bill, which is, of course, subject to amendment, is \$399,609.43. But it includes \$125,000 for the wing of the Capitol building, which has not yet been agreed to by the Assembly. Provided the general appropriation bill shall go through without alteration, and the other expenditures, named in the report of the committee, shall be made, the total will be \$181,877.43, plus \$399,609.43, or \$581,486.86. The assessed value of the property in the Territory for 1893 was about \$115,000,000. A shrinkage of at least \$15,000,000 is expected for 1894, and the result will be, allowing the tax rate to remain unchanged, about \$400,000. These figures give a deficit of nearly \$200,000 for the next Legislature to meet, provided no bonds are issued by this one. But these are all outside figures, and it is reasonably certain that they will be materially cut down, and that the showing will be proportionately more favorable.

Parsons, chairman of the House appropriations committee, insists that the financial condition of the Territory is not so bad after all.

Prior to the hour at which the House was to meet this morning, the lobby was densely packed with workmen. It was evident that the labor element had turned out in force to be present at the discussion of the appropriation of \$125,000 for a wing of the Capitol building. The dense crowd observed

good order during the debate, a synopsis of which is given below, except that once a burst of applause was given to a remark by Powers.

## COUNCIL.

After the noon recess yesterday, Eldredge resumed his argument against H. B. 180, appropriating \$30,000 for the redemption of old court scrip.

Williams moved to make the amount \$15,000. Carried. The bill was then put upon its passage and lost.

H. B. 66, creating a territorial board of equalization, was amended and passed.

The Governor announced his approval of "an act abolishing the office of collector in cities of the third class;" also "an act amending section 4778, s. 2 of the Compiled Laws of Utah of 1888, of an act of the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled, "an act to prevent cruelty to animals."

C. J. M. 11, relating to woman's suffrage, passed.

H. B. 149, to prevent the befouling of streams, passed.

C. B. 119, relating to barbed wire fences, was lost without being read.

The Council went into executive session and confirmed the following appointments of the Governor:

For territorial treasurer, J. W. Whitehead. For members of the territorial board of equalization, M. B. Swales, Salt Lake City; Richard T. Hume, Ogden; Joseph Judd, Mantl.

## HOUSE.

Allen, from the committee on memorials, reported favorably C. J. M. 7, relating to woman's suffrage.

C. J. M. 7, asking Congress to enfranchise the women of Utah, came up. A humorous debate was had upon it, and it passed.

H. B. 28, the mechanic's lien bill, came up on Council amendments, which were concurred in, when the bill was sent to the enrolling committee.

H. B. 66, creating a territorial board of equalization, came up on Council amendments in which the House concurred, and the bill went to the enrolling committee.

Adjourned until 10 a. m. today.

H. B. 167, the appropriation bill, came up as a special order.

Hatch moved to strike out the item of \$125,000 for a wing of the Capitol building and Monson seconded the motion.

Powers spoke against the motion. When God created these valleys He fixed upon the site of this city for a great metropolis. It is a city without a rival in location and resources. It is a great social, political, financial and ecclesiastical center. Its people would liberally contribute to relieve distress anywhere else in the Territory, such as exists here now. The building could be erected very cheaply now, and it would be a wise financial policy to erect it at the present time. It is the duty of the state to care for its poor and to educate its children.

Johnson said he had no quarrel as to the location of the Capitol. The question is a financial one. He referred to the large audience of idle workmen in the lobby, but said he looked beyond the walls of this building, and saw a condition among the taxpayers of the

whole Territory, the like of which he never saw before. They were groaning under their burdens, and for years the Legislature had been spending vast sums in excess of their resources. The condition of the laboring element in this city was to be deplored, but it was neither good policy nor good financiering to spend \$125,000 for a Capitol building now. The main necessity for it was to relieve the unemployed of this city, but there were many unemployed elsewhere in the Territory who were entitled to consideration.

Hatch spoke in favor of striking out the item. At present we did not need a Capitol building, and the Territory did not own the land on which it was proposed to spend the money. He referred to the fact that large sums had been expended by the Territory to construct buildings on lands it did not own, and he was opposed to such a policy. Laboring men throughout the Territory had claims against the Territory, in the shape of court scrip, amounting to more than \$125,000 for work already performed, and honest debts should be paid before new ones are incurred.

Bears spoke against striking out the Capitol building item. He said the Legislature could pass the bill authorizing the City Council to grant the title, and that body would make the deed as soon as so authorized. Provo had a magnificent public institution, the insane asylum, that a state with a million inhabitants might be proud of. Ogden had another in the Reform school, and Logan had another in the Agricultural College, but this city, which had paid so much towards these structures, had nothing in the shape of a public building paid for by the Territory. We have passed through a terrible financial crisis with great credit, and it will strengthen our credit abroad by going ahead with our public improvements.

Ivins said he did not see that this city was the place for the Capitol, and if it were really needed he would vote to erect it now. He was ready to vote for a consolidation in this city of the University and Agricultural College, and hence could not be jealous of this city. He cited a number of appropriations to public institutions, and showed how small they were. Nothing was being given for roads and bridges, and the very existence of many district schools was threatened by the economy the Legislature was forced to practice. Under these circumstances, it was not judicious to pay \$125,000 for a Capitol building we really did not need. The people of his district would willingly assume their share of any public burden that was really needed, but they were opposed to any that was not absolutely necessary.

Tolton spoke on the pending motion to strike out of the appropriation bill the item of \$125,000 for the Capitol building. He opposed the item, and gave figures to show that the Territory could not at the present time afford the outlay.

Allen then proceeded to speak on the pending question to strike out the appropriation for the Capitol building. He held that the facts did not warrant Johnson's assertion that the taxpayers could not bear the burden of this expenditure. The prosperity of this



city and of the whole Territory were inseparable, and a sectional view ought not to be taken of the question. The cost to the people of the Territory per year, were this building to be now erected, would be less than \$7,000, or almost exactly 3 mills per capita per year. It was a business proposition which the Territory could well afford to accept now. The benefits of the expenditure would be scattered all over the Territory.

McKay spoke in favor of striking out. If the money were in the treasury he would favor spending it; but to go in debt placed the people in bondage. The people who settled this city were more destitute than those who now sought relief out of the public treasury.

Hubbard thought the present site for the Capitol building was a good one, and the question is, is the Territory in a condition to make this expenditure. It was right for the state to educate the children of the state, but the doctrine that the state must find employment for the poor is a dangerous one. He was opposed to this appropriation at the present time, and spoke of the poverty that he knew existed among the poor in the rural districts.

The roll was called and the motion to strike out prevailed by a vote of 15 to 9.

At this juncture, a very interesting incident occurred. Nebeker offered a resolution that the chief clerk take the chair until a matter concerning the speaker could be attended to.

The resolution was carried unanimously, being put by the chief clerk. Speaker Emery, very much astonished, surrendered the chair, when Ivins addressed the House.

He said, in part: There have been times in my life when I have been called upon to perform some duty that I would gladly have evaded. But I never felt this more strongly than now. I am about to discharge a duty and approach it with feelings of regret and pleasure—regret at not being better able to perform it properly, and pleasure at having been chosen for it. This body was elected as the result of the first real political battle ever fought in Utah, and the contesting elements here in this House have come to know and respect each other better. An era of good feeling has come, and towards none connected with this Assembly is this feeling stronger than towards you, Mr. Speaker. And I take great pleasure, in behalf of the members of this House, in presenting you with this gavel. It is made of mountain mahogany, a fitting symbol of the firm friendship we feel for you. It is a souvenir of the Salt Lake Temple. The golden bands with which it is bound, are symbolical of the glory of our nation, endless. The names engraved upon them will, it is hoped, recall in future pleasant remembrances of the Thirty-first Legislative Assembly of Utah.

The Speaker, with marked emotion, replied, saying that when he was chosen presiding officer of this House the proudest day of his life had come. He remembered saying, on taking the chair, that he should doubtless make mistakes. He hoped these had been few, and would be overlooked. "The first and best use to which this beautiful gavel can be put shall be to call

the House of Representatives of the Thirty-first Legislative Assembly of Utah to order." So saying the Speaker resumed the chair and called the House to order, when consideration of the appropriation bill was resumed, and was in progress at the hour of going to press.

#### THURSDAY.

Yesterday was the 60th and last day of the legislative session, consequently the record must show no adjournment until all the business is transacted, and the adjournment sine die occurs. This makes it necessary to prolong indefinitely the last day of the session, and if the members leave their seats it is only to take an "informal recess." Both houses worked all day yesterday and until about midnight last night, very busily. But about that hour the Council took a recess to allow its appropriations committee to consider the appropriation bill which the House has passed. After this no other business worth mentioning was done in the Council until this forenoon. An hour or so after midnight the members of the House, during an "informal recess," disappeared one by one, bent on getting a little rest, but a quorum was present soon after 9 o'clock this morning. It was 10 o'clock, however, when Speaker Emery called the House to order and business was resumed. Only Council bills and Council amendments to House bills remained to be considered, as the House had kept up with its calendar for several days. The Council, however, had been behind with its work, and on the last day sent a large number of its bills to the House, too late to have them properly considered in that body.

Last evening a long and thorough discussion of the territorial tax levy was had while H. B. 155, to change the levy, was under discussion. The loss of the bill leaves the present tax levy unchanged, which means that the weaker counties will continue to draw support for their schools from this county. The Salt Lake county members contended strongly against this, with such good effect that the vote on the final passage of the bill was a tie, which killed the measure.

The fight in the House on Council amendments to the medical bill was brief but hot. A strong minority tried to kill the bill and so leave the present medical law in force, but their efforts to accomplish this were unsuccessful. The Council amendments removed or greatly modified the objectionable features of the bill, and if the Governor will sign it in its present form, the demands of the people for a correction of the evils existing under the present law will be at least partially met.

#### COUNCIL.

After the close of this report yesterday, consideration of the medical bill was continued, and the bill passed.

The Governor sent in a number of nominations and reported that he had signed the following bills: An act to provide for the dissolution of irrigation companies, a memorial to Congress in relation to the extension of U. S. for proving up desert land, and the memorial in relation to woman's suffrage, and in relation to Woman's Industrial Home.

C. B. 127, to provide a uniform system of free schools throughout the Ter-

ritory of Utah, was considered and passed.

H. B. 167, the appropriation bill, was read and referred to the committee.

#### HOUSE.

The Governor approved the act locating the boundary between Tooele and Juab counties, and the act in relation to townsites.

H. B. 155, relating to revenue came up. It makes the territorial general tax three mills, the territorial school tax two, and the county school tax five mills.

Johnson argued against reducing the territorial school tax, and Parsons in favor of so doing. A debate followed in which several members participated. Hatch moved to make the territorial general tax and the territorial school tax  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mills each, and Sears moved to amendment so as to make the former  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mills and the latter  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mills, but later withdrew his motion, leaving Hatch's amendment the pending question. It was lost by a vote of 9 to 12. The bill was lost in a tie vote, 12 to 12.

Pending the vote on Hatch's amendment, the message from the Governor was read announcing that he had approved H. B. 101, the fire and police bill.

The special committee charged with investigating certain wrongs laid to the commissioners to locate University lands rendered majority and minority reports, both of which recommended the passage of H. B. 168, which aims to prevent injustice in future to settlers in those lands. The bill passed.

#### FRIDAY.

The House had transacted no business today up to the time of this writing, the members loitering around awaiting a call to come to order. The Council held a long night session which was almost wholly occupied in considering the appropriation bill.

At 8:15 a.m. it took a recess, and this forenoon again resumed consideration of that bill, the item of \$125,000, proposed to be inserted for a wing of the Capitol building, being the main feature discussed. It will be remembered that the House struck out this item, but Williams moved to restore it. In the debate that ensued the same arguments were used which were heard in the House. Williams' motion was lost by a two-thirds majority, and it is settled that no Capitol building will be commenced before another Legislature meets.

#### COUNCIL.

Taylor reported the appropriation bill, stating that the total would be \$412,486.90; to the World's Fair, \$60,678.89, to the deficiency, \$40,000. Total, \$513,165.29. A  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mills tax would amount to \$584,000, so that if it was levied it would meet the whole needs.

Seaman proposed to increase the appropriation for the deaf mutes from \$15,000 to \$20,000. J. E. Booth opposed and Lund advocated the change. Eldredge opposed it. The motion was lost, and the bill was then passed, when the Council took an informal recess.

#### HOUSE.

The Governor announced his approval of the bills relating to the sale of the university lands and creating Carbon county.

Sears offered a resolution thanking Secretary Richards for favors to the Assembly, J. R. Letcher, Esq., for aiding in the opening of the session, Speaker Emery and the officers of the House.

The law supposes that the Thirty-first session of the Legislative Assembly of Utah Territory closed at midnight of Thursday, March 8th, and the record must be so manipulated as to show that no business was transacted later than that. The House clock was stopped at 11:20 and the Council clock at 11:40 of that date, an absurd subterfuge to carry out a ridiculous fiction. That is, the fiction appears ridiculous except from a legal standpoint. The record must not show any adjournment, except the final one, after March 8th, and on Friday night, when the House was sitting idle, with no business on its table, Allen suggested that the members "saunter." The word was seized upon with avidity, and ever since it was suggested, the members of both houses have spent most of their time in "sauntering." Presumably a quorum is at all times within the bar of each house, and the members have incurred much fatigue in keeping up such an appearance; but as a matter of fact, no members were in their seats during the early hours of Saturday, Sunday and today.

On Saturday evening an interesting debate was had in the House on the proposition to take half a mill from the Territorial school tax and add it to the Territorial general tax, making each 2½ mills. The bill passed and went to the Governor, but he vetoed it, leaving the present tax levy in force. One by one the Governor has acted on the large number of bills that were sent to him near the close of the Assembly. He has not vetoed many, but has been free in suggesting amendments as conditions on which his approval would be given. The only political issue raised between the Executive and the Assembly, except the bounty bills, was in the bill creating court commissioners, etc. The Governor claimed the right to appoint these officials, but they had been named in the bill, and it had to be so amended as to concede to the executive the power he claimed, or it would have failed.

#### COUNCIL.

It was after noon yesterday when the Council was called to order for the first time, and during the day and evening the following business was done:

A message was received from the Governor stating that he had nominated the following court commissioners:

First district—John R. Twelve.  
Second district—W. H. Bates.  
Third district—George D. Pyper.  
Fourth district—Henry H. Rolapp.

The following nominations by the Governor for dental examiners were confirmed: J. W. Christensen, of Utah county, for two years; H. A. Whitney, of Salt Lake county, for three years; Joseph W. Thatcher, of Cache county, for three years; Stanley H. Clawson, of Salt Lake county, for three years.

E. E. German, of Utah county, was rejected.

The following appointments were also confirmed:

Members of the Territorial Board of

Pharmacy—Clarence A. McCoy, of Salt Lake county, until March 8, 1896; J. B. Farlow, of Salt Lake county, until March 8, 1896; George A. Fennimore, of Beaver county, until March 8, 1897; John L. Boyden, of Summit county, until March 8, 1896; W. A. Wade, of Box Elder county, until March 8, 1896.

Directors of Territorial Insane Asylum—Albion B. Emery, of Summit county, Lewis W. Shurtliff of Weber county, Reed Smoot, of Utah county, W. W. Woodring, of Sanpete county, George C. Whitmore, of Juab county, William Creer, of Utah county.

Warren N. Dusenberry, of Utah county was rejected.

Trustees of the Agricultural College of Utah—Aaron A. Farr Jr., of Cache county, W. B. McCornick, of Salt Lake county, Alonso G. Barber, of Cache county, William P. Nebeker, of Salt Lake county, John W. McNutt, of Weber county, Achilles Perrin, of Weber county, D. C. Hubbard, of Box Elder county.

Sealer of Weights and Measures—Frits S. Ertman, of Salt Lake county.

President and Directors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society—President, John R. Winder; directors, Frank W. Jennings, of Salt Lake county; Fred Simon, of Salt Lake county; Herman Bamberger, of Salt Lake county; Nelson A. Empey, of Salt Lake county; Septimus W. Sears, of Salt Lake county; Amos D. Holdaway, of Utah county; Wiley G. Cragun, of Weber county; John D. Peters, of Box Elder county; James A. Melville, of Millard county; Abraham Hatch, of Wasatch county; David O. Wiley Sr., of Davis county.

Trustees of the Territorial Reform School—John Watson, of Weber county; Marshall A. Breeden, of Weber county; James H. Moyle, of Salt Lake county; Lyman R. Martineau, of Cache county; David Thorburn, of Weber county; Thomas F. Rousche, of Davis county.

John R. Milner of Utah county was not confirmed.

Board of Medical Examiners—Allen Fowler of Salt Lake County, J. M. Dart of Salt Lake county, Joseph S. Richards of Salt Lake county, C. C. Shinnick of Salt Lake county, John D. Carnahan of Weber county, McKensie N. Graves of Weber county.

Walter N. Pike of Utah county was not confirmed.

Regents of the University of Utah—Moses Thatcher of Cache county for the unexpired term of W. N. Shilling, resigned, and until July 1, 1894; Erwin A. Wilson of Utah county for the unexpired term of James Sharp, resigned, and until July 1, 1896; also Moses Thatcher for the term of six years; Robert Harkness for the term of six years; Lewis S. Hills for the term of six years.

The following nominations for militia officers were confirmed:

George M. Ottinger, adjutant-general.

E. W. Tatlock, inspector-general.

D. C. Adams, quartermaster-general.

Thomas J. Stevens, commissary-general.

Allan Fowler, surgeon-general.

A. D. Gaah, judge advocate.

Nephi W. Clayton, aid-de-camp.

Alex Loeb, aid-de-camp.

#### COURT COMMISSIONERS.

The nominations made by the Governor for court commissioners named above, were confirmed.

First District—John R. Twelve.

Second District—W. H. Bates.

Third District—George D. Pyper.

Fourth District—W. H. Rolapp.

The Governor announced his approval of an act to amend the charter of Logan City, changing the beginning of the fiscal year.

At 6:30 p. m. a concurrent resolution was sent to the Governor, informing him that the tables of both houses were clear.

A message was received from the Governor stating that he had vetoed C. B. 92, relating to revenue.

#### HOUSE.

At 8:40 on Saturday evening the Speaker called the House to order.

A communication from the Governor was read, announcing that he had approved the bills relating to estrays, and appeals from justices' courts.

He objected to the bill providing for free employment agencies for the reason that it did not appropriate to meet the expense of clerical help, blanks, stationery, etc., necessary for the Secretary's office in administering the law. If \$100 per month for a clerk and \$500 for blanks, stationery, etc., for the next two years, were appropriated he would sign the bill.

The report of the conference committee on the appropriation bill, a long document, was read.

All the recommendations of the conference committee were adopted, C. B. 92, in relation to revenue, was considered. It makes the Territorial tax for schools and for general purposes 2½ mills each, the county school tax 2 mills and the general county tax 3 mills.

The bill then passed by a vote of 14 to 10.

The Governor announced that he had signed the school bill, and declined to approve the bill creating court commissioners, etc., on the ground that the bill names those officers, instead of authorizing the Governor to name them. Varian moved to amend the bill so as to allow the Governor to nominate the court commissioners. Carried.

At about 8 a. m. Sunday the House was called to order and a message was read announcing that the Governor had vetoed C. F. 64, the so-called consanguinity bill. It forbade attorneys related to a judge, justice of the peace or commissioner from practicing before such court. He thought the parties to a suit had already ample means of protection against partiality by judges.

At intervals during Sunday forenoon, the following business was done:

C. B. 122, changing the fiscal year of Logan, was passed.

The Governor announced his approval of the medical bill, the fish and game bill, and the bill relating to the payment of jurors, etc., and to court commissioners.

#### COUNCIL.

It was nearly noon today before the Council was called to order, and then the only business transacted was the confirmation in executive session of the following:

S. H. Allen, of Provo, as a member of the medical board.

James Clark as trustee of the Territorial Reform school.

J. B. Milner as director of the insane asylum.

O. W. Snow, of Brigham City, as a member of the dental board.

#### HOUSE.

Shortly before two o'clock this afternoon the House was called to order for the first time today.

A message from the Council transmitted the Governor's veto of the tax levy bill.

The governor announced his approval of the general appropriation bill, but his message criticised the smallness of the sums allowed public institutions, and especially the University.

A message from the Governor was read vetoing the bills giving bounties to silk, sugar beets and canalgre roots. The veto was based on the proposition that the Legislature had not provided funds to pay the bounties, and on the further ground that bounty laws were unconstitutional and contrary to public policy.

Another message from the Governor was read, vetoing the memorials to Congress relating to sugar, lead and wool, all of which involved the tariff question. The veto message discussed this question, as related to the subjects of the memorials, at some length.

Other executive messages announced the Governor's approval of the bill making an additional appropriation for the contingent expenses of the session, his disapproval of the tuition bill, because he had not had time to consider it properly, and his veto of the bill to prevent deficits, on the ground that public institutions would have to close or deficits be made.

Varian then offered a concurrent resolution for final adjournment, and this, having been adopted by both houses, the Legislature at 3:50 on Monday, March 12, adjourned sine die.

Herewith is given a list of the more important bills that were passed, lost and vetoed during the session. Besides these there were many classed as "lawyer's law," intended to amend the procedure codes, etc., which were not of general public interest.

The following bills, originating in the Council, became laws:

Making eight hours a day's work on all public works, that is work paid for out of any public treasury, whether territorial, municipal or school district. A contractor may agree with his employees as to the number of hours they will work, but in the absence of such contract, eight hours shall be deemed a day's work.

Creating the new county of Carbon, and another designating the manner in which the seats and officers of new counties shall be chosen at first.

Regulating the practice of dentistry, providing for a board of examiners, and requiring all dentists to procure a license.

To protect the dairy interests by restricting the sale of imitation butter and cheese, and punishing the sale of those articles as the genuine.

To protect persons and firms in the use of a trade mark, or label or advertisement of peculiar design, adopted by them.

Providing for the appointment of one or more fruit tree inspectors in each county, and for the disinfection

of orchards, and the destruction of such forms of insect and vegetable life as are inimical to the fruit industry.

Reducing the costs in cases of tax sales of real estate.

Validating deeds and other recorded evidences of title to real estate, notwithstanding defects in the form or execution thereof.

Punishing as larceny the surreptitious use of electricity for the purposes of lighting, power, etc.

Authorizing the World's Fair commission to dispose of the Utah exhibit.

A memorial asking Congress to give the Woman's Industrial home in this city for a woman's hospital.

A memorial asking Congress to restore the suffrage to the women of Utah.

A memorial asking Congress to grant further time in which to prove up desert lands.

A memorial to Congress asking to have land grants for the University and Agricultural College reserved out of lands in the Uintah Indian reservation.

Following are a few of the more important bills introduced in the Council, which failed:

To abolish county tax collectors, and impose their duties upon the county treasurers.

To require so-called title notes to be recorded.

To regulate voluntary assignments, and prohibit the making of preferred creditors.

Defining and prohibiting usury.

Several bills to change the present exemption law.

To provide for the maintenance of illegitimate children.

Several bills amending the present liquor law.

To tax estates of decedents.

Providing for an attorneys' lien.

To locate the seat of government at Provo.

Several bills relating to schools.

#### IN THE HOUSE.

The following bills originating in the House became laws, as did many others of less importance.

To provide for the disposal of stray animals, and for distress and damage.

To provide a mechanic's lien, etc.

Creating a Territorial board of equalization and providing for assessing railroad grant lands.

To prevent scab and other diseases in sheep.

Creating a board of fire and police commissioners in cities.

Creating a Territorial militia.

Requiring railroads to post notices of stock killed by trains.

To prevent the sale of unwholesome meats in cities.

For the protection of fish and game.

To regulate and inspect the sale of illuminating oils.

To regulate the practice of medicine.

Making numerous and important amendments to the school law.

The following House bills failed to become laws:

To tax debts secured by mortgages, etc.

Creating the office of precinct water-master, etc.

To regulate the use of artesian wells.

To provide free employment offices; vetoed by the Governor.

To restore the control of elections to the county courts.

To unite the University and Agricultural College.

To regulate the locating and recording of mining claims.

To change the time within which to redeem real property sold at forced sale.

To prevent attorneys nearly related to a judge from practicing before him; vetoed.

To establish free public libraries; vetoed.

General revenue bill.

To prevent public officers from creating deficits; vetoed.

To provide for tuition fees in the University and Agricultural College; vetoed.

The Governor vetoed the bills paying bounties on silk, sugar beets and canalgre roots, and the memorials to Congress asking that the bounty be retained on sugar, and the duty on lead and wool.

#### THE PUBLIC PURSE.

Following is the full text of the general appropriation bill as it passed the Legislature and was approved by the Governor:

Section 1. That the following sums of money are hereby appropriated out of any money in the territorial treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes hereinafter expressed:

To Territorial Insane Asylum, for maintenance for two years, 1894 and 1895, one-half to be drawn each year, and on the order of the board of directors, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	\$ 75,000 00
For the University of Utah, for the general maintenance of all departments, except the School of Deaf Mutes and Blind, for the years 1894 and 1895, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and in lieu of all special appropriations, one-half to be drawn each year.....	45,000 00
For the School of Deaf Mutes and Blind, for the years of 1894 and 1895, one-half to be drawn each year, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	15,000 00
For Territorial Reform School, for maintenance for two years, 1894 and 1895, one-half to be drawn each year by the board of directors.....	15,042 92
For the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, deficiency For expenses to operate Fair for 1894, and to provide for expenses for the year 1895, to be drawn on the order of the board of directors.....	2,389 75
For the Agricultural College, for maintenance for the years 1894 and 1895, to be drawn one-half each year, by the trustees of said college, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	7,080 25
For deficiency for building College... For interest on Territorial bonds...	15,000 00 2,741 98 70,000 00
Sec. 2. For payment of witnesses and jurors and phonographic reporters in Territorial criminal cases in District courts of this Territory for the years 1894 and 1895, or so much thereof as may be necessary; provided, that the said amounts shall be drawn by the court commissioners of each district and paid out upon vouchers duly authenticated for services as jurors in Territorial civil and criminal cases, and for witnesses and phonographic reporters in criminal cases in which the territory is liable, as required by law.....	80,000 00
For outstanding jurors' and witnesses' certificates for the years 1892 and 1893, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be drawn on the order of the court commissioners, as follows:	
First Judicial District.....	7,556 23
Second Judicial District.....	6,521 30
Third Judicial District.....	2,042 65
Second Judicial District, salary....	2 00
Fourth Judicial District, salary....	672 00
Witnesses' and jurors' certificates for the Second Judicial District, years 1892 and 1893.....	230 00

Sec. 3. To the territorial board of equalization, for services for said board, and for books, blanks and stationery, and all expenses for performing the duties of the board for the years 1894 and 1895, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be drawn on the order of said board..... 6,000 00  
Office rent for 1894 and 1895..... 6,000 00  
For deficit of said board, for the years 1894 and 1895..... 617 07  
To the auditor of public accounts, for salary in full for all services, for the years 1894 and 1895, to be drawn quarterly..... 4,000 00  
For salary of the territorial commissioner of district schools, for the years 1894 and 1895, to be drawn quarterly, \$240 each quarter, which shall be in full for all services and compensation for said term..... 2,000 00  
Rent of rooms for Territorial Auditor for 1894 and 1895..... 750 00  
Incidental expenses for Auditor for 1894 and 1895..... 400 00  
For salary for attorney to the auditor, for advice and services for the years 1894 and 1895, which shall be in full for all services..... 300 00  
For incidental expenses, mileage, etc., of the territorial commissioner of district schools; provided, that the same shall be paid out on vouchers approved by and filed with the auditor, a statement of which shall be presented to the Legislative Assembly at the next regular session thereof..... 800 00  
For the territorial library, to include all accounts..... 4,500 00  
For salary of the territorial treasurer for the years 1894 and 1895, including office rent and stationery..... 2,000 00  
For salary of private secretary for the Governor, for the years 1894 and 1895, to be drawn quarterly, upon the order of the Governor... 1,800 00  
For judges' salaries for the four judicial districts, for the years 1894 and 1895, \$1,500 each..... 6,000 00  
For salary of clerk for the First district court, for the years 1894 and 1895..... 600 00  
For salary of the clerk of the Second district court..... 400 00  
For salary of the clerk of the Third district court..... 900 00  
For salary of the clerk of the Fourth district court..... 750 00  
For salary of the clerk of the Supreme court..... 500 00  
Provided, that the salaries of the clerks of the district and supreme courts shall be for the years 1894 and 1895, and shall be drawn quarterly, and shall be in lieu of all fees allowed said clerks in all territorial criminal cases.  
For clerk of the Supreme court, for services as territorial librarian, for the years 1894 and 1895, to be drawn quarterly..... 1,000 00  
For salary of the territorial commissioner of fish and game, for 1894 and 1895, to be drawn quarterly.... 500 00  
For salaries of officers of the national guard of Utah, and for other expenses connected with the militia, for the years 1894 and 1895, to be drawn upon the order of the commander-in-chief..... 3,000 00  
Sec. 4. To the territorial recorder of marks and brands, for publishing at least quarterly the recorded marks and brands of Utah Territory, same to be distributed free of charge through the county clerks to the various justices of the peace and constables throughout the Territory, one-half to be drawn in the year 1894, and the balance in the year 1895, or so much thereof as may be necessary..... 400 00  
To Thomas W. Eilerbeck, for work on Auditor's books, as expert accountant..... 100 00  
For Legislative printing of the Thirty-first session, to be drawn on the order of James B. Bloor, public printer, or so much thereof as may be necessary..... 1,200 00  
For improvement and care of capitol grounds for the years 1894 and 1895, one-half to be drawn each year, and drawn and expended under the supervision of the capitol commission..... 2,000 00  
Sec. 5. To D. Alexander, for auditor's warrant, No. 3057..... 1 70  
To Ambrose Shaw, for auditor's warrant, No. 3513..... 20 20  
To James McKnight, for auditor's warrant, No. 2420..... 8 90  
To Coray Bros. & Co., for teams and carriages furnished on order of the

Fourth district court for the grand jury..... 70 00  
To H. G. McMillan for freight, express paid on records, books and vault findings, and for fees in certain territorial civil cases..... 104 49  
To W. W. Browning & Co., for 2000 witness certificates, register of affidavits and rebinding records for Fourth district court..... 19 00  
To O. P. Bird for territorial auditor's warrants, Nos. 2982, 2981 and 2981..... 30 92  
To E. A. Wedgewood, for taking testimony and railroad fare in the contest case of Douglass vs Robertson..... 23 15  
Contingent expenses for Governor's office for 1894 and 1895..... 600 00  
To Deseret National Bank, for exchange on coupons on territorial bonds..... 56 24  
To W. L. Cook, clerk Second district court, for indexing and labor on the books and records of said court..... 861 50  
Salt Lake Lithographing company, for records, blanks and supplies furnished the district courts for the years 1892 and 1893..... 380 35  
To W. M. Mc Art, for fees as assistant United States attorney in certain territorial criminal cases in the Second district court..... 680 00  
To John Morris & Co., for books and records for the use of the clerk Third district court..... 123 75  
To H. G. McMillan, clerk Third district court, for freight and drayage upon court records from Chicago... 5 05  
To Sidney Fanner, for relief for amount paid by him on the bond of Josiah Rogerson, ex-collector of Beaver county..... 740 00  
To A. Milton Muser, territorial fish commissioner for express charges on 200 pounds of lake trout eggs from Michigan..... 30 00  
To George D. Barnard & Co., for records, books and steel cabinets for vaults for the several District courts..... 1,400 18  
To Eugene Young, for rent of typewriter paid by him for the use of the Thirtieth legislative session... 10 50  
To J. Barnett, territorial treasurer, to be paid to Spencer Clawson, for storage on public documents, papers and Compiled Laws..... 100 00  
To Wells, Fargo & Co., for exchange on coupons of series 8, Territorial bonds..... 28 45  
To Smythe, Britton & Poore company, for balance due on printing and binding Smith's Index to Statutes, as per contract entered into by the Thirtieth Legislative Assembly..... 126 67  
To Parks & Thompson, for attorneys' fees in certain school land cases before the land office..... 100 00  
To John Morris & Co, for books, records and stationery furnished the clerk of the Fourth district court... 187 50  
For books and records furnished the clerk of the First district court.... 146 50  
For one witness certificate record, furnished the clerk of the First district court..... 9 00  
To D. H. Peery, Jr., clerk First district court, for freight paid on records and books..... 57 81  
To Hall & O'Donald Lithographing company, for records and books furnished the clerk of the First district court..... 132 80  
Henry Cohn & Co., for storage and moving two safes, the property of the Territory..... 117 50  
K. B. Boreman, clerk Fourth district court, for freight and express charges paid on records and books..... 11 75  
To Harnel Pratt, for services as attorney and adviser to the territorial auditor for the two years, and to include his services to date..... 1,000 00  
A. J. Hurt..... 1,000 00  
To George Haverkamp, for certificate as interpreter in certain territorial cases..... 10 00  
Sheriff Hawley of Millard county..... 100 00  
Sec. 6. To the counties hereinafter mentioned, for one-half of the cost of maps and plats for the county assessor of the several counties, furnished during the years 1892 and 1893, to be drawn on the order of the county courts of the respective counties:  
Utah county.....\$ 362 00  
Cache county..... 78 00  
Wasatch county..... 65 00  
Sanpete county..... 553 00  
Box Elder county..... 413 00  
Davis county..... 124 80  
Weber county..... 1,239 35  
Sevier county..... 600 00

Tooele county..... 97 59  
Morgan county..... 192 52  
Sec. 7. For relief of over-paid taxes, same to be remitted and credited upon the books of the territorial auditor, viz:  
Morgan county, for amount paid on mortgages assessed.....\$ 85 00  
H. S. Cutler, assessor and collector of Kane county..... 84 10  
Nathan Faux, ex-collector of Sanpete county..... 23 12  
W. F. Wilson, assessor and collector of Garfield county..... 166 85  
Thomas Williams, collector of Tooele county..... 259 85  
Ferdinand Erickson, collector of Sanpete county..... 78 35  
K. A. Allen, collector of Piute county..... 62 87  
For deficiency in expense for surveying University land..... 2,500 00  
For closing up business of surveying University land..... 4,000 00

Sec. 8. That all claims and bills for money appropriated herein, for the relief of any and all persons, shall be filed with the auditor of public accounts before warrants shall be drawn for the same.

Sec. 9. The territorial auditor is hereby required to balance upon his books all credits remaining on his books upon the passage and approval of this act, by charging said accounts and crediting appropriation account.

Sec. 10. That out of the first moneys in the territorial treasury, not otherwise appropriated for revenue and not including school moneys, shall first be paid the amounts appropriated herein for the payment of deficits reported by the various officers, trustees and institutions.

Sec. 11. Payments for salaries or other expenses included in this bill shall not be duplicated if it appear that they are covered by appropriations heretofore made by special laws.

Sec. 12. All acts or parts of acts in conflict or inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 13. This act shall take effect from and after its approval.

### THE CHICKASAWS.

The work of the Lord is steadily but surely growing and spreading in fulfillment of the predictions of ancient as well as modern Prophets. An instance in mind is the missionary labors of the Elders in the Indian Territory. During the last few years their labors have been extended from one tribe into nearly all of the more important tribes in the territory. Among the latter are the Chickasaw Indians, in whose nation there seems to be a good field for missionary work. Although the Elders have at different times gone into this nation, it was not until about two years ago that any of them devoted their entire attention to it and succeeded in securing a place to establish a headquarters. Since that time there have been from two to six Elders laboring in the Chickasaw nation. These people seem to be less interested in religion than some of the other civilized tribes.

The full-blood Chickasaws were at one time very superstitious, and even at the present time witch doctors and "Pashofah" dances are popular in some localities. It is not many years since an elderly woman suffered death for the alleged crime of witchcraft, but their faith in such things is rapidly growing weaker.

The "Pashofah" dance is still kept up among them, though it is not as popular as it once was. The object of this dance is to heal the sick, and it is claimed a great many diseases are cured thereby. It is conducted about as follows: The patient is placed in a house facing the east. The medicine man is the only person admitted into the house and he performs his craft in secret. Meanwhile the guests dance with great energy in front of the patient, all present being expected to take part therein, while a young woman of the tribe jingles a few

pebbles in a pair of terrapin shells suspended from her limbs. A huge pot of meat and corn boiled together is then served by means of a large wooden ladle, which is passed around until all are satisfied. They believe in this way each person carries off a portion of the disease with which the patient is afflicted. During the performance everything must be done in a certain way, as they are very particular on this point. If the first dance does not effect a cure it is repeated, in some instances as many as three times.

The Chickasaws were, like their brothers the Choctaws, located in Mississippi previous to their removal to the Indian territory, and occupied the portions of the state which at the present time bear the names of some of their most distinguished warriors, such as Pontotoc, Pickens, Tishomingo, etc. The territory they occupied had been ceded to them at an early date, but as the country became settled up by the whites, a treaty was entered into by which they were to leave their lands in Mississippi and move to the Indian territory. This was in the year 1832. Arrangements were soon made and the majority of the tribe took their departure for their new homes.

The government of the Chickasaws in early days was very much like that of the Choctaws. The former were known by their distinctive house names instead of being divided into "iksas" or clans, as the latter were. The name was always taken from the mother's side, as, for instance, the mother and grandmother of Governor Cyrus Harris were of the house of Inehus-sha-wah-ya, consequently his name, according to their old customs, would have been Cyrus of the House of Inehus-sha-wah-ya. There are about fifty of these well-known house names among the Chickasaws, but they are rapidly falling into disuse. The name of their last king was Ish-tah-to-pah, and that of their queen Puc-caunla (Hanging Grapes.)

When the Chickasaws came to the Indian territory they located among the Choctaws; but they immediately saw that they could not have a representation in the general council, as they were so few in number compared with the Choctaws. They accordingly entered into a treaty with the Choctaws in 1837 by which they were to have the privilege of forming a district of their own within the limits of the latter's domain. They were also to be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the Choctaws with the exception of receiving a share of the annuities. When the Choctaws came from the East they settled in the eastern part of their country, not daring to venture into the western part on account of the raids made in that section by the Comanches, Kiowas, and other wild tribes. As a consequence they knew very little about the western part of their territory, and sold an area of about 7,267 square miles to the Chickasaws for the sum of \$530,000, to be paid by annual installments, thus placing them as a breastwork to protect themselves from their enemies. The Chickasaws had, on their arrival, visited all sections of the country, and when they were granted the western portion they were well pleased, knowing it to be the richest and most valuable land in the territory.

The Chickasaw government is conducted similar to that of the Choctaws,

the principal executive officer, however, being called "governor" instead of "principal chief." The nation is divided into four counties—Panola, Pickens, Pontotoc and Tishomingo—each of which returns three senators and eight representatives. The capitol is situated at Tishomingo, and here the legislature convenes annually on the first Wednesday in September, generally remaining in session about one month. The judicial powers of the nation are vested in a supreme, district and county courts. The governor's cabinet is composed of national secretary, national agent, treasurer and attorney-general. The first named three are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate; the latter is elected by the people.

The Chickasaws have a very good school system. A superintendent of public instruction, appointed by the legislature, devotes his time to visiting the schools and seeing that they are properly conducted. There are five high schools in the nation, viz: The Male Academy at Tishomingo, Bloomfield Female institute, Wahnucka institute, Lebanon academy and Collins institute; also a number of neighborhood schools, containing in all about six hundred children. The sum of \$50,000, interest on their money invested in United States bonds is semi-annually appropriated for the support of these schools, which are all free to the children of citizens. Having these educational advantages, the younger portion of the Chickasaws are becoming quite proficient in the English language, as that is taught exclusively in their schools. Non-citizen children are at a disadvantage, as they are not allowed to attend these schools. In localities where a sufficient number of them reside a private school is often carried on.

The first governor of the Chickasaw nation was Cyrus Harris, who was elected by a majority of one vote in 1856, at the time of the adoption of the constitution. Thrice was he re-elected, serving four terms, during which peace and harmony prevailed. At present no person can hold the office of governor for more than two consecutive terms.

There are about 6,000 citizens (including the whites adopted by intermarriage). The number of non-citizens who rent from the Indians is estimated at about 25,000 or 30,000. There are also some negroes living in this nation, but instead of being adopted citizens as they are in other nations, they are simply allowed to live there and cultivate what land they desire. Some of the citizens hold from 2,000 to 10,000 acres of land, on which they have placed improvements. The land belongs to the whole tribe, and the members thereof simply own the improvements they put upon it, but have control of all the land they have improved.

The law requires each laborer to pay to the Chickasaw government the sum of \$5, for which he receives a permit to reside in the nation and either rent land and cultivate it or perform any common labor. The sum is greater for merchants and other business men, varying according to the value and importance of their business. A man desiring to become a citizen by marriage is required to pay the sum of \$50 for a license. The couple may cross the line into one of the states and have the ceremony performed without paying this sum, but that would not constitute him a citizen.

The Chickasaw nation is different to the other nations in that it has more prairie land and is not so rough and mountainous. The land is principally very productive, especially that portion lying near Washita and Red rivers. Considerable wheat and other small grain is grown in this part as well as corn and cotton. Ardmore, the largest city in any of the nations, is located near the Washita river on the Santa Fe railroad.

The Chickasaws have no written language of their own, but there is such a similarity between theirs and the Choctaw language, that they use the books of the latter. This is a strong proof in favor of the tradition which exists among them to the effect that they were originally one tribe.

### DESERTED CITY OF DAKOTA.

A party of archaeologists, just returned from the northeast corner of North Dakota, tell a thrilling story of the abandoned city of West Lynne. The city is desolate and going to decay; no traffic goes on in its streets; no homes are in the dwellings. The streets are graded, have sidewalks, and trees and shrubbery flourish in the yards surrounding the residences, but all is silence and loneliness.

The town is opposite Emerson, just across the Manitoba line from St. Vincent. There, on two sides of the Red river, and within an area of 4 square miles, are four towns—Emerson, West Lynne, Winston and Pembina. West Lynne is on the west bank of the river.

The history of the place is one of the romances of town building in the boom period when Winnipeg was the metropolis of the north. Some schemers, with more fertility than scruples, platted and exploited a city of Red river at a point where they claimed the Great Northern was to cross. Eastern capitalists were becoming interested and money was plenty. There was no sham about the actual construction of that town. It was not another Arizona desert farce, existing only in the minds and on the plat of its projectors, but a substantial reality.

A man named Murray of Chicago was the agent. He sold lots at auction in Chicago for \$5,000 each. While he would be selling a telegram would come notifying him of the sale of a certain plat, and it would be withdrawn. Then he sold adjoining lots at advanced prices. That was the broker feature. Meantime building was progressing. No board shanties, sod walls or canvas shells, but handsome structures of brick or lumber, thoroughly finished in approved style, and today the town is a handsome but useless monument to the credulity of some and the hardness of others.

It has buildings which cost from \$5,000 to \$100,000, has a steel bridge which cost \$200,000, is capable of holding a population of 20,000, and yet not a human being lives in it.

The San Francisco police denounce as a fraud a club-footed man 45 years old who has been soliciting alms from church people on the ground that he was robbed on a steamer coming from Los Angeles. The man has black hair and moustache, and wears a heavy fur cap and brown overcoat. He has victimized a number of charitable persons.



## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Tonight about 9 o'clock the Mobile & Ohio train, which left here at 8:35 o'clock was held up by three robbers at Forest Lawn, Ill. This is the third time within the past six months that this road has suffered from robbers at this point. It is thought tonight's hold-up was perpetrated by members of the same gang which committed the other robberies.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—In the House, Speaker Crisp presented (by request), a petition from the Governor and Legislative Assembly of Utah, protesting against the removal of the southern Ute Indians from Colorado to Utah, and a memorial from the same source, for the allotment of Indian lands in severalty.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the pension bill.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—The two great bodies of Methodism met in a joint love feast and communion services today. Forty or fifty ministers were present and all united in attesting joy at the burial of strife and dissension. The meeting was unique in St. Louis, where the feelings over the civil war ran high. The split in Methodism dates back to 1844, when a southern bishop did not liberate his slaves at the behest of the general conference.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The plan to use aluminum boats in the Wellman Arctic exploration has attracted considerable attention. The navy department is considering the possibility of aluminum boats as additions to the equipments of the new men-of-war. Naval Constructor Woodward went to Baltimore today, where a thorough test of the boats will be made.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The *Herald's* Paris special says: Miss Ida Van Etten, an American writer who has been living for several months at the Continental hotel, this city, died at 8 o'clock this morning, amid most pitiful surroundings. It is said the unfortunate lady died of starvation. The cause of Miss Van Etten's death was officially certified as heart failure.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 6.—The electric railway has been tied up since Sunday by a strike. At noon it ran out a car with a non-union crew. The streets were crowded with idle mill hands. They greeted the appearance of the car with hoots and epithets, and finally a rush was made for it and all the windows were smashed in a jiffy. In the midst of the turmoil there was a heavy explosion, subsequently discovered to be of a dynamite cartridge.

Nobody was hurt and it is believed it was merely intended for intimidation. A second car which was run out was treated as the first.

The company later decided to give up the attempt to run the cars.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 6.—A scene of wildest excitement and terror was enacted this afternoon in the rooms of the Commerce & Commission company when Attorney B. B. Clay, who has been operating extensively, became greatly excited and pulled a revolver on Manager Clarke. Clay's deals had not been entirely satisfactory and when sugar went up twelve points he was wild. He shoved a

revolver under the nose of Manager Clarke and demanded the money due him. Clarke said no money was due, but offered to give Clay a check for \$100. He went into a vault and got a check book and slammed the door after him, leaving Clay on the outside. The latter began waving his revolver and everybody on the floor made a wild break for cover. Clay, after clearing out the place, departed without offering to shoot. It was fully half an hour before anybody relieved Clarke from the vault.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 6.—There was a wholesale chloroforming of residents by burglars in this city last night. The entire family of Frank Briggs was put under the influence and the house ransacked. A large amount of money was taken and it was several hours before the family could be revived. The home of Wm. Quirk was then visited and the family chloroformed. Next the burglars visited Frank Bayer's home and chloroformed the entire family. It is believed the burglars were the same who assassinated Stephen Geer. Lynching is among the possibilities if the burglars are caught.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Secretary Morton has just added a new division to the organization of the weather bureau, namely a division devoted to the subject of meteorology in its relation to agricultural soils. The division is to study the climatic conditions, heat and moisture under the surface of the ground, and the relations of these conditions to crop producing. The secretary has appointed as chief of the new division Professor Milton Whitney of Maryland, late of John Hopkins University.

LONDON, March 6.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Paris says: An officer who has returned from Dahomey reports that when King Behanzin found escape impossible he summoned his aged mother and said: "I am going to surrender to France. My father must know it. You shall see and tell him."

The king thereupon had his mother beheaded, while he calmly looked on, smoking a pipe.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 7.—A war between the Catholics and Protestants has broken out in Memphis. The Protestant Pastor's association has come out in a lengthy card defending the principles of the American Protective association and attacking the Catholics, whom they charge with being engaged in a conspiracy to control all the offices. The Protestants express a determination to carry the war into the coming elections and endeavor to defeat every Catholic candidate for office. The publication of the card caused a tremendous sensation.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 7.—There was some discussion of the admission of Utah in the Senate committee on territories this morning and Faulkner, chairman of the committee, said the bill should have early consideration and be taken up with a view to prompt and favorable action. The question was brought up by Carey, who was joined by White of California, in representations that the people of Utah

were growing anxious over the delay and there were many business interests which would be affected by admission, which made it important that what was to be done by the Senate should be known.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Congressman Blanchard has been appointed United States senator to succeed Judge White, whose resignation takes effect March 12. He represents the Fourth district of Louisiana in the House of Representatives.

LANDER, Wyo., March 8.—Another effort is being made to secure another commission to treat with the Indians for the purchase of a part of the Shoshone reservation. A bill has been introduced in the Senate authorizing the appointment of a commission. The people residing in this section earnestly hope that if the commission is appointed it will be more successful than the previous one. There are several thousand acres of valuable agricultural land in the southern part of the reservation which should be thrown open to settlement.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 8.—By request a committee of strikers held a conference today with the military and civil authorities. The miners will probably resume at a reduction. The trouble is considered settled.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—The new battleship *Indiana* arrived at the wharf this afternoon after a most successful builders' trial. The builders were highly pleased over the behavior of the big ship and feel confident that she will win a good sized premium on the official trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Trotting horsemen representing nearly all the country and district agricultural associations of California and several associations of other Pacific coast states, met in this city last night and formally decided to break away from the national association. The final result was the organization of the Pacific Coast Trotting and Pacing association.

TUBIN, March 8.—Louis Keesuth has suffered a relapse and is now very weak.

DENVER, Colo., March 8.—The city police are massed at the city hall tonight, under orders from Police Commissioners Orr and Martin, to prevent their successors, Dennis Mullin and S. D. Barnes, appointed today, from taking possession of the offices.

Counsel for Orr and Martin tonight secured from Judge Graham a temporary writ of injunction, restraining Governor Walte from calling out the militia, restraining Mayor Van Horn from calling a posse to assist in forcing the commissioners, Orr and Martin, out of their offices, and restraining the governor's new appointees from taking their seats. The writ was served on all the interested parties this evening. The governor was wild with rage.

BOSTON, Mass., March 8.—The contract for the raising of the wrecked United States steamship *Kearsarge* has been awarded to the Boston Towboat company of this city. By the agreement, the company is to receive \$45,000 if successful in delivering the ship at the Norfolk navy yard, and if unsuccessful will be paid \$10,000 for having made the attempt.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Dr. J. L. Leek, who with Miss Alice Addersley was found unconscious in the rooms of the latter last Monday, the woman

dying afterwards, has recovered sufficiently to say that the woman was insanely jealous of a lady whom he was about to marry, and that he became unconscious soon after taking a dose of cough medicine which she gave him.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—McRae has introduced in the House a bill providing that all lands included within the limits of any Indian reservation, the disposal of which has been, or may be authorized by treaty with any Indian tribe or by any law of the United States, and not already opened, shall be opened to settlement under the provisions of the bill. The secretary of the interior is authorized to cause public surveys of all lands in the reservations referred to, where not already done. The President is authorized to attach any reservation or any part thereof to any existing, contiguous land district or may organize separate land districts. Provision is made for the disposition of all lands in the reservations not needed for allotment to the Indians.

ROME, March 8.—A terrible explosion occurred at 8 o'clock this evening, on the piazza of the Monte Citorio, very near the chamber of deputies, the sitting of which was just concluded. The police at once swarmed to the scene. The explosion shattered all the windows in the neighborhood. It is believed the bomb or infernal machine was placed by anarchists. It is rumored the police made several important arrests and have obtained information from one of the prisoners concerning a widespread conspiracy to blow up things. It is reported the intention was to blow up the chamber of deputies.

Eight persons were wounded by the explosion, including one lady. Six of the wounded are in the hospital. Three men are in a serious condition and are reported dying. A man of the name of Polidori, slightly wounded, was placed under arrest, and the police believe him to be the man who threw the explosive.

NEW YORK, March 8.—A private cablegram was received in this city today from Rome to the effect that Cardinal Ledochowski announces that Bishop Matz has been transferred from Denver, Colo., to St. Cloud, Minn., as the successor to Bishop Zardette. The bishop of Denver will be appointed later.

SAVANNAH, March 9.—A horrible murder was unearthed today. A negro named Isaiah Harden, a longshoreman, disappeared about September 3rd. He was killed in a room, presumably by Mary Washington, Sam Edwards and Richard Washington. His body was cut in pieces and buried under the floor of the house.

Washington and his wife and Edwards are under arrest. The woman admits the killing and says Edwards and her husband were accessories. The other prisoners deny knowledge of the crime. The cause of the murder is supposed to have been jealousy.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 9.—A special from Paris, Ark., says: News came yesterday of a terrible double murder four miles south of Boonesville, this county. Two horse traders and their cook, a man 22 years old, went into camp in an out house. That night pistol shots were heard, and next day the young man was seen and the horse traders were missing. That

evening the house burned down, and the citizens found in the ashes the bones of two human beings. The young man was arrested.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Cardinal Gibbons is in daily expectation of a decision from Rome in regard to the removal of the ban of the church from the order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, which were submitted to the pope by the last plenary council.

LITTLE ROCK, March 11.—The colored population of Little Rock was greatly exercised this afternoon over a reported ghastly discovery made by several of their color in returning from Marche today. About half way between this city and Marche they found the dead body of a young mulatto woman, probably 30 years of age, suspended from the limb of a tree. On her bosom was a placard bearing the inscription: "If anybody cuts this body down, they will share the same fate."

Several parties reported finding the body. It is supposed the woman was lynched, but when, by whom and for what reason no one has been able to state. The body appeared to have been suspended several days.

POMEROY, O., March 10.—Mrs. Thos. M. Helmer, who took a large dose of extract of colocynth to prove that she had not poisoned her daughter, died last night. Her daughter died from poison, and the mother was accused of having administered the fatal dose. She denied the charge, and to demonstrate her innocence she took two spoonfuls of colocynth, with the above result.

It was a dramatic scene. In the best of health, she called the rest of the family and several neighbors to the sitting room after the funeral of her daughter, to witness her swallow two tablespoonfuls of the stuff.

"Town gossip accuse me," said she, "of killing my daughter with this," she took one spoonful.

"I'll take two. You all witness this dose. See if it kills me." Forty-eight hours later she was in the agonies of death, and survived but a few days, dying in the greatest agony.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11.—An attempt was made to blow up the office of the *Ironclad*, an infidel paper published in this city, Saturday night. The miscreants entered the office through the cellar, and after turning on the natural gas in two stoves, lighted a lamp. The expected explosion was prevented, however, by the arrival of the editor of the paper, who turned off the gas.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—Governor McKinley contemplates visiting the West during the next campaign. He has been urged to go to California and some of the new Western states and may conclude to do so.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—Walter Wellman, the Washington correspondent who organized an expedition to solve the polar problem, leaves the city tomorrow for New York, from which city he and his companions will sail on Wednesday for Europe.

NEW YORK, March 11.—To commemorate the assassination of the Czar of Russia, Alexander II, the anarchists held a meeting in the Thalia theater tonight. The gathering was an orderly one and the speeches temperate.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The ques-

tion of ratifying the contract made by the Modoc and Lamath Indian tribes and Yahoos and Band Snake Indians of Oregon and their agents, is pending for action by the interior department. The contract stipulates for services to be rendered by the latter in prosecuting the claims of Indians against the United States, arising from an alleged error in the survey of the outboundaries of Clamath reservation in Oregon. It is provided that one agent be given a commission of twelve per cent of the lands, which are valued at \$200,000 to \$400,000. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning recently recommended a reduction of the commission to five per cent. The outboundaries were established by a survey made in 1871, and as a result of the contention which once threatened to end in a serious conflict between the Indians and settlers, the land commissioner has recommended a resurvey. The case will be decided in a few days.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The sexton of Mount Olivet cemetery this afternoon found a huge bunch of flowers on the grave of Martin Burke, one of the Cronin conspirators. The flowers bore a placard with the word "vindicated" upon it. When Dan Coughlin was granted a new trial Burke's grave was found strewn with large roses, tied with green ribbons.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The *World's* Kingston, Jamaica, special, March 10th says: A cable dispatch from Port Au Prince, Haiti, announced that the steam yacht *Natalie*, whose stealthy sailing from the United States aroused suspicion, has been captured by the Haitian warship *Dissalines* and *Capolax*. The *Natalie* was intercepted off Fortune Island, one of the Bahamas, arms and ammunition being found on board. She was seized upon information that the munition of war were intended for Haitian revolutionists. The entire crew have been shot by order of President Hippolyte.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Early this morning a policeman on his beat in Harlem, in the neighborhood of the finest apartment houses there saw two men talking in low tones. One was carrying a bundle. He pounced on them, capturing the one with the bundle, the other getting away. At the station it was discovered that the bundle contained three eighteen-inch pieces of iron pipe, capped and primed, supposed to be charged with high explosives, and nine paper cartridges, each containing enough dynamite to blow down an ordinary house. The prisoner gave his name as John Holly. He says little. The bombs have not yet been submitted to expert examination.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Ex-Senator White, of Louisiana, assumed his new duties as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States today after the simple, impressive ceremonies usual on such occasions. The court room was crowded with friends and spectators to witness the induction.

The Las Cruces, Colo., *Independent* states that at a depth of 1,400 feet in the artesian well being bored at Big Springs the drill has passed through 420 feet of solid rock salt. It is claimed that this is the thickest bed of salt known in the United States.

*Written for this Paper.*

## • BE IN EARNEST.

"Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." If this were the universal rule of action, what a transformation this old earth would undergo, how many failures would turn to success, how many embryo schemes would be developed, how many warm thoughts would bloom to verdure, and how many aspirations would testify in their realization to the potency of energetic and undismayed work! But the majority are fitful in action, easily cast down and discouraged by obstacles. They would like results without much effort, and victory, whether valiant or otherwise in the fight. We are all acted upon by ideas which are presented to us, and a false one which harmonizes with our dilatoriness or laziness, if cherished, is liable to color or influence our character as a whole.

Not infrequently in years gone by did we listen to those who claimed that whenever a man was called officially to any position, that call itself was a guaranty that the requisite ability would be supplied, and the assertion was sustained by the vehement presentation of that great saying that "God hath chosen the weak things of this world to confound the mighty, and things that are not, to bring to naught things which are." Now there is nothing impossible in necessity to the Divine economy, and instances might be cited which standing alone would appear to favor such a conclusion by the indolent; and these being the great majority, reliance upon it as an ever-present truth and line of Divine action has been cherished more or less. But when a man or community becomes possessed of this idea, progress will inevitably be slow and uncertain, and it could probably be demonstrated that the application or perversion of a truth has been a very costly one to this community, and to us shall it be said, even as a Church. Many a one in the missionary field, going without study and preparation; many a one sent to a people with whose tongue he was unfamiliar; many a one sent on business, appointed to certain work, has found that experiment was costly, that knowledge had to be acquired, and that familiarity and qualification had to be begotten of determined study and application, and that failure has been beyond all query as to work proposed.

Not that we would belittle that sublime trust, that grand faith, that true heroism which has inspired men who have thus devoted themselves in obedience to call or appointment. We may not deny the sacrificing spirit, the noble motive, nor the wondrous blessing which has followed humility, and glorified unselfish effort. Spite of all undoubted results where this devotion has been supplemented by Divine aid, hosts of men would testify that a more ample preparation, a more thorough acquaintance, a more generous education, might with similar spirit and blessing have achieved vastly greater results.

As a community, this claims to be a religious one. This is the basis, the foundation, the distinguishing feature; and the conclusion is easily reached

that if inspiration can supersede the exercise of the faculties in the higher call, why not trust to the same factor in the lower. And probably few can tell the subtlety of this mental conclusion upon action in all other walks of life. It is abundantly evident that thousands of our population mainly learn by individual experience. They have not learned (only in part) to appropriate the experience of others. Our agriculture testifies to this; our horticulture tells of this; our trade progress, our business attitude, our schools—all give evidence that we profit but little save from our own limited immediate surroundings. The world of commerce, art, science, mechanics, literature and life is a sealed book to the people at large. To live is the one thing needful; to read and think is considered a luxury; and in far too many instances the pride of a man in his family exhausts itself in material things, in food, clothing and a home, while the mental powers, the spiritual faculties, are unprovided for. Yet we want (in a desultory way) our children to be intelligent, to outreach and outrank ourselves in this direction; but books, newspapers, magazines are looked upon, as other luxuries, to be dispensed with in times of financial depression, or just when most absolutely needed and desirable. Men, fathers of families, tell that they have no time to read, assuming that they must do it all; and all effort, all sacrifice, all consideration is for animal wants, save in so far as the Sabbath and the Associations of all our settlements may affect the mentality of us and ours.

Even these Associations are dull and tame, lacking that fire and brilliancy which they ought to and would possess, if books, libraries and intellectual appliances were as abundant as is our supply of elements for the body. In our peregrinations to and fro, we are often accosted by inquiry as to this and that; and when the book or source of information has been given, these are not in the home or in a neighbor's home perchance, and this has enabled the writer to account for the very brief, hesitating and superficial responses given in some visited associations.

The point to be pressed is this, that the worker in any line of thought or action should strive to be as thorough as possible. If religion is the chief end and aim of life, let his aim be centered on being an intelligent religionist; understanding the tenets of the organization he is identified with, able to give reasons for accepting that one in preference to others, and recommending it by that consistency of life which is blended with progression. To be a Mormon is to be subjected to unusual criticism; and while everyone is not privileged to enjoy a missionary's education, it is the duty of every member, of both sexes, to see that they can defend themselves. In the general occupations of life, this spirit would lead a man or woman to become expert and generally qualified, not in the theory alone, but in the practical duties thereof. To know is duty, to understand is imperative; so that what is done may be done well. It used to be the fashion among agricultural associations to give premiums for the best plowing, the best-made

stack, the well-cut hedge, or style of field drain. This awakened ambition, presented models of excellence, and allured men to do their very best. Women received premiums for the best butter, bread, cheese, preserves, house plants, darning, knitting and patchwork. So emulation was provoked, thoroughness was inculcated—for such work was generally done by rule; excellence could be repeated—it was not the production of accident or chance. As to boys, the apprenticeship system was favorable to this excellence. A carpenter, cabinet-maker or carver was usually a good one. He took pride in it, did what he did do, well. If he could not acquire facility in the use of tools, familiarity with material, and rapidity of execution, but remained a botch, his interest was best served by selecting some other branch on which to secure his subsistence.

So with the mechanical arts. Whatever a man professed to be, as a rule he had to be, for competent men could always be found if he failed in exhibiting a desired proficiency. Professional life was just as exacting as mechanics. Men had to be able in some branch, to make satisfactory headway, for it was a difficult thing for one to adopt a new trade or profession in that conservative country.

The western world is the antipodes of this. Men assume to occupy positions which they are in hardly any sense able to fill. Our city presents evidences of this, just as many other places do. And while there is in many men a certain adaptability, the necessity of training, of apprenticeship, is not deemed essential to success. Many a business, many an enterprise, has failed for lack of this ability. Men have been crowded, forced into positions for which they had no aptitude, to which they gave no love, no heart. Their service was automatic, mechanical, lifeless, and unproductive of anything save an unwelcome education and a sad, sad loss!

Is it worth while to urge upon the youth of Utah especially, the necessity for work, study, and continuous attention if they would make their mark? That excellence in one thing is better than a smattering in many? That life is too serious for trifling, success too desirable to be deferred for laziness, and too important to be wooed today and neglected all next week or year? The world is groaning under its load of mediocrity, it has far too many who are "Jack of all trades and master of none;" and it never was in greater need of earnest, stirring, energetic, painstaking, honest workers; men who will be thorough, loving excellence, determined to have it, and ignoring all hypocrisy, sham, veneer, and eye service; counting a well-rounded manhood, a stable character, and uncompromising workmanship, as among the grandest attributes of developed humanity.

Let the young men at least accept the anciently inspired Apostolic injunction, "Whatever thine hand findeth to do—if good—do it with thy might!"

## LAID TO REST.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Isaac Harrison, who died on March 2nd, were held in the Sandy ward meeting house at 1 o'clock

on Monday afternoon. The building, which was tastefully draped in black and white by the sisters of the Relief society, was crowded to overflowing by those anxious to pay their last earthly respects to one who was so universally known and liked. The Ninety-third quorum of Seventies, of which the deceased was a member, had charge of the arrangements. The remains were accompanied from the residence to the meeting house by the ward Bishopric and members of the quorum, the family and friends. The services were taken charge of by Bishop Jensen. Bishop Bills, of South Jordan, offered the opening prayer, after which well-timed and appropriate address were made by Elders Wm. Taylor, of Mill Creek; Isaac Groo, of Salt Lake; Samuel Bateman, of West Jordan; Bishop Bills, of South Jordan; John Sharp, of Union; E. Holman, Wm. D. Kuhre and Bishop Jensen of Sandy, all of whom spoke in the highest terms of praise of the honesty, integrity and general uprightness of the deceased, as known to them through long years of intimate friendship and association. They spoke of the esteem in which he was held by all the people irrespective of religious belief, owing to his ever ready willingness to assist in the alleviation of sickness and distress.

After the benediction was pronounced by Bro. A. Maybe, of South Jordan, the people were permitted to take a farewell look upon the familiar features, that looked just like life. The procession was then formed and moved to the cemetery, headed by the ward Bishopric and Seventies on foot, and the remains followed by the family and friends in carriages. A furious blizzard prevented some of the women and children from accompanying them. Arrived at the cemetery the dedicatory prayer was offered by Elder W. R. Scott of the Seventies, and the remains of one of the few remaining Battalion veterans were laid to rest to sleep until the resurrection morn.

Isaac Harrison, son of Latham and Mary Jane Harrison, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, November 2nd, 1815. He was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, April 18th, 1837, by Micah B. Melton; was familiar with the Prophet Joseph, and with the scenes and incidents of Nauvoo. After the expulsion from Nauvoo, when the call came for the Mormon Battalion, he enlisted as a private in company E, leaving his wife and children with the body of the Saints. He never saw his wife again, death claiming her ere she could start for the valley. Two of the children, a son and daughter, now survive and live, one in Iowa, and one in Nebraska.

When the Battalion was disbanded in California, Brother Harrison remained there several years, and married Catherine Smith, who survives him, and whose devoted labors and ministrations, night and day, have done much to alleviate the distress of his last hours. He brought his family to Utah in 1858, settling at Farmington, Davis county, but in a year removed to Salt Lake county, finally locating in Sandy, where he remained until his death. He had charge of the first Sunday school in Holidayburg (now Brintons), South Jordan, West Jordan and at

Sandy. He was the first justice of the peace in Sandy, which office he held, with only one short interval, until 1888. He was postmaster for many years and was always prominent in civil and ecclesiastical affairs. Though plain and unostentatious in his life, few men were better known and respected. He never wavered in his testimony for the truth of the work to which he had dedicated his life. He leaves a numerous family of children and grandchildren in Utah.

#### MORE OF CANAIGRE.

RAMAH, New Mexico,  
March 1, 1894.

Numerous communications from Utah have reached Ramah in regard to the cultivation of the canaigre root and some of the inquiries show a misunderstanding of a statement made in the article on the subject from Ramah published in the *EVENING NEWS* of Feb. 18th, which if allowed to pass may lead to failure in experiments by Utah farmers and thus discourage the introduction of the plant into the Territory. I desire to correct this and to add such other information on the subject as the experience of the citizens of Ramah with the wild root enables them to furnish to their Utah friends.

It was stated in the article above referred to that the season of the plant's growth was from October to May. Also that the winters at Ramah reached from ten to fifteen degrees below zero, and the inference has been drawn that the plant grows during the winter when the earth is frozen hard and covered with snow. Perhaps it would have been more intelligible had the fact been stated that the root does not grow when the ground is frozen, instead of taking it for granted that in a climate where the thermometer registers so low this palpable fact should be understood.

The statement, however, that the plant grows from October to May was taken from the Arizona Experiment Station bulletin and refers to its habits in the warm climate of southern Arizona. At Ramah, a climate more nearly like that of Cache valley, owing to an elevation of 7,000 feet, it begins growth with the rainy season, which is from the 20th of July to the 1st of August. It flourishes until severe cold weather, which begins generally from the 1st to the 15th of November and lasts until about the 1st of March, when the plant again revives and matures from the 15th of June to the 1st of July; thus showing that its period of growth is similar to that of winter wheat, as to which all farmers are familiar.

We would therefore say in reply to all those who have made requests for the root for seed with which to experiment this spring that the time to plant in Utah will doubtless be later in the season, and would suggest about the middle of August. It will, however, grow if planted in the spring, though according to a recent publication in the *Irrigation Age*, it will not mature as other spring crops but will die down on the approach of hot weather and revive again at its natural season, developing to maturity no faster or sooner than if planted at the latter period, and hence, if the statement be

correct, spring planting would be of no advantage.

The canaigre root has been referred to in various leading articles published in Utah and Arizona as a "tuber" which means a plant that will grow from the eyes like the potato, in consequence of which we erroneously called it a "tuber" in the former article referred to. These publications will surely mislead farmers if not corrected. It is a root, not a "tuber," and must be grown from the root or seed. It is probable that it may be split between the eyes that appear on the crown end and multiplied into three or four for planting; but this we do not know and would advise the planting of the entire root, to be certain of results.

The planting of the seed does not seem to be practice. Although the plant flowers profusely, few of the seed are said to mature, while it is believed that few of those which do mature will germinate when planted. The Arizona Experiment Station bulletin asserts that diligent search failed to disclose a single seedling growing in the fields of wild canaigre. The planting of the seed, if obtainable, would require two years to produce a crop for the market, the first year's growth resulting in but a single root, which, either replanted or left in the ground, will produce its cluster of roots the second year. Hence planting the roots from the cluster is the quickest to obtain a crop for the market. Besides, the root may be readily supplied for planting while the seed cannot; at least this is the case at Ramah.

While the plant seems to have a general accommodation for various soils, canaigre is no exception to the rule that there is everywhere in nature a special adaptation of soil to plant. Its wild growth in the vicinity of Ramah is most vigorous in sandy or sandy loam soils, requiring a loose open earth which heavy clay and clay loam soils do not have. But the Arizona Experiment Station bulletin informs us that it may be cultivated successfully in heavy soils by watering and properly loosening up the earth.

From observations made here we would say, do not plant in mineral soils; and will suggest (from the limited knowledge we have of the soils of Utah) such places as the Provo bench and the light sandy lands in the vicinity of Santaquin, Utah county, the Sandridge in Davis county, and Benson ward and Lewiston in Cache county.

As to irrigation, of which a number of inquiries have been made, we will say, that while in southern Arizona, where the great heat rapidly dries out the ground, the plant needs watering several times in a season, at Ramah it is not the case and we would judge would not be required in Utah. The late summer rains at the time the plant begins its fall growth and the melting snows at the time of its revival in the spring is all the water the wild root gets in this country. And where it would get these in Utah irrigation would not seem to be necessary. Though it may be like winter wheat which is successfully grown without irrigation, yet is better when watered.

What we know of the plant here is as to its wild state only, hence we can give no definite information in regard to planting or cultivating, but will quote what has been published in a

bulletin of the Arizona Experiment Station on the subject: "The wild growth, so far as observed, is confined to the loose sandy soils at the crop of new roots on quite heavy soil at the University and moderately heavy soil at Phoenix is larger than on sandy loam soils, all planted about the same time and all irrigated. It appears necessary, however, to plant near the surface on heavy soils to secure new roots of fair size. And this holds true in deep planting on sandy loams. Of the average size roots of large growth it will require about one ton per acre for seed, planting nine by thirty inches. Unlike potatoes and most other plants grown from tubers the seed roots are not lost; for after producing a growth of new roots the mother root if but a year old retains its weight and its content of tannic acid increases." As to the depth for planting in a colder climate than southern Arizona we can only say that the crown of the wild root in this vicinity is from three to five inches below the surface.

Several parties having requested a few of the roots sent to them, as if to remove doubts as to the possibility of its growing in a country as cold as this, and hence as to whether it would grow in Utah, I took the trouble today to drive out a couple of miles from Ramah and dig a few bunches of the root and have forwarded them to the News company where they may doubtless be found for the inspection of interested parties. Some were also sent to Mr. Arthur Stayner for the purpose of aiding, if not too late, the passage of the canalgre bill now pending in the Legislature. And permit me to say, through the columns of the News, to such members of that body as may chance to see this article, that canalgre does grow and flourish in a climate from 10 to 15 degrees below zero. And from personal observation as to the habits and nature of the plant growing in such a climate, I can say that in all human probability it will thrive in most of the varied soils of Utah, whether in arid or humid regions, and anywhere, from its northern to its southern boundary.

Surely the present intelligent Legislature of Utah cannot fail to grasp the vast financial benefits certain to flow to the Territory which it has been empowered by the people to bless with wholesome industrial laws in the passage of such a bill, calculated, as it is, to foster and greatly stimulate the production of leather at home, and leading inevitably to extensive manufacture of the staple products of leather and a generous employment of home labor and home capital. The financial interest which Utah has in the re-establishment of the tanning industry, and hence in the passage of the canalgre bill, is calculated not by thousands but by millions of her hard dollars. If the members of the Legislature overlook the passage of this bill what can the people say of them any more praiseworthy than of that notable body of men who sold for a mess of pottage (a stale, flat and unprofitable party principle) the dearest interests of Utah when in an hour of overheated party zeal and forgotten home interests they struck off the sugar bounty from its statutes. If the Legislature will encourage it the farmers

will reach out after the canalgre root and the tanning industry will be permanently established in Utah.

Respectfully,  
H. E. BAKER.

### WAYNE STAKE CONFERENCE.

Minutes of Wayne Stake quarterly conference, held at Loa, February 24 and 25, 1894. Present on the stand Stake authorities, President Willis E. Robison presiding.

After the usual opening exercises, Elder Willis E. Robison expressed regret that many of the Saints would be prevented from attending conference on account of sickness. He reported that the Stake presidency had visited and held meetings in every ward in the Stake since last conference. The Saints are rejoicing in spirit, and although these are hard times he did not know that any in this Stake were actually suffering for the necessities of this life.

Elder Geareu S. Bastian bore testimony to the good report made by Elder Robison. He knew that thus far the Stake presidency had been united in all their labors. He spoke at some length to the young men encouraging them to secure land and turn their attention to farming, for he knew if they would labor to subdue the land God would temper the elements and good crops would be raised.

Elder Franklin W. Young reported that the home missionaries were working zealously and doing much good. He spoke upon the necessity of the Latter-day Saints becoming a self-sustaining people. Encouraged the Saints to sustain home manufactories, and prosperity would come to our country by so doing.

Elder Wm. Meeks quoted some sayings of President Brigham Young made in St. George years ago upon the principle of self-sustenance and endorsed the remarks of Elder F. W. Young.

Elder George Coleman reported the Teasdale ward in a prosperous condition.

In the afternoon the following wards were reported in good condition: Fremont ward, reported by Elmer Hiett E. Maxfield, Loa by Elder Benjamin F. Brown and East Loa by Elder P. J. Christensen.

Elder Ephraim K. Hanks said the Saints should watch as well as pray. Related some of his experiences during the Johnston army visit to Utah, illustrating the necessity of being watchful. He promised the people of Rabbit Valley if they would plant trees they should raise fruit. Related a dream the Lord gave him years ago demonstrating the way the Lord makes provision for and comforts his Saints in the hour of need. Had witnessed the dead raised to life, the sick restored to health and many wonderful miracles wrought by the power of God.

Elder John A. Vance spoke very encouragingly to the young, exhorting them to "seek first the Kingdom of God, and all other things should be added." He invoked the blessings of God on all the interests of Wayne stake.

Elder Hans M. Hansen rejoiced to be able to meet with the Saints this afternoon. He discoursed at length upon the power of faith. Elder Thos.

Blackburn spoke upon the Word of Wisdom, making special reference to the evil of using tobacco. Elder John J. Ellett related some of his early experiences in Rabbit valley, and encouraged the Saints to keep the commandments of God.

At the suggestion of Elder Willis E. Robison, the Saints by unanimous vote promised to fast and pray tomorrow morning for the sick in the stake.

Sunday morning, the 25th, the general and Stake authorities were presented by Elder Geareu S. Bastian, and sustained by the people. The statistical report was read by Elder Joseph Eckersley, after which Sacrament was administered.

Elder Hans M. Hanson was pleased to learn from the report read this morning that the Wayne Stake was equipped with a good body of Priesthood, and said that God would inspire the humblest Elder to preach and edify the Saints when called upon. He encouraged the Saints to be content with their lot and labor to beautify their homes; spoke upon home industry, and exhorted the Saints to be thrifty.

Elder Willis E. Robison spoke at length upon the principles of economy, home industry, zealous obedience and liberality. The speaker gave some instructions to ward teachers and encouraged parents to visit the district schools and be interested in the education of their children.

Conference then adjourned for three months.

P. S.—A Relief society conference was held at 2 p.m. when addresses on timely subjects were delivered by the president, Jane S. Coleman, her counselor, Sarah S. Forsyth, Lucinda Brown and Elders G. W. Young and John T. Lasenby. The reports given by the presidents of the various societies, demonstrated the relief work in good condition.

A splendid feeling prevailed throughout conference and all the meetings were well attended. A Bishops' meeting was held in the afternoon, at which much valuable counsel was given by the Stake presidency, and many things pertaining to the interests of the Stake were talked over.

JOSEPH ECKERSLEY,  
Stake Clerk and Recorder.

The residents of a portion of the town of Cripple Creek, Colo., were thrown into a fever of excitement on Wednesday evening. First came a loud explosion which shook up the buildings, followed by a shower of frozen dirt and rocks a few seconds later. Rocks and chunks of dirt weighing from one to twenty pounds fell in showers on the buildings and on the streets. Men who were excavating for a new building on the west side of Second street, put two sticks of giant and fourteen pounds of blasting powder in one hole and touched it off. James Baumling received a scalp wound from a falling piece of rock. One twenty-pound piece of frozen dirt crashed through the roof of a furniture store, another chunk went through the roof of Koch's theater and a small blacksmith shop was badly wrecked. A dozen other buildings were more or less damaged and a score of pedestrians on the streets had narrow escapes from death. The parties who caused the explosion were arrested.



## WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

At Douglas, Wyo., A. M. Craft last week discovered a valuable deposit of coal.

The Spokane Indians are now being located on the Cœur d'Alene reservation.

Platteville, Colo., will probably have waterworks, a flouring mill and cannery this year.

Florence, Colo., is about to add an ostrich farm and large poultry ranch to its other attractions.

A party of prospectors from Eddy, New Mexico, are searching the Organ mountains for gold.

In Central Wyoming the cattle have suffered greatly for want of water and many have died in consequence.

A butcher in a Washington town recently purchased a hog which weighed, when dressed, 755 pounds.

Arizona cattle ranges are in prime condition and stock men are rejoicing over plenty of feed and small losses.

Northern Arizona counties are rejoicing over an unusual heavy snow fall which assures an abundance of water.

Five double decked car loads of fine Cotswold sheep were shipped from the San Luis valley to Kansas City last week.

Rawlins, Wyo., will set out 3,000 shade trees this coming spring, as a result of a better water supply for irrigation.

Ruffians raided the Del Norte, (Colo.) Daily *Inquirer* and gutted the office during the night, scattering all the type over the office floor.

Montana's state flower has been selected. It is the gorgeous blossom of the prickly pear, and the motto, "Step Not on Me," goes with the flower.

Chinese have leased 120 acres of land adjoining the Stanford ranch at Vina, Cal., for a term of five years at a yearly rent of \$3,000.

A Rifle, Colo., liveryman named James Clem has broken a pair of elk to harness and drives them out when the girls want a sleigh ride.

At Las Vegas, N. M., the *Optic* complains languidly at the continued fine weather and laments the absence of the usual snow storms of winter.

San Diego will soon be joined to La Mesa by a motor line. Work will be commenced at once, and in thirty days it is thought the line will be in operation.

Near Verdi, Nev., last week, five woodchoppers were buried alive beneath an avalanche of snow. Only one was saved and he was partially injured.

There were shipped from Rawlins, Wyo., in 1898 a total of 830 cars of stock containing 720 head of horses, 10,560 head of cattle and 53,380 head of sheep.

The head-gates of the Amity canal in Otero county, Colo., which takes its water from the Arkansas, are said to be equal in construction to the locks of the great Erie canal.

Bessemer, Colo., protests against the

circulation of reports that work is abundant there or at Pueblo. On the contrary, there is not work enough for the people now there.

The attempt to run a bloodhound at Cripple Creek one day last week to trail a tool thief resulted in the arrest of the wrong parties and counter arrests for false imprisonment.

Fort Marcy, at Santa Fe, N. M., is the oldest established military post in America. The Spaniards used it as a fort in 1802, and General Phil Kearney built a fort on the old site in 1846.

Ten thousand head of sheep were recently attached by customs officials at Maxwell, N. M., for having evaded the tariff in crossing the sheep from Mexico into the United States.

Western Nebraska people near Gering have started a movement for the annexation of the western counties of Nebraska to Wyoming. They want annexation on account of irrigation.

Las Animas, Bent county, Colo., last week shipped seventy-eight hogs to Denver weighing 200 pounds each. These hogs had each consumed seven bushels of wheat at 40 and 45 cents a bushel.

The coal deposit in Garfield county, Colo., is said to be one of the largest in the world. The vein reaches from Cardiff to Palsades, a distance of 100 miles, and measures in many places sixty feet in thickness.

A woman in Stockton, Cal., after the recent flood, found floating in the cellar of her house a sack containing two skulls. They had been carefully cleaned and bleached, but as yet no one has claimed them.

Johnny Haley, who carries the mail from Eureka to Duckwater, Nev., got lost in the recent severe storm and was exposed to the cold for sixty hours. When found both hands and both feet were frozen and he was snowblind.

On Friday morning a large mountain lion visited the ranch of Mrs. W. B. Towle, near Laramie, Wyo., seized a yearling colt not fifty yards from the house, killed it and attempted to drag it off to its home.

Range cattle and sheep have wintered better in New Mexico than for many years past. The loss is estimated at only 8 per cent, and there are 800,000 head of cattle in the territory.

At Green River, Wyo., great interest is manifested in the placer diggings near there. Some excitement has been created by the discovery that the black sand of Green River yields as high as \$23 a ton in gold.

Cochita, N. M., gold discoveries are not new. Old Spanish archives in the possession of Territorial Librarian Samuel Ellison show that the Cochita gold mines were known to the Spaniards 200 years ago.

A grizzly bear, said to be about 1,500 pounds in weight, met George Stebbins on the American trail, near Ouray, last week. The bear was so astonished that it jumped the trail and fell over a bluff, breaking its bones.

At Greeley, Col., Landlord Hoehst

of the St. James hotel claims to have caught last week with his own hands, without either hook, line or net, fifty pounds of fish and three ducks in a slough near Greeley. He is said to be an expert sportsman.

Richard Gird of Chino, Cal., has received seventy-five tons of beet seed from France. It is being distributed to farmers preparatory to the season's sowing. A large force will be put to work enlarging the capacity of the sugar factory.

The Peoria canal at Gila Bend, A. T., is forty miles long and covers 50,000 acres. The dam is being completed as rapidly as possible, 160 men being employed in its construction. When finished it will be 1920 feet long, seventeen feet high and thirty-two feet wide.

The Nampa (Idaho) Producers' association has received 152 replies from 521 circulars sent to the leading fruit growers of Ada and Canyon counties. The replies gave 2,868 acres in fruit as follows: Apples, 621; peaches, 245; prunes, 1,889; pears, 89; cherries, 14.

The Indians of Wasco county, Oregon, have a novel contest at their festivals, which are now in operation. A gaudy blanket is hung up, and before this prize two braves dance. The one maintaining his performance for the greater time takes the blanket.

Ramey Brothers, near Grand Junction, have set out a model fruit farm. On ten acres they have 1,250 pear trees and 500 prune trees. During the past winter only twenty-three have died. The same parties propose setting out forty acres additional principally in prune trees.

The Las Animas *Leader* states that during the big storm in February about 10,000 head of cattle drifted from the northern ranges down to the Arkansas. They were driven back on the prairie and scattered, and are believed to have worked their way back to their home ranges.

At Carson, Nev., a man named Edward Reagan has invented a mercurial alarm clock which will strike when the mercury reaches any designated degree of temperature. The clock will be invaluable to those who desire to maintain a specified degree of temperature in any apartment.

Porter Williams has returned from Frodman's ferry on Snake river, says the Idaho *Statesman*, where the Prout gold saving machine has been placed. A trial run was made with the machine last Saturday. It worked splendidly but the water froze before a clean-up could be made.

Peach trees in San Juan county, New Mexico, just south of Durango, this state, are found to thrive best on high sandy soil with good drainage. That portion of the mountain region is said to be unsurpassed as a fruit growing region, and its orchard owners find a ready market in the southwestern mines.

Fruita, in the Grand valley, Colorado, boasts of a man who located there with 25 cents as his capital six years ago, who has just cleaned up \$8,300 from the sale of ninety acres of fruit land, which he took up and planted in orchard. He supported a family while making this little start in life.

A prisoner in the Deer Lodge, Mont.,

jail recently tried three times in one day to take his life. He first tried hanging, but was cut down; then he sought to break his neck by falling from his bunk on his head, and, finally, cut his wrists with a sharp can lid. He was discovered before he had lost much blood.

The Owyhee dam on the Bruneau river, Idaho, has been completed and work is progressing on the great canal which is six feet deep, forty-eight feet wide, with a capacity of 26,000 inches. Steel headgates have been constructed and water will be let into the canal in time for spring placer mining and for irrigation next summer.

An Arizona man mixed morphine with his whisky, and as a result he saw hosts of snakes in his bedroom. As long as he was armed he refused to be overcome by such things as snakes, so he got out his gun and started the house about midnight with a volley fired at the imaginary wriggling intruders. He is now in the insane asylum.

The Angel Camp stage from Milton, Cal., was stood up on the Carmin Hill grade at Bear mountain, three miles from Elkhorn station, on Wednesday, by two masked men. They broke open the wooden express box and went through the passengers. From what can be learned the robbers were novices in the business, for they held up the stage on the trip when little or no treasure is carried.

Judge Lewis's three boys in Silver City, says the De Lamar (Idaho) *Nugget*, have found a rich little gold ledge near their home, just west of the Morning Star mine, and the school now having a vacation, they have tackled the ground just like three old miners would do, with a fair prospect of making a stake out of it big enough to pay for a college course for all of them.

A. C. Murdock, a laborer, was badly injured by the premature discharge of a stick of giant powder on Wednesday afternoon, near Gripple Creek, Colo. He was working on the grade of the Midland Terminal railroad and tamping the powder when it exploded. His face and eyes were filled with powder and particles of rock. It is probable that he will lose the sight in one and perhaps both eyes.

The usually peaceful little town of Fruita, Colo., in the lower valley, was on Friday evening the scene of what in the South would be termed another Southern outrage. A printer employed upon the *Western Slope* was called upon about 8 o'clock, escorted to the town limits and ordered to leave. The grievance against him was the fact that he had taken the place of a woman at lower wages. The man protested that he was only learning his trade and could not get better wages, but was compelled to go.

W. R. Dye, of Rocky Ford, gives to the *Enterprise* some emphatic testimony as to the value of fall irrigation. In the spring of 1898 he planted forty-five acres of corn on land which had been well irrigated in the fall but for which now no water was available in the early spring. His neighbors predicted failure. It had no irrigation until the corn was earing. The crop was not only large but of superior quality, and is in demand for seed.

Mr. Dye also had good success with alfalfa, having threshed last year sixty-six bushels of seed from six acres.

A Rawlins dispatch says an eloping party which arrived in that town the other evening caused a slight ripple of excitement. The stage followed the buggy tracks into town, where all traces of them were lost for several hours. Their names are William La Piere and Beale Barcus, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Ira Barcus, who resides about twenty-five miles above Saratoga. Mr. Barcus happened to be in town with a shipment of cattle. After a stormy interview with his daughter, he reluctantly gave his consent, and Judge Sundin tied the knot that made them one.

The large ralsin dryer warehouse, storerooms, etc., of J. B. Wilkie at Yuba City, Cal., were burned on Sunday morning. In the building were 4,000 trays and 100 cords of wood, besides the fruit graders, stemmers, dippers, tracks, trucks and other appurtenances. The dryer was built last fall and had only been used one season. It was one of the largest and best equipped establishments of the kind in the state. The total loss is \$10,000; no insurance. Incendiaries are believed to have set the fire, as there had been no fire in any of the furnaces for some time.

Joseph Roberts, an ex-United States soldier, confined at Spokane, Wash., awaiting trial in the United States court for murder committed in Cœur d'Alene, appears to have a charmed life. March 1st he tried to hang himself with a rope made of bits of old sack found in his cell. He was cut down when almost dead. Then he tried to butt his brains out against the wall of his cell. Erysipelas set in as a result of the effort. On Wednesday he drank the contents of a bottle of iodine with which he was being treated. His life was saved after hard work. He declares that he will yet find some way to take his life.

Huntington-Hopkins company, which for forty years has been known from one end of the Pacific coast to the other and at least as far east as Ogden, has gone out of existence, and the names will be a memory in the hardware business world. The entire stock, good will and fixtures of the company were by the stockholders assigned over to the firm of Miller, Sloes & Scott, a young and energetic firm in the same line of business as the retiring one. What the conditions of the transfer were, beyond the mere fact that a good round sum was paid for the stock, are not made public, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*. The capital stock of Huntington-Hopkins company is \$1,500,000.

Nick Orland, an Italian smelter laborer, was on Tuesday night the victim of the boldest robbery on record in Pueblo. Two men in a buggy called at his house, flashed a bogus officer's star in his face, read an alleged warrant to him and took him out toward the county jail, in a lonely place of the city. They stopped at a vacant house, where their pal, masked, met them. They bound and gagged Orland, took all his clothes except his hat and socks, made away with his watch and \$85 in money, and drove off and left him. Orland managed to edge

to the door and about 1 o'clock attracted the attention of a neighbor by his muffled shouts. He had \$1,800 in cash on his person a week ago and the robbers are supposed to have made the play for this.

The second general convention of the Inter-state Irrigation association will be held at Omaha on the 21st and 22nd of this month. The association was organized at Salina, Kansas, September 28th, 1898, for the purpose of demonstrating the practicability of irrigation in that portion of the United States lying between the 97th meridian and the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, and known as the semi-arid or plains region. The states represented in the formation of the association were Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming and Colorado. In addition the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Montana, Texas and New Mexico are equally interested in the problem which the association is endeavoring to solve.

On Sunday last the ordinance closing all classes of business on the Sabbath except drug stores, hotels and restaurants went into effect at San Bernardino, Cal. So far as known the ordinance was universally obeyed. Early in the morning a large number of people were on the streets to see whether the stores and other places of business would open. Quite a large sum of money has been raised to test the validity of the ordinance but so far the lawyers have not decided how or when to make a case. There is talk of arresting the head officers of the gas company, who have to make gas on Sundays to keep up the requisite pressure, and there was also some talk of making a case against church officers who take up collections in church as being in violation of the ordinance.

Mrs. Mary Smith, who styles herself the "trumpet medium," is about to have a hard time to get the property left her by her friend, Mrs. Marie Lemon, the old lady who died in Alameda, Cal. Rachael Neal, a sister of the deceased, has made a new move in the contest and filed an amended complaint in court wherein she makes broader charges against the medium than those originally made. Dr. William Jefferis, a nephew of the deceased, has just arrived from Indianapolis and has employed attorneys to make a contest on his behalf. He proposes to attack the will left by his aged aunt on the ground that undue influence was used by the medium. It is charged that Mrs. Smith claimed to be a spiritualist medium and represented that she was able, sometimes by herself and sometimes with the aid of various mechanical appliances and devices, to summon the dead to her presence and obtain messages and communications from them. These messages used to be sent to old Mrs. Lemon, and she firmly believed that they came from the spirit land. It is asserted in the complaint that Mrs. Smith is not only a medium, but that she is a mesmerist and hypnotist, and that at various times she used her powers on Mrs. Lemon so successfully that the latter gave Mrs. Smith her property. It is said that Mrs. Smith did many things in order to weaken the mind of the old lady so that, she could secure her estate.

## THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

### SWEDEN.

The Swedenborgians will soon build a church of their own in the capital.

A railroad will be built between Eslof and Horby. Eslof has made an appropriation of 50,000 crowns for the purpose.

Prince Carl's deafness is increasing, and unless the conversation is carried on very loud, he is not able to hear anything of it.

W. W. Thomas, the former minister of the United States to Stockholm, has declared his intention to spend the summer in Sweden.

It seems now probable that the large appropriation asked for by the government for the purpose of increasing the Swedish navy, will be granted by both houses of the riksdag.

Sweden's import during 1893 may be estimated at 106 million dollars, in round numbers, and the export at 91 million dollars.

C. A. Liljefeldt, a poor actor connected with the Stromberg Opera Company, has fallen heir to an inheritance of 3 million liras, which a female relative, who died in Italy, has donated to him.

The number of passengers carried on the Swedish government railroad was 5,018,000 last year as compared with 4,872,000 in 1892. The revenue for sold tickets was 7,544,000 kronor last year as compared with 7,377,500 kronor in 1892.

Miss Selma Lagerlof is an authress who is rapidly coming to the front. Her fame was founded by her book "The Tale of Gosta Berling." A romantic spirit, with a touch of mysticism, reveals itself in the work, which will be translated into English.

No athletic club in the country counts among its members stronger men than the Stockholm Athletic Club. Besides Wahlund and Johnson, now starring in New York, there are several gentlemen of the club, who are able to lift from 3,000 to 3,500 pounds. Wahlund, as told before, lifts 4,140 pounds.

Mrs. Sigrid Arnoldson Fischhof, who is now visiting America for the first time, has made her artist career abroad, and but rarely appeared on the Swedish stage. Her debut took place at the Opera Comique in Paris. Having performed on many of the principal theaters on the continent, her celebrity has been constantly increasing.

The height of the summits in northern Sweden is not very great; but as the snow line in these northern regions lies only about 1,000 meters above the level of the sea, there is still a considerable region to be explored. The area of the glaciers in Sweden is nearly as great as in Tyrol. The beautiful phenomenon known as "red snow" is often observed, and the crimson color (due to the presence of microscopic organisms) is sometimes so vivid as to be visible at a distance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  kilometer. The mountains seldom culminate in sharp points

or peaks, but ridges of abrupt slope are not uncommon.

The number of reindeer owned by a Laplander in Sweden varies to a considerable degree. The poor may have 50-200 reindeer, those better off 300-700, and the rich Laplanders will keep 1,000 and even 5,000 reindeer. There is some difficulty in collecting statistics on the number of reindeer as the Laplanders may sometimes be unwilling or unable to give any correct statements. According to the latest statistics the number of reindeer in Sweden would amount to 296,220, of which 52,550 were in the province of Jemtland, 40,500 in the province of Vesterbotten, and 203,170 in the province of Norrbotten.

### NORWAY.

Thorwald Hellesen, a prominent lawyer of Christiania, is dead.

Oysters are being sold at present in Christiania at 45-52 cents per score.

New gas and water works will be built in Kalundborg at a cost of 200,000 kroner.

The Nammegard flour mill has been struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

The king will soon leave Christiania, but is expected to visit Norway again in the summer.

The new drama Ibsen has been working at for some time will be published in a couple of months.

More than half of the labor organizations of the country have joined political organizations.

J. C. C. Parnemann, the well-known ship-broker of Porsgrund, died at the advanced age of 90 years.

The steamer "Romsdal" was wrecked off Tampico. Nothing is known in regard to the fate of her crew.

The German emperor will again visit Norway next summer. Many German tourists are also expected to pay a visit to the Norwegian "fjords" and mountain regions.

Sloyd is now being introduced in most of the Norwegian schools. The Swedish sloyd system is probably the only Swedish "system" which is meeting with favor in Norway.

King Oscar and Queen Sophia seem to have enjoyed themselves very much in Christiania. Judging from appearances the Norwegian people is far from as radical as some of the news papers will make their readers believe.

The consumption of wine in Norway has considerably decreased during the last fifteen years, while the consumption of beer has constantly increased. However, less of this beverage is drunk in Norway than in most other countries under pretty similar conditions.

Dr. Carl Holtermann has been appointed teacher of botany at the university of Muenster. Dr. H. is the third Norwegian connected with a German university. Dr. Lorck is professor at the university of Bonn, and professor Lie, the famous mathematician, is in Leipzig.

### DENMARK.

Live cod is being imported to Copenhagen from Iceland.

All the passenger coaches on the state railroads are now being heated by steam.

Thaulow, the artist, is painting a large-sized picture, which has been ordered from an art firm of Paris.

August Ennas new opera "Cleopatra" was given at the Royal Theater and was favorably received by an elegant and critical public.

The agitation for universal peace is going on in Denmark, and is gaining many friends. Several new peace societies have recently been established.

The Danish butter is probably the best in the world, and some of the leading hotels in Gothenburg and Malmö, Sweden, have gone so far as to import butter from Denmark.

The income of the Great Northern Telegraph Company in Copenhagen during January was 525,000 francs as compared with 520,000 francs in the same month 1893 and 500,000 francs during January 1892.

"The Blind of Denmark" is the name of a society which has undertaken a stupendous task. A petition to the government for laws compelling the state to take care of and educate every blind child, has been issued, and it will not be presented to the government until practically all who are in favor of such a law have signed their names to the petition. In order to increase the moral weight of the petition the signers will be requested to declare that they are willing to contribute 25 ore a year to the society, until such a law has been passed.

The opposition to the proposed eight new churches in Copenhagen is crystallizing into mass meetings and resolutions. At a recent meeting the resolutions against the churches were passed against a minority of 16 although the churches were supported by many able speakers. Mr. J. Jensen perhaps voiced the sentiment of the majority most adequately in the following reasoning: The only valid reason for building new churches would be a lack of room, for the attendance. But there is no lack of room. The churches are standing empty. Still the ministers want us to build new churches, and who are to build them? Not those who go to church indeed, but the state, and we, who do not go to church, are to pay. The mass of the people look upon the state church as a necessary evil. The people withdraw from the church, and the preachers become public officers and religion a matter of business. Christ said: 'Let the dead bury the dead.' We say: 'Let our saints build our churches.'

### NOTES FROM STEVENSON.

WELLS, Nevada, March 6, 1894.

Our party, consisting of four, find ourselves at Wells, on the Southern Pacific railroad, 257 miles almost directly north of the Salt Lake City line and cut on the desert northwest of the Great Salt Lake. It is 8:30 a. m., Salt Lake time. The morning is clear, cold and very windy, with three or four inches of snow and some deep drifts. Some little shoveling is being done. The town is small, with some wells and wind-mills. The elevation is at this place 5,628 feet above sea

level and the whole country looks like a failure excepting for sheep that could eat sage brush and lick snow.

Since the cut rate this route is largely patronized; the cars are often too crowded for comfort. There was considerable complaining with the passengers after changing cars for the West, many saying that the accommodation and class of cars did not compare with the other lines they had been riding on. My opinion is a change for the better would be creditable to the railroad company in many respects. I protest against the checking system wherein refusal was made at Ogden to recheck baggage only to the end of the journey, as for instance with tickets to Los Angeles, with stop-over privileges in California. Those desiring to stop over at San Francisco would have to lay over without their luggage or do as some have had to do, tug away and encumber themselves with their grips. I look upon this as a cruelty which should be immediately remedied. The railway also should give better accommodations to passengers.

We are following over the old California emigrant trail and soon will be going down the Humboldt river. On our way to this place and calling at Farmington to enlarge our company, our attention was called to an old relic in the form of a deed made out and dated July 27, 1837, a synopsis of which I am quite sure will interest many of your readers, as it pertains to an independence, Jackson county, Mo., inheritance deed from Edward Partridge and Lydia Partridge, his wife, of the county of Caldwell and state of Missouri, for the consideration of "one hundred and twenty-six (\$126.00) dollars received to our full satisfaction of Louis Abbot, of the county and state aforesaid, do grant, bargain and sell unto the said Louis Abbot and his heirs forever the following described parcel, it being a part of the northwest quarter of section No. thirty-three (33) west, township forty-nine (49) north, range thirty-three (33), and bounded as follows: Commencing at the center of said section thirty-three (33), thence running west eighty (80) rods, thence north forty-two (42) rods, east eighty (80), south forty-two (42) rods to the place of beginning; twenty-one acres of land. EDWARD PARTRIDGE. LYDIA PARTRIDGE.

Dated 27th July, 1847, in presence of W. W. Phelps, Isaac Morley.

After the death of Brother Abbot, whom I well knew in Far West, Missouri the before mentioned deed passed into several hands and finally to the present possessor, Thomas Abbot. It was recently found among a lot of moth-eaten papers, but the deed was intact and well preserved, and may be classed as an old relic. Brother Thomas Abbot also has a tin trunk, 4 inches square and 8½ inches in length, made in 1834, for Dr. Thomas B. Marsh. Still another item interesting to me, is that when I was learning my trade in Missouri, I made the tin trunk for a medicine chest.

E. STEVENSON.

#### HOME KNITE.

Having canvassed this city and a large portion of the Territory during the past few weeks, I feel that I can speak advisedly regarding the senti-

ment towards home industry. In the soap trade, for example, the home product has over 75 per cent of the Territory's trade, local and otherwise. Where several months since it was decidedly an up-hill business to advocate home industry, today merchants and consumers alike express themselves in favor of it, not only in words, but in actions, thereby displaying good common sense.

A great deal has been said about consumers asking for home made, and if the merchants did not produce it for them, to go where it was kept. That is all very well, but I want to say in behalf of the dealers that great credit is due them for their efforts. The majority are not only willing to give preference to home products in all lines, but in many instances they lose customers, who persist in having the imported article. That some merchants do urge the home made is shown in the following incident, which is but one of many: A few days since a prominent farmer, accustomed to taking home with him a box of imported soap, believing, as many do who have not tried the home made, that none other would fill the bill, was asked by the clerk of one of our leading establishments, "Why don't you try home made?" A few words persuaded the buyer to take the home product later. The good old farmer and wife testified that it was the best soap they ever used.

"Unity is strength," we have always been taught in this western country. Let us wake up to common sense principles, and, as consumers, ask for and have none other than home made. As dealers, let us use every argument and persuasion to get our patrons to patronize and build up themselves. Competition is necessary to urge the production of worthy articles, but there is no use of home manufacturers running against each other. Would it not be wiser for the producers of Utah and this intermountain region to unite in sentiment and labor for mutual protection? There is room enough for all. Live and let live, and unite in the common cause for the interests of the West.

I have been dressed in home spun most all my life, used home made soap and worn home made shoes, have been fed on the product of this mountain soil, and will defy the world to produce better necessities than we can produce right here at home. HOME KNIT.

#### MEXICAN MISSION CONFERENCE.

February 24th, 1894, at 10 a. m., the quarterly conference of the Mexican mission convened in the Juarez schoolhouse. The mission presidency were present, also Elders Brigham Young and John Henry Smith, of the Council of Apostles, and Elder R. S. Watson, of Utah, High Councilors and Bishops. The largest body of people who ever here assembled at a conference in this country were present, the building being too small for them to be comfortably seated.

In addressing the conference, Elder George Teasdale of the Council of Apostles, President of the mission, said all ought to rejoice at the visit of the Apostles, and felt that all would be well repaid for their visit.

Elders W. D. Johnson, P. H. Hearst, George W. Sevey, Jesse N. Smith Jr., and Presiding President P. A. Dillman, represented the wards of Diaz, Dublin, Juarez, Pacheco and Oaxaca. The reports were all of an encouraging nature.

The balance of the time on Saturday and Sunday was occupied by Elders Brigham Young, Henry Eyring, A. F. Macdonald, George Teasdale, John Henry Smith, and Robert S. Watson, the Apostles occupying the greater portion of the time, and treating upon various subjects pertaining to our welfare, especially urging upon the people the necessity of unity in all our labors and to cease all evil; promising blessings to follow if humility and good works should follow the instructions given.

Truly the leading brethren were filled to overflowing with the spirit of love and devotion to God and the cause of truth, which communicated itself to every heart. So much so that in our Priesthood meetings brethren forgave each other and strong men were visibly affected with feelings of humility. A bond of union was established in every heart, which we pray God may always continue with the Latter-day Saints.

The labors of the Elders from Utah are much appreciated and will result in untold good to the Saints of Mexico, and every voice is heard to say this is the best conference we have ever had in Mexico.

All the usual society and other meetings were held and were attended by Elder Teasdale and the other brethren. Conference was adjourned for three months.

The brethren from Utah, accompanied by Elder Teasdale, will go to Dublin today, hold two days' meetings, and on Monday start to visit Oaxaca, Sonora. From there they go to the Gila, and thence to Utah.

MILES P. ROMNEY,  
Mission Clerk.

#### SNOWFLAKE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The regular quarterly conference of the Snowflake Stake of Zion convened in the Stake house, at Snowflake, at 10 a. m. Sunday, February 25, 1894. There were in attendance of the Stake presidency: Jesse N. Smith, Lorenzo H. Hatch and Joseph H. Richards, Elder Andrew Jensen, of Salt Lake City, several visiting brethren from St. Johns Stake, most of the members of the local High Council, Bishops of wards and a very liberal attendance of brethren and sisters from the various settlements contiguous.

After the usual opening exercises the conference was addressed by Elder Joseph H. Richards, lately returned from a mission to Europe, followed by Elder Henry Platt of St. Johns Stake.

In the afternoon Elder Andrew Jensen occupied most of the time.

In the evening a Priesthood meeting was held, when some local business was transacted, after which Elder Jensen again instructed the Saints.

Conference was continued on Monday, the 26th, when the Bishops' reports were read, also the statistics of the Stake. The general and local authorities were presented and sustained by unanimous vote of the assembly.

The speakers on Monday were,

Elders William H. Gibbons, C. P. Anderson and C. J. Kemp, of St. Johns Stake, Andrew Jensen, of Salt Lake City, and John Hunt, John Bushman, Jesse N. Smith and Lorenzo H. Hatch, of the Snowflake Stake. Subjects treated were the necessity of greater union among the Saints, payment of tithes and offerings, sustaining Church school system and the local organizations for the young. Elder Jensen in particular strongly urged that more complete records be kept among the Saints.

Good feeling and fellowship prevailed, and this is considered one of the most interesting conferences ever held in this Stake.

L. M. SAVAGE, Clerk.

### OBITUARY NOTES.

SARAH B. C. FOSS.

Sister Sarah B. Carter Foss died at East Bountiful, Davis county, at 8:45 a. m., March 4, 1894, of old age. She was the daughter of Ezra and Sarah F. Carter, and was born at Limerick, Maine, September 30, 1800, and was therefore 93 years, 5 months and 4 days old at the time of her demise. With her husband, Calvin Foss, and Sister Phebe Carter Woodruff, deceased wife of President Wilford Woodruff, she was baptized by Elder John F. Boynton, in September, 1834, and in February, 1835, Brother Foss died, leaving Sister Foss the responsibility of the care of seven children, five of whom were baptized by Elder Woodruff and came to Utah in his company in 1850. They settled in the Fourteenth ward of this city, where Sister Foss resided for 38 years. She was 34 years of age when she was left a widow. By her industry, frugality and economy she reared her seven children, who grew to manhood and womanhood. They all honored and revered her for her amiable example and devotion, and in return she shared the confidence and love of not only her own children but of her grandchildren and great grandchildren. She had 38 grand-children and 72 great-grand-children.

O. I. ROBSON.

The Latter-day Saints of the Maricopa Stake of Zion, and especially Mesa, where he lived, have been plunged in grief over the death last Saturday, February 24th, at 10 p. m., of our much beloved leader Charles Innes Robson, the president of the Maricopa of Zion. His life has been an eventful one, and since becoming a member of the Church he has labored faithfully in the interest of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. He died with the harness on, his good advice being given and respected even while in the chamber of death.

Charles Innes Robson was born of English parents on the 20th day of February, 1837, at Northumberland, England. When but 10 years old was apprenticed to a papermaker where he served for eight years, becoming quite proficient in the business, which proficiency afterwards was used to such good advantage in the starting and equipping of the paper mill in Utah.

His parents were religious people, walking four to five miles to church every Sunday. This early religious training did much toward forming the noble, honest character of the young man. He was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints on the 6th day of April, 1851, when but 14 years of age, and emigrated to Utah in the spring of 1854, with a company of Saints.

President Robson was married at the

age of 23 and became the father of six children, five of whom live to mourn his loss. He settled in Sugar House Ward, Salt Lake county, and passed through the "hard times" of early Utah, being constantly placed in a position which tried his endurance and brought into play the noble, heroic traits of his character.

In 1857 he was called by President Young with others to go and relieve the Saints, who were besieged by the Indians at St. Paul, on Salmon River. During this trip he had several narrow escapes, being preserved only by the power of God. Upon relieving the Saints, he and six others were sent back with dispatches to Salt Lake City, and on the way back were attacked by Indians and two of their number slain. The others arrived at Box Elder, the then farthest place north, in an almost famished condition, having been without food for three days. They found the town deserted, the doors and windows of the dwellings nailed up, and no food to be had. This was at the time of the move south. After searching in vain for some time for food they finally heard the cackling of some chickens, which in the hasty move had been forgotten. Upon these they lived until reaching civilization. For his bravery on this expedition Brother Robson was personally commended by President Young, and when the President started the paper factory in Utah, Charles I. Robson was the man chosen to put the massive machinery in motion. Although he was but a lad when he worked at that business in England, such was his genius and ability that he not only put the complicated machinery together, but thirty minutes after starting the first wheel had the massive machinery running without a jar. President Young and Heber C. Kimball with their wives and several other ladies and gentlemen were present on the starting day and all praised his efforts. His was a leading spirit, and early in life he was called to preside. He was first ward clerk, then counselor to Bishop, and finally Bishop of the Sugar House ward from 1862 until he came to Arizona.

In 1870 he was appointed warden of the penitentiary at Salt Lake City, in which capacity he labored for several years, reducing the expenses, and in many ways showing his ability and good management.

With the permission of President Young, he started to Arizona in 1877 in company with F. M. Pomeroy and G. W. Sirrine, settling at Mesa City. In the struggles of building up a new country he was ever foremost in temporal as well as the religious work, and when the Maricopa Stake of Zion was organized he was chosen first counselor to President McDonald, whom he succeeded in that office in 1886, filling the same until the day of his death.

His life here has been one of continual toil, always taking the lead in new enterprises, and aiding his brethren by his example and good advice, in reclaiming the land and changing a desert into a fruitful field. He was president of the Zenos co-op. store from its organization, and his good advice and business tact aided much in putting the now flourishing institution on the solid basis it occupies. He was director of Mesa canal for years and was mayor of Mesa for some time. He made three trips into the interior of Mexico in the interest of the spread of truth.

During all these years of toil he was not without sorrow, losing his oldest son in 1881, and suffering a term in the Territorial prison for conscience sake in 1884; but even in the latter place his high qualifications were noted, and instead of passing the time at toil or behind the bars, he was given charge of one depart-

ment of the prison, eating and sleeping with the warden. Soon after he began to be troubled with heart disease, and such was his condition seven years ago that an eminent physician, Dr. Hughes, of Phoenix, by whom he was examined, afterward stated that he would not have been surprised had he fallen dead before leaving his office. All medical men by whom he was examined join in saying that he has been a living miracle for five years past, and he testified but a few days before his death that it was nothing but the prayers of the Saints and the blessings of God that had kept him with us.

As usual each year, he went to Salt Lake City last spring; he attended the dedication of the Salt Lake Temple, and while there in the Temple in close communion with Deity, were passed the happiest moments of his life. Shortly after returning home from this trip he was kicked by a frisky horse, breaking his jaw in two places. This seemed to break his strength. Since that time he has been up and down, but mostly down, having to take morphine all the time to get much needed sleep. About two weeks before his death he was attacked with aneurism of the aorta, which with the heart disease caused his death. He passed peacefully to his rest at 10 p. m., Feb. 24, 1894, mourned and respected by all his acquaintances, whether of his religious persuasion or not.

His funeral was held at 4 p. m. Sunday, the attendance being larger by far than any other held in this place. He lived as he died, as one of the speakers said, "A scone wall against sin, kind and fatherly, ever laboring for the cause of truth and the good of humanity."

FRANK T. POMEROY.

### THE DEAD.

Peaceful be their Rest.

BROWN.—At Koosharem, Utah, February 4, of brain fever, Hilten Leander, son of William and Amelia Brown, born May 15, 1893.

HEATH.—Thursday morning, at 12:30, at St. Mary's hospital, Mrs. Sarah Ann Heath, wife of Henry Heath and daughter of K. F. Bird; aged 59 years, 1 week and 5 days.

LAURENZ.—In the Thirteenth ward of this city, Thursday evening, March 8, 1894, at 9:30 o'clock, of typhoid fever, Alex. Laurenz, son of Agnes and the late John Laurenz. Born in Berlin, Germany, Oct. 15, 1878.

BROUGH.—In the Eleventh ward, this city, March 9, 1894, from Bright's disease, Fannie C. Taylor, wife of Theodore Brough and daughter of Stephen W. and Harriet C. Taylor; aged 30 years and 5 months.

MAXFIELD.—At South Cottonwood, Saturday morning, March 8th, 1894, Mrs. Elizabeth Maxfield, wife of the late John Maxfield, in the 63rd year of her age. She was a consistent Latter-day Saint and died as she lived, true and faithful.

BLEECKER.—At Staatsburgh, Dutchess Co., N. Y., March 8, 1894, Abbie Lees Bleecker, wife of the Rev P. McD. Bleecker, formerly of this city, aged 38 years, 3 months and 21 days. Interment at Scarsdale, N. Y., March 13, 1894. Ogden and Logan papers please copy.

SOBENSON.—At Koosharem, Feb. 28, 1894, Sarah Edwards Sobenson, born at Wigan, Lancashire, England, February 15, 1809. She embraced the Gospel in England, and soon after emigrated to Utah. She has done much work in the temple in St. George. She died in full faith of the Gospel. [COM.]

EDWARDS.—At Paragonah, February 15th, 1894, of pneumonia and heart failure, Ann Caroline, daughter of William and Ann Elizabeth Edwards, aged 18 years, 10 months and 19 days. The deceased was of an exemplary character; her deportment in life was very commendable. She was a chorister of the Y. L. M. I. Association, and her remains were followed to the Parowan cemetery by a large cortege of young ladies and friends. She died as she had lived, a true and faithful Latter-day Saint, with the hope of a glorious resurrection.



# THE DESERET WEEKLY.

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## TRY THE SPIRITS.

*Discourse Delivered at the General Conference of the Church, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, October 8th. 1893, by*

**PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON**

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

I will read a few words from Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians:

Wherefore he saith, When he ascended up on high, he led captivity captive, and gave gifts unto men.

(Now that he ascended, what it is but that he also descended first into the lower parts of the earth?

He that descended is the same also that ascended up far above all heavens, that he might fill all things.)

And he gave some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some pastors and teachers;

For the perfecting of the saints, for the working of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ:

Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ:

That we henceforth be no more children, tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine, by the sleight of men, and cunning craftiness, whereby they lie in wait to receive;

But speaking the truth in love, may grow up into him in all things, which is the head, even Christ.

In these words Paul sets forth with great plainness the reasons why there should be Apostles and Prophets in the Church of Christ. They were necessary, he says, to bring the Saints to the unity of the faith and to the knowledge of the Son of God. When this Church was organized it had in it Apostles; it had the Priesthood. It is a remarkable thing that the Prophet Joseph Smith, although gifted by the Lord with revelations and with power to translate the Book of Mormon, and though he had received the ministration of angels, and had even been permitted to behold the Father and the Son, yet he never presumed to officiate in any of the ordinances of the Gospel until he was ordained. One might think, that, having had such high privileges and blessings bestowed upon him, he would have thought he had the authority to administer the simple ordinance of baptism. But he did not. He awaited the bestowal of the authority. And he received it—not from man, because there was not a man on the face of the earth that we know of that held the authority, but from a messenger of God, endowed with the power to bestow the authority. John the Baptist

came and announced himself as the servant of God who held the keys of the Aaronic Priesthood, being a literal descendant of Aaron, by virtue of which authority he had baptized the Son of God in the waters of Jordan. This heavenly messenger came qualified in every way to bestow upon the men to whom he was sent the authority to baptize. Could there be any more suitable personage thought of than the one who had baptized the immaculate Son of God himself? Concerning him Jesus said, "Among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist." Yet John the Baptist never did any miracles. But what greater honor could a man have than to come in the flesh and baptize the Son of God? That holy being, I say, came and laid his hands upon Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery and ordained them to the Aaronic Priesthood, by virtue of which they had authority to baptize. Then there was something else needed. John said, "I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance: but He that cometh after me is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear: he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire." Though John had the authority to baptize the Son of God, he did not have the authority to baptize with "the Holy Ghost and with fire." He did not have the authority to confirm upon men and women the Holy Ghost; but he said that one should come after him with that power—referring to Jesus. Jesus ordained men, He himself having been ordained. We do not have the full account of what Jesus received; but we know that angels administered unto Him, and He did not presume to act in the ministry, though He was the Son of God and the Redeemer of the world, until He had been ordained to that authority. You remember what took place in the transfiguration on the mount. He was there ministered to by heavenly beings, and He and they doubtless ministered to Peter, James and John. He ordained twelve Apostles, and sent them forth as witnesses with the same power and authority which He himself had received. In speaking to them on one occasion, He said, in answer to a question put by Peter: "Ye which have followed me, in the regeneration when the Son of Man shall sit in the throne of his glory, ye also shall sit upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel." Although they were the intimate companions of the Son of God, they did not go forth until He had ordained them to the authority which He himself had exercised. He selected these twelve out of the disciples that followed Him and gave unto them the Apostleship, by the authority of which

they were able to do all that Paul said the Apostles should do—to regulate the affairs of the Church, to teach sound doctrine, to be, in fact, revelators, prophets and seers, when the occasion should demand it; to possess all the gifts that God gives to man in the flesh. They were ordained to this, and until they were they did not presume to go forth and minister in the authority among the children of men. But when they received this authority they went forth, accompanied by mighty power; and they cast out devils, healed the sick, and performed many wonderful works in the name of the Lord and through the authority which they had received from Him. While the Church was under their guidance the members thereof were not carried about by every wind of doctrine. They were not deceived by the sleight of men, nor their cunning craftiness. They knew that while they followed the guidance of these inspired and divinely-authorized men, there was no danger of division or strife; but they were led to the unity of the faith. Therefore, in the last days, God being about to restore His Church in its primitive purity and power to the earth, He deemed it necessary to bestow the Apostleship once more upon men. After the Aaronic Priesthood had been conferred, therefore, and John the Baptist had transmitted that power (which had been taken from the earth through the wickedness of men and the shedding of the blood of those who bore it) again to the earth, others came from the mansions of bliss and committed to men once more in the flesh the keys and the authority which they had held when they were in the flesh, and which keys and authority were necessary to complete the great work of God in the last days. The Lord, when He was upon the earth, said unto Peter, "I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven." Peter, James and John, were the three presiding High Priests over the Church of Christ, after the Savior's departure; and these three Apostles descended from the mansions of glory and laid their hands upon the heads of these two young servants of God in this day and ordained them to the authority which they held, committing unto them all the keys and powers of Priesthood which they had received in their day, and which had not been transmitted by them to any others, because of the wickedness of the children of men. Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery were ordained to the Apostleship of the Son of God by Peter and his fellow Apostles,

and thus was restored to the earth once more that great authority and glorious power which the Son of God had bestowed when in the flesh. I doubt not that the angelic hosts rejoiced and every heart that surrounded the throne of God was gladdened at the thought that once more on earth were men to be found clothed with the eternal authority of the everlasting Priesthood, by means of which men should be led from the lowest depths of ignorance and sin back into the presence of the Great Eternal! No doubt peans of joy resounded throughout the vaulted heavens when that event took place; for it was an event pregnant with more importance to the children of men than any which had taken place since the days of the Savior. When that authority was restored in its fulness, then the Church was organized. Men and women were baptized and received the Holy Ghost, and officers were ordained in the Church. The organization was not completed all at once; but the authority to complete the organization was there, and as the Saints increased in numbers, so the organization of the Church increased in perfection, each officer being appointed and ordained as the necessity arose for that office to be filled.

Now, it was a new thing in the earth. It startled Christendom. Up to that time no one had pretended to say—at least very few—that there was not all necessary authority on the earth. The religious world looked to the Bible. They asserted that it contained the entire word of God. Nothing more was necessary. God had completed the canon of scripture. There would be no more revelation from Him. Everything had been given that was necessary for man's salvation. And the inference was that God, having done this, had retired from any active participation in the affairs of the earth, and had left the whole business to men. Therefore, it was a startling declaration to have anyone say that God himself, accompanied by His Son Jesus Christ, had revealed himself to man once more; and equally startling was the statement that angels had come, and that the authority of the Priesthood had been restored again to the earth. These were astounding declarations to the great bulk of the people. Of course, there were honest souls who rejoiced at this proclamation. They had been searching for the truth. Dissatisfied with the existing order of things, they were yearning for the restoration of that power, and were anxious to find men who held and exercised it. Therefore, their hearts were gladdened by the intelligence that God had spoken. It was almost too good to believe. But they investigated it. They prayed unto the Father about it. The result was, they received testimonies concerning it, and embraced the Gospel. But at that day—sixty-four years ago—there were very few men in Christendom who dared to say that God would speak from the heavens, or who believed that such a thing was possible. Revelation from God was a thing of the past. It belonged to ages anterior to this. The ministers of religion contented themselves by making these statements.

How was this new declaration received? Let me call your attention to this. During the first persecution against the Saints of God in Jackson County, one of the main charges made by the mob was that Joseph Smith was ac-

cepted by the "Mormons" as a prophet, and that they believed in revelation from God. It was about as strong an appeal as could be made to the prejudices of the age, to arouse intense hostility against the people. This shows how the people felt at that time. But I heard Joseph Smith predict that the day would come when there would be false spirits go forth among the children of men, and that they would deceive them. I remember on one occasion his speaking about the false prophet that should call down fire from heaven, and he warned the people in the most impressive and solemn manner against being deceived by these works that should be wrought to deceive the children of men. It was only two years after his death that spirit-rapping commenced in Rochester, New York. We had been driven out here in the wilderness, and we did not know much that was transpiring in the eastern world. But I happened, while on the Sandwich Islands in 1851, to get hold of a book that had been issued by spiritualists, and I was surprised at the manner in which they presented their claims to the public. Arguments that our Elders used they had taken and revamped, so to speak, and adapted them to their ideas. A more deceptive book in the interests of falsehood and false doctrine could not, in my opinion, have been published. And from that day until the present, belief in spiritual agencies and manifestations has spread and increased, until at the present time there is scarcely a person to be found who does not believe that there is something connected with man that he can use to bring him into close and intimate relation with the spirit world. Since that day there has been a wonderful stride taken in this direction. The world has been progressing—if that can be called progress—in a most remarkable manner. Theories that prevailed when the Gospel was revealed and the Priesthood of the Son of God was restored have been discarded, and today the popular magazines are filled with communications concerning these occult powers that are being brought to light. Talk to men about dreams and visions and spiritual manifestations, and they admit that such things are possible; but they cannot explain them.

This is one of the results that followed the revelation of the Gospel and the bestowal of the authority of the Holy Priesthood. The doctrines taught by the Elders have had their effect. They have been received, to a greater or less extent, in the world, without the source from which they came being acknowledged. I hear that there are advocates of what is called Christian Science in our midst. I hear that they creep into our houses and lead silly women astray by telling them of wonderful things that can be done by means of Christian Science. A few days ago a father came to me and told me about two of his daughters, one of whom had been afflicted and had been told by some of these persons how she might be cured. Now, that is a comparatively new doctrine in the world. It was not heard of until the Church of Christ was organized. We taught this, and were persecuted for teaching it. Every kind of obloquy was thrust upon us, because we believed that there was a power, which God would give to those who obeyed His commandments, that would result in the healing of the sick, the casting out of devils, and other miraculous things.

But a great change has come over men. Satan has been busy. Men say, as the Book of Mormon says they would in the last days, that there is no hell, and no devil. Satan is whispering this into the ears of the children of men; and today there are thousands of people who do not believe that there is any hell, or any personal devil. Nevertheless, there is a personal devil, just as sure as there is a personal God. He has not a tabernacle; but he is a living entity, and he is endeavoring to destroy the work of God by producing imitations of it and showing unto the inhabitants of the earth that they can obtain power without obeying the laws of God. Wherever spiritualism has a foothold faith in God decreases. Whenever you see a Latter-day Saint begin to dabble in spiritualism, you will find that he begins to doubt the atonement of the Savior and the redemption wrought out by the shedding of His blood, and the doctrine of the resurrection of the body. These are signs that accompany spiritualism. Satan is laboring with all his might to lead men and women to these conclusions, binding them in chains of darkness and leading them down to everlasting destruction. It is the same with Christian Science, whose doctrines are being insidiously spread throughout the country. They are publishing books and circulating them gratuitously and endeavoring to undermine the faith of the people in the ordinances of the Gospel and in the words of Jesus contained in the New Testament. They tell the sick not to believe they are sick, to exercise their will power, and to consider sickness as imaginary; and we are told they are doing mighty works in healing the people. I would not be surprised at that, because I know that Satan is almost capable of deceiving the very elect. I believe that Satan can make himself appear to those who cannot discern, as an angel of light; and if he has that power, he has power also to deceive men and women in the flesh by performing mighty works. Was not this done in the days of Moses? Was not Pharaoh's heart hardened by the works of the magicians? He did not believe that Moses and Aaron were servants of God, but that they had a little more skill perhaps than his magicians had. So it is now. Satan is capable of deceiving the people.

I want in this conference, before we separate, to lift my voice in warning to the people of God against these insidious advances—against spiritualism, against Christian Science and against all such isms, however much they may profess to be of God. I hear that men who claim to be the Reorganized Church say that they have power to work miracles. Perhaps they have; but that is not evidence of the divinity of their cause, or that they are the authorized servants of God. This evidence is to be found, my brethren and sisters, in the blessings that God bestows upon His people. Read the words that I have read in your hearing. Remember them. The Apostleship has been placed in this Church to lead men to the unity of the faith. That is what Paul said in ancient days concerning the Apostleship. What have been its fruits today? What have been the fruits that have attended the restoration of the Apostleship in this Church? Has it not led all who have been guided by it to the unity of the faith? Latter-day Saints here assembled from almost every nation of Christen-

dom, what do you say? Has not the Apostleship, restored, by the ministrations of holy angels to the earth, brought you from the ends of the earth to the unity of the faith in this land? Where will you find a people more united? Nowhere. That is one of its fruits. Another is, it is for the perfecting of the Saints. I leave it to the Latter-day Saints to say whether the teachings and the labors of the Apostles in your midst have not led to greater perfection among you. You are our witnesses and God's witnesses to this; for you know for yourselves whether these have been the results that have followed or not. If you have followed the teachings of the Apostles, you have not been carried about by every wind of doctrine; nor have you been deceived by the cunning craftiness of men. None of you have been misled in this way. But you have been guarded against this. God has placed Apostles in the Church for this express purpose. They are not self-chosen. God knows, and you know, that those who bear the Apostleship have not sought this authority. Do you think that we are presided over by a man who has sought this office of himself? We all know the man too well to suppose that Wilford Woodruff would ever, if he had lived to the age of Methuselah, have put forward his hand to guide this work of our God. God has preserved his life and spared him to this people, clothed with the Apostleship of the Son of God, to lead the people, just as He did John Taylor, just as He did Brigham Young, and the others who have been associated with them. I appeal to you, ye Latter-day Saints, in conference assembled, to know whether these are not truths that I am speaking; whether you have not had in your midst the evidences of the divine origin of this work and of the authority which presides over this Church. God has borne testimony to this by the fruits that have followed our ministrations. I include myself, although I consider myself unworthy to be in the ranks of these men. God has blessed the people in listening to the counsels of His servants. He has brought us to these mountains and built up a mighty people here. We have erected temples, and have gone into them and performed ordinances which God has revealed. Where else can you find these things upon the face of the earth? By whom are such doctrines taught? What would you do for your dead, if it were not for the light that God has revealed through the Apostleship concerning the plan of salvation for the dead? The whole world is groping in darkness regarding these matters. They cannot tell what shall be done with the heathen, or with those who have died in ignorance of the Gospel of Christ. Yet they teach that there is no other name given under heaven whereby man can be saved, excepting the name of Jesus. Already some ministers of Christendom are rejecting the doctrine that salvation is confined to those alive, thus following in the wake of the teachings of the servants of God. But how shall we know these things if the heavens are as brass over our heads, and if there is to be no communication from God to man? "Oh," says one, "we might receive it, if it came from some other source than it does." Now, it is a peculiar feature of the work of God in all ages that He chose men for this purpose. He did not send angels to minister unto all men;

but He chose men to minister unto their fellow men. The prophets are men, and full of failings and frailties. Even the Son of God, perfect as He was, was not recognized among men as divine. Now, God has chosen men in this day. Although they may feel unworthy of such high honor, and that He could have chosen probably better instruments, nevertheless God has chosen them, and He will honor them in the eyes of the people, if they will be humble. He will make them His mouthpieces to declare unto the children of men His word and will. He will fill them with the Holy Ghost, and the people who listen to them will be led in the path of salvation, and be delivered from the many evils that are coming upon the inhabitants of the earth.

My brethren and sisters, these are solemn truths. I would like to arouse faith in your hearts. I say to you that the sick can be healed, and are healed, in this Church, and the prayer of faith is heard. The proper way for people to receive an answer to their prayers and to have the blessings attend that are desired, is to obey the ordinances of the Gospel. Do not go straying after false gods. Do not be looking after those who have no authority, but are false guides; for I tell you that they will lead those who follow them down to destruction. I do not care how holy they may profess to be; I do not care how many miracles they may profess to perform; I do not care though they may be the sons of the holiest men that ever trod upon the earth, if they do not keep within the lines which God has prescribed, I tell you that they will lead those who follow them to destruction. I bear testimony to this, and am responsible for it. It is not miracles that are the sole evidence of the truth of anything. We have been taught that from the beginning. But it is the spirit and power of God when it is poured out upon the people, uniting their hearts, filling them with love, prompting them to confess their sins one to another and to the Lord. These are the fruits that we see in these valleys among the people who keep the commandments of God. When you hear men begin to doubt, and say, "Well, I don't know about this, or that," it is an evidence that they are in the dark; for if they would live in the light God would bear testimony to them by the power of the Holy Ghost concerning these things. I therefore say to all who are here, if any of you have felt in your hearts that you would follow what I call false gods—false lights, false teachers; if any of you have felt to weaken in your attachment to the work of God and to entertain doubts concerning its validity—I ask you this afternoon to repent truly and sincerely of that, and turn to God with full purpose of heart and with a determination to serve Him all the rest of your days. If you ever had the love of God in your hearts, and that inexpressible joy that God gives unto those who keep His commandments, you know it is sweeter than the sweetest honeycomb. There is nothing on earth sweeter than the spirit of God when it is enjoyed by a humble Latter-day Saint. And God has placed this within our reach. He has opened a fountain to us at which we may drink until our souls are filled to overflowing. I say to you that Satan would tell you nineteen truths and would perform nineteen miracles to get you to accept one untruth and to take a wrong step. That is

the kind of power he exercises. Do not be deceived, my brethren and sisters. Try the spirits, and see whether they are of God or not. Cling to the authority of the Priesthood, which God sent. His messengers to bestow upon man. If you do so, I will assure you, as a servant of God, you will be led back into the presence of God and the Lamb, there to dwell eternally and to receive that glorious reward which He has promised unto the faithful. God grant unto us that we may receive this, that we may never step a single inch from the path which He has marked out, nor do a thing that will grieve the Spirit of God, from this time henceforth and forever. Amen.

*Written for this Paper.*

### THE GREAT AMERICAN BRAIN.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1894.—I dropped into the National Library last week and asked Mr. Spofford, the librarian, to sell me something as to the condition of the great American brain. He informed me that it was boiling as it has never boiled before. We are turning out books by the hundreds and newspaper and magazine articles by the thousands every year, and the copyrights asked for continually increase. Said Mr. Spofford: "There are more than twice as many copyrights asked for every year now as there were ten years ago, and the United States has never been more intellectually alive than it is today. In 1892 there were more than 54,000 copyrights issued, and the publications of 1893 exceeded those of 1892. Nearly every thing of importance is copyrighted now, and we have copyrighted lectures and newspaper articles as well as books. The number of magazines is increasing, and there are now more than a thousand literary reviews, magazines and periodicals in the United States. The increase in other classes of literature has been almost as great, and there are now more than 600 scientific periodicals and a large number of professional magazines. We are making many new books and the National Library increases in size every day."

"Speaking of new books, Mr. Spofford, are there many great works produced by new writers today?"

"There are few great books produced in any age," replied Mr. Spofford. "Great geniuses are born, not made, and the generation is happy which sees more than one or two of them. I think this is an age of compilation rather than of creation. The great American prose or poetic genius is yet to be born. We have had some creative writers of the past, but the greatest of them are now dead. Longfellow, Emerson and James Russell Lowell have passed away, and the only one who can really be called great among those left is Oliver Wendell Holmes."

"How about Washington as a literary center! Is there much literary work done here?"

"Yes, there is a great deal," was the reply. This is one of the intellectual centers of the United States, and there are a number of authors who live here. Thomas Nelson Page has lately purchased a residence on Massachusetts avenue. Frances Hodgson Burnett lives a little further down the way, and this is the home of Henry Adams, the historian, Col. John Hay, Mr. Nicolay and a score of other well-known literary

workers. We have a great number of scientific scholars living here, and some of the best travel works are written in Washington. The National Museum has connected with it many able writers of travel. Numbers of the Congressmen and Senators do literary work, and the library of Congress is used greatly by all classes of scholars and students. On Saturday we do not have enough seats for the readers, and the library is always full of specialists who are working up some subject."

Speaking of Washington as a literary center, it is not generally known that it was here that Mark Twain wrote his "Innocents Abroad." He was at the time in the employ of Senator Stewart of Nevada, and was doing clerical work for him. He had made the trip to Europe and the Holy Land as a correspondent of the "Alta California," getting for it \$1200 in gold, and he pounded the stuff out here in an old room heated by a sheet-iron stove. After he got back he got an idea that the letters would sell if they were put into book shape, and he showed Senator Stewart his notes, and Stewart gave him a job at the Capitol which paid him \$6 a day. After several weeks of hard work he completed his book and then went to a publisher. One of his friends here at Washington was Albert D. Richardson, who had been connected with several subscription books, and who had written some very good things. Richardson introduced him to his publishers, and Mark Twain finally made a deal with them by which he was to have 5 per cent of the retail price of all the books sold. Not long ago I had some thoughts of publishing a book myself, and I called upon Mr. Clemens at his home in Hartford and asked his advice. During this call he referred to "Innocents Abroad," and said that it had netted him only a few thousand dollars, but that it had made the fortune of the publishers. Said he: "I was surprised when I was told that a good sum for the work would be 5 per cent of the retail price of the books sold. I laughed at it, but Richardson, who introduced me, told me that he was glad when he got 4 per cent, and I accepted their offer. Including the editions there were something like 200,000 copies disposed of, and the publishing company made in the neighborhood of \$75,000 out of it."

I asked him what he thought of books of travel as sellers?

He looked at me with a twinkle of the eye and said: "There is only one kind of a book that will sell by subscription better than a book of travel, and that is a pious book." He then referred to his own publishing ventures in a few words, and told me that the best possible method of arranging for the publication of a good subscription book was to accept nothing until the plates were paid for and then to take a low percentage on the first 5,000, increasing it on each 5,000, until it got as high as 8 or ten per cent, which would be a big remuneration and would make one a fortune if the book had a large sale.

Blaine wrote a great part of his book here. He began it when he was living just above the old Sickles house, on Lafayette square, and he wrote a great part of it in his mansion on Dupont circle. The second volume was written here and at Bar Harbor, and he com-

pleted it here in Senator Windom's big brick, just below where Bourke Cockran now lives, and facing Scott Circle. He was a very rapid writer, and he considered 1500 words a good morning's work. His book brought in, I understand, something like \$200,000, and it has paid the best of any book of its class ever published. Sam Cox wrote his "Political Reminiscences" here, and before he died he told me he was to receive \$12,500 on each edition sold. Mrs. Cox still lives at Washington, in the house which her husband completed just about the time that he wrote his "Divisions of a Diplomat." The work on this was done at Washington, and he turned out the manuscript composing it at the rate of several thousand words per day.

It was here that Tom Benton wrote his "Thirty Years in the United States Senate," and I have visited the old brown house on P street where he put the matter into shape and in which he died. He was working on his "Abridgment of the Debates of Congress" at the time he died, and he prayed during his last hours to be allowed to live until he had it complete. Gen. Logan wrote his volume of "War Stories" in the house in which his widow now lives, and it was here that he penned a novel which was issued under an assumed name, but which had only a meager sale. Logan left a fairly good library, and it will be a surprise to many that he was fond of religious studies. He was a great Methodist, and he had many rare editions of the Bible and famous theological works. He wrote rapidly and revised carefully, but his book, like that of Gen. Sheridan, did not have anything like the sale of the works of Grant and Blaine.

I wonder when John J. Ingalls will publish his novel. I visited him here a few days after his library was burned in Atchison, Kan. He had in this library a number of manuscripts, which were destroyed, and among them were some of the notes for this story. It was to have been a political society novel, laid in Washington, in which the true inwardness, hypocrisy and hollowness of life here would be treated of under assumed names. There is no doubt but that Ingalls could carry out this idea as well or better than any other man in the United States. He has a caustic pen and a vitriolic tongue, and though his words shine with the brightness of electricity, they burn into the souls of the people he attacks like red-hot iron. He has done considerable magazine work since he left Congress, and his lectures have taken up a great part of his time. In the meanwhile he may have had some time for fiction, and if so I predict his book will be a bright one.

I knew Bancroft quite well. His books were sold to some New Yorkers, who gave them to the Lenox Library. Congress bid within \$5,000 of the amount for which they went, but a friend of the Lenox Library got them. Among them are valuable manuscripts, which I am surprised have not yet come to the public. There is a manuscript diary of James K. Polk, which he copied at Nashville just before his death, and which, I am told, is full of interest. There are lots of original letters of Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr and others that ought to have been included in the collection, and I doubt not that some

good newspaper articles could be gotten out of the library by those who have access to it. It is generally supposed here that it is about as hard to go to Peking after rare books as to get into the closely guarded archives of that New York library, and so far I have not seen anything published from the Bancroft collection. Shortly before Bancroft's death I had an offer from one of his private secretaries, who treacherously said that he could get me copies of some rare letters in Mr. Bancroft's possession if I would pay for them. I wanted the letters, but I told him I could not think of stealing them, and nothing came of the matter. Bancroft was one of the slowest writers we have ever had here. He wrote and rewrote, first dictating his thoughts to a shorthand man and then revising them again and again as they were presented to him in typewritten form. He thought 250 words was a good day's work, but he kept grinding away until he was ninety, and his long life enabled him to accomplish much.

I saw Parson Brownlow's son here the other day. He was a colonel in the Union army and his father's private secretary while he was in the United States Senate. I asked him something about Parson Brownlow's book and he told me that about 50,000 copies of it were sold and that his father made in the neighborhood of \$20,000 out of it. I doubt whether Bancroft made as much in his long life of work out of his histories. Henry Ward Beecher got \$30,000 from Robert Bonner for writing the novel "Norwood," and we all know of the great fortune that came to the Grant estate from his book. I don't know just exactly what John Hay received for his life of Lincoln. One story is that the Century Company made out a contract and left the price blank and that it was finally filled in by them for \$50,000. Col. Hay talked to me about the book at the time he was writing it and he showed me his workshop. He has a magnificent house here at Washington, which is furnished with all the luxuries of a millionaire. The library in it is as big as a barn and it has a great table like desk as large as the bed of a bridal chamber. The work on the book was not done here, but in a little cubby hole of a room in the attic which had a pine table and a half dozen kitchen chairs and the floor of which was bare. I asked Col. Hay at this time as to his dialect poems. You know he wrote "Little Breeches," which closes, I think, somewhat as follows, referring to the angels:

"I think that taking a little boy  
And saving him for his own  
Is a darn sight better business  
Than loafing around the throne."

I found him not at all inclined to talk about it. He gave me to understand that he was sorry he had written it and that he hoped to do more elegant and better work. He has done since then a great deal more elegant work, but I doubt whether he has written anything which has come closer to the hearts of the American people than that poem.

Grace Greenwood is living here at the capital now. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, at eighty years of age, is writing her eightieth novel. She has been receiving, it is said, \$10,000 a year from the New York Ledger for everything she writes, and the way she grinds out books makes me think of a talk I had

the other day with Bob Burdette as to his lecture on "The Rise and Fall of the Moustache." I asked Burdette how many times he had delivered it. He said, "I don't know. Hundreds of times, and I think thousands of times. Why, I know that lecture so well that if I would start it and leave the stage, I believe the old thing would go on and finish up on its own hook without me." This is the way with Mrs. Southworth. Her gold pen keeps gliding on year after year, day after day, until one is forced to imagine that it will keep up its speed even after she has passed away. She lives at Georgetown, and she writes the same character of stories today as she did when her first story was published in the National Era here nearly two generations ago. Mary Halleck Foote lives here part of the time, Anna Vernon Dorsey has her home here, Mrs. Logan is keeping up her literary work in connection with her magazine, and Kate Field spends a great part of her winters at the capital.

Nearly all of our prominent men write more or less, and David A. Wells is one of the scientists who does a great deal of his literary work here.

By the way, speaking of Governor Wells, I heard a good story concerning a talk which he and Secretary J. Sterling Morton had together. The subject was the hard times, the income tax and the treasury deficit. They were wondering how the President was going to be able to make the ends meet and at the same time carry out his own ideas as to the reform of the tariff and other matters. One suggestion was made by Mr. Morton, and that was that bonds of a certain class be taxed, whereupon Mr. Wells said that an attempt had been made to tax that class of property in his state. When the tax was first laid it was made at a high rate and the results were that there were no bonds returned. The rate was then reduced to a tax of 1 per cent for every five years, or at the rate of 2 mills per year, and the provision was made that all bonds thus taxed should be free from municipal, state and county taxes. When this law was promulgated the bonds came in by the thousands and the result was that there were \$29,000,000 worth of bonds returned. "The low tax," said Governor Wells, "was a sort of premium on integrity."

"Yes," said Secretary Morton. "It makes me think of what Jim Fisk said about his father's honesty. The old man's character was being discussed, and Fisk was asked if his father was an honest man. Mr. Fisk replied that he was honest as the world goes. 'What do you mean by that?' asked one of the party. 'I mean,' said Fisk, 'that he is honest according to the amount involved. For instance, I know that my father would not tell a lie for 12 1-2 cents, but I would hate to ask him to tell me eight for a dollar.'"

Secretary Morton, by the way, is one of the best story tellers of Washington. He is a man of education and culture, and he has a wide acquaintance with public men. During a conversation with him the other day I asked him how it came that farmers in England could pay high rents for land and make money off of it, when our farmers could barely get a living when they get the land for

nothing. He replied that he supposed it was due to Scotch thrift, and that he had a Scotchman in his department who had made a great deal of money by farming in Nebraska, and whose brother had made a fortune out of Scotch farming. Said Secretary Morton, "During a recent visit to Scotland I visited this man. He told me he paid \$9 per acre as rent, and I know that he sends money over here to be loaned, and that he has something like \$25,000 out at interest in the United States. I advised him to send it here. He told me he could get only one per cent for it in Glasgow, and that he had sent it over to his brother in Nebraska, where it could be loaned out for seven or eight, and he is now getting such an income from it as delights his thrifty Scotch soul."

"As to Scotch thrift," Secretary Morton went on, "I was at the colonial exhibition at Edinburgh some years ago, and I found that every exhibitor was selling something in connection with his exhibit. During my stay I lost my spectacles, and while buying a new pair from a very pretty girl in the exhibition I fell into conversation with her. 'You are an American,' said she, 'and you have a lot of my people over there in your country.'"

"Yes," said Secretary Morton, "we have many Scotchmen among us."

"And how do they get along, sir?"

"Oh," replied the Secretary, "There are few of them in the jails and none of them in the poor house. They are very thrifty and they do very well. You Scotch are noted for your industry and saving."

"Yes," replied the girl, "they tell lots of stories of us. And have you heard the latest of one of our Sandys who went to London?"

"No," said Secretary Morton, "tell it to me."

"Well," replied the girl, "it was not much, but it indicates the Scotch character. Sandy was a stranger in London and feeling a bit tired he looked about for some restoration. He saw an eating place, and he went in and asked the waiter, 'and how much might it be for a bit of meat?'"

"'Ninepence,' said the waiter."

"'And how much for the gravy?'"

"'Oh, we charge nothing for the gravy,' was the reply."

"'And how much might it be for a bit of bread?'"

"'You can have a loaf for tuppence.'"

"'Well,' said Sandy, 'you maun give me the bread and the gravy. I dinna care about the meat.'"

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

### AS TO MEXICAN MAIL.

I have perused the letter written by Miles P. Romney, of Colonia Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, of the 27th ult. and published in the last issue of the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS, and for one I do not think the statement altogether correct, that "If people in Utah will be more particular in writing correctly the addresses on their letters there will not be so much complaint about the loss of letters in Mexico." There are other and more serious charges than this.

For the past three years I have endeavored to keep up a correspondence at the above mentioned place. Occa-

sionally a letter has found its way there, but many failed to reach their destination, and not for want of being plainly directed, either. Letters containing money, sent at the time so many were in destitute circumstances, never reached those to whom they were sent, and I but express the statements of others: not letters alone, containing money, have failed, but packages of more or less value, a few sheets of note paper, valuable almanacs, calendars, flower seeds, etc., etc., have failed to reach them, and each time the usual United States postage has been paid at the mailing office. I am not alone in this matter. I know of others whose friends also had money sent them, and otherwise; their letters failed to reach Juarez; but when those friends lived in Utah's Dixie the letters reached them every time. The address was quite plain for Utah's postmasters. Now comes the question, What other causes are there that so much mail matter sent from Utah to Mexico fails to reach them? If such a leakage was practiced in Utah the postoffice department at Washington would soon find it and stop it. The following was taken from a Mexican paper, and may explain the matter a little farther:

### POSTOFFICES IN MEXICO.

Speaking of postoffices, if you go into one almost anywhere in the land of "Dios of Libertad" and ask in English for a letter, the obliging postmaster or one of his deputies will toss out the whole stock addressed to foreign names, whether it be a peek or a bushel, and allow you to select for yourself, quite indifferent as to whether you confine yourself to your own or other people's mail. Although my countrymen are proverbially honest, that is allowing rather too much latitude, as has sometimes transpired, both in matters of love and lucre. I notice they never do that way with any but foreigners' letters, the Mexicans themselves being more carefully served from pigeon-holes alphabetically arranged. Whether this distinction is made because they are unwilling to take extra trouble for "outside barbarians," or because they know too well their own little peculiarities, is a matter of conjecture. The laws against opening other people's letters are even more severe in Mexico than in the United States, but they are enforced only upon those of Mexican birth, and Americans need expect no redress here for wrongs of any kind, no matter how serious.

Alas! Mr. Editor, must the oft-repeated statement still hang on, "Your cause is just but we can do nothing for you?" Yours very respectfully,

JOHN L. BENCH.

MANTI, Utah, March 15, 1894.

### THE EUPOREAN MISSION.

[Millennial Star, March 5.]

RELEASES AND APPOINTMENTS.—Elder J. J. Scharrer has been honorably released from his labors as president of the Swiss and German mission, to return home March 3, 1894.

Elder Walter W. Williams has been honorably released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Norwich conference, to return home March 3, 1894.

Elder J. H. Stocker has been appointed to preside over the Swiss and German mission.



## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

### CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-fourth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, April 6th, 1894.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the meeting of the Conference.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,

GEORGE Q. CANNON,

JOSEPH F. SMITH,

First Presidency.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

Near one of the entrances to the grounds of Harvard university is a tablet bearing an inscription in which words something like these occur: "For they feared to trust the people to unlearned teachers when the ministers who led them should slumber in the dust." The solemn pathos of this memorial is a tribute to the love of intelligence and abhorrence of ignorance that characterized the Pilgrim Fathers of New England, between whom and the founders of Utah many parallels have been drawn.

The latter are pre-eminently a temple building people; and yet before a step was taken toward erecting such a structure, and while their only form of political government was one that had been improvised for temporary needs, they, through the Provisional Government of the State of Deseret, enacted, on February 28th, 1850, an ordinance incorporating the University of Deseret, their great leader, Governor Brigham Young, not only officially approving but earnestly and staunchly advocating its establishment.

In the days of their poverty—and such poverty as was then almost universal is not now known in these valleys, even in the present time of distress—and when they were so overworked that, as a historian says of them, they scarce had time to pray, they planned a great university, intending that it should become a seat of learning, famed throughout the land.

Their poverty made progress slow; but what we now know as the University of Utah was organized and entered upon its mission. Orson Spencer, A. M., its first chancellor, took the position with faith in the great future of the institution, a faith which was held by his successors, Orson Pratt A. M., Hon. D. O. Calder, and Hon. Daniel H. Wells—to mention only those who are dead—who held the position many years. The period covered by the terms of the chancellors here named was one during which the people were

too poor to build up a great university without endowment, and with no aid save taxation and tuition; but they never lost sight of the object in mind, and by their representatives they never treated it in other than a friendly spirit. From the time when Dr. John R. Park became its president, in 1869, it grew with a steady, solid growth; and as the years went by it became more and more an object of love and pride among the people. Parents strained their resources to send their sons and daughters to the University, and successive Legislatures went to the limit of prudence to furnish means for its support and growth.

It has been singularly honored as the subject of weighty, stubborn legislative consideration in days gone by—not such, however, as has been accorded it by the session just closed. Let us look back a single decade. An item of \$50,000 was placed in the appropriation bill for a new building for the University. The question of the Governor's right to appoint all Territorial officers not specifically named in the Organic Act as elective, was still pending in the courts, and the Legislature determined to wait for a decision before receding from the position that such autocratic power was never designed to be conferred upon one man, himself not chosen by popular suffrage. The executive on his part was equally firm, and he refused to approve the appropriation bill containing this item, unless given power to name the men who would expend the money. A deadlock between the Assembly and the Governor ensued, and for days and nights the strain was terrible, for the Legislature had reached the limit of time and was obliged to remain in continuous session until a decision should be reached. At length both branches met in caucus to solve the question: Shall the University be crippled, or shall the general appropriation bill fall, through our insisting that the liberties of the people be not surrendered to the one man power. It is of interest to note that the University was looked upon as being of importance great enough to rank with the other two elements of the grave problem.

The conclusion reached, after one of the most pathetic and patriotic debates in all our legislative history, was that the Assembly would not betray what its members believed to be the rights of the people, nor were they willing that other Territorial needs should be unprovided for through wilful defiance of the Governor's demands in this one particular. They eliminated the University item, and, thus amended, the appropriation bill passed.

But though the Governor might veto a measure to give money to the University, he could not veto the University itself. A wave of popular sympathy swept over the Territory for the stricken institution. The legislators, the regents, the professors, the public—all felt that it called for their most disinterested and substantial support. Should it be allowed to fail? The thought was royally repelled. Regents and other prominent citizens drew from their

own pockets the sum necessary to give it the building. Professors announced their willingness to serve on half salary or without pay if the institution could be saved in no other way. The result was marvelous; and at no period of its history was the University so closely in touch with the affections and feelings of the people as at that time. That a subsequent Assembly reimbursed those who had come forward with means at this crisis, does not in the least detract from the patriotism of the deed itself. Men were willing to trust a future Legislature to refund to them, but if that failed, they were content to await the reward of Providence.

Ten years have passed—and again is the University placed in a position where its needs appeal eloquently to the love and sympathy of its friends. At the session of the Legislature just closed it was betrayed. It was stabbed in the house of its pretended friends. For when it was earnestly pointed out that the sum given for its support would mean its starvation, the sneering reply was made by a legislator—referring to the normal department: "Oh, well; we can import more teachers; the Utah-taught teachers cannot compete with the Eastern article, any way!" Talk about conspiracy, and plots, and trades and treachery! What do the people of Utah think of this utterance, and of the spirit which controlled the action of other legislators who, perhaps innocently, were led into this great crime!

Again the question confronting us as a commonwealth is, Shall the University of Utah be allowed to dwindle and die? Again we hear the answer from every patriotic heart in every valley of Utah, "No! We'll heap shame upon the heads of its detractors and its foe; we'll unite in one grand rebuke of chicanery, trickery and petty or political sectionalism!"

And the News, as the representative of the Latter-day Saints, who founded this institution in their poverty, and who, with love, pride and solicitude have watched its growth during nearly half a century keep pace with theirs, now calls upon them to rally to its rescue. We are confident that we do not call in vain. Even in the present time of financial stringency we believe the necessary relief will be forthcoming, and that the conspiracy to cripple or destroy it, for this is what the action of the Legislature amounts to, will be defeated. This was the people's course when money was far less plentiful in Utah than it is now. But money is not the only necessity; surely public spirit has not waned, nor the disposition to patronize and support an institution so distinctively our own. The calls of the district schools for more and better teachers, the demands of parents for increased educational facilities, and the cry of the rising generation for instruction, are all louder and stronger than ever before, and the necessity for a response is the greatest and most peremptory which the people feel, aside from the actual necessities of life.

Hence we appeal to the people of Utah to come to the rescue of their principal seat of learning! It must be saved from the destruction, or, still

worse, the starved oblivion to which its foes would consign it. This is Utah's opportunity to resent the slanderous declaration that her people delight in ignorance; to show to all the world that she can and will place within the reach of her children all the knowledge at the command of man! The existing necessity is a glorious chance for self-vindication.

### THE LAST OF A GENERATION.

The *Saturday Evening Post*, of Burlington, Iowa, makes pleasant mention in its issue of March 10, of Catherine, the only surviving sister of the Prophet Joseph and Patriarch Hyrum Smith—the last, indeed, to remain in mortality of the ten children—seven sons and three daughters—of Joseph and Lucy Smith. The Latter-day Saints in Utah and elsewhere will be pleased to hear what the *Post* has to say of the martyrs' remaining sister:

Mrs. Catherine Salisbury and son Frederick, of Fountain Green, Ill., were in the city Saturday and Sunday in attendance at the district conference of the reorganized church of Latter-day Saints, they being while here the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Esau, on Angular street. Mrs. Salisbury is now in her eighty-first year and is hale and hearty for one of her age. She is the only surviving sister of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, of Nauvoo, she now being the last member of her father's family, her brother William B. having died this winter at his home in Oosterdok, Iowa. Mrs. Salisbury's memory is good and she is an interesting and willing conversationalist, especially on matters connected with her father's family and the Church and work that has made their name famous. Mrs. Salisbury has lived to see the rise and spread of the Church that her brother founded. She was a member of her father's family when Joseph Smith was translating the Book of Mormon. She speaks of him as being an intelligent, honest and upright man. She is now and always has been a firm believer in the mission of her brother, and because of this belief she and her family have suffered much from the hands of fanatic men. When the Church was driven from Hancock county, Illinois, Mrs. Salisbury with her family and a few others remained, and by a straightforward, upright life has made for herself and the Church many friends.

### ANOTHER POLAR EXPEDITION.

The present year will witness one of the most unique competitions ever held on earth—a veritable race for the north pole. Nansen, if still alive, must by this time have found his way far into the ice belt that separates the navigable water from the unknown regions beyond. Peary is somewhere on the west coast of Greenland, endeavoring to find a road to the pole, and now Mr. Walter Wellman is organizing an expedition for the purpose of exploring the Arctic regions and planting the Stars and Stripes where it has never waved before.

Mr. Wellman does not claim the distinction already earned by Nansen and Peary, but he is a typical American newspaper man, probably the first one to conceive the idea of interviewing the rough monarchs of the ice and surveying their dominions, and there

is no known reason why he should not in this undertaking achieve fame equal to that of Mr. Stanley in Africa. The word impossible is practically unknown to the right kind of an American newspaper man.

Mr. Wellman's plan is simple and therefore all the more feasible. He proposes to start from Tromsø in Norway next May, well equipped for a journey over the ice. Somewhere on Spitzbergen he will deposit a sufficient supply of food, fuel, etc., for possible emergencies. From this place his steamer will take him to the edge of the pack ice, where he with his party will "land" and continue the journey northward. He calculates that in three months he will be able to reach the pole and return, thus having the benefit of the perpetual light and heat of the sun nearly all the time, and by means of the steamer, which is to make regular trips to Tromsø, the public will be kept posted as to his whereabouts and doings in the polar regions.

It is not strange that there should be a general desire to unravel the secrets of those high latitudes. There are scientific problems that can be solved only by actual observations, besides the desirable addition to our geographical knowledge concerning a part of the earth almost as large as Europe and hitherto entirely unknown. And the desire is intensified by the dangers to be encountered no less than by the wonderful reports of previous explorers. It is almost certain that this unknown part of our globe is not entirely a wilderness of snow and ice. Parry found that the ice was broken up in floes at the highest point he reached and the fall of rain was an evidence of the mildness of the temperature at that point. And Kane in 1854 saw an open sea as far as the eye could reach while a gale from the northeast, blowing for several hours, failed to bring any drift of ice. Later reports on this subject are somewhat contradictory, showing probably that those high regions are subject to changes, some winters being longer and more severe than others, just as is the case in all parts of the earth.

Probably Mr. Wellman has counted all the difficulties connected with his proposed summer outing, including heavy gales, dense fogs and white bears, and certainly the good wishes of the public will follow him in his undertaking.

### A REMARKABLE PREDICTION.

In a letter to the *NEWS* a few days ago, reference was made to a verse in the 37th chapter of the prophetic writings of Ezekiel, a passage very familiar to the Saints, and the correspondent dwelt on the necessity of the additional testimony for Christ furnished by the Book of Mormon, "the stick of Joseph which is in the hands of Ephraim," in this time of general religious confusion and indifference.

To the Saints the prophecy of Ezekiel seems so clear that it is a matter of wonder that Bible readers in general fail to see its true meaning. The Prophet is commanded to take two books and inscribe upon one, "For Judah and for the children of Israel his companions;" and upon the other, "For Joseph, the stick of

Ephraim, and for all the house of Israel his companions." These two books were to be joined together and become one.

This symbolical act is explained by the Lord to mean that He at some future time would take the records of Joseph as found in the possession of Ephraim and unite them with the records of Judah. This union of records was to preceed, we are further told, the gathering of Israel "from among the heathen, whither they be gone, and," says the Lord, "I will gather them on every side, and bring them into their own land." This conveys in the clearest terms the promise that two sets of sacred writings would at some time be given to the descendants of Israel, and that the union of the two in the hands of the Almighty would be followed by the gathering of the scattered people.

Commentators are inclined to the belief that this was partly accomplished at the time of the return of the Jews from Babylon. But they also admit that events in the last days must have been referred to, because there are predictions which were not fulfilled at that time. The gathering foretold is one, after which there will be no more transgression, and it will result in the foundation of a kingdom over which "David, my servant," shall rule, and they shall dwell in the country for ever, enjoying the presence of the Temple and tabernacle of God for evermore. These things have clearly not yet been accomplished. The return from Babylon, as all the world knows, did not result in the establishment of an everlasting kingdom under a representative of the house of David; nor were the people for evermore keeping the commandments of God and permitted to dwell in their land in peace with the Temple of God in their midst. Hence, clearly, the prophecy of Ezekiel must be concerning a gathering and union yet to come. All honest commentators agree on this.

But cannot the second volume of sacred writings refer to the books of the New Testament which were added to the more ancient collection? A few observations will answer that question. This book is the record of Joseph preserved by the tribe of Ephraim. It is referred to as extant already at the time of Ezekiel and yet separate from the records of Judah. It is plain enough that the writings of the New Testament are in no sense of the word the "stick of Joseph." They are not the records of Israel, nor are they, nor ever were they, in possession of Ephraim any more than of any other of the twelve tribes. They are the records of the early Church of Christ designated for the benefit of mankind and not for a particular people or part of a people. And their publication did not inaugurate the gathering of Israel from all parts of the world. On the contrary they were written, some before and some shortly after the scattering of the covenant people to the ends of the earth. For these reasons it is plain that the prediction of Ezekiel must be applied to some other sacred records other than the New Testament.

The Book of Mormon alone corresponds to the volume symbolized by the "stick of Joseph" in the hand of

the Prophet. Ezekiel lived and wrote this remarkable prediction almost 800 years before our era. Shortly before his time a righteous man named Lehi, a descendant of Joseph, had obtained some records consisting, besides genealogical tables, of the five books of Moses, a history of his people from the beginning and down to the reign of the Jewish king Zedekiah and prophetic writings, particularly those of Jeremiah. With these records he left Jerusalem, as did the last-named Prophet at the same time, and was led to this continent where his descendants became numerous and a mighty people. The Book of Mormon is a synopsis of the history of that people.

It is the "stick of Ephraim" in the same sense as the Bible is the "stick of Judah." And the prediction of their union is all the more remarkable at the very time when the records of Ephraim were by Lehi carried from the holy land, and thus apparently separated forever from the archives of Judah. But the Almighty had laid His plans, and His word has been fulfilled in our own day. The second set of sacred writings has been given to the world by Joseph the Prophet, and as a result the remnant of Israel is being brought together to serve the Lord. The Book of Mormon is indeed a witness to the truth of the Holy Scriptures.

#### LIGHT ON ANCIENT HISTORY.

As archaeological researches on the sites of the once famous cities of Chaldæa are progressing, the mysteries of the dim past are cleared up and we obtain a better understanding of the wonderful civilization of nations buried in oblivion for thousands of years. The North American expedition under the direction of Professor Peters of the University of Pennsylvania has within the last five or six years discovered not less than ten thousand engraved tablets and other objects, most of which have been sent to this country. The work of deciphering these precious records and presenting their contents to the public has been entrusted to a German orientalist, Mr. Hilprecht, who has already spent two years on the gigantic task. When completed the work will fill ten volumes, giving fac-similes of the inscriptions, accompanied by translations and commentaries.

One of the most interesting discoveries of this distinguished archaeologist is the history of a group of kings who ruled at Babylon considerably more than three thousand years before our era, as near as can be ascertained from the present uncertain chronological data at hand. These early rulers of men were conquerors, commanding armies at the head of which they pushed their way through Syria and as far as the boundaries of Egypt; which shows that intercourse between the countries of the ancient world cannot have been so difficult as some have imagined. The records take us back to a time when the human race on the eastern hemisphere must have been in its infancy. Already at that time two distinct tendencies were at work. There was a centrifugal and a centripetal force. Man was under the necessity of

finding new locations, as the great centers became crowded. New countries were discovered and settled, and a feeling of independence must have developed, as the distance from the seats of the rulers increased. At the same time, monarchs of the old countries adhered to the policy of centralization, aiming at the supremacy of the colonies as well as of the mother country. Expeditions were started for that purpose. Armies followed in the wake of the emigrants. Conflicts of various kinds ensued, and in the commotion new nations were born while others perished; the conditions were formed in which the development of human progress found a starting point. And it is exceedingly interesting and instructive to notice that ever afterwards similar conditions have brought about similar results. The history of our own country with its settlement by Europeans and successful struggle for independence with subsequent progress in every direction is but a repetition on a larger scale of the events recorded on those ancient brick tablets found in the ruins of Babylonian cities.

The history of one of those early kings derives peculiar interest from the fact that some critics have pretended to find in it the source of the Biblical narrative of a certain event in the early career of Moses. On the pedestal of a statue those critics have discovered that Shargani-shar-all, whose mother was a princess but who had no knowledge of his father, was in his infancy put in a basket and left to the tender mercies of the waves of the Euphrates, in which condition he was found by a gardener and tenderly raised until by good fortune he was placed on the throne. Mr. Hilprecht has found the name of this hitherto unknown father of Shargani, and all the circumstances indicate that the story is pure invention. The inscriptions on this subject are much mutilated, but the theory is that the historian has aimed at hiding the obscure and perhaps ignoble origin of a mighty monarch in a piece of romantic fiction. Critics have evidently been too anxious to find something detrimental to the biographer of Moses. Sound criticism defers judgment till the facts are known. And so far the facts are all in favor of the inspired records.

#### NABBIE YOUNG CLAWSON.

Among the daughters of Utah none was lovelier or more lovable than Nabbie Young Clawson, whose death occurred in this city March 15. Rarely have such exquisite charm of person and such sweet gentleness of mind been bestowed upon one mortal as was the case with this splendid woman. Nor has it happened to but few to enjoy a life of such unalloyed happiness. Honored not only for her own beauty and worth, but by reason of her distinguished parentage, her father having been the great leader and her mother one of the immortal three women of the band of Utah Pioneers; almost adored since childhood by her husband; beloved by all her kindred and acquaintances; with everything at command that earthly need or human wish could desire, her lines seemed of

a truth to have fallen into pleasant places. In the cutting down of such a woman at so untimely an age, feeble mortals who are most sincere in accepting that God does all things wisely, must confess a startling evidence that His purposes and ways are indeed inscrutable!

#### RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

Tomorrow, March 18, the great Methodist "crusade against sin" is to be inaugurated in California, beginning at the chief city, San Francisco. The opening meeting is to be held in the evening, on the postoffice site at the corner of Seventh and Mission streets, in a large tent which has been pitched there, the seating capacity of which is 4,000. From this point the campaign is to be prosecuted in all directions, until every house, lodging house, hotel and tenement in the city is reached. Such a united effort to evangelize San Francisco has never been made before.

The movement is under the leadership of Rev. Charles H. Yatman, the noted evangelist and "forward" worker of New York Methodism, who is said to rank with Moody, Mills and Sam Jones as an exhorter and pleader in the cause he represents. He is aided by the combined pastors of the local Methodist churches and a committee of laymen. All the Methodist choirs in the city are to be united for the occasion, the Rev. Yatman believing that "more people are converted by the aid of good music than by any other agency," and meetings are to be held every night in different quarters of town; besides a large amount of visiting work is to be done by the "Gideon band"—a body of workers who operate on somewhat different principles to the chiefs in the crusade, as the "Gideons" perform their labor without remuneration.

There can be no doubt that San Francisco needs religion bad enough; its requirement in that direction is probably greater than any other city in the land. With its Sabbaths devoted to games, theaters, and amusements of various kinds, its saloons and other dens of iniquity, and its generally non-religious character, no one will be inclined to dispute with Mr. Yatman that there is in the great city "a glorious opportunity to aid men to purify their lives and live like Christians"—that is, if the opportunity to render aid in this direction depended wholly on the readiness to give assistance. But in this as in other lines, the giving of help needs a willingness to receive such aid before it can be rendered perfectly operative, and this willingness does not seem to exist to any great extent among San Franciscans.

The advantages to be gained by revival meetings of the character proposed are also doubtful in their character. Reform movements, conducted in systematic manner and on a solid basis, often are productive of good results. But revival meetings, with the wild exhortations, piteous pleadings and frenzied efforts of their promoters to bring people to a condition of enthusiasm that will impel them to "confess religion," are conducive of evil rather than good. Their methods are not the methods of true Christianity; their end is not the end attained by genuine

belief in Christ, whose name is more often blasphemed than honored in them by its frequent and unnecessary repetition which amounts to "taking the name of the Lord in vain." The polemic "crusade against" may create a small boom in a modern style of religion in San Francisco, but it will not enhance the cause of Christianity there. The man that needs that sort of business to make him feel an interest in his soul's welfare has not attained the standard essential to Christian life. The persons who present it as a way to salvation afford a marked contrast to the example of the Lord and His disciples, who taught people to repent and be baptized for the remission of their sins, that they might have the Holy Ghost bestowed upon them and be guided in the way of all truth.

### THE COLORADO INFAMY.

The little scheme of a number of Colorado "leather-breeches" and land speculators to remove the Southern Ute Indians from their pleasant and fertile reservation in the Centennial state and drop them into San Juan county, Utah, is just now encountering many an unexpected snag. Even the Congressional committee which has had the bill in charge, is reported as being unfavorable to it; and of course if the lobbyists have not been able to win that small number of usually susceptible champions to their side, their case would seem to look indeed hopeless.

Every honest man, in Congress or out of it, ought to know that in such a trade as this, something more than the mere dictum and the specious arguments of the lobby must be considered. The proposed bargain is too important to be carried through upon the representations of one side only—and that side the beneficiaries. That Colorado people should want to get rid of their red neighbors and get possession of their good lands is easy enough to understand; but the plan proposed is not so easy to justify. It happens that Utah doesn't want any more Indians than she has already and that she is especially averse to being treated as a mere dumping-ground for Colorado's surplus. It further happens that the section which it is proposed to give the Indians in the event of their removal, has been colonized at great expense of time and means and amid great hardships; and that the settlers have made extensive and valuable improvements which money could hardly pay for, in view of the fact that should they lose their possessions they would scarcely know where to go to get other lands for homes and farms. Lastly, it happens that the Indians themselves are averse to the exchange; and this objection, we submit, is tremendously important, notwithstanding the popular Colorado notion that the Indian has no rights which the white man is bound to respect, or that the only good Indian is a dead Indian.

It may be true that a few of these Utes are willing to have the removal take place; there are always white men shrewd enough to bribe with presents and cajole with promises the untutored savage. But the great majority of the latter have remained unshaken by either threats or gifts or

pledges; and far so as [the people of Utah are concerned, not only the San Juan settlers but their fellow-citizens in every county in the Territory, there is probably not one who does not regard the proposition as a rank injustice and an outrage. What all of us desire is that the present uncertainty shall be terminated; that the cloud which for months and years has been hovering over San Juan be dispelled; that the thrifty people there be given full title to their lands, and full assurance that they will be left undisturbed; so that they may go on with their reclamation of the wastes, and with their improvements upon and around their farms and hearthstones. The mission of the Colorado lobby in Washington is disgraceful, and if Congress has a spark of conscience left, that mission will fail. Kate Field, in the latest issue of *Washington*, ridicules their scheme, which she calls an outrage on the Indians; and her conclusion we fully and heartily endorse: "It is about time that reason entered into the solution of a problem which has only been a problem because sentimentality on one side and godless greed on the other have strangled common sense in the treatment of the Indian."

### ROBBING BENJAMIN.

Ex-President Harrison, who is in California delivering a series of lectures before the classes in law, political science and history, in the Stanford university, says that he has been robbed, and accuses a San Francisco morning paper of the larceny. When the ex-President began the course of lectures, he announced that they would not be published, and the precautions deemed necessary to conform to this statement were taken. But the newspaper got a stenographer who took the first lecture and it was printed, its author not being given an opportunity to revise it, for the palpable reason that if he had been he no doubt would have endeavored to prevent the publication. If this is robbery, the boldness of the deed will be still more noticeable in the *New York World*, which has published at a distance of 4,000 miles each lecture thus far delivered the morning following its delivery.

At the opening of the second lecture the ex-President came out with a prelude which showed that he was far from being pleased with seeing his remarks in print. Speaking of what had appeared in the San Francisco paper he said: "Such publications, not revised by the author, are sure to be full of mistakes that are mortifying to the lecturer and misleading to those who read them." He also remarked: "Some of our newspaper friends have greatly exercised themselves over the question, 'What shall we do with our ex-President?' It is a question that has never troubled me much, and I have never felt called upon before to offer a solution, but in view of my experience yesterday, I venture to offer this solution, which will be perfect so far as I am concerned: Do not steal what belongs to them. That will answer all the requirements in my case." He added: "I have not such an estimation of these lectures myself as to think that

grand larceny could be predicated on the stealing of them, but such property as there is in them is mine."

For the sake of argument, it may be admitted that the act of the papers in publishing the lecture was a piece of marked discourtesy to the lecturer, and that it might be unjustifiable except under extraordinary circumstances, which do not appear to exist in this case. But when the ex-President, experienced lawyer and politician though he be, alleges his title to individual ownership of utterances made to the students of a public institution, he sets up a rather remarkable claim, and one that will not be treated as of any virtue in this country. "Such property as is in them" may have been the lecturer's before he spoke; but when he gave his views out to the students and invited guests, among whom was the stenographer, they became the property of the listeners for any lawful use.

The rule laid down by Mr. Harrison as to exclusive ownership of expressions made by an instructor in school would be a very dangerous one in this country. He says that an unreviewed report of them is "misleading" to the readers; yet the art of stenography has reached such perfection in practice that the chances are ten to one the report was verbatim. If it is misleading to the readers, were not the same words equally so when spoken to the student-listeners? If they still are Mr. Harrison's private property, might not one who chose to disseminate in the school anarchistic or treasonable doctrines lay the same claim and demand the same protection in the ownership? When expressions, whether proper, misleading, or worse, are made in the hearing of others, they are no longer the property of the speaker exclusively, but having been given to the winds as it were, may be lawfully dealt with by others. The San Francisco paper's and the *New York World's* publication of the lecture may look like discourtesy to the ex-President, but certainly there was no stealing of anything from him. He had given it away before the newspaper got it.

### HENRY W. BIGLER.

In another part of the NEWS is a short letter from the veteran Henry W. Bigler, of St. George, Utah. The writer presents a brief sketch of his early life to which we cheerfully give space, wishing that he had continued his account down to a recent period. The biographies of such men contain much that is of interest and value to those of the present generation, and we would that more of them felt inclined to give to the people today a recital of striking events in their long experience. This could not fail to impress lessons of usefulness upon the minds of those who are young and active, and would give to them a more thorough knowledge of the mighty labors that have been performed in the Great West by an army of noble workers whose rearguard is now passing over the silent river.

As Elder Bigler has modestly refrained from narrating the notable events with which he was connected in the prime and later years of his life, we will briefly mention two which are closely associated with each other and

also with the opening up to the world of western America. One is the fact that Henry W. Bigler was a member of the Mormon Battalion, whose memorable work holds an important place in the history of the people of Utah. The other is that Elder Bigler was the first to record the great discovery of gold in California. As a member of the Mormon Battalion he was in that section of the country and with others obtained work from Sutter and Marshall at Sutter's Fort, near Sacramento. James W. Marshall and a number of others—of whom Elder Bigler and Asariah Smith, of Mantel, are the only ones now alive and residing in Utah—went to Coloma, forty-five miles distant, and built a sawmill. In January, 1848, the water was turned into the mill race to carry away some loose dirt and gravel. After it was turned off Mr. Marshall went into the race to ascertain the extent of some slight damage, when he discovered some particles of yellow metal, and picked up several which he thought to be gold. Henry W. Bigler thus records this event in his diary:

Monday, 24th. This day some kind of metal was found in the tail race that looks like gold.

The yellow particles were sent to the assayer and tested, the result being thus recorded by Mr. Bigler on Sunday, January 30, 1848, six days after the discovery was made:

Clear, and has been all the last week. Our metal has been tried and proves to be gold. It is thought to be rich. We have picked up more than a hundred dollars' worth last week.

There is no doubt that Elder Bigler's experience in connection with these two incidents only would make an interesting chapter. So also would that of scores of others, in relation to other important events, who are now numbered with a generation almost passed away. They should be written and preserved as the valuable details of history that bring the readers in touch with participants in notable events.

#### MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

To Governor Waite of Colorado during his short term of official life has come more notoriety than usually falls to the lot of the ordinary executive of any of the states of this great Union. Everybody remembers the famous "blood to the bridges" speech in defense of silver, and of still more recent memory is his extra legislative session for the purpose of discussing a monetary union with Mexico. And now, following these has come the Denver police war, in which the gentleman has played the conspicuous part and which for a time has threatened to result in real and sanguinary slaughter.

The causes that led up to the latter difficulty are that the governor ousted several members of the fire and police board, it is said for political reasons. In June of last year George H. Phelps was removed because he neglected Governor Waite maintains, to prosecute an alleged gambler. This case went to the supreme court, which decided that no removals could be effected for political purposes. When a short time ago the governor removed Jackson Orr and

D. J. Martin, who were accused of protecting the gambling halls, these, having obtained an injunction from the district court restraining him from using force, remained in possession of their offices, arming the entire police force and swearing in deputies with orders to resist the militia if necessary. The national guard was called out and the governor even applied for the aid of the Federal troops. The militia planted their guns on the sidewalks near the city hall and the streets were cleared for action. The citizens gathered round the prospective battle-field and refused to be driven away. It is thought there were in the crowd enough sympathizers with the ousted commissioners to disarm the troops and take the whole outfit prisoners.

No bloodshed ensued, however; and at last reports the governor has agreed to submit the case to the supreme court and abide by its decision. He thinks his cause is just, and he expects to win in the legal arena the victory which the state troops were unable to gain for the new commissioners by a show of force. In the meantime Denver is blessed with two sets of chiefs in these departments and suffers from the confusion resulting from such a state of affairs.

It is idle to dwell upon the wisdom or the folly of the course pursued by the governor in this matter. His motives may have been the very best, but his means were those of a clown. Such high-handed interference in a purely local and trivial affair entitles him to ridicule. Even if he has not transgressed the laws of the state, he has written his own unfitness in huge and glaring phrase. His sort of men ought never to have the use or ordering or control of bayonets and gunpowder. It is bad enough when mobs resort to violence for a trifling cause. How infinitely worse when the dogs of war are let slip by those whose high oath is, and whose chief concern should be, to preserve the peace and protect human lives!

#### FRESH TREATMENT FOR ANARCHISTS.

Of much significance is the attitude of the socialists in the French Chamber of Deputies in opposing the bill forbidding the publication of reports of trials of anarchists. Their position, thinly disguised as a championship of the freedom of the press, lends strong emphasis to the belief that with the majority of these insane wreckers of society, the love of notoriety, the pedestal of a martyr, and the meed of a hero are important if not the chief incentives to their diabolical work. Weak minds were ever susceptible to the glamor that attaches to prominence; and morbid dreamers over real or fancied wrongs have always been willing to accept such prominence even as the reward of a conspicuously atrocious crime. When such a crime can be distorted by equally abnormal minds as an incident in the cause of reform, and its perpetrator be able to pose publicly as a sufferer in the cause of humanity, the penalty is shorn of much of its terror and even with complacency the victim is not infrequently ready to

bare his neck for the headman's ax. The policy of catering to, or even permitting, the gratification of this maudlin sentiment, in either the accused or the masses, is fraught with danger—it merely offers a temptation to others of feeble or fanatical mould to tread the same path to ignominious glory. Especially would this seem to be the case among a people so thoughtless and volatile as the French; and there is little doubt that the dramatic trial and execution of Ravachol, the first of the recent assassins, has prompted or stimulated most of his later imitators. There is something hopeful, therefore, in the passage of the bill above referred to—for it did pass notwithstanding the strong and active opposition of the socialist deputies. It proposes to reduce the possibility of notoriety for such criminals to a minimum, by hurrying the arrested anarchist off to prison, and examining, trying and (if guilty) executing him in secret. We think the proposition a sound one. Let the infamous gentry once be made to understand that punishment will be swift and sure, that their fate, like their plots, will be determined in secret, and that their colleagues and sympathizers will be left, like so many vagrant rats, without opportunity to encourage, gaze upon or even hear of their captured comrade—let this course be followed, and the red demon of anarchy will have received a serious hurt, and the world will have less exhibitions of his hideous head.

#### WOMEN AT WAR.

The charitably inclined ladies of Alameda, California, are having a controversy that is just as interesting to them as is Governor Waite's military circus to the people of Denver, though there is not so much display of force or talk of bloodshed. The trouble all grew out of the question as to how the poor people in Alameda could be best provided for, and now the poor go cold and hungry while those who were to have given relief are in a state of incandescent wrath.

When the matter of aiding the needy in the town became a momentous question, the Alameda Woman's Relief society was organized, with Mrs. Susan Carpenter as manager. A dispute arose as to the manner of conducting business, and Mrs. Carpenter arrayed herself on one side in the row. The other side incorporated and obtained a decree for the possession of land which the organization had leased, and on which it had erected a house, but the court said nothing of the building. Then the Carpenter faction proceeded in the night time to move the house to another lot. They got the building into the street before being discovered. The society started in and arrested the workmen, who were released on bail, and in turn those who caused the arrest were taken in custody on a charge of false imprisonment, and were bailed out. Arrests and counter arrests continued, until each party had a big list of charges against them and were under a series of bail bonds amounting to thousands of dollars. The parties went into court, where the attorney for Mrs. Carpenter got into an altercation with the judge, who ordered him to leave the court room. He didn't go,



and the affair grew so enlivening that the judge gave the attorney a savage blow in the eye, closing up the optic and almost knocking the lawyer out. The latter, however, maintained his equilibrium long enough to deal the judge a staggering blow on the nose. Others interfered, and now the sheriff is in charge of affairs, including the disputed house, which blocks up one of the principal streets of the town.

All this is very interesting, though not encouraging to the poor of the town, who, though not wholly forgotten are left uncared for. When a request for relief is made to either faction the women are too mad at the opposing party to pay any attention to those who are suffering, and sweet charity's mantle, which had promised an alleviation of poverty's affliction, is cast away in anger. When men quarrel there are gentler hands to supply the wants of those in need; but when the women get to fighting, charity hasn't the ghost of a show. Just now Alameda society is sadly in need of a modicum of sisterly affection.

### LOUIS KOSSUTH.

With the death of Louis Kossuth at Turin last night, March 20th, one of the most prominent heroes in the struggle for Hungarian independence has passed away. He was born in the village of Monok on April 27, 1802. His father, being a patriotic lawyer and thoroughly imbued with Lutheran protestant ideas, gave his children a liberal education, and Louis—or Lajos, as his name is written in his native tongue—devoted himself to the study of law and philosophy at an institute of learning which was animated by opposition to foreign rule. At the time Kossuth reached the age of manhood three countries, Greece, Italy and Spain, were struggling for freedom. Patriotic Poles were also secretly planning for liberty. Hungary was at that time much oppressed by the rule of the aristocracy directed and upheld by the Austrian government. Under such conditions the young patriot, on leaving college, entered the assembly of his native country and soon became very popular among the people for his liberal and progressive views. His popularity was further augmented when during the ravages of cholera in 1831 he employed all his energy in alleviating the sufferings of his fellowmen. Soon afterwards he was sent to the upper house of the Diet as proxy. The deliberations of that body were closely watched by the patriots of the country, but they could obtain only scanty information owing to the censorship exercised on the press. This obstacle was overcome by Kossuth who undertook to circulate a written newspaper. The "Parliamentary Communications" were dictated by him to a large number of copyists and by this means liberal ideas were spread in wide circles. The continuation of the enterprise after the Diet led to a conflict with the government. The publication was prohibited, but Kossuth placed himself under the protection of the county of Pesth, whose representatives declared all censorship unconstitutional. The government now seized the fiery journalist and had him tried and condemned

to four years' imprisonment as a traitor. This was in 1837. A general outburst of indignation followed and the liberals carried the elections for the next Diet. The government was in great need of money on account of the turbulent state of affairs of Europe, the Egyptian question being added to other complications, and consent had to be given to the liberation of Kossuth and other prisoners in order to obtain the desired appropriations. The treatment these political prisoners had received may be judged from the fact that Lovassy emerged from his confinement insane; another had lost his sight and Kossuth was enfeebled in body forever afterwards. Events of this kind gave new strength to the opposition.

In 1841 Kossuth was placed at the head of the *Pesth Journal*. In this capacity he led his party on the road of reform in every direction. He aimed at the complete renewal of the people, in harmony with the aristocracy if they chose to follow, or without them or even against them if necessary. He discussed every question of public interest fearlessly and skillfully. The government took alarm and even some of his friends denounced him as an agrarian and demagogue. Kossuth demanded the freedom of his country as a right, while others were begging for it as a gift. The *Pesth Journal* became the leader of the liberal party and the oracle of the rising generation until through the intrigues of his opponents he was removed from the editorial chair of the paper.

His energy was now applied in another direction. Hungary was at the time suffering from tariff laws calculated to keep the country in a state of colonial dependence. Kossuth conceived the idea of forming a protective union, an association whose members agreed to use exclusively home-made articles whenever possible. Other societies were formed as auxiliaries to this union. The members soon were counted by hundreds of thousands. The result of this immense agitation was to strengthen the bonds between the different parts of the country.

In 1847 Kossuth was elected member of the lower house of the Diet and soon became its recognized leader. His attitude to the government was now uncompromising. The news of the revolution in Paris in 1848 reached the Diet. Almost immediately Kossuth, taking advantage of the panic, proposed an address to Emperor Ferdinand urging the restoration of Hungary to its independence as a state and the granting of a charter of liberty to Austria. The proposition was accepted and Kossuth was sent to Vienna, where he was received with great honors. Ferdinand had to yield. A Hungarian ministry was formed and Kossuth was made minister of finance. A great revolution had been successfully carried out by constitutional means, and victory had followed the leadership of the greatest mastermind of the nation.

An internal war followed, however, which ended in the defeat of the great statesman, mainly through the interference of Russia. Kossuth fled to Turkey, and both Austria and Russia demanded that he be extradited. Through the influence, however, of the United States and England this

demand was resisted and Kossuth escaped death. In 1851 he was conveyed on the U. S. S. *Mississippi* to this country, in accordance with a resolution of the Senate. He arrived in December 1851, and was met by a number of deputations in the various cities he visited. He was still laboring in the interests of his country when the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon put an end to the hope of the speedy liberation of Europe. But while in this country he was treated with all the hospitality and deference due to him as the most distinguished defender of an oppressed people and the honored guest of a free nation. He returned to Europe the following year.

His last years were devoted to science. In 1871 he published a work on the change of colors in the stars. Since 1872 he has been living in an unpretending residence in Turin, where his last struggle was made easier by the presence of his beloved family and a few devoted friends.

A CONGREGATIONALIST paper recently permitted a contributor to its columns to say: "I do not think that the pulpit knows what Christianity is, because that which is taught in the theological seminary is not Christianity, whatever else it may be." With a view to finding out what the critic's idea of Christianity is, he has been invited by the Princeton theological seminary to come and preach to them. It is to be hoped he will feel to accept the summons, and will be welcomed by a full house of both faculty and students; above all, that he will be able to make good his bold aspersions and point out the better way. All of which, however, may be regarded as extremely unlikely.

WHAT STRANGE things suffice, in this sensation-loving world of ours, to give obscure men notoriety! Here is a Massachusetts painter, now residing in California, getting his name in all the papers because about forty years ago, when living with his parents next door to Whittier, he accidentally shot the poet through the fence that separated the respective premises.

A NOVEL bequest is reported from Bethlehem, Conn. The late Harmon Bird, of that place, left \$100 to the local Congregational church, provided they would never engage the services of a minister who wore a mustache. The church has just voted unanimously to reject the gift.

It is said that Mr. Labouchere, the editor of *Truth*, draws an income of eighty thousand dollars per year from that well-known English publication. It is encouraging to know that although it is frequently unpalatable, truth is not always unprofitable, even in these degenerate days.

THE WISDOM of the ground-hog or the bear, whose appearance and prompt disappearance some six weeks ago was commented upon at the time, has been fully vindicated. His critics owe him an apology.

GEOGRAPHERS AND travelers say that Mount Ararat, the resting place of Noah's ark, is in reality two mountains separated by a valley. The higher peak is 17,210 feet and the lesser 13,000 feet above the sea level.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*Written for this Paper*

## FROM FAR OFF SAMOA.

PAGOPAGO HARBOR, Samoa, Jan. 29, 1894.—Supposing that a few words from this part of the Lord's vineyard, located in the midst of the Pacific Ocean, would be of interest to the readers of the NEWS, especially to our friends and relatives at home, we submit the following:

The above named harbor is one of the finest in the world, being a continual haven of peace, regardless of the fierce storms that may be raging without. It is here that the man-of-war, and various schooners that float in these waters, hasten for safety in times of storm. Had the ill-fated German and American war vessels that went to the bottom in the terrible hurricane that raged here a few years ago been in this harbor, they would have suffered no loss whatever.

We are now enjoying, or rather enduring, the hot season in Samoa, while you are no doubt listening to the jingle of sleigh bells there. There is very little difference here, however, between summer and winter, except that in summer we have more rain, as the moisture pours down in streams almost daily.

The Lord is ever mindful of His people in this part of His domain, and even the evil one has by no means forgotten us, for he has induced some of the chiefs of the island to forbid us holding meetings in their villages, and even threatened with banishment some of those who have embraced the truth. One notable incident of this kind took place at Sestaga, a village on the west end of this island. Upon the death of a chief belonging to our Church, the remaining chiefs met in council and decided that no Latter-day Saint should hold meetings in that place hereafter, and that the one member remaining should leave their district or the Church. Being possessed of little faith he chose the latter, declaring he could not endure the former. Elder VanCott, who was laboring in the district at the time, left with the same feeling burning within him that Paul expressed when he turned unto the Gentiles. Acts, xviii, 6.

This extra effort of the evil one has been turned for good, in that it has excited the honest in heart to investigate the principles of the Gospel. Since then they come almost daily to our quarters to converse with us upon our doctrines, and we have recently had the privilege of leading into the waters of baptism Te'o and Suega, two of the principal chiefs of Pagopago and Tufaga, one of the principal talking men. These two events have excited the adversary in this village, and some have threatened to drive the Elders out of the district. But half of those in authority are in sympathy with our cause, and we feel quite secure.

We have endeavored to explain to our people in these parts that this oppression is a characteristic feature of the true Church of Christ, and should there be no persecution, no scoffs and scorn, etc., we should certainly think

that something was wrong, and should fear that we were not living as we ought; for he that liveth a godly life in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution.

At present writing Elder Harding is laboring on Aunu'u. It was here that our Elders first landed, the Gospel spreading from this point to all the main islands of the group. Elders VanCott and Barton are laboring at Safata, on the east end of this island.

The Lord is continually blessing us with the spirit of our missions and giving us joy in our labors. If it were not so it would be a most difficult task for us to become accustomed to Samoan life, food, etc.

Ever praying for the spread of truth and the welfare of Zion, we are yours respectfully,

R. E. DIMOND and  
O. BARRUS.

HENRY W. BIGLER.

ST. GEORGE, Utah,  
March 14th, 1894.

I read with interest Brother Z. Cheney's brief sketch of his life as published in the semi-weekly of the second instant, when it occurred to me to write a short account of my own day and time, and perhaps you would give it a place in your valuable paper. My father's name was Jacob; he was the son of Jacob and Hannah Bigler, both were Pennsylvania Dutch. My mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Harvey. She was of English parentage. I was born on the 28th of August, 1815, near the village of Shinnston, Harrison county, New Virginia, as it was then called; now West Virginia. The county was new and, as it were, I was born and brought up in the woods. Game abounded and at proper seasons of the year my father's table was supplied with fat venison, turkey and wild honey. I grew fond of a gun and when about 16 or 17 was made the owner of a rifle and like young Boone spent much of my time in hunting when I should have been in school. My parents were poor but honest and religiously inclined.

Schools in those days were poorly provided for. There were no blackboards and nice benches with backs; and to learn to spell, read, write and to cipher as far as the rule of three was a finished education. I do not remember that grammar and geography were ever taught in any of the schools to which my father sent me.

In 1836 two Mormon Elders came into the neighborhood and commenced preaching and baptizing. Soon afterwards others came, among the latter our esteemed brother the late George A. Smith, then a mere youth. I well remember the first time I heard him preach. It was in Shinnston. He had a good congregation. He read the third chapter of the second Epistle of Peter, and dwelt largely on the first four verses. In a little while a large branch was built up and it I remember right it was called the Jones Run branch, and was presided over by Elder John Lyons.

My father's family joined the Church together with many of the

relatives and neighbors. I was reported that I was baptized in a horse track filled with water. This was because I was small of my age and somebody wanted to say something funny. In the fall of 1838 my father, together with others of the branch, moved up to Far West, Missouri, where they arrived in time to be driven out of the state in common with the whole Church. I had gone up in advance early in the spring of that year. I was at Diahman, in Davies' county, in company with the Prophet and others and visited Adam's altar. Joseph sat on his horse and told things about it which I am sorry to say have left me. That same afternoon we went to Lyman Wight's. He lived in a little unhomed log cabin near the banks of Grand river. There I heard David Patten tell a vision he had. He said he saw Cain standing in a tent door and he was black as the ace of spades.

I was at Diahman when an army came there. They were in camp there for several days, the officers giving passes or permits to the Saints to leave the state. They gave me a paper to leave without being molested. I wish I had been smart and taken care of it to this day. The soldiers took delight in shooting chickens belonging to our people. By early spring nearly all the Saints had left the state, and had fled to Illinois, where they were kindly received.

HENRY W. BIGLER.

## UP IN RICH COUNTY.

GARDEN CITY, Rich Co., Utah, March 14, 1894.—As this part of the country is very seldom heard from through the columns of the NEWS, a few items from here may be read with interest by some of the readers of your valuable journal.

The measles have broken out in our little burg and seem to be raging to quite an alarming extent. Children of half of the families in town are down with this disease, and it looks as if every child, who has not already had them, would get them before they leave us. One case has already changed into a pretty severe case of pneumonia, which now exists in the family of Chauncey L. Dustin. Day school has been discontinued for the present and perhaps our Sabbath gatherings may have to be stopped for a season. We hope, however, that the disease will soon leave our peaceful burg which this winter has been entirely free from sickness.

A male visitor, Republican in politics, came to town on Wednesday last and immediately proceeded to partake of the hospitality of our esteemed townsman James Hansen, and as the visitor seems entirely satisfied with his accommodations, has concluded to remain until called away. Mother and child doing well, and father happy.

A reward of \$25 will be given to any man, woman or child, who can successfully predict the exact ushering in of spring. Here in this valley we usually have nine months hard winter and the balance three months pretty cold weather. This season caps anything that has been seen for many a year back, in the quantity of snow that adorns our streets. In many places one can walk right over the tops of fences of ordinary heights. The Bear Lake is still frozen over.

We have sometimes four changes of weather in two hours, that is to say all four seasons of the year represented in two hours of time.

The ward organizations are in a pretty fair condition all things considered. The organizations are all complete as far as I am able to judge.

The civil government class that was organized here last fall is making rapid headway, and it does one good to see how young Utah take hold in these studies of parliamentary rules and tactics as well as the study of civil government. This class has got up a mock trial which is to take place a week from next Wednesday. This will afford quite a sensation to the public, as it will be a public affair, and the young man now in the toils (?) fancies seeing himself serving the penalty of his crime, if the twelve jury men find him guilty.

The Democrats of this precinct will reorganize and commence work anew in a very few days. They will employ local speakers, and they will speak in the interest of democracy. D. S. Cook is one of the county organization's vice presidents and will take the matter of organizing the club in hand.

Times are hard here. V. EMIL.

### A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

**HENNEFER, Utah, March 18th, 1894**—A very sad accident occurred near this quiet little town about 5 o'clock this afternoon. Many of the people of this ward had been to Echo to attend the funeral services of Bishop Elias Asper and after the services a number of our young people concluded to walk back on the U. P. railway track. All went well with them until they were within about a mile of home, when they met a freight train and of course all stepped aside to allow the train to pass. But before the train had passed, David Beard, a son of Stephen Beard, playfully attempted to board the cars and in doing so was thrown under the wheels, three of which passed over the lower part of his body, almost severing his legs from his body, and frightfully crushing his bones; his left hand was also taken off.

His companions screamed for help, and as soon as the train men knew what had happened, they stopped and assisted to pick up the mangled form. The train was backed to the Hennefer crossing, where help was at hand, and the poor boy was conveyed home to a grief-stricken father and mother. He was made as comfortable as loving hands could make him, and Dr. Hamer, of Coalville, was immediately sent for, who, on examination, could give no hopes of his recovery. About 10 o'clock death came and relieved the victim of his pain.

David was 19 years old the 4th day of the present month. He was an active member of the ward, and beloved by all who knew him. This is the second son Brother and Sister Beard have lost in a similar way. The sad affair has cast a gloom over our entire community.

JOHN PASKETT.

The San Francisco Call advocates the wholesale expulsion from college of students who destroy property and lives in the efforts to have "a real jolly time."

### MODERN AARONS.

Among the supporters of Brigham Young, first and foremost was Heber C. Kimball. He came up with the Pioneers, went back to the Missouri river again the same year with President Young. He brought a company out the following year. Heber C., was born in Vermont, where they get up in the morning to help the sun up; hence he became an early riser in youth, and followed it up all his life. He was an eccentric man, full of character, vim and determination. He was a veritable Jonathan in looks, as well as character. When he put his hands in his pocket and stood over you with those black hazel eyes centered on you, it seemed as though he was looking through you. In his speaking he could and would go from the sublime to the ridiculous oftener than any other man that I have ever seen or heard. He loved President Young and the people most dearly. To labor with his hands and heart was his delight. He was to President Young and the people an Aaron in every particular, except the building of a golden calf. Privations and dangers were a matter of course with him. He delighted in law and order, and was easily annoyed with anything approaching hypocrisy. Coming up from the States it was his rule to have prayers evening and morning. One morning breakfast was ready; a drizzling rain had just commenced; every body was in a hurry. He called on a man to lead in prayer who was noted for his long-winded prayers. The rain pelted down. The man prayed on, oblivious to all things earthly. When he did stop, Heber straightened up, and, pointing his finger at the man, he said: "You will not pray any more for us between here and Zion," neither did he.

It was his delight to see young people marrying. He would say: "Get married, you young people, and do your courting afterwards; get married, and get your homes afterwards. The money you would spend on clothing and buggy riding to please the young lady will go far towards fitting out a home." He was a true woman's rights man. He knew that it was a woman's place to be a helpmeet, and not a help-me-eat. If the human family would continue to court after marriage what misery could be averted! What happiness would there be instead!

His preaching was logical, forcible and practical. He was earnest and honest in his dealings with his fellow-man. A great counselor, and a great stay to President Young was he—they worked to the same end, the upbuilding of the Lord's work on the earth. I have traveled with them many a time through the Territory and can say with truth that I never heard an unkind word from either to the other.

When Heber C. Kimball prophesied, which he did once in a while, it was pretty sure to come true. In the first few years here the people were short of clothing and groceries. In the little bowery at one Sunday's meeting, he predicted that all these things would be plenty if the people would continue to serve the Lord. They did not have long to wait before the California gold emigrants came along, with plenty of everything to trade for vegetables. The fine horses and cattle that had got poor were traded for fat, and smaller horses or

cattle to go on with. The poor horses soon getting fat were sent on to California and sold for a good price, the California small horse was purchased for \$15 or \$20 per head by the drove, and brought back and traded again for other stock. This was the half-way trading post for the emigrants for the west. Carding machines and looms were brought from the states and woolen goods made for use. He built a grist mill in the mouth of City Creek where one now stands. He encouraged home manufacturing in every department. In politics he was a Democrat and believed in the most good to the masses. I am proud to know that his sons and grandsons follow in his foot steps. When that monument will be built to President Young and the Pioneers, may his descendants see that he has a niche there, where his name will be engraven. May his name live, as it did, in the hearts of the people!

JEDEDIAH M. GRANT,

who took Dr. Richards's place as second counselor, was a man that knew no fear—a western man in heart, manners and customs. He was elected the first mayor of Salt Lake City. Under his administration the sage and oak brush were cut out of the streets. He served many years in that office without pay or emoluments—there was nothing in the treasury. One of the first ordinances passed was that there should not be any hog pens maintained over or near any ditch. The marshal, who was J. C. Little, was authorized to notify the owners to move all such to some other place. When he notified President Young that he must move his, Brigham asked him by whose authority? Little replied: "By the Mayor's and City Council's." "Well," said President Young, "if the mayor wants mine moved let him move it." Little went to Grant's house and told him what had been said. Mayor Grant had just sat down to breakfast when he was told the reply. He arose and went up to the hog pen and kicked the logs all around, turned the hogs all out—went back and finished his meal. After breakfast he went up to President Young's office, as he was wont to do. President Young greeted him, "Are you satisfied?" "Yes, I am; you must obey the law as well as other people do." President Young had only sent him this word to try him, and he thought more of the mayor than he ever did before.

Jedediah Morgan Grant was a power in the land. He was a great preacher. He could hold his audience spellbound; a man that had clear convictions, and was never afraid to let his convictions be known.

He organized a train of one hundred wagons and followed the Pioneers. He traveled them in two companies near together, so they could protect one another against the Indians, he traveling first with one company then with the other. A little incident happened on the way which showed the man in him. There was a boy in the train by the name of George Bean, (now Col. Bean of Richfield) who had two yoke of cattle that he thought much of. He drove behind a lazy man who would go to sleep, and they would be late getting into camp at night. One day the boy left the man behind by driving around him. When the man caught up he wanted his place, which the boy was unwilling to give up. The former went to

beating the oxen over the nose to make them turn out, which exasperated the boy, so much so that he laid to and gave the man a sound drubbing. A trial was had, and the boy was about to be sentenced to be tied behind the wagon, when Captain Grant happened to come over from the other camp. He decided that the boy did just right and should not be punished. The boy never has forgotten his champion, even in his old age.

Jedediah M. Grant was indeed an Aaron. Work was a pleasure to him. He was never so happy as when he was with his friends, and imparting knowledge to them. When he knew a man once, he knew him wherever he met him again. It was he who helped to organize the first militia of Utah, and to command them. His voice was heard in the first Legislature of Utah in 1851. He was a great organizer, as well as builder. To be in his presence was to be in the presence of a great man, and in the presence of a friend to the human family. His death was scarcely more a loss to his family than to this people, and no one missed him more than President Young.

#### WILLARD RICHARDS,

President Young's second counselor, was born in the state of Massachusetts. The first we know of him was in 1836 when he was baptized into the Church. He at once became an active member. Twelve days thereafter he met Heber C. Kimball who said to him, "I am now ready to fulfill my engagement with you. I start to England tomorrow, and you may go with me, so get ready." On the following day they started. From that time on until the Pioneers started for these valleys he knew no rest from care. Dr. Richards was an educated man and a gentleman. His death was at the time a great loss to the community.

#### DANIEL H. WELLS

was chosen in Jedediah M. Grant's place. He was a sound counselor, and a good man. He was a good thinker and a just man, and as brave as a lion. President Young placed great confidence in him. At Grant's death he was made commander of the militia and served all the time it existed. All through the Indian wars he had command, being ably assisted by James Ferguson, R. T. Burton and others. It must be remembered that there were no funds then to carry on war with. Men volunteered; some had part of an outfit, others had none; all were supplied by other people contributing, one a horse, others again saddles, others arms, some clothing; all the settlements contributing provision and grain. When a command was ready to move, it contained men of all sizes, horses of every kind, guns, pistols and sabers of any make and shape, and of every nationality. But good work was done by them. How well many of us can remember the blue blouse coat with brass buttons, the first uniform we had! How we used to drill "over Jordan!" This was when the Indian wars were over and it was easy to be a soldier. At that late date we had availed ourselves of the arms that the soldiers of Camp Floyd and Camp Douglas had sold to us. How well do we remember Bishop Edward Hunter, with his home guards of the old men drilling Saturday afternoon! He formed them against the Temple wall, so as to get a straight line. His first command

was "right about face!" which they executed accordingly. He saw it was not what he wanted, so he ordered "right about face" again. What he wanted was "right face," so he said, "pshaw, pshaw, boys, follow me," and he struck down the side walk; they following him.

Daniel H. Wells served several times as mayor of Salt Lake: also served many times in the Legislature, and in the City Council. He survived President Young a number of years. The last conversation I ever had with him was about President Young. I said, "I wish we had four Brigham Youngs instead of one." He leaned forward and in a feeling tone said: "Just another such as he was would be a God-send."

#### GEORGE A. SMITH,

who was appointed counselor to Brigham in Heber C. Kimball's place, was even greater than Aaron of old—he did not want the people to club in to make him a great coat, but was ever glad to wear a home-spun one. He was one of the people before he was a counselor to President Young, and was ever useful in pushing settlements. It was he that pushed the settlements south even into Iron county. He made his home in Parowan for many years. His peaceful Indian policy was a great success and prevented much bloodshed. But it was James Andrus that finally settled the Indian question in southern Utah. The Navajos for many years would come over from Colorado and kill a few people and steal their stock. On one of these raids James Andrus was sent after them. He overtook them at the Colorado river, and killed all but one, who jumped into the river. This one he let go so that he could tell what had become of the rest. It had the desired effect—there has never been a raid since.

George A. Smith was noted for his short sermons. He seldom used more than fifteen minutes or half an hour's time, but every word seemed a sentence. He knew what to say and he said it and quit. He was a great historian, and read until his eyes got weak. Then he got his children and friends to read to him. He was fond of his friends, tender in his own feelings and of their feelings. If he knew a man once he knew him forever afterwards. He was a statesman by instinct, and became one by practice. He believed in arbitration. In traveling through the Territory with him I have known him to sit as arbitrator and settle difficulties that would have kept a court running for days, and cost hundreds of dollars for lawyers' fees. I never knew of one that was ever appealed, either. The Saints loved him, and he loved the Saints. He was like the Savior, believed in doing good every day as well as Sunday. He never blamed any man for differing with him, and in the Legislature he was a power, clear-headed ever, wanting legislation for the good of the masses. Crude and inexperienced as the legislators were at that time, they always aimed at just laws. In politics he was a Whig; but said he to me, "I hope politics will be kept out of our Church. I also know," said he, "that if a man is bitten by a political snake he seldom get over it."

George A. Smith was born in the town of Postdam, St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 26th day of June 1817. He joined the Church when a boy. He went to school part of the

winter of 1832-33, and, says he, "all of the large boys combined to abuse me on account of my religion. I was large of my age; boys three or four years older than myself were my size, and had always been able to handle me with ease. I endured their abuse until I could bear it no longer; and soon convinced them by physical demonstration that my strength had very much increased; and after that I was able to master the school, after which I was treated with respect." His life was an open book and all who knew him could read it.

These men were chosen even as Aaron was chosen. To speak of such men as they deserve is not in my power, nor the power of man. They lived a righteous life, and have gone to receive their reward. May their children and all those that knew them, follow their example!  
H. J. FAUST.

#### CHURCH THEOLOGY CLASS.

The class convened at the usual time and place, about 1,200 students being present. Leaflet No. 16 was given to each at the door. After the opening prayer by Elder T. C. Griggs, the subject of the Book of Mormon received further attention. First the genuineness or integrity of its claim and then the authenticity of the record were considered. Elder Talmage referred to ancient prophecy, explaining that the record should be shown unto three and also others, which was verified by historical facts. In accepting the Book of Mormon as a divine record, the Latter-day Saints hold to the following proofs: (1) it is in strict harmony with the Bible; (2) it exists in fulfillment of prophecy of old; (3) it is absolutely consistent with itself; (4) the evident truthfulness of its record. Each of these points received careful attention. The last proof and most important to the Saints is the assurance from within, the Spirit's testimony of what cometh from God. The instructor then proceeded to the ninth article of faith, as follows: "We believe all that God has revealed, all He does now reveal and we believe that He will yet reveal many great and important things pertaining to the Kingdom of God." This, it was stated, comprised one of the most distinguishable doctrines of the Latter-day Saints, viz., divine revelation, past, present and future. The lecturer explained in detail each division of this important subject, quoting scripture in support of every assertion, as recorded in the leaflet above referred to.

Benediction was pronounced by Elder George Goddard and the class adjourned for one week.

The general conference of the R. Society will be held in the Assembly Hall, in this city, on Thursday, April 5, commencing at 2 and 7:30 p.m.—a session very desirable that the president of each Stake organization, or one of board should attend this conference as there will be matters of import considered.

ZINA D. H. YOUNG,  
President.  
JANE S. RICHARDS,  
BATHSHEBA W. SMITH,  
Counselors.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

The Logan Temple will close Friday evening, March 30th, and open again on Tuesday, April 10th, 1894.

M. W. MERRILL, Pres't.

PAYSON, Utah, March 15.—William Parker died today, aged 85. He was a resident of Payson for 11 years, having emigrated from Wisconsin to Utah.

The Manti Temple will close on the 30th of March, and open for ordinance work on the 10th of April, 1894.

JOHN D. MCALLISTER,  
President.

If Mrs. Sarah Findlay, wife of Wm. Findlay, will write to James Nasham, 4 Church street, Spennymoor, Durham county, England, she will learn of something to her advantage.

Attorney E. W. Tatlock has filed a suit against Frank E. McGurrian, from whom he claims \$10,000 for having published a libelous letter concerning him calling him a "shyster lawyer."

PROVO, Utah, March 17.—Charles Davenport, the slayer of John Woods, was this afternoon sentenced by Judge Smith to thirty years imprisonment in the penitentiary. He was not greatly affected.

Peter, Andrew and Alexander Jack, sons of Martha McKendrick, would like to hear from their uncle John McKendrick, who visited New Zealand from Utah many years ago.

Address care of Staples' Boot Factory, Wellington, New Zealand.

When the arguments in the Blyth will case closed in the Probate court late on Saturday afternoon, Judge Blair rendered his decision, revoking the former order admitting the will to probate. March 20 a petition for the appointment of a special administrator will be argued, and if granted the estate will in due time be equitably distributed.

At 9:30 March 17th Chief Justice Merritt began his charge to the jury before whom had been tried the \$30,000 damage suit brought by Peter F. Goss against Salt Lake City. The jurors retired just before 10 o'clock, and at 11:25 returned into court with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, assessing his damages at "\$1,000, to date." One juror only dissented.

Another batch of pauper passengers arrived in this city from the north and west. The city is filling up with such characters and the more of them that come the more difficult will it be for the charitable societies to care for deserving residents. It is stated that an organized effort will probably be made to call a halt, that the shipping of penniless men to Salt Lake may end as quickly as possible.

The Union Pacific officials in this city are still very much disturbed over the non-arrival of trains on their line west of that part of the road in Idaho, which was washed out by the recent big flood caused by the breaking of the Indian Creek reservoir. The heavy rains and snow which fell last night and today has caused them to fear that great damage might be done to bridges over

rapidly swelling streams in that region of country north and west of here.

The News received a call from Elder Robert C. Young, of Three Mile Creek, Box Elder county, who returned from a mission to the Southern States. Elder Young left on his mission August 25th, 1892, and was assigned to labor in the East Tennessee conference. He was well treated by the people, many of whom showed deep interest in the Gospel teachings. The health of Elder Young was not very good, especially during the latter part of the time he was in the field.

A human skeleton was unearthed by A. Windward, 657 Second street, R. Craven, No. 235 south Third West street, and another man, all employees on the city waterworks department, March 16, on Seventh West street, while they were excavating for the laying of a service pipe from the principal main on that thoroughfare. The remains were found only about a foot below the surface of the ground. Their nearness to the surface is accounted for by the comparatively recent cutting down of the street.

A meeting of the officers of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association will be held Friday, April 6, 1894, at 4 p. m., at the residence of Counselor M. Y. Dougall, No. 49 north West Temple street (opposite west gate of Temple block), Salt Lake City. It is earnestly desired that every stake shall be represented. Ward officers, particularly those coming from a distance, are also cordially invited to attend.

ELMINA S. TAYLOR,  
President,  
ANNIE M. CANNON,  
Secretary.

The articles of incorporation of the Ogden & Brigham City Railway company, says the Ogden Standard, were March 16 filed with the county clerk of Weber county. The place of business of the new company will be at Ogden, and the object of the corporation will be the leasing and operation of railroads for carrying passengers, freight, etc. The motive power to be used by the company will be steam or electricity. The capital stock of the company is \$1,000, divided into ten shares of the value of \$100 each, one-half of which has been subscribed.

Elder Adelson Nebeker, of Richfield, Sevier county, arrived in this city on his return from a mission to the Southern States. He left this city in February, 1892, and was assigned to the Mississippi conference, where he labored the entire period of his mission. He was well treated by the people, and had good success in his labors. His health was excellent just after he received his release to return some lawlessly inclined people ordered him to leave the country where he was, but he was not molested, and took his departure after attending to the necessary business devolving on him. He left this afternoon for Richfield.

On Tuesday, April 10th, it is intended, if a sufficiently large number of correspondents be secured, to renew

the publication of weekly weather-crop bulletins, which shall show each week the weather conditions that have prevailed, and their effect upon the growing crops throughout the Territory; the purpose is to trace the growth of the crops throughout the season, and only actual facts and conditions will be given, based upon the reports received. Farmers interested in this will apply to this office for government franked cards on which to make reports. It is hoped that the number of reporters secured may be greater than last season, so as to make the bulletins more comprehensive.

Shortly before midnight March 15 a most brutal assault was committed between First and Second West on North Temple street. As Mrs. W. C. Symms, who resides on the corner of North Temple and Second West, was on her way home, a man came up behind her and dealt her a terrific blow with a club. The weapon struck her on the back of the neck, whereupon she screamed and sank insensible. Immediately after striking her the man turned and ran, disappearing in the darkness. The screams quickly brought assistance, and Mrs. Symms was taken to her home and cared for. The fiend was not caught, although the police were notified and made a thorough search.

The Pocatello (Idaho) Tribune tells of a terrible accident which occurred on the Union Pacific railway on Medbury hill last Tuesday evening, in which three men were killed and a number of others more or less seriously injured. The accident was caused by the passenger train running into a landslide. The engine left the track and the mail car was piled on top of it, the engineer and fireman both being caught under the overturned engine. The passenger cars left the track but did not turn over, and none of the inmates were injured. The heavy storms in that section have caused considerable damage to the railroads. Another wreck near Piedmont, caused by a rock rolling onto the track, resulted in the death of the engineer, fireman and a brakeman.

The first step for the organization anew of the Utah militia, under the bill recently passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor, was taken March 14th, when General George M. Ottinger received his commission as adjutant general of the Utah militia. The oath was administered by the commander-in-chief of the militia, Governor West. It will be in order now to proceed with the other staff officers, and this will be attended to at once. The formation of the Utah National Guard, as provided for in the law, will be forwarded as quickly as circumstances will permit and it is quite likely that the Guards will hold a review the coming fall, somewhere near Saltair Beach.

Adjutant-General Ottinger formerly held a commission, issued by Governor Durfee, in 1869, as Colonel of the Third Infantry regiment in the militia.

Paupers are still arriving from the West. It is believed that fully a score reached here March 19. All of them admit that they came over the Southern Pacific as far as Ogden, but they are not willing to confess they beat



their way. Most of them were drawn from all parts of the country to San Francisco by the Midwinter Fair. Instead of finding a city of milk and honey they found one of suffering and destitution, and after days and weeks of want and hunger they were glad to get away from there. Salt Lake has the best reputation of any city of which they have heard and naturally they have headed this way. The rate at which this class of unfortunate though undesirable transients are coming here promises to be a problem carrying with it no easy means of solution. Already their presence has made it much more difficult for the relief committees to provide properly for deserving residents.

It has just leaked out that on Sunday afternoon another attempt to escape was made by some of the convicts at the Utah penitentiary. Here seems to have been the beginning of the plot: Guard A. J. Burt, while going his rounds of the cells on Saturday evening came across a rope made of portions of bedding material, in the compartment occupied by a prisoner named William Ryan. It lay within his slop bucket, which he had concealed inside the ventilator. This put the officers on the alert. On Sunday afternoon two of the convicts, named Frank Stewart and Andrew Mecca, were seen to make a bolt—the one for the north wall and the other for the back wall. Warden Stark, from the wall above, speedily leveled his revolver at Mecca and brought him to a halt, and both he and Stewart were instantly seized by the guards and placed in their cells.

Ryan is a desperate character and is undergoing a five years' sentence for burglary. This is the fourth time Stewart has tried to escape since his term began, in December, 1898. He is serving five years for safe blowing at Cunningham & Co's, this city. Mecca is "doing" ten years for murder. The first and last named were sent up from Provo.

Hundreds of hearts will become sad and many friends will mourn when they learn of the death of Nabbie Y., the beloved and noble wife of Spencer Clawson. The lamentable event occurred at 1:10 o'clock March 15th at the family residence on First street, in the Eighteenth ward, and as a consequence, where happiness reigned supreme a few days ago there is now the utmost gloom and sorrow.

The deceased was the daughter of Clara Decker, the last of the three Pioneer women of Utah, and the late President Young. She was born in Salt Lake City and was forty-two years of age. As a young woman she was beautiful, winsome and accomplished. As a wife and mother she was loving, tender and true. Everywhere and under all circumstances was she a superior woman. Her noble traits of character made her the object of admiration and esteem wherever she was known, and her friends were legion.

The deceased was the mother of seven children, six of whom are left with the grief-stricken husband and father to mourn her departure into the unseen world. On Friday last the youngest child died shortly after birth and from that time the mother's condition was regarded as critical. Everything

that loving hands and kind hearts could do was done but without avail. Gradually she grew worse though at times she appeared to rally and shake off the sleep of death as it silently crept over her. This morning she sank rapidly and passed peacefully away at the time stated.

Elder Jesse M. Fox, of this city, arrived home March 18 from the Society Islands. He has been gone a little over a year, having left here on a mission on February 25, 1898. During his stay on the Society group, Elder Fox has not enjoyed good health, and this is the cause of his return at the present time.

About three months before his departure from home he met with an accident that injured his left leg below the knee. He seemed to recover and to have got all right, but when he had been on the island of Tahiti some time climatic influences began to affect him seriously, and the place of the injury gave him great trouble. He was laid up for about four months last summer. Then he got better for a while, and moved about, attending to his missionary labors as he could in connection with the other Elders. A portion of the time he spent on the island of Tupuai. Later in the season the injury again began to be seriously troublesome, and as there was a prospect of his being again disabled for duty for some time he was released and came home. His health has improved somewhat by the return trip, and he hopes to ultimately recover from the effects of the injury. He is, however, still lame.

The voyage homeward was made on a sailing vessel, the Tropic Bird, which left Tahiti on February 10, the time on the water being thirty days. As the islands are not on the line of steamships, and the mail is carried from San Francisco on sailing vessels, the transportation of letters and papers is very uncertain as to time. Elder Fox says that Elder Cannon, of this city, has gone to the island of Raiatea, which has connection by trading vessels with Tahiti, so that mail may be six months on the way from here to there.

Elder Fox reports the nine Elders now on the Society group, which is under French dominion, as working energetically in their missionary duties. They are hospitably treated by the natives, and the mission is prospering.

There was a strange case of suicide at the White House in this city shortly after midnight, March 15. The particulars of the case so far as obtainable are as follows:

Thursday morning a stranger, well dressed and with the outward appearance of a gentleman, called at the hotel in question and registered as Charles H. Bainbridge, Ohio. He stated that he arrived on the 9 o'clock train from the East and that he expected to leave the city last night. This, however, he failed to do and it was very close to 12 o'clock before he went upstairs to his room for the last time. As he left the office to retire he said to the night clerk, "I will leave the door of my room unlocked because I will be hard to awake in the morning. Call me at 7 o'clock."

He was assured that his wishes would be complied with and at that hour this morning the call boy went

upstairs, and as he got no response to his vigorous knocks on the door ventured to step inside and was horrified to find the body of the stranger stretched out on the bed cold and lifeless. On the washstand was an empty two-ounce vial which had contained chloral and the following letter which is self-explanatory:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 15, 1894.  
Dr. M. A. Hughes, Salt Lake, Utah.

Dear Doctor Hughes—I write you hoping that for "old acquaintance sake" you will comply with my wishes.

I am in this city without money and am about to shuffle off this mortal coil. I desire you to notify my wife or mother at Port Clinton, Ohio, and ship my remains to that point. I have a \$5,000 policy upon my life in the New York Life and Masonic Aid of Yanktown and either my wife or mother will gladly remit the necessary expense. It is not necessary for me to relate to you all the circumstances which have led up to this act, long continued illness, the spending of my last dollar endeavoring to regain my health without success.

As I can neither beg nor steal this is the only way open for me. I should have been pleased to call upon you, but under the circumstances I could not find it in my heart to do so. I have taken an overdose of chloral—autopsy not necessary.

Very sincerely and truly,  
C. H. BAINBRIDGE, M. D.

The Union Pacific train service from Washington, Oregon, and all points in Idaho west of Mountain Home and 170 miles beyond Pocatello was cut off March 15. The cause of the non-arrival of trains is due to a raging and destructive flood in the vicinity of Caldwell, Nampa, Kuna, Mora, Owyhee, Bliska, Nameko, Clef and other places west of Mountain Home. It appears that early yesterday afternoon the Orohara creek dam or Indian reservoir gave way under a mighty pressure of water and in a remarkably short time thousands of acres of land were inundated to a depth of from three to twenty feet. Ranches, farms, bridges and improvements of all kinds were ruined, many of them beyond redemption.

The Oregon Short Line was so badly damaged that it is believed trains cannot be sent over it for some time to come. As soon as the break had been discovered horsemen were dispatched in the direction the flood was taking for the purpose of warning them of the impending dangers, and many lives of farmers, their families and ranchers were thus saved.

It was an appalling and frightful scene to those who succeeded in gaining eminence sufficiently elevated to guarantee safety from the surging wall of water as it carried houses, barns, horses, cattle, sheep and everything movable before it.

As soon as citizens of Nampa were warned of the danger they were in they fled unceremoniously from the town, the lower part of which was quickly under twenty-five feet of water. It is reported that several persons were drowned, but the rumor has not been confirmed.

The cause of the breaking of the dam was due to the fast melting of snows and heavy rains. The reservoir covered a tract of land of between five and six hundred acres, and is said to have cost \$50,000.

## THE MEDICAL LAW.

Following is the full text of what is now the medical law of this Territory, copied from the original filed in the office of the Secretary:

An Act regulating the practice of medicine in the Territory of Utah.

Be it enacted, etc.

SECTION 1. That upon the passage of this act, the Governor of this Territory shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint biennially a board of seven medical examiners from the various recognized schools of medicine, who shall hold office for two years, or until their successors are appointed and qualified. The examiners so appointed shall go before a district or probate judge and make oath that they are graduates of legally chartered medical colleges in good standing, and that they will faithfully perform the duties of their office. All vacancies caused by removal, death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor within one month from the time that the vacancy shall occur.

Sec. 2. Said board shall organize immediately after the passage of this act by selecting from its members a president, a secretary and a treasurer, and shall have a seal, and attest its official acts under seal. The president of said board shall have authority to administer oaths, and the board shall take testimony in all matters relating to its duties. Said board shall have the power to issue certificates to all who furnish satisfactory proof of having received degrees or diplomas from chartered medical colleges in good standing, and pass a satisfactory examination before said board. Said board shall prepare two forms of certificates, one for persons duly holding certificates, examined and favorably passed upon by said board; the other for persons as provided for in section 11 of this act; and shall furnish to the county recorder of the several counties a list of all persons residing in said county receiving certificates from the board. Certificates shall be signed by all the members of the board granting them.

Sec. 3. The fee for examination, as provided for in Sec. 2 of this act, shall be fifteen dollars, which shall be paid to the treasurer of the board of examiners.

Sec. 4. Graduates of respectable medical colleges, who were engaged in actual practice in this Territory prior to March 10, 1892, shall be licensed to practice medicine under this act, upon presentation of their diploma to said board, and upon producing satisfactory evidence of the identity of said applicant. The fee for such license shall be five dollars, to be paid to the treasurer of the board of examiners. All persons not graduates of medical colleges, who have practiced medicine for five years continually in this Territory, prior to the passage of this act, shall, upon producing to the board of medical examiners a proper application, accompanied by a petition signed by twenty-five legal voters living in the city or precinct where such applicant practices, on payment of a fee of five dollars, receive a (certificate) license to practice medicine in the city, county or precinct where the signers of the applicant's petition re-

side. No non-graduate so licensed shall, however, in any way advertise as a doctor, physician or surgeon, but shall, if he advertises at all, do so as a licensed non-graduate practitioner of medicine. The secretary of the board shall enter, without fee, upon the register to be kept by him, the names of all persons to whom licenses are issued as physicians or surgeons.

Sec. 5. Every person holding a certificate from the said board shall have it recorded in the office of the recorder of the county in which he resides, within three months from its date, and the date of record shall be endorsed thereon. Until such certificate is recorded as herein provided, the holder thereof shall not exercise any of the privileges conferred therein to practice medicine. Any person removing to another county to practice medicine shall record the certificate in like manner in the county to which he removes, and the holder of the certificate shall pay the recorder the usual fees for recording other papers.

Sec. 6. The county recorder shall keep in a book provided for that purpose a complete list of the certificates recorded by him, with the date of the issue of the certificate, and if the certificate be based upon a degree and examination, he shall record the name of the medical college conferring the degree, and the date thereof. The register of the county recorder shall be open to public inspection during business hours.

Sec. 7. Examinations shall be made wholly or partially in writing, and the board of medical examiners may refuse to issue certificates provided for in this act to individuals guilty of immoral or dishonorable conduct, the nature of which shall be stated in writing, and it may revoke such certificate for like causes. In all cases of refusal or revocation the applicant may appeal to the chief justice of the Territory, who may affirm or overrule the decision of the board.

Sec. 8. Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this act who shall treat, operate upon, or prescribe for, any physical ailment of another for a fee, or who shall hold him or herself out by means of signs, cards, advertisements or otherwise, as a physician or surgeon, but nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit services in cases of emergency, or the administration of family remedies, and this act shall not apply to commissioned surgeons of the United States army in the discharge of their official duties, or to visiting physicians in the act of consultation.

Sec. 9. Any person practicing medicine or surgery within the Territory without having first obtained a certificate as herein provided for, or contrary to the provision of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 10. All persons not graduates of medical colleges, who have practiced medicine in this Territory less than five years prior to the taking effect of this act, shall, upon proper application, payment of the fee for examination as provided for in section 3 of this act, accompanied by a petition signed by twenty-five legal voters, living in the city or precinct where such applicant practices, be admitted to examination

before the board of medical examiners, and, if satisfactory, shall receive a certificate. And all persons not having applied for or received such certificates within six months after the taking effect of this act, and all persons whose applications have, for cause herein named, been rejected, or certificates revoked, shall, if they practice medicine, be deemed guilty of practicing in violation of law, and shall suffer the penalties herein provided.

Sec. 11. All persons desiring to practice obstetrics in this Territory shall apply to the board of examiners for a certificate, and after passing a proper examination shall be entitled to the same upon paying to the treasurer of said board the sum of five dollars, to be applied towards defraying the expenses of said board. Any person practicing obstetrics within this Territory without first obtaining the license herein provided for, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Provided, that all persons who shall furnish to said board satisfactory evidence, by affidavits or otherwise, of having practiced obstetrics previous to the passage of this act, shall receive a license without examination upon the payment of a fee of one dollar. Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to physicians holding certificates in accordance with this act, or to prohibit service in case of emergency, or to persons practicing obstetrics in communities where there are no licensed practitioners, or prohibiting a fee therefor.

Sec. 12. The board of medical examiners shall meet on the first Monday in January, April, July and October of each year, at 10 o'clock a. m., and such other times as the president of the board shall deem necessary. The place of meeting shall be at the Territorial capital.

Sec. 13. Any member of said board may be removed for misconduct in office by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the board, but no member shall be removed until after he has been given a trial before said board.

Sec. 14. The term "medical college" in this act shall include colleges in good standing in the states where they exist.

Sec. 15. Nothing in this act shall be deemed to require persons now holding certificates from the territorial board of examiners to make application for license.

Sec. 16. Moneys received under this act may be applied in defraying the expenses of said examining board.

Sec. 17. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 18. This act shall take effect from its approval.

Approved March 8th.

## THE ESTRAY LAW.

The following is a compilation of all the provisions of law now in force relative to the disposal of estray animals and trespass and damage done by them. An act upon this subject was passed in 1892, consisting of fourteen sections, and at the last Legislature another act was passed, which is entitled: "An Act to amend an act entitled An Act providing for the disposal of estray animals and for trespass

and damage, approved March 10, 1892, and to repeal sections 6 to 14, inclusive, of said act." There is nothing in the text of the last named act which states that it is intended to supersede the sections of the act of 1892 which it repeals, but it is here assumed that such was the intention of the Legislature. It is too bad that this matter has been left open to doubt, as a judicial decision will be required to settle it. The NEWS called attention to the omission soon after the bill was introduced, but no heed was paid to the suggestion, and a serious ambiguity is the result.

The first five sections of the act of 1892, are, for the purposes of this compilation, assumed to be still in force, and it is further assumed that the act of 1894, which was approved March 8th, and the title of which is quoted above, was intended to take the place of the last nine sections of the act of 1892.

It will be noticed that some of the sections after section 5 have double numbers, but that this double numbering is not continued throughout. It was probably the intention that the section numbered "Section 1.—Sec. 6" was to take the place of section 6 of the act of 1892, as it is the first section of the act of 1894, and so on; but why the double numbering was not continued the present writer is not able to state, unless the failure to do so was an oversight on the part of the author of the latter bill, or of the engrossing clerk. It is also here assumed that all laws upon this subject, enacted prior to 1892, have been repealed. A short bill was passed at the session of 1894, substituting for the word "premises," in section 5 of the act of 1892, the words "improved real property;" and section 13 of the act of 1894 alters the wording of section 3 of the act of 1892, which changes are here made.

With this explanation the compilation is submitted. Pains have been taken to make it correct and reliable, because of the large number of people in the Territory who are interested in it.

#### FIRST FIVE SECTIONS OF THE ACT OF 1892.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

SECTION 1. That any precinct of said Territory may at any general or special election, called for that purpose by the county court thereof, by a vote of a majority of all the taxpayers of said precinct, declare in favor of fencing their farms and allowing their animals to run at large; and in such cases the provisions of this act authorizing the detention and sale of animals for damage shall be inoperative.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the county court of each county, at its June session, the year 1892, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, to declare what shall constitute a lawful fence for that county and the fence viewers of said county shall be governed thereby.

Sec. 3. [As amended by section 13 of the act of 1894]. All horses, mules and neat cattle, found running at large, on which there is no brand, except calves and colts running at large on the premises of any person not the owner, are hereby declared to be estrays.

Sec. 4. It is hereby made the duty of

the constable of any precinct in any county in this Territory to take up any estrays in said precinct, and, after advertising them by posting notices in three of the most public places in said precinct (giving a general description thereof) for ten days, shall sell the same at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash; and after deducting costs and expenses of keeping and sale, shall deposit the balance of the proceeds of the sale with the justice of the peace in and for said precinct, to be by him disposed of as in the case of balance or sale of animals for damages as hereinafter provided. *Provided*, That the constable shall have the power to sell estrays at "general roundups" or drives, and shall advertise his intention to do so for a period of fourteen days previous thereto, in some paper having a general circulation in such county, and he shall receive as compensation fifteen per cent of the proceeds of such sales.

Sec. 5. If any neat cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats or hogs shall trespass or do damage upon the improved real property of any person, except in cases where said places are not enclosed by a lawful fence in counties where a fence is required by law, the party aggrieved may recover damages by an action at law against the owner of the trespassing animals, and no animals trespassing shall be exempt from execution. *Provided*, The fees in such cases shall be but one half the fees in civil cases.

#### THE WHOLE OF THE ACT OF 1894.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

SECTION 1.—Sec. 6. The owner or occupant of any improved real property may detain all animals doing damage on such property and keep them in some secure place and properly care for the same, for twenty-four hours after the doing of such damage. He shall cause said damage to be appraised within twenty-four hours after the same shall have been done, by some disinterested voter of the precinct, who shall certify to the same in writing, and which certificate of appraisement may be substantially in the following form to wit:

TERRITORY OF UTAH,  
County of \_\_\_\_\_ } ss.  
Precinct, \_\_\_\_\_ }

This certifies that, at the request of \_\_\_\_\_, I have this day appraised certain damage upon (here describe premises upon which damage is done) to (here describe nature of damage) alleged to have been done by (here describe the animal alleged to have done the damage) owned by (here give the name of the owner of the animals if known, and if unknown state the fact) on the (here here give date of the doing of the damage) and after viewing the premises and making due examination and inquiry, I appraise the same at the sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_, and that my fees for making this appraisement are \$ \_\_\_\_\_, number of miles traveled \_\_\_\_\_, number of hours employed in making this appraisement \_\_\_\_\_.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_,

Appraiser.

The appraisers shall deliver said certificate of appraisement to the person damaged, who shall also sign the same,

and shall use due diligence to find the owner of said animals, and for this purpose shall examine the Territorial brand sheets, in the possession of the constable, and if the owner of said animals is known, and a resident of the precinct, the person damaged shall, within twenty-four hours after the detaining of said animals, deliver to the owner thereof a copy of the certificate of appraisement of damage. If the owner is known but is not a resident of the precinct where said damage is done, the persons detaining said animals shall, within twenty-four hours after said damage shall have been done, deposit in the postoffice, postage prepaid and registered, a letter containing a copy of said certificate of appraisement, addressed to the owner of said animals, at his known place of residence.

Sec. 2.—Sec. 7. If at the expiration of twenty-four hours after the detaining of the animals mentioned in the preceding section, the owner thereof cannot be found, or if found shall neglect or refuse to pay the damages and costs thereon, the party detaining the same shall forthwith deliver said animals with a copy of the certificate of appraisement, to the constable of the precinct wherein said damage is alleged to have been done, and also deliver to the justice of the peace of said precinct the certificate of appraisement.

Sec. 3.—Sec. 8. Upon receipt by the justice of the peace, of the certificate of appraisement, he shall immediately file the same in his office, and make the proper and necessary entries in his docket as in other civil cases, and the said certificate of appraisement shall constitute the complaint in said case, and the person detaining said animals shall be designated as the plaintiff in all subsequent proceedings in said case, and the owner of said animals or if the owner be unknown, then the unknown owner of the animals, briefly describing them, shall be designated as the defendant, and the justice shall immediately issue a summons, addressed to the defendant, requiring him to appear before said justice at his office, and to answer to said complaint, within five days after the service upon him of said summons, if served upon him within the precinct for which the justice is acting, and if served out of such precinct, then within said five days from the date of its service, with one day additional for every twenty-five miles or fractional part thereof of the distance that the defendant may reside from the office of the justice, by the nearest traveled route, and to which summons shall be annexed as a part thereof a certified copy of the certificate of appraisement in said case, and in other respects said summons shall be the same in form as other summonses in justices' courts in civil actions, and shall deliver said summons to the constable of the precinct for service, and said justice shall hear, try and determine said case in the same manner as other civil cases are tried and determined in justices' courts, and shall, in all other respects, proceed as in other civil cases.

Sec. 4.—Sec. 9. The constable shall receive, hold and properly care for, all animals committed to his custody under the provisions of this act, pending the determination of the case, and

shall immediately, upon receipt of the summons here in before provided for, serve the same as follows: First. If the defendant is known and a resident of the precinct, by delivering to him, personally, a copy of the summons, or by leaving at his usual place of residence with some suitable person over the age of fourteen years, a copy thereof. Second. If the defendant be known and is not a resident of the precinct, then by depositing in the postoffice, postage prepaid and registered, a letter containing a copy of said summons, addressed to the defendant at his known place of residence. Third. If the defendant is unknown and after diligent search and inquiry made by the constable, he shall be unable to discover the defendant or his place of residence, he shall post up three copies of the summons in three conspicuous places in the precinct, one of which shall be at or near the office of the justice; and in addition thereto he shall mail by registered letter a copy of said summons to the county clerk of the county where such damage was done, and the county clerk shall, upon receipt of said summons, post the same in some conspicuous place at or near the court house, and in all cases he shall make his returns in accordance with the facts, and the summons shall be deemed to be served upon the delivery of a copy, the mailing of a copy by registered letter, or by the posting of copies as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 5. The owner of animals sold under the provisions of this act, may at any time within ninety days from the date of such sale, redeem such animals from the purchaser or assignee, by paying to such purchaser, if he still holds such animals, and if not, then to the holder of such animals, the amount for which said animals were sold, with three per cent additional, besides all taxes and assessments paid upon said animals since the sale, together with a reasonable compensation for the care and keeping of said animals. If no redemption of said animals be made within ninety days after the date of such sale, then said sale shall be absolute and vest the title to such animals in the purchaser or his assignee.

Sec. 6. After six months from the date of said sale the net proceeds thereof shall be paid into the county treasury, to the credit of the county fund: Provided, however, that if the owner of said animals shall, within six months from the date of sale, satisfy, by affidavit or otherwise, the justice who heard the case, that he was the owner of such animals at the time of such sale, the justice shall, upon demand of such owner, pay such net proceeds to him, taking his receipt therefor.

Sec. 7. The justice shall, at the first session of the county court after the expiration of six months from the date of sale, report to said county court his proceedings therein and the disposition of the proceeds thereof.

Sec. 8. The constable in each precinct in this Territory is hereby made the poundkeeper of such precinct, and is entitled to, and is made the custodian of, all brand books and brand sheets pertaining thereto, which shall, at all reasonable hours, and without charge, be open to the inspection of any person; he shall keep a record of

all animals impounded by him, with a full description of such animals, the cause of their being impounded, the disposition made of them, and if sold, the date and amount for and to whom sold, with such additional facts as may be necessary to a full and complete record of each animal; which said record shall also be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable hours, and without charge.

Sec. 9. Any person who shall take any animal out of the custody of any person holding for damage under the provisions of this act, either by stealth, force or fraud, or who shall intercept or hinder any person in lawfully taking up, or attempting to take up, such animals for doing damage, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

[There is no section numbered 10.]

Sec. 11. The provisions of this act shall in no way interfere with existing legal rights of incorporated cities and towns in relation to animals running at large.

Sec. 12. The fees of appraisers, acting under the provisions of this act, shall be twenty cents per mile one way only, from his place of residence and to the place where the damage is alleged to have been done, and twenty cents per hour for the time necessarily spent in viewing and appraising the damage, to be recovered as costs in the case.

Sec. 13. That section three of an act providing for the disposal of estrays, approved March 10, 1892, is hereby amended to read as follows: "All horses, mules and neat cattle found running at large on which there is no brand, except calves and colts, running at large on the premises of any person not the owner, are hereby declared to be estrays." [Sec. 3 of the act of 1892, as given above, conforms to the amendment here made.]

Sec. 14. That section 6 to 14 of an act providing for the disposal of stray animals, and for trespass and damage, approved March 10, 1892, both inclusive, be and they are hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. This act shall take effect from and after its approval.

Approved March 8th.

### WORK FOR THE POOR.

The following act, passed at the late session of the Legislature, is especially designed for the benefit of the poor. As will be seen it provides a method by which the county courts of the respective counties may furnish employment for needy laborers:

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR LABOR UPON THE PUBLIC ROADS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF UTAH TERRITORY.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah.

SECTION 1. That the several counties of this Territory may, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to issue warrants to the amount of one-fourth of one mill for each dollar in value of the taxable property situated in the county, said value to be computed from the assessed value of the property within the respective county, according to the assessment roll of A. D. 1893, said warrants to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum

from the date of issue until called in for payment; Provided, that such warrants shall not be issued for any other purpose than in payment for labor performed upon the public roads within the county issuing them.

Sec. 2. Said warrants shall be redeemable within two years from the date of issue, at the option of the county issuing them.

Sec. 3. Any county issuing warrants as is herein provided may levy and collect a special tax, not to exceed three-eighths of one mill on each dollar of the taxable property within the county, for the purpose of redeeming said warrants, and the funds so collected shall be applied, first to the redemption of said warrants, and the surplus, if there be any, shall be covered into the general fund of the county.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 8th.

### SPECIAL SCHOOL TAX.

Many school districts which did not, during the year 1893, levy a special tax, are financially in a situation to need the relief that could be obtained by that means, and the following act, passed at the late session of the Legislature, confers the necessary authority.

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS THAT HAVE FAILED TO LEVY A SPECIAL SCHOOL TAX.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

SECTION 1. That all school districts that failed to levy a special school tax during the year ending December 31, 1893, for the purpose of building, or for other school purposes, may levy such tax for the year 1894, in the manner provided by law, if levied before the 15th day of April 1894, and such tax shall be assessed and collected at the same time and in the same manner as if it had been levied in the year 1893.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its approval.

Approved March 8th.

### KANAB STAKE CONFERENCE.

#### Conference at Kanab.

The Kanab Stake quarterly conference was held in Kanab on the 3rd and 4th of March, 1894. The Kanab Stake Presidency, all the members of the High Council and representatives from the various wards were present. We had a very enjoyable time together, taking into consideration the exceedingly disagreeable weather and amount of sickness which at the time was prevalent in the town of Kanab.

The remarks by the Stake Presidency and other Elders, including several of our missionaries lately returned from their different fields of labor, were such as to awaken an interest in the minds of the people, not only to the observance of the laws of God but to the proper means of educating the youth and the starting up and sustaining of home industries. We have the elements around us to make us a prosperous community, if proper attention is paid.

The general.

and the Stake authorities were unanimously sustained.

Edward Pugh was sustained as second counselor to Bishop Joel H. Johnson, of Kanab ward, filling the vacancy caused by Elder A. W. Judd going on a mission to Germany.

The Sacramento was partaken of and a good spirit prevailed throughout our conference, including the conferences of the societies, associations and Sunday schools.

On Friday, the 2nd, at 10 o'clock a.m., there was held our teachers convention (the first ever held in the Stake), presided over by County Superintendent Edwin Cutler. A short but interesting program was carried out.

Indian George, having been chosen by the Indians as the chief or captain of the small tribe of Piedes in this Stake, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Frank, their former chief, desired to be blessed as such by our Stake president. On Monday, the 5th, Elder E. D. Woolley, having learned that George was a member of the Church, gave him the desired blessing.

The Saints here are looking after the Indians' welfare in this State.

**F. L. PORTER,**  
Kauai State Clerk.

## THE CHOIR SELF SUPPORTING.

Admirers of the Tabernacle choir, especially those outside the Church, have often been curious to know how that great body of singers supported itself; the expenses of music alone for so many singers must amount to no inconsiderable sum. It will be a matter of interest to know that the choir is practically self-sustaining, as shown by a statement of its expenses and earnings from October, 1890, till March, 1894, recently prepared by Director Stephens. The statement is as follows:

### Ехрoнлс.

**MUSIC.**

To	99 copies Psalmody.....	\$ 139 30
250	copies Praise ye the Father.....	30 00
300	copies Judge me O God.....	18 00
250	copies How beautiful upon the mountains, Gathered! Saints.....	15 00
500	copies Song of Redeemed.....	30 00
700	copies Let God arise, Praise ye the Lord.....	5 00
200	copies Look up, Song of Triumph.....	5 00
200	copies O Give Thanks.....	3 00
200	copies Vales of Deseret.....	80 00
200	copies Song of Morning Star.....	7 50
300	copies Chorister No. 1.....	60 00
300	copies " No. 2.....	60 00
300	copies " No. 3.....	60 00
300	copies " No. 4.....	60 00
250	copies Last Judg..... @ 23	62 50
50	copies..... @ 50	25 00
200	copies Comrades in Arms.....	15 00
300	copies Summer.....	15 00
200	copies Unfold ye Portals.....	16 00
800	copies Grant us Peace.....	80 00
300	copies Let the Mountains shout.....	15 00
300	copies Music Readers for Choir Classes.....	120 00
1000	copies God of Israel.....	130 00
500	copies Temple Anthem.....	40 00
300	copies Blessed are the Men.....	18 00
300	copies I Wrestle and Pray.....	24 00
300	copies Heavens are Telling.....	18 00
400	copies Bohemian Girl Choruses.....	47 50
300	copies Daughter of Regiment.....	15 00
300	copies Impetuous Torrents.....	45 00
600	copies Temple Music.....	150 00
100	copies Cambria Song of Freedom.....	12 00
100	copies Pilgrim's Chorus.....	20 00
150	copies Mormon Song of Freedom.....	15 00
300	copies The Pioneers.....	8 50
100	copies Song/Books for Class.....	10 00
40	copies Spanish Gypsy Girl (ladies) 40 copies The Lord is My Shepherd.....	4 50
200	copies O My Father.....	20 00

400 copies Columbia Chorus.....	7 00
Jerusalem, Daughter of Zion, Resur- rection, Pilgrim's Chorus, O Come Let us Sing, Christmas Anthem,	80 00
200 copies Soldier's Chorus (Faust)..	30 00
300 copies Damascus March ....	24 00
200 copies Hymn (Merrill).....	5 00
300 copies Hail Summer Morn.....	5 00
300 expressage on Gilmore books.....	38 00
Sample copies (misc).....	10 00

**PLATFORM.**

To cash paid towards platform and seats.....	\$ 800 00
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**MISCELLANEOUS.**

To Copygraph.....	\$	5 00
Blank paper.....	4	00
Copying.....	6	00
Binding copies.....	6	00
Words printed.....	6	00
Cut of organ.....	5	00
Choir photos.....	10	00
Blackboard.....	15	00
Choir record and tablets.....	8	75
Loss on concert January, 1892.....	38	00
Expenses on advertisement material Mendelssohn quartette.....	7	60
Telegrams for music when in haste.....	3	00
Rent of organ.....	3	00
Boarding Manti choir Temple dedication.....	17	55
Gas, Soci.....	2	50
Hauling organ and chairs.....	4	00
Loss on 40 chairs.....	4	00
Secretary McEwan.....	15	00

**HALL RENT.**

To Coalter's various times in three years..... \$ 98.00

**MEMORY TRIBUTE OF FLOWERS**

To P. S. Gilmore, Emma Abbott, J. S.  
Lewis, Mrs. Allison's Baby.....\$ 50 00

## TRAINING CLASSES

To Reading Classes 1891-2.....	\$ 400 00
Chorus and Oratorio 1893-4.....	110 00
Chorus and Voice 1891-2.....	75 00
Chorus and Harmony 1891-3.....	150 00
Organ 1893-4.....	118 00
	<b>\$ 853 00</b>

### Receipts

By Concert, March, 1891.....	\$20 00
Concert, April, 1891.....	690 00
Concert, Nov., 1891.....	235 00
From Church.....	200 00
Concert, April, 1892.....	247 00
Concert, Oct., 1892.....	512 00
Concert, Oct. 25, 1892.....	80 00
Reading classes.....	68 00
Interest on funds.....	86 67
Mus. sold.....	21 80
Organ Concert.....	180 00
	<b>\$3211 07</b>

### Recapitulation.

To Music total.....	\$1588	80
Miscellaneous total.....	164	40
Hall rent total.....	98	00
Memory tributes total.....	50	00
Training class total.....	843	00
P.atform.....	800	00

Total.....	\$3542 20
By Credit.....	\$3211 07
Deficiency.....	331 13

In addition to this showing Mr. Stephens goes on to say: We have 240 Contributors containing male voices pieces; saved about \$100 on pieces used from the Gilmore collection; about \$50 saved on Temple dedication pieces, and fifty psalmodes paid for by the Church, or \$300 additional saved on music, not counting discounts granted whenever possible. Thus we may say that about \$4,000 would cover our regular expenses for the past three years and a half.

The World's Fair item with all of our labors for the spring, summer and fall of 1893 is not accounted for in the above (excepting music bought, which was procured earlier). The labors of the choir in concerts for the whole season, including the trip and Chicago contest, netted between \$7,000 and \$8,000. The juvenile choir concerts, choir individ-

ual donations and other means raised the sum to about \$10,000, while the Church assumed the remaining \$2,500 necessary to clear the entire expenses of the trip. In order to satisfy the public at our entertainments it is impossible to furnish an evening's program at the Tabernacle for less than \$300.

We have quite freely shared our receipts with other worthy organizations. Adding to all this the many important events we have had to prepare ourselves for, such as the Temple dedication, etc., the public will readily see that the period I have named has been a time of great activity with the choir, and more than all, it has been a time of constant building up and improvement for the five hundred singers who are now enrolled.

The amount we are now behind could and should be made up at the next entertainment we shall give, if the community, who receive the benefits of our labor, at all appreciate the services rendered so faithfully by their choir.

EVAN STEPHENS.

EVAN STEPHENS.

**Director.**

## A VETERAN'S ANNIVERSARY.

**TOOELE CITY, March 14.**—The greatest event of the season, in this place, was a gathering of the family and friends at the home of Father Robert Melklejohn and wife to celebrate the anniversary of the former's 83rd birthday. March 12, 1894.

It was indeed a historical event. Four generations were gathered together that mixed and mingled like a scene in a fairy tale. To gather together the personal history of eighty-three years, and let it pass before you in song and story, is more like being in a dream that shifts from scene to scene, than being in the present realities of life—for so it surely seemed in this gathering.

Father Meiklejohn was a well-known member in the early history of the Church in Scotland. He has been a prominent actor and factor in this city from almost its foundation, and he has gathered around him such a host of friends that they delight to do him honor on these natal anniversaries of his.

From early afternoon to late midnight it was one continual feast of song and story. Even at the sumptuous supper banquet that was served, the story went round, and the joke was passed. Just in the midst of a historical oration by the reverend John McKellar, the sweet strains of the Sunday school martial band, under the leadership of Professor Beasley, late of your city, were heard; they had come to serenade the aged veteran, and to add another link to that day's enjoyment.

It was such a meeting where every guest vied with each other to make things pleasant for all. And when they parted it was with expressed regrets that such social gatherings are so few and so far between.

**JAMES DUNN.**

R. E. Hunter had his barn and contents burned at American Fork on Monday night, March 12th. About fifty tons of hay, two sets of harness and one saddle were consumed. The barn was a frame structure, a very fine one. Loss estimated at \$1,500; fully insured. It is believed to have been the work of tramps.



## INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND MINES.

Good news regarding the home industry movement is coming in from all parts of the Territory. People are talking it up in their meetings everywhere, and are accompanying their words by works in harmony therewith. The prospect is that not only will the industries now in operation here receive better patronage, but a number of new ones will be added to the list. The mercantile houses here report that there is a generally increasing demand for goods manufactured at home. While there is a great deal of talk, more perhaps than anything else, this talk is having its effect on the masses, as shown by the calls that are being made at the stores for home articles.

For instance in the grocery departments of Z. C. M. I. there has been a marked increase in the sale of such articles of home production, as meats and lards. People ask for that prepared at home and do not want the imported articles. The clerks are instructed to use their influence in this direction by putting the Utan articles to the front. In the matter of brooms, notwithstanding the dull times, there were sold at least 300 dozen more home made brooms during 1893 than during the previous year, and the prospects are that the record of the present season will surpass any of its predecessors. Z. C. M. I. stock of brooms is now made up entirely of the home article. Other home products are also receiving marked preference.

In the shoe line the institution does not carry an imported shoe in men's, youths' or boys' wear which sells for less than \$3. They have not the machinery to make the finest kinds of shoes, and therefore they carry imported shoes of high price to supply the customers who call for them, but their principal stock is manufactured by the institution. For the last few months the factory has been manufacturing 160 pairs of shoes per day, but the demand from the outside makes it necessary for them to increase the output to 250. It is thought there will be a steady increase in the demand and that it will not be long until the factory will be run to its full capacity, which is 300 pairs per day. In order to assist the home industry movement a reduction of 10 per cent has been made on their home made shoes, but there has been no change in the wages paid the workmen. Mr. Romney states that the Walker Bros. & Fyler Co. has taken the lead of the stores in purchasing shoes manufactured by the Z. C. M. I. factory.

The reports from other institutions in the city are fully as encouraging as those from Z. C. M. I., while the outside districts show even a better condition.

The board of directors of the Utah Sugar works held their meeting March 15, and the session was a most interesting one. This feature is explained by the fact that the board declared a dividend of fifteen per cent—the first since the company was organized, to go to capital stock. While this is but a stock dividend, it will be considerable encouragement to the share-

holders, and promises well for the future of the company's business.

Manager Cutler has arranged contracts this year for about 3,500 acres of sugar beets. If the cultivation of this area is successful, the quantity of beets produced will be all that the factory can handle in the season of 1894. Of the beet acreage, 3,400 acres are in Utah and 100 acres near Grand Junction, Colorado. The farmers at the latter place furnished a good quality of beets last year, and as they desired to plant again this season, contracts were made with them.

At the Lehi factory matters are comparatively quiet at the present time, yet all work is not stopped. There are half a dozen men engaged in making necessary repairs and preparing the factory to start up at the earliest practicable date next autumn. On the beet farm a good force of hands will be kept employed in cultivating the beets, and careful efforts will be made to improve the quality of the crop even beyond last year's excellent condition. The season thus far gives promise of favorable crops, and the general outlook for the factory is gratifying.

**Park Record:** After several years of hard study and harder work James Brennan has evolved a machine which he is positive will save both coarse and flour gold, and has applied for a patent for the invention. The machine is composed of three parts, the first of which is to save the coarse gold and reduce the gravel to fine sand. The second part is where every particle of fine sand and water is forced through a quicksilver bath under hydraulic pressure. The third part is a simple device for catching up and saving the amalgam that may escape from the machine. The secret is in the construction of the cylinder and discharge tank and their automatic working, and for the present is withheld from publication. The common sense of the machine is in the fact that every particle of sand and water is forced into contact with the quicksilver, and no matter how fine the gold, once it touches quicksilver fairly it will stay with it. Mr. Brennan has applied for a patent, and the invention will be known as the O'Neil hydraulic gold machine. Should the machine prove successful it will mean a fortune for its inventor, as there are millions of dollars of flour gold in the bars and floating down Snake river. Mr. Brennan spent several years on that stream and will leave in a few days with one of the machines and give it a thorough trial, and the result will undoubtedly be watched for with interest. An Idaho company has made him a fair offer, while the organization of company of Parkites is talked of if the machine pans out well.

Letters received from sheep owners who have been herding their flocks in western Wyoming the past winter, but who reside in Utah, are of a most encouraging nature. The sheep referred to being kept on Wyoming grazing lands, the taxes thereon go to that state, but as the owners are Utah men, the profits, when

there are any, come this way. The reports given in the letters received are that during the past winter the losses among the sheep have been unusually light, while the flocks are in better condition this spring than they have been at this season for a series of years. One owner who has his sheep on Henry's Fork says that in that section there has been an abundance of feed, and though there has been snow for the past four months it has been so light and the weather so mild, that there have been no disasters among the various herds there. Another owner, who is among those who took their herds east of Green river to winter, makes an equally favorable report. In his flock of 2,700 sheep he has only lost ten head since snow began to fall.

Under this condition sheepowners are feeling quite hopeful. If they can realize a fair price for their wool this season, they feel that they can partially retrieve the heavy loss of last season. It is not expected that any of the spring storms will be so severe as seriously injure the sheep interests.

**Payson Globe:** August Peterson, a young man of Salem, met with a very serious accident over near the West Mountains last Saturday. He was thawing out some sticks of dynamite in a stove, when from some unknown cause they exploded, completely demolishing the stove and severely wounding young Peterson. His hands and face were terribly mangled and it is a wonder that he was not killed instantly. The unfortunate young man was brought to this city and Dr. Tilson was called and alleviated his sufferings as much as possible under the circumstances. The doctor thinks the wounds are not dangerous, and that the young man will soon recover.

**American Fork Item:** On Wednesday the pet deer, belonging to James Clark, exhibited his hilarity again and attacked the mother of Mrs. Charles Preston on the street and vigorously goaded her with its feet. Assistance soon arrived and the lady was picked up, her head bleeding from several fractures received from the deer. She was taken to Mr. Clark's house and cared for. This is the second vicious attack this "King of the Forest" has made upon ladies. The deer was sold to the butcher the same day.

**Iron county Record:** James Stewart is engaged at present in the manufacture of salt from the salt springs up Salt Creek canyon. At present he is making about fifty pounds daily. The capacity of the springs is about 200 pounds of salt every twenty-four hours. This salt is of superior quality, and is about 95 per cent pure. Nearly all the salt used in Cedar comes from these springs, and it is a home industry that should be encouraged.

**Mount Pleasant Pyramid:** Mountain lion incidents are becoming so common as to have lost their interest. Last week it was reported that one was seen prowling around in the Bottoms, and several young nimrods went out to dispatch his lionship, but so far he remains undispatched and unseen. Although one was recently killed in the immediate vicinity of Chester the presence of another is reported.

**Park Record:** A car load of ore from the Mercur gold mine, Camp Floyd district, is expected in the Park next week to be tested by the Russell leaching process, to determine whether or not it can be profitably reduced by that method of extraction. The test will be watched with a great deal of interest, for if it proves successful the cyanide process will have a strong rival in the field.

**Messrs. Fleiner and Moore,** who have been prospecting the mountains immediately east of Provo, says the Provo *Dispatch*, on Tuesday made a strike in Little Rock canyon, immediately in front of the city, which runs \$10.53 to the ton. This is good enough and it means millions and millions for Provo. We warmly congratulate the boys on their lucky find. Location papers were taken out yesterday, and active operations commenced at once.

**Mount Pleasant Pyramid:** Sugar beets will be found excellent for cows at this season. The labor of growing beets has been greatly lessened during recent years, the planting of the seed, covering and making of the rows now being done by seed drills. With the appliances in use a field of beets can be grown as easily as a small patch by former methods.

**Richfield Advocate:** "Everybody" is starting home industry clubs; what about starting one or two in Sevier county? There is money in it, and don't forget it. A nickel saved in the county is better than a nickel imported, because it costs two to bring one back after it has departed for the East.

**Manti Messenger:** Reports from sheep camps are very good. The danger from bad weather is practically all over and the chances are that what sheep are alive now will get through to the summer ranges all right. Some lowners have suffered pretty heavy losses.

There is considerable prospecting for coal in the mountains east of Ephraim, says the *Enterprise*. Several claims have been located and some development work is being done. A number of coal mines have been located at Mayfield.

**Manti Sentinel:** The Wool association flourishes although many claim that the wool business is destroyed. They have been able to declare the same dividend this year they did last year.

### LOST ON THE DESERT.

**PINTO, Iron Co., March 9, 1894.**—On the 1st of the present month two men and their wives came to our town and entertained the public in the evening. Next day they started for Milford, Beaver county, a distance of 80 miles with only a small lunch for dinner, expecting to go by way of Sulphur Springs, about 40 miles distant, where they could get accommodations for themselves and team.

On account of bad roads they had to camp when they had made a little over half the distance, and make supper from what had been left from dinner.

The next day was stormy and not being acquainted with the roads took the wrong one. They got lost and had

to camp on the desert in a foot of snow without anything to eat and only an open conveyance to shelter them. Fortunately they had plenty of bedding and did not suffer from cold.

Next morning the 4th, one of the men started back to get help. He got here about 4 p.m. and soon had two young men and a team with provisions on the road to relieve the party.

The young men traveled all night and about sunrise on the 5th found the camp all well, and only about eight miles from Sulphur Springs.

The gentleman who remained with the ladies took an exploring trip and found a sheep camp where he got some bread and mutton. They were nearly two days without food. They all got back here safe on the night of the 5th with a resolve to never travel on the desert in the winter again.

The health of the people here is generally good although we have suffered some from colds.

Our district school is in good running order under the able management of Miss Mary A. Pages.

The United States mail comes in on time and has done all winter notwithstanding the cold weather, but we do not always get the Semi-weekly News regularly, on account of bad connections.

J. H. HARRISON.

### NEWS ITEMS.

Pedestrians who crossed the Sevier bridge last Friday, says the Millard county *Blade*, published at Deseret, looked up and down the river, looked up at the mountains covered with the greatest snowfall for years, looked at the high water mark on the banks near the blacksmith shop and then shook their heads ominously. Spring had really come to stay, and there was trouble ahead in the swift current getting deeper and wider as the hours of the day rolled into the night.

Saturday the ice came down in rotten chunks and slabs, yet large enough to bear a man's weight and plentiful enough to create a gorge at the bridge. Such as escaped under the bridge sailed swiftly down to the forks in the river about a mile and a half distant, and perversely resolved to dam up that point. Then the trouble began in earnest; and between the dam at the bridge and the dam at the forks, the river had no alternative but to spread itself out and over its banks in all the conceit of the big Missouri on a rampage. It was a thrilling sight, needing only the puffing and paddling of the steamboat to make it realistic of the Father of Waters.

Every hour the gorge at the bridge threatened its destruction. The water was in easy reach of a person leaning over it and the ice was too large for speedy passage. Mr. William Barron, road superintendent, directed a gang of men to remove the flooring of the bridge and with the aid of poles push the ice under and out into the stream. But the odds were against the workers in the unequal fight with the masses of ice cakes coming down and building themselves up as far back as one could see from the bridge.

Giant powder was inserted into the mass at the bridge and every hour in the day and night explosion would follow explosion. But it had little

effect on the rotten ice, though interesting to the crowds who gathered at the bridge. The ice gorge builded itself higher and the people began to seriously consider the safety of their homes. All day Sunday the work was kept up in the manner described.

About 10 o'clock Sunday night an alarm was rung from the school house and the people turned out in terror. The river had spread over the lowlands and fears were entertained that it would undermine the new meeting house. Everybody had an opinion to give, and some even advised the destruction of the bridge as the only hope of relief from the flood. But while everybody seemed handy in the giving, nobody manifested any willingness to take advice, and it is to this singular trait of our Deseret people that we have the bridge standing intact today. The best work done that night was the building of a levee on the north side of the Gibbs lot.

About 8 o'clock on Monday afternoon the dam at the forks was broken. In a short time thereafter the gorge at the bridge got a start, and once it began to move, the released waters carried the huge mass down amid the shouts of the people who lined up either side of the bridge. The crisis was passed, the people breathed easier, and when darkness set in Sevier bridge had no more attraction to a lonely traveler than the gate of a country cemetery.

On the south side of the river near the forks Chris Erickson was compelled to take a boat and remove his furniture. Between the dam and the bridge stood the Richards house and the Poulter residence. The former was carried away, the family escaping to the Poulter residence on the east. Mr. Poulter's field was surrounded by water, but his house was high and dry on an elevation.

All things considered, the damage was slight compared to the threatened danger. Had the gorge remained another day longer at the forks and the thermometer gone up 20 degrees, there is no telling the consequences. We have had big rivers right along and a long time ago a flood; but this is the first time Sevier has had an ice gorge down in this part of the country.

The carcasses of fifteen or twenty head of stock were observed to float down, wedged in the ice. Mr. John L. Allred lost a horse in this way.

Among those appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Council as directors of the territorial insane asylum, says the Mount Pleasant *Pyramid*, is Dr. W. W. Woodring, of this city. The doctor's many friends will be pleased to learn of this recognition, and all are confident that he will fill the position as honorably and creditably as any of the other members of the board.

**Millard Progress:** John Cooper is at present exhibiting himself as a living curiosity. Last week he accidentally swallowed a brass tack, which lodged in his throat, where it sticks at present. He can neither get it up nor down, but otherwise it does not inconvenience him.

The Utica Mining company at Angels, Calaveras county, has begun the erection of a private hospital for its employees. Trained nurses will be in attendance and every comfort will be provided for sick and injured miners.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CAMPDEN, N. Y., March 12.—Conrad Coke, John Ellis and a crowd of negro boys yesterday seized Charles Barney, a white boy eight years old, and tied him to a stake, piled brushwood about him and set it on fire. The child's cries brought a colored man, who freed him. The boy's hands are so burned that amputation will be necessary and the doctors are doubtful if his life can be saved.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The New York Presbytery held its monthly meeting today. Several young men were presented, prior to their admission to the ministry, and after the usual questions had been put and answered favorably. Dr. S. L. Shear, of the Tract society, created a commotion by suggestion that it might be well to ask these young men whether they are attending any seminary not recommended by this body and the general assembly.

This practically introduced the Briggs question into the case, and a dozen ministers were on their feet in an instant. A hot debate followed, but following this the men were admitted, with only three votes to the contrary.

BATHURST, March 13.—It is reported that the slave chief Fodislah, who has been causing the British forces so much trouble, has surrendered on French territory.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 13.—The steamer Virginia Lake arrived this morning towing the steamer Briccoe, to whose rescue she went last Sunday. When the latter was found she was practically dismantled, a large part of her upper works having been cut away and burned to keep up the steam, the coal having been exhausted, and she badly used by the storm. The men were out of provisions and reduced to mere skeletons for want of food and from exposure. Their wants were at once supplied by the Virginia Lake and the vessel was towed in.

LONDON, March 13.—The house of commons passed Henry Labouchere's amendment to abolish the house of lords, 147 to 145 in spite of the opposition of the government.

PITTSBURG, March 13.—The Junior Order of American Mechanics today made an application in the county court for an injunction restraining the Riverside public school board from employing members of religious orders, and wearing the garb of an order, as teachers. This action is aimed at the Catholic sisters. The hearing was fixed for March 24th. It is expected the central board of education will have the matter under consideration this evening.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 13.—The passengers of the steamer Arawa, which has just arrived here, give the Associated Press correspondent an interesting story of recent events in Honolulu. They assert that a subject of Japan was recently arrested in that city for a trivial offense and placed in jail. He escaped from jail and swam out to the Japanese warship. The authorities appealed to the American admiral, asking that he demand the surrender of the Japanese. The com-

mander of the Japanese warship refused to give the man up, and threatened that if the American admiral boarded the ship he would give him a half hour to leave, or, if he refused, the American flagship would be blown out of the water. According to the story of the passengers the escaped prisoner was unmolested.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—The veteran theatrical manager, John A. Ford, proprietor of Ford's grand opera house, died this morning, of the effects of the grip. He was the oldest theatrical manager in the country, having been known in that capacity as early as 1851. He was brought into national prominence in 1865, when manager of Ford's theater, Washington, where President Lincoln was assassinated.

CLEVELAND, March 14.—The roll of the membership of one of the leading A. P. A. lodges containing 700 names, has fallen into the hands of the Catholics, and a great stir is being made by the ordering of boycott of merchants whose names are found on the roll.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Dabney has sent the House committee on agriculture a report of the investigation of the matter of the Russian thistle ravages in the Northwest, with the comment that it is thorough and little remains to be done. The report gives the history of its rapid spread, and says that it now occupies 40,000 acres in adjacent territory in North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, with isolated bodies as far east as Madison, Wis., and west to Denver. The chief agents of distribution are the wind, in flax seed and in bedding and in stock cars on railroads. The report says it is easily killed by cutting before the month of August, before the seed ripens, but, to be effective, general co-operation is necessary; or it may be kept down by pasturing. Further remedies suggested are thorough cleaning of the seed to be planted, and, to prevent the distribution by the wind, wire fences, with a double row of sunflowers as a temporary fence all around unfenced farms, to stop the rolling of the weeds.

BOSTON, Mass., 14.—Over 800 guests last night participated in the wedding festivities of Henry Feinberg, of Worcester, and Miss Ida Margolies, daughter of Rabbi Margolies of this city. Fully three hundred were victims of poisoning, caused, it is thought, by eating food that was cooked in two old copper boilers. The principal articles of food eaten were chicken, chicken gizzards and pickled tongues.

There was no intimation that anything had gone wrong during the festivities, which ended at midnight, but after a majority of the people had gone to their homes the poison began its work.

Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning Dr. Israel B. Krongberg, who keeps a drug store, was called out to attend a woman and nine-year-old child, who were in a dangerous condition and exhibiting symptoms of poisoning. This was but the commencement, for up to 4:30 a. m. over forty patients called for treatment.

The same program was being enacted in several Jewish sections of the city, every Jewish doctor having five to forty patients each, but no fatalities have been reported. The Hebrew section of the community are all excited, and a few hint that enemies of the rabbi placed emetic in the food for spite, because the rabbi was not of their way of thinking on matters pertaining to church work.

All the party from this city are now out of danger except Rabbi Baerman, who is in a critical condition.

BUENOS AYRES, March 14.—The insurgent admiral is at Grande, sixty-eight miles west of here, southwest of Rio Janeiro, with the war ships Aquidaban and Republica. It is thought he will surrender.

DENVER, Colo., March 15.—This has been a day of intense excitement in Denver, scenes unparalleled in the history of the city have been witnessed. Governor Waite, of "blood to the horses' bridles" fame, called out the first regiment and the Chaffee light artillery to attack the city hall and drive therefrom the two police commissioners who defied his power, entrenched behind barricaded doors and surrounded by hundreds of armed policemen and deputy sheriffs, ready to do their bidding.

Massed in the vicinity of the city hall were thousands, most of them drawn to the spot out of mere curiosity, and reckless of the danger that seemed imminent. Part of the policemen, armed with revolvers and clubs, were drawn up in line outside the hall, awaiting the approach of the enemy. Inside were the remainder and a large force of deputy sheriffs, armed with rifles, revolvers and shotguns, and determined to hold the fort at any sacrifice.

On the arrival of the troops General Brooks ordered the city hall cleared, and announced if the order was not complied with firing would be begun. Many of the crowd jeered, others cheered. On all sides were pale, drawn faces, but the onlookers stood their ground, determined to "see the fun," as many termed it.

Messrs. Orr and Martin, having obtained from the district court an injunction restraining Governor Waite from forcibly removing them, were determined to resist to the uttermost. They accordingly kept the entire police force at the city hall all day, under orders to resist the soldiers if attacked. In addition several hundreds of the toughest citizens, many of whom have records as man-killers, were sworn in as deputies by Sheriff Burchinell and placed in the city hall as a reinforcement of the police department.

Each deputy was armed with two six-shooters, and instructed to use them in case of necessity. The police were armed with shotguns in addition to their clubs and revolvers.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 15.—Oriental advices which have been received here state that a disastrous collision occurred recently in the strait between Bengalis and Cagal. Two steamers, the Seng Guan and Aing Hoe, collided while going at full speed. Those on board the Seng Guan jumped into the water and were picked up by the crew of the Aing Hoe. Scarcely had they reached deck when both steamers lurched and went down. About fifty

people were drowned and as many saved themselves by swimming ashore, among them being two Americans, Captain Miller of the Seng Guan, and Chief Engineer Pirie.

PARIS, March 15.—A dynamite bomb was exploded this afternoon inside the main entrance to the church of La Madeleine. The man who threw the bomb was killed by the explosion and a number of others were seriously hurt.

BOSTON, Mass., March 16.—What its perpetrators call a "miracle play" was presented for the first time in Boston before an American audience. The play proved to be nothing more or less than the alleged representation of the life and suffering of Christ while on earth, and produced by means of hideous wooden marionettes, in fact a burlesque on the passion play.

Not only were the dangling caricatures of the Savior and his contemporaries offensive in themselves, but the offense amounted to almost a horror when the street band that assisted accompanied the bearing of the cross to Calvary with "After the Ball is Over" and the crucifixion with "Washington Post" march.

The innocent and estimable lady who brought out this play is the daughter of a well known Boston clergyman, and an authoress and had in the course of her studies learned of this play which, it was represented to her, was based upon an old religious tradition among the Italians and produced by some of them during Holy Week as a sort of religious duty. Being interested in religion she engaged the Italian players to give the piece in a hall and sold tickets to about 180 Boston people of the most exclusive set and the proceeds went to the poor. The play occupied three hours. All the life of Christ was depicted, although the well meaning managers had been given to understand that it was in no way like the Passion Play, and offensive.

LOS ANGELES, March 16.—General Fry's army of unemployed, organized to march to Washington, is a grotesque failure. The city council, the board of supervisors and officers of the associated charities met this morning and decided to relieve all meritorious cases of destitution, but to recognize no organization of unemployed. Five hundred dollars was subscribed for immediate use. Work will be supplied on the streets, and the vagrant law be enforced. The authorities will disperse any army or like organization.

The army, numbering about 800, on learning the result of the meeting, abandoned their barracks and marched out of the city, apparently beginning its great march. They had no organization and no leadership. Their leaders are said to have looted the treasury and the main body was without funds or rations. A large majority were without blankets. Before they reached Alhambra, five miles distant, many had dropped out and retreated to the railroads, in hopes of catching trains. Deputy sheriffs and constables along the line of march have been notified and will vag the members of the dispersed army as fast as opportunity offers.

LONDON, March 17.—The fifty-first boat race between Oxford and Cambridge took place this morning over

the course from Putney bridge to the ship at Mortlake. Oxford won by three and a half lengths, in twenty-one minutes and thirty-nine seconds.

Of the previous contests, Oxford has won twenty-seven, including the races of the last four years. Cambridge has been victorious in twenty-two. The race in 1877 was a dead heat.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Should the Bland seigniorage bill, which has passed both houses, become a law, the coinage of \$55,000,000 of silver bullion will have to be done at the mints of Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans, the only mints in operation. The Philadelphia mint could turn out \$1,000,000 per month, the San Francisco mint about the same and the New Orleans mint about \$800,000. The San Francisco mint, however, has only \$16,000,000 in silver bullion on hand and the New Orleans mint only \$750,000, so that after the supply of these mints is exhausted, the remaining \$30,000,000 would have to be coined at Philadelphia. The whole time, therefore, necessary to coin the seigniorage is approximately two years and two months.

DENVER, Colorado, March 18.—A fire starting in the offices in the second story of the union depot about 12:30 Saturday morning spread with such rapidity that by the time the fire department arrived the blaze lit up the lower part of the city. It looked at first as if the fire could be confined to the west wing, in which were the baggage and express departments, but an explosion occurred and the fire got beyond control.

The entire structure, extending from Sixteenth to Eighteenth streets, is destroyed. The building was of stone and was owned by the Union Depot company. The loss is about \$500,000 fully insured.

The building was 708 feet long by 65 wide. It was completed in June, 1891, and cost in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The sermon tonight of Rev. Madison C. Peters at the Bloomingdale Reform church was devoted to an attack on the Roman Catholic church, particularly on its influence on the government at Washington. The preacher had letters stating that nuns are permitted to go through all the departments on begging missions, and even to stand by when the clerks are receiving their pay and solicit contributions, and that the Catholic influence is potent in all the departments in matters of appointment, promotion and dismissals. Numerous instances were cited in which Protestants were discriminated against in favor of Catholics.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 19.—Dr. Helme Marks, superintendent of the city hospital, claims that cholera and typhoid fever can be cured quickly and safely by a surgical operation. An incision is made in the abdomen just above the ilio-cæcal valve, then a tube is inserted in the intestines at the point where the bacilli of these diseases work, and these are flooded with an antiseptic solution, killing the bacilli.

DALLAS, Tex., March 19.—The cyclone and ice storm which devastated Longview on Sunday, struck the little town of Emery, thirty miles south of Greenville Saturday night and demolished the western part of the

place. A relief train with doctors sent from Greenville found the people helpless and panic stricken. Over a dozen were dead or dying and many others more or less injured. The identified are George Walker, Miss Esther Alexander, B. Henry, and the four-year-old child of Henry Murray. Three unidentified bodies were found north of Emery. Fifty were wounded, some very seriously. The storm came from the southwest and swept the earth of everything in a track fifty miles long and a hundred yards wide.

### HARRISVILLE NEWS.

HARRISVILLE, Utah, March 19, 1894.—A quarterly conference was held in this ward yesterday. At 10 a.m. the meeting house was well filled, scarcely a member of the ward being absent. The stand was occupied by Bishop P. G. Taylor and counselors, with other local brethren. Counselor C. F. Middleton, of the Stake presidency, and Elders Stuart, Doxey and Tolletson, of the Stake High Council, were present. Bishop Taylor was requested to report the ward's condition and did so. He was followed by Elders Stuart, Doxey, Tolletson and Middleton who complimented the ward upon its good condition. They also treated upon various subjects of interest, such as social entertainments, joining secret orders, the order of voting to sustain ecclesiastical officers and the duty of the Priesthood.

The choir, with Herbert D. Brown as leader and Miss Emeline Agran as organist, was a notable acquisition to the two meetings. The afternoon meeting closed at 4:30 o'clock, after we had enjoyed a real feast.

Our brick yard, which took the premium at the World's Fair in Chicago, and for which four medals are to be presented to the four experts who run the concern, is still lying dormant. Occasionally a car of brick is shipped out. P. L.

### A BAD FRACTURE.

SCRIPPO, Millard county, Utah, March 12, 1894.—I am sorry to have to report a sad accident which happened to Elder J. P. Olson of this place last Friday.

Brother Olson has been digging a well upon his premises, and in descending, the hoisting rope got disarranged, and he fell to the bottom, a distance of about twenty feet. Striking upon the bucket at the bottom he dislocated his right shoulder, also breaking his left leg just above the ankle, the bones protruding through the flesh.

Dr. West, of Salina, was sent for, but through the heavy roads and deep snow drifts his arrival was much delayed and it was thirty hours before the fractured limbs could be set, the injury being beyond the skill of our local help.

This morning the patient is as well and comfortable as could reasonably be expected. T.

S. R. Hart, a lawyer of Fresno, Cal., has been tried in the superior court on a charge of embezzlement in appropriating \$192 belonging to Antone George, his client. He was convicted and will be sentenced this week.

Written for this Paper.

## WILL IT PAY?

With the advent of spring and sunshine there are indications everywhere of hilarity and renewed activity; there is a general cleaning up in many places, and men are seen going to and fro with early garden and other tools; and so trade is quickened, business men smile, and the indications are for renewed local good feeling, and in some way a better show for general prosperity.

Men who have a little means will want to do something to make some change. Some improvement, or an addition may be needed—one long thought of perchance, but deferred because hope was moulting and dejected, and none could see very far beyond the mists and fog of hard times, as they were justly called.

There has been a good deal of hard and serious thinking done during the just past winter, and where large families are, the burthen has been felt as never before. In fairly prosperous times probably the weight of responsibility rested upon the head of the house; the boys and girls were at school or doing next to nothing for their own subsistence; but this last year many a man has wished that his labor could be supplemented by the labor of his family, if only as a relief for the moment. In looking around for employment, however, the fact has been forced home, that opportunities were altogether too few to be of any avail, where so many were "catching on" to the same idea. And from this thinking has been evolved many needed, and some old but long dormant, conclusions in regard to providing work for this part of our population, that they may be adding to the general wealth, instead of being a tax upon the health, strength, thought and resources of their parents. What little labor was to be had here, much also of that which was provided, and still more of the sums collected in the name of charity, have been mainly absorbed by strangers, allured here in response to a clamor as unwise as unfortunate. For, leaving out this, there might have been employment and remuneration for the native born and for those coming to Utah with the intent of remaining. The experience will eventually be in good no doubt. We shall cease crying for an invasion of labor, and we shall make some effort to employ our own. And for this no half-way nor half-hearted measures will answer. If only to preserve the morale of our youth, if only to deliver them from the necessity of wandering; if we intend them to marry and shoulder their share of responsibility in Church or State, they must have opportunities of subsistence, chance for work and livelihood, such as they really cannot inaugurate for themselves.

From manufacturing mainly, will this salvation come; for land is limited and that now in cultivation provides a surplus beyond the needs of the home non-producer, unless more diversified crops can be the rule of the farm. If we can extend the sugar business, if beans and peas and roots can be more abundantly raised so that we can cease importing, send out our stock in finer condition, and foster that which will support a family all

round. We experimented years ago with hemp. From it rope was made and kindred things. We suddenly stopped short, or all our grain, potato and fruit sacks might long since have been made from this, unless our southern counties had gone in for raising jute which is easily done and would have been better. Then we tried flax which is indigenous to these valleys. Good thread was made, although linseed oil was the first intent; and what was made of this had no adulteration, so was far different from that now imported. This product being from the seed, the fiber still remained, and long ere this had others worked upon the foundation so ardently and persistently laid by the Pioneers, all our ordinary towels, sheeting, and table cloths might have been "the workmanship of our own hands." Many efforts at the same time were made for the production of castor oil, which for medicine, lubricant and other purposes is in steady demand, and these are far more likely to succeed today. We essayed to make white lead, but our unfamiliarity with its chemistry or lack of other thing prevented, as it prevented the making of gunpowder, and as a fact sugar, which failed mainly from the same inability to cope with the elements drawn by the beets from a soil whose constituents were unknown then to the producers or farmers at large.

It is to be regretted also that our efforts at glass-making were not more persistent, that is so far as preserve jars, beer bottles, flasks and prescription vials are concerned. To be sure no such mammoth works were possible as Pittsburgh would demand; but on a small scale there was a little business which requires annually thirty car loads of the first article, and some say near twenty of the other. Then a vast amount of old material could have been used which now has to be buried and wasted. Surely this business could be resurrected and extended if a different management was supplied.

Many a close-by farmer who is advanced in years might make, if he had suitable land, quite a few dollars from rhubarb, asparagus and mushroom cultivation, with wine of the former and ketchup of the latter for surplus, by making a specialty of one or all in the season thereof. Then with small fruits to follow, such as currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries and other varieties, occupation would be sure during a large proportion of the summer. The basket-making industry could be extended much, if some one would put out a good willow patch and prepare intelligently the material, both peeled and otherwise; while the raising of garden seeds, from peas to cabbage, could not only supply the home demand, but careful attention to production would find a market among all the great seedsmen of the East, and probably in many respects this would be a benefit for eastern reproduction.

It was to the writer a very gratifying thing to see in a late Coalville paper that a determined effort was to be made for scouring the wool product of that section prior to shipment. Years ago we had pointed out the absurdity of paying freight on fifty to sixty per cent of waste, besides paying eastern persons to do that for us for which we had both labor and facilities at home.

Attention was also called to the fact that it was possible from the by-products of this scouring, such as grease, to pay all expenses. The latter idea does not appear to enter into the Coalville project, but to scour and cleanse the important product is secondary in value only to manufacturing that wool, and using it at home, or exporting when there is a surplus of the article or goods so produced.

It was a sad loss to the community when the paper mill went up in smoke. Now we have to waste or destroy most of our rage, as it would hardly pay to ship them East. We can only hope that in the not far distant future some enterprising company will resurrect so desirable a manufacture, and extend it into domain not fully explored by the old company. The spirit which originated this industry, with many others, should be a continuous illustration of the far-seeing economy and enterprise of those of our leaders who in early days aimed for independence by the utilization of home resources.

It is curious to observe an essential difference between that spirit and the spirit of today. There was little if any query then as to whether any enterprise would pay. The community wanted sugar—"let us try to make it." Iron was deemed important—labor and means were forthcoming. Woolen machinery was needed—it was soon on hand. A grist mill—before you knew it almost it was built. A tannery would be good—the tannery came. If education was a blessing—the foundations of the University were laid in hopeful poverty; and it was "the tyranny of the Priesthood," as the editor of the *Chronicle* calls it, which now enables him to hold a position and sneeringly point out to the students and the taxpayers who support him what there is today. When co-operative merchandising was desirable, it was established. When the shoe factory was a necessity, it sprang into being. And when the Temple was as important from a religious standpoint, as those named (with many others) were from a secular and industrial one, they were formed with hardly a thought of "will it pay." "Necessity (so to speak) knew no law." Duty, and faith, and family, and Utah were the inspiration of the master minds, and their spirit was contagious, for every one was at work. If there was a need, whether that need was ink, brooms, wool rolls, hats, shoes, nails, pistols, cotton yarn, soap, furniture, paper, cloth, leather, pottery, whips, gloves, silk, books, straw goods, baskets, oils, plows, with a thousand other things—they were created; to say nothing of fruit, flowers, and improved stock of all kinds that could be of value to the community or their posterity.

So that we need not flatter ourselves because of our energy, our enterprise, or our originality. The fathers, the leaders, have "been there" before us, and their expenditure in unselfish ways, under the spirit of patriotism and love to man, for sugar, iron, cloth, etc., dwarfs all our efforts, when we take into account the poverty, the lack of money, the crude tools, the want of experience, and the distance from supplies or help. It was the grand spirit; sacrifice and toil were the handmaids of endeavor and enterprise, and to need anything, to believe that it was



good or desirable, was to make it reachable, to bring it into being; and no man ever allowed to well up from his heart, or fall from his lips, the far too-suggestive query—*Will it pay?*

### A WITNESS FOR CHRIST.

Elder Don Bartholomew sends the following communication from Beyrout, Syria, dated January 31st, 1894:

Thus said the Lord; Behold, I will take the stick of Joseph, which is in the hands of Ephraim, and the tribes of Israel, his fellows, and will put them with him, even with the stick of Judah, and make them one stick, and they shall be one in my hand.—(Ezekiel 37: 19.)

Wherefore the fruit of thy loins shall write; and the fruit of the loins of Judah shall write; and that which shall be written by the fruit of thy loins, and also that which shall be written by the fruit of the loins of Judah, shall grow together, unto the confounding of false doctrines, and laying down of contentions, and establishing peace among the fruit of thy loins, and bringing them to a knowledge of their fathers in the latter days; and also to the knowledge of my covenants, saith the Lord.—(Book of Mormon, II Nephi, 3: 12.)

In the days of the Prophet Ezekiel, books, instead of being in what is now known as book form, were rolled up on sticks, and still retain the term "volumes" from the time they obtained their form by the revolving process. Hence by the "stick of Judah" the Prophet refers to the sacred writings of the Jews, represented today by the Bible. "The stick of Joseph in the hands of Ephraim" is the sacred writings of the descendants of Joseph through Ephraim on the American continent, and are what the Latter-day Saints have today in the Book of Mormon.

To a careful observer and true Christian it is easy to be seen, that the time has come when a *new witness* for the Bible, and for Christ is absolutely necessary to the establishing of peace, the putting down of contentions, and the bringing of men to a knowledge of the covenants of the Most High. A theological student endowed with even the least particle of heaven's light will have no difficulty in understanding the words of the ancient prophets, concerning this *witness* that should be brought forth in the latter days. But the Latter-day Saints are the only people who can place the prophecies of the two sacred books side by side, and testify in the name of their Redeemer, that the sticks of Judah and Ephraim testify of each other, and are overthrowing false doctrines by bringing the honest in heart to a knowledge of the Son of God. The almost numberless sects of Christianity are groping as the blind for the wall, writing comments and criticisms, while crying lo, here, and lo, there; others, disgusted with the absurdities of the so-called Christian world, rise up and deny God; thousands and thousands of missionaries of many different beliefs respecting salvation, are rushing to the old world bewildering the heathen and amusing with their contentions the Jew and Moslem. While all this confusion is reigning the Latter-day Saints can lift up their heads and rejoice for having had their eyes opened. They are prepared to stand forth and protect the integrity of the Jewish writings when it seems the rest of the world are bent on dragging them down. While learned doctors and professors devote their time in trying to convince the world that the Bible is not

what it pretends to be and that certain passages in the sacred books are interpolations, and certain others are misinterpretations, and others have a kind of mystical meaning that cannot be understood, the Latter-day Saints, armed with a new witness, are as firm as the mountains with which they are surrounded, and are, in their quiet way, gathering souls from the four quarters of the earth up to the mountain of the Lord, and to the house of the God of Jacob.

Though oft times accused of not believing in the Bible, they are showing the world the beauties of this most precious book, and teaching the honest in heart how to be saved by rendering obedience to the doctrines contained therein. The Book of Mormon, which through the instrumentality of the Prophet Joseph was brought to light, confirms the teachings of the Bible, and the testimonies of the two books are flowing harmoniously together and are gradually sweeping away false doctrines and winning people over to the side of Christ.

Fair minded Christians ought to acknowledge that divine help is necessary to cause them to come back into the right channel. For over 1,800 years the Christian world has been trying to come to a unity in Christ, but is today farther away than ever. And how is this? Is the Bible at fault? Certainly not, the Bible is all that it claims to be. It is the stick of Judah. The fault lies with the world who, though professing to believe in and be guided by its teachings, and foolishly supposing that revelation—the means through which God communes with His Church—had forever ceased, have taken it upon themselves to interpret and explain the scriptures, each one according to his own fancy, disregarding the fact that while the spirit of man can understand the things of man, the things of God can only be understood by the Spirit of God. But thanks to the great I AM, the time has at last arrived when the "Stick of Joseph" testifies to the truth of the "Stick of Judah." People who lay aside their hasty and ill-formed conclusions and read the two sticks will receive light. Their eyes will be opened and they will behold a new world. The dispensation of the fullness of times has been ushered in, and all things are being gathered in one, and to the prayerful and honest in heart the Book of Mormon is a new and impeachable witness for Christ.

DON BARTHOLOMEW.

### UTAH AT THE FAIR.

UTAH PAVILION, Midwinter Fair, SAN FRANCISCO, March 10, 1894.

The Utah exhibit at the Midwinter Fair is now placed, and open to the public. It is arranged on the east gallery of the Mechanical Arts building. In point of interest it stands collectively superior to any exhibit occupying equal space at the Fair. It is divided into three departments, first, Agriculture; second, Manufacture; third, Mining. Each department is separate from the others, but an entrance from one to another allows visitors to go through the three departments.

The space occupied by our exhibit at the Fair consists of 60x20 feet with

12 feet additional for passageway along the gallery. The booth is built of California redwood. Each department has an arcade front entrance, beautifully lettered and decorated to suit the nature of each exhibit.

In agriculture we have exhibits of the various grasses and grains grown in Utah; also the natural fertilizers, an exhibit of wool, butter, cotton, silk, and a really splendid exhibit of sugar from the Lehi sugar works. This represents the various stages through which it passes from the beet to the finished white product; and also the different classes of confectioner's stock as prepared for their use. The interior is decorated with oats, wheat, barley and rye straw, and the varied rich grasses of Utah.

In the department of manufactures we have excellent exhibits from the Prove woolen mills. These consist of casimeres, tweeds, chevots, swills, broadcloths, flannels, blankets, yarn and woolen thread. In cotton we have a good exhibit of the cotton in the pod and as taken from the field; also cotton batting and chevots, glug-hams, denture, Canton flannel, towels, table cloths and spreads, napkins, bed spreads, and a good variety of cotton yarns. These are from the Washington mills, near St. George, and the entire cotton display was produced from the fields along the Virgin river and on the Santa Clara, in Washington county, Utah.

The silk exhibit which was so attractively placed by Mrs. Margaret Caine is one of the most beautiful silk displays ever made on the Pacific Coast. It consists of silk cocoons, silk as first reeled from the cocoons, then the yarn after spinning, next woven into cloth, and next the various methods of dyeing. There are silk parterres of the most exquisite design, and all the work of Utah women.

The boot and shoe and leather display, made by Z. C. M. I. factory of Salt Lake City is a very creditable showing, and occupies a whole space. As with the other goods exhibited from Utah, this contains excellent material well made.

The soap display from Grant Bros. soap works at Salt Lake City is one of the most wonderful pieces of artistic work at the Midwinter Fair. It consists first of a large lot of the soap as sold in the market, and next two large carved representations, one of the Salt Lake Temple and the other of the City and County building in Salt Lake. When lighted up by electricity these look most beautiful.

Fred J. Kiesel & Co., of Ogden, have a beautiful display of their famous mineral waters.

Dr. Dunn, of Salt Lake, has a fine grouping of his patent medicines, and the Nephi plaster works have done exceedingly well in the nature of their advertisement. It consists of representations of various castings made from their plaster. Then the plaster ground and placed in glass jars, and a large tank filled with the alabaster as taken from the mines.

There is a very neat wine exhibit from John Barker, of Willard, Utah, which stands its own against anything produced in California; and in the department of mining we show the splendid cabinets of Mr.

R. Mackintosh, of Sandy, Utah, and five other large cabinets owned by the state. In these we have the richest display made here, both in color and variety. They far surpass all that has been done by any outside exhibitors at the Fair. In this we have gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, bismuth, antimony, nickel, cobalt, mercury, aluminum, ores and bullion from most of the same in gems. We have topaz, garnets, onyx, malachite, rock crystal, turquoise, green stone and other gems found over different parts of Utah. In coal we have exhibits from Cedar City, also from Pleasant Valley, and from Coalville and Grass Creek. The asphaltum mines of Thistle and the Gilsontite from Fort Duchesne and the ozokerite from Soldier Summit attract universal attention.

Taken throughout we may be very pleased with the showing Utah has made here. All economy possible was used. It may not have been supreme wisdom to have taken part in this Fair but we feel that what has been done so far has been fairly done, and it now remains for the rest of the work to advertise and advance the interests of Utah. The Utah pamphlet will be here in a few days and then distribution of it will begin.

The persons engaged from Utah on this work are James Cushing, of Sandy, Utah, Alonzo Young, of Salt Lake, Mrs. Margaret Caine, of Salt Lake, and Don Maguire, of Ogden. This force will now be cut down to barely a watching and care-taking force.

As we write the Fair is gaining strength. New hope and new vigor are being produced by increased gate receipts, and present indications point to a most satisfactory ending for the Midwinter Fair.

DON MAGUIRE,

Utah Commissioner Midwinter Fair.

### AMONG THE FRUITS.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 14, 1894.—Soon after our arrival in these valleys fruit trees were planted. The apple trees in a few years bore fruit which was large in size, fair and beautiful in appearance, and of most excellent flavor. At an early day a Gardener's Club was organized with E. Sayers, a professional gardener, as president. He often made this remark that whatever did well in this country did extremely well. The apple was among those things which did extremely well and was considered by the members of the club as a fruit of great value to Utah.

While the apple crop in Salt Lake City and other places is now worthless or seriously injured, that does not prove that the growing of the fruit cannot be made a success now in this part of the country. The altitude is the same now as formerly; we have about the same amount of sunlight from year to year, and the same mountain sides to reflect light into the valley. All that nature has done for us in the past she is doing for us at the present.

The peach can be grown here with good success though it may be considered outside of what is called the peach belt, and may fail some years, or partially so. Peaches require warm, dry weather to ripen them to have their best quality, and this we have

generally through September and sometimes into October. Generally an abundance of peaches of excellent quality can be raised on land suitable for their production.

Plums have been a success up to the present time.

Prunes also have been a success, being well adapted to the country and climate and can be produced in any quantity desirable for family use or for dried prunes.

The hardy grapes have produced abundantly with me.

The tender grape also produces abundantly but has to have protection (be covered up) in winter. The tender grape can be grown for family use and for drying. The early varieties should be selected. The late varieties would hardly ripen. The seasons are too short to make the growing of tender grapes a success like California or some parts of Arizona. To have success, they want to be put on bench land, where the roots don't run into the water. Grapes and stone fruit are best on bench land.

The apple, peach, grape and other fruits are very liable to overload themselves and when the tree or vine has too much fruit on, it must be taken off or the fruit will be inferior. The thinning of fruit in time and being well done is a very important feature in the growing of fruit in this country.

As the fruit tree pests are being considered I want to mention one more pest with the rest. I think it was in 1848, late in the summer, that I noticed a few grasshoppers. They did not seem to increase for a number of years; but of late they have been on the increase until they are getting quite numerous and are doing a great deal of damage by eating the fruit, eating the bark of the young trees, cutting off the bunches of grapes and the leaves, getting onto cabbages when in head and eating them up. It is very unpleasant to go among them and see their depredations. They have been kept back by premature death; that is the greater portion die before laying their eggs. They hatch late in the season which would be an advantage to the wheat crop should they become very numerous. This local grasshopper does not do like the locust we have had here, when it gets wings rise into the air and fly away, but remains on the ground from year to year. I leave this subject for wiser and more competent men to consider.

As I gave my views on the subject of dealing with insects to the public eleven years ago, and have the same views at present I shall say nothing about remedies but hope that some one will lead out with something that will be for the best good.

THOMAS H. WOODBURY.

### HONOR TO A VETERAN.

One of the most enjoyable meetings ever held in the Third ward convened March 14th at 7:30 o'clock in honor of the eighty-sixth anniversary of the birth of the venerable Bishop of the ward, Jacob Weiler, who for fifty-four years has been laboring faithfully in the Lord's vineyard.

Brother Weiler was one of the Utah Pioneers, and arrived in Salt Lake valley on the 22nd of July, 1847. He has had many remarkable experiences

during his career here, one of which might be mentioned. During one season of "the grasshopper war," the young crops were completely destroyed. The Bishop replanted his field—which was covered with the pests—and after his task was ended he knelt down in the field and besought the Lord to preserve the corn he had planted and give him something to harvest. The testimony of the veteran Pioneer is that the most abundant crop of corn he ever harvested, either before or since, here or in the East, was given him that season. Food was very scarce among the people, and he was offered a very high price for his corn by a merchant, but he refused to sell to the speculator, preferring to let the people who were in need have the corn the Lord had blessed him with at a much less figure than had been tendered by the merchant. He declares that dividing his corn among the poor that season was the best investment he ever made, the Lord having prospered him ever since.

Bro. Weiler was chosen counselor to Bishop Christopher Williams in the winter of 1847-8, and a few years later he was ordained a Bishop, and has presided over the Third ward nearly forty years. The people of the ward united in showing their good feeling toward him last evening. The plan arranged was to surprise the Bishop by easing his mind of any anxiety he may have felt over raising the allotment for the Stake Academy, which was recently agreed upon. The sisters of the ward made a canvass among the people for this purpose and the money was raised.

Last evening between three and four hundred people assembled in the meeting house to do honor to their Bishop and at the same time to surprise him. After the opening exercises speeches referring to Brother Weiler's life and work were made by Elders James W. Eardley, Joseph W. McMurrin, John Y. Smith and Thomas Maycock, of the ward; Elders Angus M. Cannon, Joseph E. Taylor and Charles W. Penrose, Stake presidency, and Elder William Eddington, of the High Council. The speeches were interspersed with songs and recitations. Children, youths and adults all combined and did their utmost to comfort and cheer their beloved Bishop.

Mrs. Z. G. Eardley made an appropriate speech in presenting to the Bishop the sum of \$65—the amount due from the ward at the present time to assist the Academy. After the program was ended refreshments were served and an enjoyable time was had in a social way until eleven o'clock, when the happy gathering dispersed, benediction being pronounced by the veteran Stephen Hunter.

A rate of eight per cent per annum in dividends is a remarkably good showing for a mercantile establishment in such dull times as these, yet that is the exhibit made by Z. C. M. I. At the board of directors meeting today a dividend of 4 per cent for the past half-year was declared. The annual report of the directors will be prepared and read to the stockholders at the annual meeting on April 5th. The NEWS is informed that the above dividend will be paid in merchandise at once to the stockholders who may so desire, but otherwise will be payable in cash on May 5th, as usual.

## WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

The Las Animas, Colo., *Leader* says that considerable building will be done in that town this season and calls for the establishment of a brickyard.

Spring has opened up in Grand valley, says the *Grand Junction News*, the frost is out of the ground, and general farm work is under way.

An election held at Santa Cruz, Cal., on the proposition to refund the city's debt has resulted in 537 in favor and 57 against it.

The man who accidentally caused the beginning of fire which swept Seattle, Wash., in 1889, was convicted last week of highway robbery.

The cost of feeding convicts at the New Mexico penitentiary is 11½ cents a day, and their food is said to be of good quality, wholesome and abundant.

Many Navajo Indians in New Mexico are said to be so near starvation that they are compelled to kill rangemen's stock as a matter of self-preservation.

Ensenada, Lower California, experienced the first snow fall in the history of the town during the storm that swept over the south a few days ago.

During the year ending March 5th there were more rainy days than clear ones at Seattle, Wash. Rain fell on 198 days, leaving 172 on which no rain fell.

An Oregon paper remarks that the heating apparatus used by Albany's street car system is so popular that people ride around to save burning fuel at home.

In the Lakeview land district, Oregon there are 2,221,000 acres of unsurveyed lands, not including Indian reservations—and 285,000 acres are in Lake county.

The February report of the De Lamar, Colo., Mining company, whose products is three-fourths gold, show a total production of \$82,336. The estimated profit is \$46,139.

Stockton, Cal., capitalists are seeking to organize a company to purchase and operate the combined harvester works which were recently sold under a mortgage.

The slimes of the Eureka and Morgan mills on Carson river, Nev., have been sold to a Chicago corporation. It is proposed to work them over by leaching.

Seven immigrants from Clay county, Nebraska, have arrived in Holyoke, Colo., with household goods, farm implements and stock. They have located northeast of the town in Phillips county.

It has been many winters since the snow was as heavy on the western slope as at the present time. Both the Rio Grande and Midland have experienced much difficulty in keeping their roads open.

The sheep men are beginning to realize that the Plateau valley in Mesa county is no place for them, says an exchange, and are fast withdrawing their flocks, while the settlers are organized against any new comers.

Albert Boyce, aged sixty years, has made an attempt to commit suicide at Stockton, Cal., by disemboweling himself with a dull case knife, but failed. He is thought to be insane on this subject, and was looked up for examination.

A New Mexico paper says: "Gerónimo, the Apache Indian chief, is now a justice of the peace. He probably takes as much pleasure in skinning litigants with his fee bill as he used to in scalping his adversaries with his knife."

August Johnson a demented Scandinavian, terrorized the people of one of Spokane's (Wash.) suburbs Tuesday afternoon by rushing up and down the prairie firing a revolver and yelling, "Look out for me. I am the Messiah." The police arrested the lunatic.

Noting the fact that Harvard university has located an astronomical observatory on an Arizona mountain 4,000 feet above sea level, the Helena, Montana, *Independent* tenders the use of Mount Helena to Yale college for a similar purpose.

Dr. N. S. Goodell, a prominent citizen of Arvada, Colo., dropped dead on Wednesday at the residence of Senator R. N. Brown, where he had gone to prescribe for the senator's wife. The doctor was an eclectic physician and had lived there for twenty years.

Work has begun on the great Rio Verde canal, near Phoenix, Ariz. The plans outlined for its construction provide for an expenditure of at least \$1,500,000, and the irrigation of several hundred thousand acres of the finest fruit lands of the southwest.

Montana is yet without a state flower, and a lady writing to the *Helena Independent* suggests the wild tulip or the cactus. The former blossoms in May. The state, while rich in other directions, does not appear to have a large number of native flowers from which to make a selection.

At Spokane, Wash., a crusade has been started against the nude in art as exemplified by oil paintings in saloons which hang so as to be visible from the street. A committee of ladies called on the acting mayor recently with a protest and was referred to the chief of police.

Rio Arriba county, New Mexico, gold mines at camp of Good Hope report an abundance of \$10 to \$50 a ton ore. The camp is twenty miles west of Tres Piedras on the Denver and Rio Grande road and prospectors have assembled there in large numbers for spring operations.

A Salem, Or., paper comments on the fact that apples are bringing \$2 a bushel in the east, while in Salem 75 cents is considered a good price, and adds that there are practically none for shipment, as orchardists have for years neglected the apple for other fruit.

A fine marble quarry has been discovered in Arizona near the mouth of Verde river, some thirty miles from Phoenix. The ledge is well defined, about fifteen feet in width and lies between granite walls. The quality is

said to be excellent, with a fine grain, taking a high polish.

Glanders has made its appearance among the horses of the Salt River valley, in Arizona. Several have been killed and many more are suffering with the disease. The chairman of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission has laid the matter before the Washington authorities.

The convicts at San Quentin, Cal., are to take up the study of theosophy. At least, permission has been granted to the theosophists of San Francisco to win converts to the faith and instill theosophical doctrines in the minds of those who might become susceptible to theosophical teachings.

Two chained raccoons in an Oakdale (Cal.) menagerie became engaged in a conflict and the chain that held one broke. The animal immediately began on the other inmates of the cage and in a short time had killed several fowls. It ate a wild goose and brought to its still chained companion a pet crow.

At old abandoned Fort Shaw, Cascade county, Montana, one year ago an Indian school was established, says an exchange. It is now in a flourishing condition, having 220 children under tuition. These children come from the Crows, Cheyennes, Sioux, Blackfeet and Assinaboines, and the progress of the pupils is somewhat remarkable.

There have been several snowslides near Sierra City and Downsville, Cal. One that occurred between those two places a few days ago carried large trees with it and filled up the river to a depth of a hundred feet. The residences in the upper part of Sierra City are deserted, as the inhabitants fear death in some of these slides.

Private Quirk disappeared from his regiment at Fort Apache, A. T., February 10th, after beating a sergeant and leaving him in a critical condition. He was not heard from again until arrested a few days ago. The cause of the trouble was an Apache girl, who had loved the private but had transferred her affections to the sergeant.

It is reported that citizens of Sweetwater county complain bitterly of the depredations of Utah sheep. They say that Utah sheepmen bring their herds into the county for the winter, eating out everything in the shape of vegetation and then move out in the spring before the assessor or tax collector can get around.

The farmers in the western part of Bent county, Colo., are already beginning to put in their crops, and everyone seems in good spirits over the prospects of a bounteous year. A large acreage of milo maize, Kaffir corn and Jerusalem corn will be planted, this being a very fine feed for hogs, poultry and dairy stock.

The fact has leaked out at a meeting of the California State Board of prison directors that at the previous meeting of the board, at Folsom, arrangements had been made with the Soterio company to supply the opium cure for fifty opium fiends at San Quentin, the board agreeing to recommend the bill to the next legislature for payment.

A girl named Task, aged about 17 years, died in Dayton, Washington, recently from a scare. She was returning home from an entertainment, when several boys who were behind a fence

grasped her by the leg while she was passing. The girl was so badly frightened that she became hysterical. Epileptic fits followed and resulted in her death.

B. F. Hottel has made the citizens of Fort Collins, Colo., a very liberal proposition. He offers to deed to a company hereafter to be organized for the purpose of starting a canning factory, the old Carter-Cotton brick mill, land, water rights and other appurtenances, and will take \$4,000 in stock of the company for the same, and give a warranty deed.

The first oil strata in Laramie county, Colo., says the Fort Collins *Express*, has been reached at three different points. North nine miles from Fort Collins on the Neuschultz farm, at a depth of about 800 feet; east near Windsor at a depth of about 100 feet, and south of Judge Haynes's farm at a depth of about 100 feet. The Neuschultz well is now down about 500 feet.

The high reward offered in Johnson and the northern portion of Fremont counties for the killing of gray wolves, says the Lander (Wyo.) *Clipper*, has attracted the attention of would-be hunters in adjoining states. J. A. McAvoy, county clerk, has received several letters from people in Nebraska anxious to hunt. Of course, adds the *Clipper*, the reward is only to residents of this state and will not be paid to outsiders.

Two wrecks occurred on Thursday night on the Oregon Short Line. Passenger train No. 2, eastbound, was ditched near Mountain Home, Idaho. Freight train 24 was derailed two miles west of Durkee by running over a cow. The engine and six cars left the track. The engine turned over and the brakeman was instantly killed. The fireman was so badly scalded by steam that he died. The engineer was slightly injured.

B. O'Neil has been released from the Los Angeles jail after having served twenty-five days in solitary confinement on a bread and water diet. When sentenced to jail he refused to work in the chain gang, saying that it would disgrace him to wear a ball and chain, so he was sent to a cell where he served his whole sentence. The jail officers said that during his incarceration on this monotonous diet he made no complaint.

The most daring jail break that ever took place in Como county, Colo., occurred at Como on Sunday evening. One of the Austrians who was arrested for being implicated in the shooting escape at King, while confined in the Como jail, broke through the floor with no other tools than his heavy mining boots and a chair, and dug his way out. The hole was scarcely large enough for a boy to get through. The prisoner was a large man. A search is being made for him.

A family from Greeley intending to locate in Wheatland, passed through Cheyenne yesterday, says the Cheyenne *Sun*. The cavalcade caused a good deal of comment, and was certainly out of the general run of moving outfits. The first wagon was drawn by four fine horses, and the load consisted of a building, looking like a section house, with the number of 76 on the outside. Following this wagon

was a milch cow, and on the inside of the house were a number of children.

For years past it has been the custom with the authorities at Banning and Beaumont, in Riverside county, Cal., to try men charged with misdemeanors on Sundays and holidays. Last Sunday week the practice was repeated by the justice at Beaumont and two men were committed to jail. The men sued out writs of habeas corpus and their cases were heard by the superior court. The court promptly decided that the convictions were illegal and the men were discharged.

Fred. Borobett, of Cherry creek, says the White Pine (Nev.) *News*, reports that several D. J. cattle, the property of ex-Governor Adams, made their way to the mud holes at Goodrich's hot springs. Several have been taken out, but the flesh being cooked by the hot water in the springs, they had to be killed. The governor's men have moved the herd south, so that there will be no more danger. This is the first time that stock has been known to perish at those springs.

C. Gottschalk, who recently leased the Arcade hotel and restaurant, at Reno, Nev., has disappeared, and no trace of him has been found. The last seen of him was at 8 o'clock Tuesday night, when he was known to have about \$150 in his pocket. Foul play is suspected, for he had settled his bill, amounting to over \$100, including his rent in advance, and his brother and friends know of no reason why he should leave without saying anything.

"Six-Shooter Bill" and Jack Lester, who broke jail at Fort Collins, Colo., last Friday night, were captured near the foothills north of Berthoud on Sunday by deputy sheriff. As the train drew near Jack Lester broke away and hid in a box car close by. The sheriff pursued him and he surrendered after being shot in the thigh. They were put aboard the train and taken to Fort Collins. The wound is thought to be fatal. They are awaiting trial for burglary and grand larceny. A reward of \$50 was offered for their capture.

The marble quarries which are being opened at Beulah, Cal., are attracting much attention and delighting lovers of the beautiful by the variety and excellence of the specimens obtained, says an exchange. Some of them are almost uniformly of one color, others have a delicate pink tinge running through them. Some approach in translucence the finest onyx, to which formation the stone tends. Others are beautifully veined, one specimen being remarkable in that two sets of lines of different hues run at right angles to one another.

Gus Carlson, who was accidentally thrown against a steam wood saw some four months ago and a gash cut across his breast bone and ribs, exposing his lungs and other internal mechanism, has nearly recovered and will soon be able to go out, says the Portland *Oregonian*. The doctors were much interested in his case, or rather in viewing what was inside the case, as it is very seldom they get a chance to watch the expansion and contraction of a set of lungs. The most remarkable thing about it was to see how gradually the lungs were filled and how suddenly they collapsed when

the breath expired. The doctors would have liked to leave a peep hole open in Carlson's thorax, but were afraid he might contract pneumonia through it.

During the progress of a swell private ball at Tacoma, Wash., the guests were startled in the midst of the festivities by a succession of screams, which came from Ida Ollene, a domestic servant, who was rushing through the hall with flames leaping about her. The girl was carrying a chafing pan into the dining hall, when one of the ladies struck a match and ignited the alcohol. The blaze leaped out and swept about the servant, burning her hands and apron. One of the gentlemen present pushed her into the kitchen, threw her upon the floor and wrapped her in rugs and blankets, smothering the flames. The girl's hair was burned off before the blaze was extinguished, and she was seriously scorched, but will recover.

This is what the Astoria (Or.) has to say: There is a rancher over on Vashon Island, Washington, that has his house painted more expensively than any other house in the state. Last fall he found floating in the sound a box which contained about 200 pounds of what he thought was a fine quality of fireproof paint. The paint was packed in small tin cans and bore a foreign label, and as it had cost him nothing he thought he would paint his house with it. The house is now painted inside and out, and in doing so the greater portion of the paint was consumed. The rancher has now discovered, much to his sorrow, that instead of fireproof paint he has got his house covered with about \$3,000 worth of smuggled opium, which was thrown overboard by some smugglers to escape being found in their possession.

Information has been received at the office of the game warden, says the Denver *News*, that a party of hunters that had been slaughtering buffalo in Yellowstone park were now in Colorado hunting for the two sacred herds protected by the state. The game warden has been ordered to go on the trail of the ruthless sports. It is said that before the guards in the Yellowstone heard of the depredations, the hunters had succeeded in killing over 100 buffalo. The Colorado herds are roaming in the wilds of Park and Grand counties and number about twenty in each herd. The settlers do not disturb them.

The Fort Collins (Colo.) *Express* gives an interesting sketch of the farm of Frank Murray, where that gentleman is feeding 900 lambs for the Chicago market. There are three apartments where the sheep are kept and which contain eight racks for feeding alfalfa. Running water from a spring near at hand is conveyed through these corrals by a system of troughs. The lambs were purchased about the middle of November and on the 19th they were given their first ration of grain. Until last week chopped feed was the grain ration but now whole corn is being fed at the rate of about one pound per head each day. The flock also consume about one ton of hay per day. They will be marketed about the middle of April and good judges say that they will average eighty pounds in Chicago.

# THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

## SWEDEN.

A railroad will be built between Orebro and Svarta.

More than 8 per cent of the inhabitants of the city of Falun are supported by the poorhouse.

The epidemic of small-pox is gaining ground in Gothenburg, the number of cases increasing every day.

The combined power represented by the Trollhättan water falls is estimated at 225,000 horse power.

Rev. Hamrin, of Nysäter, became suddenly insane and had to be taken to the asylum in Hernösand.

Their diamond wedding was celebrated by Anders Olson, of Brevik, Vermland, and his wife.

It has now been decided that the Gotha artillery regiment will be stationed at Jonköping.

Crown Princess Victoria is lying dangerously ill in Rome. She has apparently not a very long time to live.

The Swedish bark Erato, from Scölvorsborg, Captain Kronberg, was wrecked off Hjojan. The whole crew, with the exception of two men, was rescued.

The government has asked the riksdag to grant an appropriation of 750,000 kronor for the further development of the Swedish telephone system.

One paper wrote the other day, that "the Salvation Army is doing more good for the poor of Stockholm than all the state churches combined."

"Gustavus III" is the name of a tragedy in five acts, written by Mrs. Hedvig Harold, of Berlin. The drama will soon be given at the court theater in Altenburg.

Fishing for the pearl mussel, found in some Swedish rivers, is pursued in many of these, but to a small extent. It is, however, of greater importance nowadays than some years ago.

It is now known how much a dress used by a Swedish bishop is worth. The dress and regalia of the bishop of the Visby diocese were recently insured for 1400 kronor.

Harald Ericson, the well-known member of the Upper house of the Swedish riksdag, died suddenly. Ericson was born in 1826 and had participated in seventeen Swedish riksdags.

Farmer Sven Jonsson, a well-known citizen of Astingsmala, has mysteriously disappeared, and foul play is suspected. His wife and seven children are very anxious to know his whereabouts.

Prince and Princess Bernadotte attended the annual festival of the Y. M. C. A., in Upsala. In the evening the prince held a lecture in the Lutheran Mission House, which was crowded by people.

K. A. Björksell, a watchmaker of Sundsvall, has, after three years of hard studies, invented an instrument, which is a decided improvement of Edison's telephone. He has given the new invention the name of "mimiophone."

S. P. Stenlund's large building in

Vexio was destroyed by fire, and several persons had a narrow escape from perishing in the flames. The fire was one of the hottest which has occurred in Vexio for years, and several people were severely injured while fighting it.

Farmer Halfvor Jonsson, the oldest inhabitant of the parish of Storsjö, died at the age of 96 years. He leaves a wife, five children, twenty-seven grand children, and more than a score of great grand children, many of whom are living in the United States.

Some of the theaters in Stockholm are regular fire-traps, especially the Dramatic and Southern theaters, but there seems never to be enough money at hand to carry out proposed changes. The authorities are expected to take a hand in the matter.

A much employed means of transportation in Lapland with its few roads is the rowboat. The numerous rivers afford plenty of opportunities for the use of these crafts, and the sportsman may try the exciting amusement of shooting a rapid. The boats used for this purpose are constructed with a special view to the same and with great skill, sheer descents of eight feet being passed without accident.

The great falls of Harspröng in Lapland are the finest in Europe in point of volume of water and height of plunge combined, and so far as Europe is concerned, hold the same rank as Niagara in North America, the Victoria falls in Africa, Guayara in South America and the great cataracts of the Khon in Asia. Rarely indeed is the great cataract visited, and yet to gaze on its glories for five minutes would repay a true lover of the wonders and forces of nature for all the time and trouble expended in a journey from England.

The greatest depths to which the mines of Sweden have been worked do not reach much beyond 300 meters (1000 feet) for iron mines and 400 meters (1300 feet) for mines of other kinds. Considering that as a rule there are no particular large quantities of either minerals or water to hoist, it is evident that the machines for this work need not in general be of any considerable power, and for that reason the raising arrangements have not a very great capacity. But while formerly the larger machines were at the most of 20 to 30 horse power, they now vary between 80 and 90.

Peat-litter is now made in large quantities in southern and central Sweden, there being about twenty manufactories making it for sale, besides many others simply for their own wants. The Swedish peat-litter in the market is the very best quality, and far superior to that of other countries, since it generally consists of pure sphagnum, or undeveloped peat moss without any mixture of other kinds of moss. Peat-litter is chiefly used to litter down the cattle in stables and cow-sheds and in the sanitation of towns and communities, being moreover valuable for preserving food, fruit, flowers, etc.

Salmon fishing is carried on to a large

extent in Sweden. Accurate figures are still wanting, but the value of the salmon fishery may be taken at present as amounting to at least 1,100,000 kronor annually. The season is from the beginning of May till the end of August, or, in some rivers, the first days of September. In northern rivers the fish first ascend the stream in the month of June, and, as a rule, July is the best fishing time in the Swedish rivers. From the month of September till the ensuing spring is the general close time for salmon; the fish spawn during October and November.

## NORWAY.

A church for the dead will be built in Christiania.

At a fire at Utskat in Sannanger two people were roasted to death.

A biological society has been organized in Christiania.

Dr. J. R. Bull of Christiania, died at the age of 78 years.

Prince Eugene arrived at Christiania the other day.

Engebret Olsen, a pilot of Flatholmen, and his son were drowned off Tananger.

The price of fat herring ranges this season from 65 cents to \$1.15 per barrel.

The Church of Rome has probably not more than 500 adherents in Norway.

N. W. Koch, a well-known shipbroker of Brevik, died at the age of 73 years.

The consumption of wine and beer in Christiania was much less last year than during 1892.

The export of Norwegian herring to the United States was larger last year than during any previous year.

Løvland has been elected president of the society of left in the Norwegian Storting.

Bjornson's drama "Over Evne" was performed at the Bouffes-du-Nord in Paris, and made a success.

Gunnar Knudsen has been elected president of the social committee of the Norwegian Storting.

Lightning struck Ingebrigt Sande's residence on Sandsoen in Søndmøre, and killed a young daughter of Sande.

Mrs. Koren, wife of the well-known admiral, has bought the country mansion Alby on Joleon, near Moss.

The members of the Swedish cabinet arrived at Christiania the other day, and the Germans, English and Danish ministers are expected there also.

The Bureau of Justice which was organized in Christiania last April, has been of great benefit to the many poor people of that city.

A reception in honor of Miss Spangberg, the first Norwegian lady physician, was given by the students society of Christiania.

The crown prince and his young sons have undertaken several trips on snowshoes ("skis") in the vicinity of Christiania. They seemed to enjoy the sport very much.

The khediv of Egypt sent some time ago King Oscar a large number of Egyptian antiquities. Half the number of those antiquities was given to the Christiania university.

Hans Dahl, the famous Norwegian painter, has been elected a member of the prominent art society in Berlin,



'Vorstand des Vereins Berliner Künstler.'

Bjornstjerne Bjornson is at present staying in Rome. He has just written the last pages of a novel, which will soon be published in English and Norwegian at the same time.

The total number of practicing physicians in Norway is at present estimated at 850. There are about 1,000 persons per physician in the cities, and 5,000 in the country districts.

The largest Norwegian steamer in the world will soon be built in England. She will be paid for by the ship-broker and congressman Christian Michelsen and employed for the freight traffic between Norway and China.

#### DENMARK.

A new church is to be built in Odense. Several fishermen were drowned off Laaland.

Seven large guns will be added to the Danish artillery.

Dr. Blichert, president of the Soro Academy, died at Roskilde.

The number of Catholics in Copenhagen is increasing.

Severe storms are reported from several parts of the country.

The handelsbanken has declared a dividend of  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent for 1893.

Many fishermen's families in Jutland are suffering from want of food and fuel.

N. Hansen's farm in Herfølge, near Kjøge, was burned to the ground and many cattle were roasted to death.

Jens Chr. Jensen's farm in Grimstrup was burned to the ground and many cattle were roasted to death.

Lieutenant-General, P. F. Steinman died at Naestved at the age of 82 years.

A sugar refinery will be built in Maribo. The capital stock is to be 1,500,000 crowns most of which has already been taken.

The Danish Folketing has passed a bill according to which only such insurance companies which have a capital exceeding 200,000 kroner are to be assessed.

The clergymen of the State church have been granted permission by the king to assist at funerals of bodies, which are to be cremated. All religious ceremonies, however, must take place in the home of the deceased, or in the church, before the body is sent to the crematory.

Henning Jensen, who is causing the state church clergy of Copenhagen no small amount of worry writes: "The bulk of the workingmen of Copenhagen and all the intelligence of Copenhagen are through with orthodoxy never to return to it. The hope of recovering them for the dogmatic faith of the church is floating only dimly in the air and the sooner it is given up the better. But in many of them there is a religious craving which now cannot be satisfied. They never put their feet inside the door of the church, because they are not religiously edified but religiously scandalized there. But if they could possibly hear preachers holding religious views in common with themselves, that religious life which now is either dormant or entirely crippled would have favorable chances for a healthy development."

#### OUR STOCKHOLM LETTER.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 17.—It is said that the physical development of the three sons of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess is very poor on account of the ill health of the mother. The weakness of the chest of the Zaehring dynasty is also traced in their dispositions to sickness. Of the three brothers Prince Erik, the youngest, is the weakest. He is also said to possess an intelligence, which is below the average.

This is the more deplorable as all of King Oscars's sons are of robust health, two of them being regular giants in size and strength.

About Soto Maior, the late Portuguese minister to Stockholm, a paper relates the following story: The vicomte, who descended from a very wealthy family, was at first a lieutenant in a mounted regiment of the Portuguese army. He married a very rich Spanish lady. During several years' stay in Paris he succeeded in spending all what he possessed, and returned to Lisbon without having a sou in his pocket.

For the purpose of earning a livelihood he became a newspaper man, and was some time managing editor of the *Tribuna*, until he was elected a member of the chamber of deputies, where he made himself known as a very witty opposition speaker. At one time he had, in one of his speeches, styled the secretary of the treasury as a spendthrift. The secretary answered that such a reproach sounded a little peculiar when uttered by a man who had himself spent a whole fortune.

"That is true," Soto Maior answered; "I have even made away with three fortunes, but the difference is, that I have spent only my own money, while your excellency is managing the money of other people too carelessly."

At another occasion the vicomte undoubtedly showed himself still more prepared for emergencies. The president of the chamber had called him to order, and finally commanded him to be silent, whereupon Soto Maior left the hall, reappearing, however, in a few minutes. When he again rose to speak, the president having recognized him, he put two pistols on the table before himself and commenced his speech with the following words: "One pistol is intended for you, Mr. President, if you again dare to call me to order, and the other is for that one of my colleagues, who tries to interrupt me." Seldom, indeed, has a speech been listened to with more reverential silence than this one was.

It goes without saying that the Portuguese government used the first opportunity to get rid of such a dangerous adversary as the little vicomte, and so it happened that Soto Maior was appointed minister to Stockholm, where he soon became the doyen of the diplomatic corps and so popular, that there was not one inhabitant in the city of Stockholm who did not recognize the Lilliputian Portuguese and "knew all about him."

In the interest of the many American tourists, who visit Sweden every summer, it may be mentioned that the most easily accessible point, from which to view the midnight sun, is the Gellivara-Dundret, a mountain connected by a railway with Lulea, whence there is

regular communication with Stockholm by steamer, and will soon be by rail. The sun does not sink below the horizon from about the 5th of June to about the 10th of July. The midnight sun may, of course, be seen, generally speaking, from every isolated eminence within the arctic circle; but the Gellivara-Dundret has the advantage of being situated in a populated district, where better provision is made for the traveler's comfort. In order to reach this mountain the visitor has to make a short excursion on the most northerly railway in the world (the only one that crosses the arctic circle), and on his arrival he finds himself in one of the richest iron districts in the world, where untold wealth still slumbers in the bowels of the earth, and where whole mountains of iron ore meet the eye.

The two universities in Sweden, that of Upsala, and that of Lund, where founded respectively in 1477 and 1668. From both the female sex was excluded. It was not till the fourth decade of our century and in consequence of the movement for woman's rights as well as for a higher standard of female education, that a call arose for the abolition of such an antiquated statute.

At the riksdag of 1865 a Swedish yeoman, C. J. Svensen, presented a bill for the admission of women to the universities. This bill caused a lively debate; one side pronounced women to lack both physical and psychical power to carry on learned studies; the other side showed how unreasonable it was to form a decided opinion on that question, when no opportunity had been given woman to try the power of her intellect. Her fitness for the professions of teacher and physician was especially put forth.

Not before the 3rd of June, 1870, however, a writ was issued conferring upon woman a right of passing the examination for the university, and of matriculating at the university, and of following the profession of a physician. Since that time the number of female students has been increasing year by year. The number, however, only comes up to about one per cent of that of the male students, of whom may be said, that they are too numerous in proportion to the population.

The examination for the university is passed either in the classical division, or else in the mathematical division. The first comprises the following compulsory subjects of examination: Swedish composition, theology, Latin, French, German, mathematics and physics, history and geography, zoology and botany, and propædæutics of philosophy. Optional subjects are: Greek, Hebrew and English; one of these languages, however, is obligatory.

In the mathematical division classical languages are not studied, but the claims on knowledge in the three modern languages, German, French and English, in mathematics and in physics are greater than in the classical department, and, besides, chemistry has to be studied.

Most of the women have passed their examination in the classical department. Of the young ladies, who have passed the examination for the university, only about 38 per cent have matriculated at the universities. Some have gone back into private life, while some have found employment as post, railway or bank officials, or else, as teachers.

The theological faculty in the universities is not open to woman. The course of study in the medical faculty extends over seven to nine years from the time of matriculation. Only two ladies have hitherto finished their medical studies, and are practicing as physicians, but a considerable number of women are studying medicine. The studies for the medical degree in Sweden are by some people considered to take too long time. Surely the expensive studies are a drawback to many women in choosing this profession.

The philosophical faculty has as yet only turned out one female "doctor of philosophy," Miss Ellen Fries. She was created Dr. Ph. some years ago under ceremonies which have been in practice for hundreds of years.

### DEATH OF DR. J. J. MURPHY.

Dr. J. J. Murphy died at 12:10 p. m. March 17, aged 69 years and 9 months. The doctor was born in Union county, South Carolina, June 22, 1824; and came to Utah in 1869.

He was baptized as a member of the Church about 1847 and died as he had lived, fully believing in the doctrines of the Gospel.

During the war of the Rebellion Dr. Murphy was an earnest Union man and the one thing of which he was always proud was that he never took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate states, though working for the government in one of the ammunition factories. For many years he recognized the wrong of slavery and told his friends and children that the war would end in disaster to the South and in freedom to the slave. He was a prominent member of the Eclectic Medical Society of Utah and also of the National Eclectic Medical association, being a graduate of the Reform Medical College of Georgia. He was a man of splendid physique and in his younger days was almost a giant in strength as well as stature. The doctor was a quiet, unassuming and peaceful man and a good citizen. He was the father of a large family and seven children and upwards of fifty grandchildren survive him. Many friends will mourn Dr. Murphy's demise.

### OBITUARY NOTES.

#### OSCAR S. BOOKER.

Oscar S. Booker Jr. was born on the 29th of July, 1878. He was the son of Oscar S. Booker and Anna S. Duffin Booker. His birthplace was Toquerville, Washington county, Utah. He died in Salt Lake City, March 15th, 1894. He was ever a thoughtful, obedient, honest and faithful young man. He was ordained a Deacon last year in the Eighth ward, Salt Lake City, and was a member of the Y. M. M. I. A.

#### ELIZA HANSON NIXON.

Sister Eliza Hanson Nixon died March 2, 1894, at 6:20 p. m., at the residence of her stepdaughter, Margaret Shippen, at Menan, Idaho, of old age and general debility. She died, as she had lived, a faithful Latter-day Saint, and in hopes of a glorious resurrection. Her age was 82 years and 13 days. She was born February 17, 1812, at Doncaster, England, and was set apart as a midwife under the hands of Elder P. P. Pratt, in her native country.—[Com.]

#### JOSEPH MEACHAM.

Patriarch Joseph Meacham was born

on the 6th of Feb., 1806. He was the son of Joseph Meacham and Sarah Basford Thornton. His birthplace was Grafton, New Hampshire. He died in St. George, Washington county, Utah, March 6 h, 1894; was baptized June 27th, 1836. He died as he lived, true and faithful to God and his brethren. Three wives and fourteen children preceded him, and seventeen children remain this side of the veil to mourn the departure of an everkind and affectionate father.—[Com.]

#### DARIUS LOUGEE.

Darius Lougee was born March 1st, 1815, at Gelmanton, New Hampshire; died in St. George Dec. 26th, 1893. He was the son of Seth Fogg Lougee and Joanna Kimball Lougee; was ordained an Elder in June, 1844, by Elder Brigham Young, at Lowell, Mass.; was ordained a Seventy in Spanish Fork, June 7 h, 1859, and a High Priest in St. George June 13th, 1891. He died as he had lived true and faithful in the Church of Christ.—[Com.]

#### LOWIE RHONER.

OVERTON, Nevada, March 9, 1894.—A shadow was cast over our little town on the morning of March 7, 1894, at 8 o'clock, by the death of Sister Lowie Rhoner, the beloved wife of Jacob Rhoner. She and her husband came here some six weeks before, thus being almost strangers to all here. Sister Rhoner gave birth to a baby girl on Feb. 27, 1894, and was getting along nicely until the day before her death, when she was taken with a chill and grew worse very rapidly until her death, which was caused by heart disease. Her husband being some eighty or ninety miles away from her at the time of her death, having left her four days previous, the news was taken to him as soon as possible, and he lost no time in hastening to her side. Sister Rhoner was 20 years, 3 months and 14 days old, just in the prime of life, but alas, her mission was filled on this earth and she was called away. She leaves a little babe 8 days old, which is in kind hands and is getting along nicely. Brother Rhoner has the sincere and heartfelt sympathy of the public in general in the hour of his sad bereavement. The funeral services took place on the 8th of March and was well attended. This is the second death we have had here for nine years. The health of the people is generally good.

Respectfully, E. E.

#### CARL CHRISTIAN NICOLAI DORIUS.

The remains of Bishop C. C. N. Dorius of Ephraim were laid to rest on Friday, March 9th, with numerous evidences of the esteem in which the deceased was held by members of the ward over which he presided, as well as by the people in general. On the day preceding the funeral numerous friends from all parts of the county arrived in order to partake in the solemn ceremonies. On Friday the schools were closed, to give the children an opportunity to look, for the last time, on the beloved features, and hundreds of people, young and old, viewed the remains. At 11 o'clock the funeral procession proceeded to the new meeting house, preceded by the band. The coffin, completely hidden in flowers, was placed before the sacramental table and the large hall was soon filled to its utmost capacity. The speakers were Bishop L. S. Anderson, and C. C. A. Christensen, of Ephraim; Elders J. B. Malben and Bishop Hans Jensen, of Mantu; Elder O. J. Anderson, of Salt Lake City; Bishop C. A. Madsen of Gunnison and Elder George Taylor, of Ephraim, first counselor to the deceased. After the services and a last look of farewell from many tear filled eyes the remains were taken to the cemetery followed by eighty-two carriages. Elder Canute Peterson, president of the Stake, consecrated the grave. And, thus was committed to their

last resting place the mortal remains of one of the noblest sons of Denmark, led to this country by the proclamation of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Bishop Carl Christian Nicolai Dorius was born in Copenhagen April 5, 1830. He was received into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints by baptism January 2, 1852. The next year he was sent on a mission to Norway in company with Elders E. G. M. Hougan and Canute Peterson. Several Elders were in prison at the time for preaching the Gospel, and these brethren deemed it wise to labor cautiously, pending the final decisions of the courts. In the fall of 1853 Elder Dorius was sent to Drammen. Being short of funds he accepted work of a joiner and carpenter, Erik Johnsen, who soon, with his family, accepted the Gospel. At this time Elder C. C. A. Christensen joined Elder Dorius and soon attracted the attention of the priests of the state church. The aid of the police was invoked and the two brethren, as a result, were incarcerated and fined. They were unable to pay their fines and atoned for their alleged crimes in a Norwegian prison cell, where for a certain number of days they were fed on bread and water. Afterwards Elder Dorius had similar experiences in Stavanger and Trondhjem and has, according to Elder C. C. A. Christensen, spent in all 116 days in prison on such fare. But his zeal for his God and the good of his fellowmen only increased by the persecution he suffered. He spent nearly four years in Norway before he was released, having done much good in that country. Shortly after he emigrated to Utah in company with his brother John F. F. Dorius and C. C. A. Christensen. The three friends were married on the ship Westmoreland, by Elder John Kay, on April 27, 1857, the bride selected by the late bishop being Ellen G. Rolfsen, who now is left among the mourners. From the city of Iowa the journey was made in a handcart company. In 1858 Elder Dorius arrived in Ephraim where he has resided ever since. In 1860 he was again called to go on a mission to Norway in company with his brother. He then presided over Christiania conference which place he filled with much success for about three years, after which he returned to Utah. In 1877 he was appointed Bishop of Ephraim South ward, in which position he proved a faithful servant of the Lord. In 1887 he suffered imprisonment for infraction of the Edmunds law, and since that time, it is said, he has never enjoyed perfect health. He died March 4, 1894, leaving a large family and innumerable friends on this side of the veil to look forward to a happy reunion in the resurrection of the just.

## THE DEAD.

Peaceful be their Rest.

GRAHAM.—In the Twenty-second ward, this city, March 18, 1894, of old age, Thomas Graham, aged 95 years.

PRATT.—On Friday, March 17th, at 5 a. m., Agnes Dean, daughter of Arthur and Agnes E. Caine Pratt, aged 5 years and 4 months.

MAXFIELD.—At Union, Salt Lake county, March 8rd, 1894 Mrs. John Maxfield. She was born in Canada, May 10th, 1811, and emigrated to Utah in 1841. She was a beloved mother and died a faithful Latter-day Saint.

BROWN.—In this city, March 16th, at 10:10 o'clock a. m., of pneumonia and nervous prostration, Campbell M. Brown, aged 46 years, 11 months, 3 days. Deceased leaves a wife and five children to mourn his departure.

BRADSON.—At Ogden, Sunday, March 11th, 1894, at 1 p. m., of consumption, Mrs. Louisa, wife of Hacking Bradson, aged 36 years. The deceased leaves a husband and seven children to mourn her loss.

# THE DESERET WEEKLY.

Truth and Liberty.

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VOL. XLVIII.

*Written for this Paper*

## A SENATOR'S SCRAP BOOKS.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1894.—I spent an evening recently in looking over the scrap books of a United States senator. In them I found a large part of the history of the United States for the last thirty-eight years. They covered the whole of the exciting six years before the war. They embraced speeches, interviews and stories gathered at Washington at the time of the great rebellion. They covered the days of reconstruction, and coming on down told the story of one noted man's life as it ran in and out, affecting the leading events of our history from that time to this. They were the books of Senator John Sherman, member of Congress, Senator of the United States, Secretary of the Treasury, presidential candidate and famous financier.

### SENATOR SHERMAN'S NEW HOUSE.

It is interesting to study the intellectual life of a public man. It is more interesting when the man has for thirty-eight years been at the head of affairs of a great nation, and it is most interesting when the man has so decided a mental individuality as John Sherman of Ohio. You can get some idea of him by a peep into his workshop. He lives, you know, in his new, white stone mansion facing Franklin Square. His house stands on the site of the old brick which he built when this famous park was little more than a cow pasture, and when he was still a poor member of Congress. His present house is about fifty feet front, and it is massive and beautiful. Its walls are thick enough to outlast the ages. You could drive a wagon load of hay up the wide stone steps which lead to its front door without brushing the railings at the sides, and the hall in which you enter is so wide that the wagon could almost turn around in it. The vestibule, with its tiled floor, is seen through long doors of thick plate glass, the solid panes of which reach, with only a narrow binding of wood, from floor to ceiling, and by pressing an electric button the inner doors open and you find yourself in one of the most handsome and most characteristic of the new houses of Washington. You are struck with the genuineness of everything. All about you is solid, massive, beautiful and real. There is no varnish or veneering. The wood work, selected from the finest of Ohio trees, is beautifully carved, and it has the polish of a piano. The brass fixtures which furnish the light are strong and firm, and great globes of opalescent glass the size of a wash basin filter the electric rays, so that they meet your eyes with a soft, mellow light. At the

right side of you is the Senator's library. At the left is a great parlor, and back of these is one of the finest dining rooms in Washington. From the rear of the hall wide stairs wind their way about walls lined with pictures to the second floor, and the effect of the arrangement gives the idea of abundance of room.

### SENATOR SHERMAN'S LIBRARY.

The Senator's library, on this first floor, is, I judge, at least twenty-five feet long and about twenty feet in width. It is walled with books, and it represents the accumulation of a lifetime. Senator Sherman has been a book buyer from his boyhood. He once told me that he began to buy books when he was a boy of fourteen, carrying a rod and chain in a surveying party on the Muskingum canal. He has now, all told, about 15,000 volumes, and among these are many fine editions. He likes good type, good paper and good binding, and his books embrace nearly every branch of literature. All of the famous novelists have places on his shelves, and he finds a part of his intellectual rest in novel reading. He has just finished the "Prince of India," Gen. Lew Wallace's last novel, and he describes the story as one of absorbing interest, abounding in beautiful descriptions. He is fond of Dickens and Scott, and he keeps himself thoroughly versed in the magazine literature of the day. He is a scientific student as well, and a large part of his cases are filled with scientific works. He is up in biology and astronomy, and one of the last books he has read is the "New Astronomy," by Prof. Langley, the head of the Smithsonian Institution. He is a reader of French and German as well as English, and among his volumes I noted the Iliad and many of the classics. His library of financial authorities is large, and he has everything worth owning which relates to the history of this country. In the back of the library there is a great vault, where his private papers are kept, and here is now packed away the correspondence of his lifetime. He has been keeping his letters since he was fifteen, and everything of value has been saved. This vault is packed full of unwritten history, and there is scarcely a prominent man in the world today who has not written something that is treasured in its collection. Among others there are about a score of volumes of autographs, each as big as a dictionary, and these contain personal letters from all sorts of distinguished people. The Senator's acquaintance has been very wide, and his friendships embrace the prominent men of nearly every country, and they have extended over more than a generation. The most of these letters will never be published. A number of them are personal and

private, and some of the most interesting relate to the Senator and his family. Those between him and his brother have been partially published. They covered, you know, the time from Gen. Sherman's entrance to West Point to that of his death, and they were given by the Senator to the general's family shortly after that. They form a most valuable addition to the history of this country, and have added to the reputation of Sherman the statesman as well as Sherman the general.

### A SENATOR'S WORKSHOP.

It is in this library that John Sherman receives his friends. You may find him at home almost any evening, and there is no red tape in getting to him. He is a charming conversationalist, can talk interestingly on almost any subject, and is not backward in saying what he thinks. As you sit with him in this room, surrounded by his books, you would imagine him more of a leisurely student than a hard-working statesman, and for the time you would be right. The real work of his day is not done on this floor. He has a workshop bigger than his library at the head of the stairs, and it is in this that he writes his speeches, dictates his letters and does the really hard labor of his life. He has a similar den at Mansfield, Ohio, and it is in these rooms that the ordinary caller seldom goes. It is here that his scrap books are kept, and here you find many of the books which would be out of place on the ground floor. The workshop of Senator Sherman is hung with the photographs of the famous statesmen with whom he has been associated. President Hayes, Chief Justice Chase and other great Ohioans look down upon you from these walls. Book cases stand under these, and government reports and financial authorities stare at you from every side. One set of shelves is filled with books labeled "Speeches in Congress." There are a score and more of these and each of the books is as large as a family Bible, or the largest ledger you have ever seen. These are scrap books in which are pasted the speeches and addresses which Senator Sherman has delivered during the last thirty-eight years. They are bound in green leather, and are made of heavy manilla paper. The speeches are pasted only on one side of the page, and they include, in all, thousands of pages of closely-printed matter.

### JOHN SHERMAN'S FIRST SPEECH.

Here in volume first is John Sherman's first speech in Congress, delivered when Frank Pierce was President, and as I look at it I remember a story which the Senator told me about it. He said: "It was in the Kansas Nebraska debate, and

a number of other young Congressmen had just made their first speeches. I sat next to an old Congressman named Day, who rather despised sophomoric oratory. He was slightly deaf, and he would listen to these young men with his hand at his ear, and the moment one of them had finished he would say, with a grunt of satisfaction, 'Another dead cock in the pit.' At last I saw where I thought I could make a good point. I jumped to my feet, got the speaker's eye, and said my say. When I was through I sat down beside the old man and said, 'Here is another dead cock in the pit, Mr. Day.' But Day replied, 'No, my young friend, I don't think it is quite so bad as that with you,' and he gave me to understand I had another chance for my life." From that time to this Senator Sherman has been making speeches, and these volumes contain nearly every word he has uttered in public. He is not as fond of speaking now as in the past, and he said the other day that he thought he must be getting old and lazy. He seldom writes out his speeches, and prefers to rely upon the inspiration of the moment for the work. Of all the speeches which he has delivered, he says that his impromptu and extemporaneous speeches have satisfied him best.

#### THOUSANDS OF NEWSPAPER SCRAPS.

In another case are the volumes of Senator Sherman's newspaper scraps. These fill several shelves, and they are made up of newspaper comments, stories and interviews about and with Senator Sherman. In them you find hundred of editorials, some praising and many condemning. There are three columns on every page, and the pages number thousands. During the past decade these newspaper clippings have been illustrated; and the pictures which have been published of Sherman might be taken at random for a photograph gallery of freaks. They look just about as much like him. Many of them have been made by chalk artists, and the cartoons of Thomas Nast and of Puck and Judge are numerous. Some of these articles concerning Sherman are in the form of poetry. Here is one which was published at the time that Sherman was a candidate for the presidential nomination. It refers to him as an icicle and it entitled

#### JOE'S OPINION.

"They call him hard and stolid, and say his face is cold,  
And that he only cares to hear the clink of gold.  
Oh! little do they know how stout and warm a heart may be,  
Which heaven itself counts honest and angels joy to see.

"He, hard and cold! John Sherman! Why, the man is like a child  
To those who know and love him best, kind, courteous and mild.  
A man whom money cannot buy, nor power nor influence use;  
I'd fear no judgment day if I could stand in old John Sherman's shoes.

"At any rate, I want to live 'till eighteen eighty-one.  
And trust I'll then throw up my hat and shout for honest John;  
And if he's there, though bears may growl and politicians fret,  
He'll be the bulliest President that's been elected yet."

#### JOHN SHERMAN'S DUELS.

In one volume I find a number of clippings about Sherman and the bloody

shirt, and, in 1880, there was great talk of a duel between Sherman and Wade Hampton. Sherman had charged Hampton with being connected with the ku klux and had given evidence to show that he was correct. Wade Hampton did not try to controvert the evidence, but he satisfied himself by sending the following letter, which he thought would bring Sherman to a duel:

"CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., October 1.

"Hon. John Sherman.

"Sir: As you do not disclaim the language to which I have called your attention, I have only to say that in using it you uttered what you knew to be absolutely false. My address will be Columbia, S. C.

"I am, your obedient servant,  
"WADE HAMPTON."

In reply to this Sherman reiterated his statements and published Hampton's letter, and the result was that Hampton was laughed at all over the country.

Sherman came much nearer a duel during his term in the House. He expected to be shot at that time and prepared himself for defense. He was making a speech one day, when a member named Wright, of Tennessee, said that one of his statements was a lie. Sherman did not hear the remark, but it was reported to him that evening and the next day it appeared in the Globe newspaper. Sherman rose to a question of privilege. He said he had not heard the remark and he supposed that the gentleman who made it was in such a condition (drunk) that he didn't know what he was saying. As he said this, Wright looked at him insolently, and Sherman picked up a box of wafers and threw it in Wright's face. Wright then tried to draw a pistol, but the other members of Congress gathered around him and prevented him from so doing. The affair created such a sensation that the House adjourned. Every one expected a duel, and Sherman was called upon by one of the southern members and asked what he expected to do. Sherman replied that he was not a duelist, but that he would repel any physical attack upon him with interest. He is a good shot, and he says that he never felt cooler in his life than he did the next morning, when he walked up to the Capitol with a pistol in his pocket. He had made up his mind that if Wright approached him in such a manner as to justify it that he would shoot him dead. He took a friend with him and went out to the Capitol. He did not see Wright until his return trip. As he walked down the steps to go home, Wright came out and walked down on the opposite side. The two passed around the fountain, which then stood in front of the Capitol. Each man had a colleague with him, and Sherman expected Wright to shoot. He had his hand on his pistol and he looked Wright in the eye, ready to raise the pistol and shoot him if he made any demonstration of attack. Wright, however, saw that Sherman meant business, and he walked on past without doing anything. Senator Sherman charged a man with lying in one of his speeches in the Senate last fall. The man was an author, who had made some charges regarding the Senate and silver, and Sherman publicly charged him with being a liar.

#### A SENATOR OF NERVE.

It was not generally known that John Sherman wanted to go into the army.

He raised a brigade at Mansfield, Ohio, and he had two regiments of infantry, a battery of artillery and a squadron of cavalry completely officered, manned and equipped there. He had been at the battle of Bull Run, and went to Mansfield to raise these troops, intending to lead them into the war, but on his return to Washington he was persuaded to stay in Congress.

There is no doubt, however, but what Sherman had plenty of nerve. He showed this first in this Kansas-Nebraska investigation. Kansas was at the time filled with ruffians, and the committee of Congress which went out there were again and again threatened with death. The Senator has told me that they would often find a picture of a coffin, over which was a skull and cross bones, on the door of the room when they came in the morning to open their session, and below this picture would be a warning for them to leave the territory. "One day," says Senator Sherman, "a man entered the room and began to swear at the committee. He abused us in the most profane manner, and he was evidently spoiling for a fight. We had a stenographer with us, and as soon as the man began to talk I made a motion to him to take down his words. He did so, and after the ruffian had gone on for about ten minutes I called a halt, and told him that he had made himself liable to arrest. I thereupon asked him if he knew what he had been saying, and called upon the stenographer to read his notes. Short hand was then unknown in the west, and as the man heard his exact words repeated his jaw fell, his face paled and he asked the amanuensis to let him see the paper. It was shown to him. He looked at it for a moment, and then, frantically tearing his hair, he exclaimed, 'Snakes, by God!' and rushed from the room. We did not see him again during the investigation."

#### HOW TOM EWING TOOK CUMPY.

I once asked Senator Sherman whether it was true that he once came near having Gen. Sherman's place and of going to West Point. He replied, "No, I think not. When my father died he left, you know, a family of eleven children, the oldest of whom was eighteen years and the youngest six weeks. He did not leave a large amount of property, and some of the children were taken by our relatives, and the general was adopted by the Hon. Thomas Ewing, who was a great friend of the family and who lived near us. Mr. Ewing came to my mother and told her that he would like very much to adopt one of her boys if she would permit him, but that he wanted the smartest of the lot. As the story goes, my mother said, 'You had better take Cumpy, he is the smartest. As for John, I think he is too young to leave me,' and so Cumpy was adopted by Mr. Ewing and by him sent to West Point."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

#### BRAVE CONQUERORS, THESE!

SNOWFLAKE, Arizona, March 17, 1894.—Probably none have labored more faithfully to control the elements and establish a colony than those who reside at St. Joseph, on the Little Colorado river. The settlement was first made in 1876, and the people have been laboring for the mastery of the waters of that

treacherous river ever since. The results are sufficient to have discouraged less persevering men; and indeed, they have discouraged the greater number of those who first located there. But when such men as J. H. Richards, John Bushman, J. C. Hansen and H. M. Tanner feel that they have a special mission to fill, they do not give up when obstacles begin to appear, but go earnestly to work to surmount them.

This is strikingly true in the present instance. The men whose names appear above, with not more than half a dozen faithful associates, have toiled on dam after dam, only to see their work crumble and disappear under the force of mighty, periodical freshets. No wonder then they rejoice at the completion of what appears to be a substantial one.

All the available help of the town has been employed for five weeks in an effort to complete the dam. Knowing that they would have accomplished this much desired object on the 10th inst., the wives, mothers and sisters of the laborers, together with the few men who were at home, (two besides the writer) concluded to celebrate the occasion by a surprise in the form of a picnic dinner for them. Accordingly all hands responded; and a table of boards, spread out on the hillside near the dam, fairly groaned under the load of good things that covered it. This bounteous repast, together with the appearance of rosy-cheeked, well-clad children, of whom the greater part of the company was composed, showed plainly that the people were by no means destitute, if they had been laboring on ditches and dams so much for the last eighteen years.

Dinner over, the whole company assembled on the dam, where short speeches were made by the leading men, expressing acknowledgments for divine aid and support; after which the structure was dedicated to the Almighty Father. The prayer was characteristic of them: "Oh Lord! we pray that this dam may stand if it be Thy will, if not, let Thy will be done."

The larger part of the dam consists of a huge mountain of earth 98 yards long, 100 feet wide at the base, 22 feet high, and 12 feet wide at the top. It is well protected by brush and rock on each side, and a great crib of large timbers bolted together and filled with rock, serves as a protection to the end where the water passes. Thus the stream is turned out of its quick-sandy channell, and made to run over a bed of solid rock. Here another crib sixty-seven yards long, bolted to its stony foundation, raises the surface of the water a few feet to the level of the canal. A stone, planted on the highest part of the dam, bears this inscription: "Saint Joseph No. 8 Dam, Commenced 1891, Completed 1894." The other seven have gone down the river.

"What is the cost of all these dams?" Well, they have expended over \$1200 in labor and material, for repairs and completion this spring. This sum is probably not more than one sixtieth of their total outlay upon such work. With the exception of possibly \$1000, this little community has borne the entire expense; and, best of all they have done it uncomplainingly.

Respectfully,  
JOSEPH W. SMITH.

The national debt is at present estimated to be about \$73,000,000.

Written for this Paper.

### AKIBA AND REBECCA.

In the year 120, when the beautiful city of Jerusalem was under the dominion of the Romans, my hero and heroine lived. Their paths in life were widely different, but destiny interwove them until they became one. In the vales near Jerusalem there wandered a youth of fine physical appearance. His eyes were brown, his locks were like the raven's, and his stature was above the average. His brow was noble, and when one looked at him the thought occurred that he was fitted for better things than that of tending flocks. This shepherd lad, instructed chiefly by lessons from nature and so plainly nurtured, was destined to play a very important part in the history of his country.

Those were stirring times; it was an age in which heroes could rise and fall. The Jews chafed under the Roman yoke; they longed for freedom, and this epoch was so variable that men of the lowest rank could rise to be at the head of the nation, if they had any talent. In periods of danger men's energies are more active, and latent genius is apt to become apparent more quickly in perilous days than in days where all is sunshine and prosperity. Our hero had many opportunities for distinguishing himself, so we need not be surprised that he gained all that men strive for.

One summer day, while all was serene and nature seemed at her best, a fair maid came along the path. She had all the loveliness of her race. Her eyes were large and black, she was of graceful form, and her skin was of lily whiteness. She showed by her bearing that her station in life was lofty. She saw Akiba, and to see him was to love him, although he was of lowly birth. The maid cared not for wealth, nor rank, she thought only of the qualities of the man on whom she would bestow her hand and heart. Being noble herself, she was attracted by the fine elements of Akiba's character. Men and maids lived and loved in those days as they do today; sometimes I think that they loved more faithfully than we.

The fair Rebecca lived in luxury. Her father was a great man in his city. She had attendants to minister to every one of her wants. Fine dresses and jewels were hers, but though reared in all this splendor, her heart was free from pride, and her mind equalled her beauty. If wealth makes happiness, she certainly possessed it, for her wishes were granted as soon as they were known.

After seeing Akiba this luxury became distasteful to her, because she knew his life was ordered in a different manner. Her affections were centered upon him. By day and by night she thought of the noble man whom she saw by the brookside.

Often did she seek those green lanes, and soon they became well acquainted. Before many weeks elapsed, in the midst of the grassy plains and beside the murmuring stream, they vowed eternal love, nor was their love but common dress; it was pure and heartfelt, it was not merely a verbal pledge, but it was a love which endureth forever.

When Rebecca's father, Jochanan, heard that she loved a shepherd, he was exceedingly wroth. What, said

he, shall my daughter marry a stupid beggar? The daughter who is the pride of my house, the daughter for whom I hoped to obtain a better position than even I can give her, shall not demean herself if I can prevent it.

On Purim, when the whole nation rejoices because Hayman's machinations failed through the intervention of the good Queen Esther, Nurse Sarah told Rebecca that her father wished to speak with her. She went to his study, and as soon as she entered, her father, a man of commanding mien, arose and fixed upon her a stern and unrelenting eye. Foolish maid, dost thou think of wedding a beggar? Thinkest thou that the great house of Jochanan will degrade itself by an alliance with the common herd? Know that our name has been unsullied for centuries, our family has ranked with princes, and now, thou, the daughter on whom I relied for solace in mine age, thinkest of deserting father and home for a beggar. If thou wilt wed that shepherd, my house will be forever closed against thee. Choose between father and riches on the one hand, and beggary and your stupid shepherd on the other hand.

O, father, said the weeping maid, speak not so unkindly of Akiba; even if his fathers did not dwell in palaces, that does not make him of the common herd. Your daughter would not wed a man who was unworthy of her. His character makes him equal to any prince. Gold and rank do not make the man. In my estimation, integrity and purity of thought and action ennoble a man, not birth nor ancestry. Though Akiba is poor, he is nobler than many of our friends whom thou art glad to welcome to our house.

Long they argued. The father was inflexible, and the daughter would not yield. Then Jochanan assembled his household, and solemnly declared unto them, "Henceforth I am childless, my daughter disobeys me, so I declare unto you and before God that she is no daughter of mine, let her go her way, I know her not."

Slowly Rebecca left the home of her childhood. Not one glance did she cast behind, nor did she waver in her purpose. She was willing to exchange pomp for a loving heart, for she knew that wealth cannot buy this great treasure. A love that outlasts beauty, station and riches was worth more to her than gold or finery. Love laughs at threats, and in her heart there was nothing but contentment and pleasure, for now she could wed Akiba. Her lover was an honorable man, and would not seek the wealthy heiress, but he would not hesitate for a moment to wed the poor and homeless stranger.

She came to Akiba's hut and said, "My father has cast me off; I am as poor as thou art." Then said Akiba, "If thou wilt wed me, whatever I have I will willingly share with thee. I cannot offer thee a palace to reign over, but thou canst rule my heart, and as long as I live will I remember that for me thou didst forsake home and kindred." They were married. Their wedding was simple as became shepherd folk. Rebecca exchanged her fine raiment for the coarse gown of a shepherdess. She sighed not for her lost splendor, for she knew that wealth and fame are useless, if one lives unloved. Love sheds a genial glow over a person's life, and without it all is a



blank. Rebecca chose wisely when she abandoned her father's riches to share the joys or sorrows of a loving heart.

They lived in a humble cot. Their couch was of straw, and every day they went into the fields to gather it. They were happy as the day was long; their poverty did not trouble them.

As Rebecca became better acquainted with Akiba, she perceived that he was a man of talent although she was happy enough, she wished that her husband should occupy the sphere which he was fitted to adorn. She determined that she would not let him waste his life. She knew that all the sunshine would leave her life if she parted with him, but she resolved that that parting should take place.

One morning when the birds were singing blithely, and the sun was sending its mellow rays over all things, Rebecca broached the subject which lay nearest her heart. Akiba, said she in her musical voice, I left my father's house for love of thee; my life would I as willingly give for that same love. Now listen, thou canst become great. Go to one of the schools and gain admittance there. Study and become a Rabbi. I will not go with thee, lest I should be a drag upon thee. When thou dost become famous, thou canst come back to me, if I am still fair in thy sight; gladly will I welcome thee.

The next day they parted, but Akiba never dreamed what that separation would cost Rebecca. She loved so truly and bravely that her anguish was but second thought to her. He started with his few possessions for the neighboring college, which was a long distance from where they dwelt. After his departure she was indeed lonely. She had no companion to cheer her in her solitude. No friend to encourage her. Her days were filled with toil and sadness. She had to perform tasks which were entirely new to her. But she did not repine at her lot. She trusted firmly in the Lord, and all her troubles and cares were allayed when she recited the beautiful Hebrew prayers. The days lengthened into weeks, the weeks into months, and the months into years, and still she dwelt in the wayside hut. She knew that her beauty was fading. She was getting old. Sometimes a shadow would cross her great faith in her husband, and she would ask herself, when Akiba becomes famous, will he despise the wife of his youth because her charms are gone? But this unworthy thought she would quickly banish before it became clearly defined. Then she would turn to God and ask for courage to sustain with fortitude whatever might happen.

Akiba's days were far different. He gained admission to one of the best known colleges. He studied diligently and the wisdom of the sages chased his sadness away. He came in contact with the brightest men of the times, and he knew that his toil was sure to be rewarded. After much labor he became proficient in the law, and one day he awoke to find that he had been appointed a professor in the college which he had entered as a humble student. His first thought was of Rebecca, and with her he wished to share his happy fortune as of yore his crusts. He knew that he owed everything to her, and into her sympathetic ears he wished to pour the tale of his happy change.

He hastened to his native place, but

his fame went before him and when he came to Jerusalem he found a large crowd waiting to welcome him. Learning was much revered by those ancient Jews. Akiba's reputation was great and his fellow townsmen were only too glad to do him honor. He was impatient at this delay, for he wished to go to the hut which had been so happy an abode for him. But courtesy required him to stop, and chafe as he might he had to consider the questions which were put to him. On the outskirts of the crowd was a poor and shabbily dressed woman. Her cheeks were hollow, her eyes were sad, and her forehead bore the lines of care. The crowd pushed her hither and thither, but she did not mind the elbowing. Her very soul seemed to hang upon the vibrating tones of the Rabbi as he gave public answer to the many questions which were propounded to him. She was in the presence of the wise Akiba, the lover of her youth, and she was wondering if he would recognize his Rebecca in this careworn woman. She hung back. For a moment the crowd parted, and the Rabbi beheld the woman who was his guiding star. He was just about to reply to another query, but all at once he paused, and rushed for the spot where he had seen Rebecca, but when he came to it, he only saw a shabby figure. Rebecca trembled, for now was the test. Would the great Akiba proclaim this shepherdess as his wife. He looked at her for a second and then clasped her to his bosom. Rebecca how thou must have suffered to change so sadly. But though differing in aspect to me thou art the same beautiful Rebecca who did cast thy lot with mine years ago. He led Rebecca forward and told the people how she had abandoned home and riches to follow his fortunes, and how by her advice he had attained his present distinction.

In the midst of their rejoicings, a messenger arrived and told Akiba that Jochanan wished to consult him. Akiba went to the rich man's house, and was confronted by an aged and feeble man. Rabbi, said the man, I am in deep trouble. I had a daughter whom I loved, but in an evil hour she became infatuated with a stupid beggar. Do what I could, I could not persuade her to give up this infatuation. I made a vow that if she persisted in her folly I would never look upon her again. Rabbi, I yearn for the presence of this disobedient child; tell me how I can break this cruel vow and yet not commit a sin before God. The Rabbi listened; for a while he was silent, then he said, If that daughter had married a scholar instead of an ignorant man, wouldst thou have forbidden the marriage? No, said Jochanan, learning ennobles any man whether, rich or poor. Had my daughter married a Rabbi, I would have cheerfully consented to the union, and I would have endowed this son with all my worldly possessions, for I have no possessions of mine own.

Then the Rabbi said, I married your daughter. Men call me great; whether it be so or not I know not, but I am a famous Rabbi. I consider the greatest treasure which I possess is the love of Rebecca; although she has changed in outward appearance to me she is still as beautiful as when I first beheld her. Jochanan grasped his son's hand and said, The Lord is better to me than I

deserve, for he has given me a son of whom I can be proud, and a daughter whom affliction cannot cast down nor humble. Henceforth dwell with me. The family were reunited, and Rebecca's charms came back in the sunshine of her husband's love. Her father said that she was wiser than other women, for it was wisdom which led her to discover her husband's greatness.

Rebecca and Akiba were true patriots, and when their country called for the aid of its sons and daughters, they were among the first to step promptly forward and offer their services. REVA.

*Written for this Paper.*

### CHANGE IS IMMINENT.

Civilization smiled at the jingle and satire of some years ago on "the Heathen Chinee." Whether that smile was one of incredulity, or whether it was a recognition of apt pupillage under our methods may not always be clear. Certain it is, that "for ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain," if the heathen can out rival the Christian he will have "to rise early and take late rest," as many a man has found to his dismay. Legislation has been evoked to secure righteous uniformity on railroads, but discrimination is yet common; and to prevent the monopoly of trusts, but the government itself (so it is said) has lent its near almighty power in favor of rings and speculation. Now, if the high places of the earth are used for personal aggrandizement, if the lust for office is begotten of the love of gold, none need wonder if men of lower estate, even down to the masses, catch the same infatuation, or that a general scramble marks almost all dealings one with another; and the sharp, shrewd dealer who amasses a fortune is held up to youth as worthy of imitation, and the very beau ideal of success.

Now, there must be a certain profit in all trade transactions as a rule, and there are possibilities of loss in many directions. Nor can it be assumed that trade is devoid of honesty, or that there are none engaged but would take advantage if they could. The very fact that so large a proportion of the world's commerce is done on credit is evidence in favor of general integrity, of a business conscience, of motives and acts which are as far above suspicion as was "Cæsar's wife." But for all this, there are too many engaged who are tricky, who will take advantage, who misrepresent, who are in fact—frauds, and will fatten themselves if their clients starve.

Utah people, those who have been shippers, have been victimized time and again in years gone by. Carloads of potatoes have been exported from here in all good faith to men claiming to sell on commission; and when a report has been rendered, something has been due from the shipper to the receiver; charges for freight handling, hauling, storage, advancing charges and commission, etc., have exhausted the shipment and created an indebtedness. Excuses innumerable have been added to soothe the fleeced consignor, such as broken markets, poor quality, short weights, mixed varieties, defective sacking and frozen goods. But the main secret was an exacting broker,

an unworthy dealer, a scheming, selfish, dishonest trader, realizing that distance gave immunity from observation, and from penalty as well. The shipment of butter, grain, seed, dried fruit, wool, hides have each been unsatisfactory in their turn, and an experience has been had which to say the least was anything but encouraging. Our shippers were too confiding, too unsuspecting. They had little idea of the ways of the world or of the ways of trade.

To be sure, this experience might have been years ago, before a familiarity with reliable firms had been acquired, and with whom much business of a highly satisfactory character has been done. But there are shysters yet, and some sorry tales could be told of very late losses from falling markets (?) and "no demand."

On a small scale, in this city, it is not invariably profitable for producers to consign. Men who are strangers may solicit patronage; but the wary man prefers persons or firms of repute, those who have character to sustain and experience to make the most of a consignment, no matter what that may be; for it will not always pay an individual or store to send a representative here to dispose of produce taken in the way of trade.

There are times, and persons also, when from lack of capital, having paid freights, it is desirable to get returns, and however unfavorable the market, forced sales are made, often when holding on for a few days would have brought relief to the owner and profit to the consignee. Whether any method can be devised for protection to shippers, whether capital beyond ordinary personal means could be had, and whether a special store or warehouse could be sustained in this city as a depot for all such goods, is worth consideration; a place where eggs, butter, grain, meats, fruits, seeds, hides, or produce of any kind (raised or manufactured) could be handled economically; shipped out of the Territory when desirable and quantities justified; an organization of business men ambitious of continuing to Salt Lake City its pre-eminence as the central point of the Territory, for import or export, as might be needed; having an office and management in touch with producers, stores, firms, inside or outside; estimating and understanding local production, familiar with all markets; ready to suggest a crop or manufacture from a general survey of the range of trade; and interesting alike to the wholesale and retail business house.

It is evident that unless some such central point is established for trade for the reception of produce, for storage, for advances, desultory shipping from every railroad station will become the rule of the Territory, which means competition, disorder, loss of goods, scant profits, if any. It means trading abroad on the part of every little store, the destruction of our wholesale business, the obliteration of our commercial standing, the paying of more to railroads, more for goods, and the securing of less, and still less, for our produce, until demoralization sets in and we become without reputation for enterprise, economy, unity, patriotism, self-interest or self-protection.

The circumstances of the people have

changed radically within a couple of years. There must be an adaptation in our business methods to that change, for it will take long—very long—for home industry to supersede importation. Many things we must have, and if our only resources are production (outside of silver, etc.) many lessons will be forced upon us ere we become facile in the application by new methods to the undeniable change.

In the interval we need not lose sight of the fact that every new man engaged in manufacturing is in a great degree a customer and a consumer of home produce, and that a home market is more stable than any market in the world. But until that equilibrium is reached, there will be always something to export, and how to do this most economically and successfully is the problem now. Combination is the necessity, and to secure this, years ago every county had its board of trade. For obvious reasons they were a lifeless or spasmodic organization—born before their time, perchance. But from this on, something similar is certainly needed to tranquilize the public mind, and to act as intermediate benefactors to the toilers of our Territory. And if these boards representing counties act in consonance with this city through such depot, exchange or warehouse, system would come from chaos, profit from present loss, and progress from the retrogressive or stand-still order of today.

Money being out of the question, and not likely to be very much "in it" at present, some substitute would have to be devised as a medium of exchange, if only for convenience. But this, with all the details of control and management, would have to be left to the supervision of the business men of this city who, having an interest, would from natural and practical business conservatism take as few risks as possible, and never exceed the total capital subscribed, or a restricted portion of the stock on hand. Time was when this locally convenient currency was the life of business. Every one had it and everyone took it, particularly when issued by a reliable firm. We are apt to sneer now at what was called scrip and due bills, but there are hundreds of men and scores of families who would be only too glad could they secure for labor that which would simply bring them bread, meat, potatoes, or the primary necessities of subsistence, in the bestowal of charity doubtless many a dollar of this kind has been a Godsend here and there, and if there was objection it was because of the limited supply.

It might be asked what could not be done if such a firm as Z. C. M. I. was building, if the city, county or Territory was making improvements, or if the general government was issuing its "promises to pay" upon a full understanding of the scientific limit of issue, and its acceptance for all demands! It would take a clear eye to see that government can issue a ten thousand dollar bond or ten millions upon the strength of its stability and resources, and not be equally reliable in its issue of the same amount, ranging from "a ten cent shipmaster" to a ten dollar bill.

To say the least of it, our Territory is waiting—anxiously—for a new depart-

ture, or even our legitimate increase will have to look away off for "fresh fields and pastures new."

### AURORA, SEVIER COUNTY.

AURORA, Sevier county, Utah,  
March 19, 1894.

Plowing and putting in grain has been going on for more than two weeks until last Friday evening when it began with sleet and rain until we had plenty mud, and sowed the mud is white with snow. Many children in this ward have been very sick with pneumonia, and two succumbed to the dread disease. Brother Heber Curtis and family mourn the death of their baby, died March 8th, and with a swelling heart I chronicle the other as our own dear child, which passed away on the 11th inst. Your humble servant was at Pocatello on a mission and was so blessed of the Lord that I had crowded houses for seven nights and many seemed to be investigating our doctrines. The evening of the 8th I was ready to rise and address a large and attentive audience, when a telegram was handed me to come home at once. I spoke to the people for one hour and a half, when friends and Saints crowded around me to give their sympathy and voluntarily put money into my hand. Those not of our people seemed as generous and appreciative as the Saints. I will say of the good people of Pocatello I never was treated better and made more welcome by any people anywhere than by them, both young and old, great and small, Saint and outlander, and the Priesthood in particular.

I arrived home on the 9th. But we do not mourn as those who have no hope. "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away, and blessed be the name of the Lord." "Children are enthroned in the presence of the Lord where all things for their glory is made manifest." The more we learn of the truths God has revealed through modern revelation the easier is the parting, for we know we will soon meet them again.

WM. M. PALMER.

### THE EUPOREAN MISSION.

**RELEASES AND APPOINTMENTS.**—Elder W. C. Hunter has been honorably released from his labors as president of the Nottingham conference, to return home, Wednesday, March 21, 1894.

Elder G. H. Hall has been honorably released from his labors as president of the London conference, to return home, Wednesday, March 21, 1894.

Elder J. H. Evans has been honorably released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Welsh conference, to return home, Wednesday, March 21, 1894.

Elder A. J. Oliver has been honorably released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Cheltenham conference, to return home, Wednesday, March 21, 1894.

Elder Nepht L. Morris has been released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Manchester conference and appointed to preside over the London conference.

Elder C. C. Cressall has been appointed to preside over the Nottingham conference.

## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

### CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-fourth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, April 6th, 1894.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the meeting of the Conference.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,  
GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
First Presidency.

### HISTORICAL CORRECTIONS.

The NEWS is pleased to give space to the following communication:

SALT LAKE CITY, March 21, 1894.—Mr. Editor: I notice in your issue of the 20th inst. an article headed H. W. Bigler, in which it is stated that Bigler and Azariah Smith, of Mani, are the only ones now alive and residing in Utah, who went to Coloma, forty-five miles distant from Sutter's Fort, and built a sawmill in January, 1848. I write to inform you that Alexander Stephens is now living in Weber county, and he and I were present at the great discovery of gold at that place. William Johnston, of New Mexico, was also present.

H. W. Bigler was, as you stated, the first to make the record of that important event.

Herewith I forward to you my pamphlet on the first discovery of gold in California, a copy of which is now laid away in the archives of the state library of California, and also in the library of the Society of California Pioneers of '49, and accepted as the best record that they have ever found.

Feeling that you will be pleased to correct the mistake, I am, yours truly,  
JAMES S. BROWN.

The pamphlet received from Mr. Brown is entitled "California Gold: an Authentic History of the First Find," and contains sixteen pages of interesting reading matter. It has been recently issued from the press at Oakland, California, the date of its authorship being January 24 of this year. The narrative covers from June 1, 1847, to the latter part of June, 1848.

The error which Mr. Brown calls attention to was based on a passage that has been much quoted in local publications, and the substance of which appeared in a widely-read series of articles of a few years ago in the *Century Magazine* on the Gold Discovery: "Henry W. Bigler, of St. George, Azariah Smith, of Mani, in Utah; and Peter L. Wimmer, of San Diego, California, are today the three survivors of the party of workmen whose picks and shovels first brought to light the auriferous wealth of California." A few months ago Wm. Johnston, of New Mexico, wrote that he was still living, and his letter was published in the NEWS; as he is not residing in Utah, he was not named in our article on the 20th. Now Mr. Brown comes forward with

the information that Mr. Stephens is yet residing in Weber county and himself in this city. It is with more than ordinary satisfaction that we announce these additional facts to the public, and for the courtesy of enabling us to do so Mr. Brown has our thanks.

We regard the pamphlet referred to as worthy the importance which the author says has been attached to it by the California Pioneers' society. Its author was on the ground at the time and therefore speaks from personal knowledge. It bears evidence of being a more authentic and accurate account of the discovery of gold in California than is contained in the histories of that state now extant, including that of H. H. Bancroft, and is therefore a correction of their statements. For this reason we give a brief summary of the narrative and some extracts therefrom.

Mr. Brown relates how the Mormon Battalion members decided to stay in California and seek employment for the winter of 1847-8, and recites that a number of them were hired by Sutter and Marshall. Six of the Battalion—Alex. Stephens, H. W. Bigler, James Berger, Azariah Smith, Wm. Johnston and James S. Brown—built a cabin near the saw mill at Coloma, and did their own cooking. Mr. Brown tells now, on the day before the discovery was made, Mr. Marshall communicated to him his views that a bed of rock in the mill race contained gold. They got a pan and washed some of the sand, gravel and bedrock (the latter scaled off with a pick), but their search was unsuccessful. Mr. Marshall was not satisfied, however, and said he would turn in the water to run all night, and would shut it off in the morning to look for the metal. Thus it appears that the discovery was not accidentally made while examining some damage to the tail race, but was the result of deliberate search. When Mr. Marshall shut the water off in the morning Mr. Brown remarked to his companions, "Oh, he is going to find a gold mine this morning." Mr. Brown's narrative then says:

Nothing but a smile of derision stole over the faces of the parties present. We ate our breakfast and went to work. James Berger and myself went to the whipsaw, and the rest of the men some eight or ten rods off from the mill. I was close to the mill and sawpit, but was also close to the tail race, where I could direct the Indians that were there. This was January 24, 1848.

Just when we got partly to work, here came Mr. Marshall with his old wool hat in his hand, and stopped within six or eight yards of the sawpit and exclaimed, "Boys, I have got her now!" I, being the nearest to him, and having more curiosity than the rest of the men, jumped from the pit and stepped to him, and on looking in his hat discovered say ten or twelve scales of what proved to be gold. I picked up the largest piece, worth about fifty cents, and tested it with my teeth, and as it did not give, I held it aloft and exclaimed, "Gold, boys, gold!" At that they all dropped their tools and gathered around Mr. Marshall.

Mr. Brown then details how he tested the metal by hammering it and by

beating, and again declared that it was gold. He says:

At this juncture all was excitement, and all repaired to the lower end of the tail race, where we found from three to six inches of water flowing over the bed of the rock, in which there were crevices and little pockets, over which the water rippled in the glare of the sunlight as it shone over the mountain peaks. James Berger was the first man to spy a scale of the metal. He scooped to pick it up, but found some difficulty in getting hold of it, as his fingers would blur the water, but he finally succeeded. The next man to find a piece was H. W. Bigler; he used his jack-knife, getting it on the point of the blade, then getting his forefinger over it, placed it in his left hand. And as we learned how to look for it, as it glittered under the water and in the rays of the sun, we were all rewarded with a few scales. Each put his mite into a small vial that was provided by Marshall, and we made him the custodian. We repeated our visits for three or four mornings to the tail race, each time collecting some more of the precious metal, until we had gathered somewhere between three and four ounces.

The pamphlet goes on to relate how H. W. Bigler found gold in more than a dozen other places, and describes how many other discoveries were made, up to the time of the rush to Mormon Island and the first public announcement of the news by a San Francisco paper edited by Samuel Brannan and owned by a company of Mormons. There is also an interesting statement as to how Alexander Stephens made a trough from a log, and then converted it into a rocker, which led to the renowned gold rocker. Mr. Brown's narrative gives many particulars up to the time he left for Utah, in June, 1848, and states:

To Sutter's capital and enterprise and Marshall's shrewd sagacity has been given the credit of the great gold discovery of California. The facts are that James W. Marshall discovered the first color, and in less than an hour six Mormons found color as well, and in less than six weeks had discovered it in hundreds of places that Mr. Marshall had never seen, the most notable of which was Mormon Island, to where the first rush was made, and from where the news was spread to the uttermost bounds of the everlasting hills and to all the nations of the earth.

As to Sutter's enterprise and capital, he did furnish the graham flour and mutton, wheat and peas; black coffee and brown sugar, teams and tools, while we, the members of the Mormon Battalion, did do the hard labor that discovered the metal; and it is also true that we were in Sutter's employ at that date, and that we did not get paid for our labor. I worked 100 days for the firm, and never received one farthing for it. . . . When we went for a settlement we were told by Captain Sutter that he could not settle with us, for his bookkeeper had gone to the mines and his books were not posted. He cursed Marshall and the mines and declared that he was a ruined man, that the discovery was his ruin, for it had drawn off his laborers and left everything to go to rack, and he was being robbed. I do not wish to be understood that I charge them with being dishonorable, for I do not, but I charge it to the general confusion of the country.

### THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST.

The fact that Christ rose from the tomb after having suffered death by crucifixion has always been proclaimed

as a fundamental doctrine of Christianity, the main cornerstone of the Gospel of salvation. The event is recorded by all the inspired biographers of our Lord and forms the starting point of the brief history of the acts of the Apostles. It was one of the first announcements made by the messengers of peace to the pagan world. "He is risen" was the joyful greeting of the angels to the mourning disciples on the first Easter morning. "He is risen" was repeated by them to a wider circle of followers, who again took up the strain and brought the wonderful news to the world. On the truth of the fact, the reliability of Christianity stands or falls. "For," as Paul puts it, "If Christ be not risen, then is our preaching in vain, and your faith is also vain. Yea, and we are found false witnesses of God."

The importance of the question of the resurrection of Christ has not escaped the opponents of Christianity. They have seen that as long as this chief of all miracles remains, it is vain to assail the others. If the Founder of our faith really conquered death and rose from the tomb, His divinity is at once established and His claims must be true. Hence their diversified efforts to render the Biblical accounts incredible, all of which, however, have stranded against the well-established facts.

A brief statement of the evidence of the resurrection miracle is the best refutation of all arguments against it. On the evening of the crucifixion the body was hastily wrapped in linen and conveyed to a tomb near by. This tomb was no doubt similar to those that can still be seen in many places in Palestine, a small chamber cut in the rock, the opening closed with a stone slab and with a small enclosed court before it. The chief priests, remembering that something had been said about a resurrection, persuaded Pilate to take possession of the tomb, whereupon the stone was sealed and the enclosure guarded by soldiers. In the meantime several of the women hurried into the city in order to procure the spices necessary for embalming the body before the Sabbath, all business then being suspended.

The Sabbath being over, Mary of Magdala and two others very early in the morning went out to the tomb. On their arrival they found the stone had fallen down and the first rays of the rising sun revealed to them that the body was not there. Mary at once returned to the city, but her companions entered the enclosure, where they found an angel sitting on the stone. The guard was also near, but panic stricken. The angel explained what had happened and told the women to bear the news to the Apostles. By this time Mary had found Peter and John and informed them that the beloved remains had been taken away, she did not know by whom. The two started at once for the tomb. Peter entered the grave chamber and examined the surroundings. He found the linen clothes neatly folded on the floor, a sufficient refutation of the statement that the body had been stolen, since a desecrator of the grave would not have had time to attend to such a trivial circumstance in the pres-

ence of the guard. The idea then dawned upon the two disciples that Jesus had risen, and they returned to the city. Mary now arrived for the second time and stood weeping in the court. She saw two angels, who inquired into the cause of her sorrow, and as she turned, Jesus was there. As soon as she recognized Him, she was told to hasten to the disciples and inform them that He lived. As she departed on the joyful errand she overtook her two companions who had first been with her in the early morning, and Jesus again appeared and repeated His message.

The soldiers, as soon as they had recovered from their fright, went to their headquarters and reported that an earthquake had occurred, rolling the stone from the grave, and that when they recovered from the effects of the shock, the tomb was empty. Being well bribed, they changed their statement so as to convey the idea that the body was stolen while they slept—an absurdity that does little credit to the ingenuity of the priests. Think of the Roman soldiers asleep on duty and yet, although sleeping, cognizant of the fact that the disciples stole the body!

During the time these events took place, a large company of women from Galilee and Jerusalem had assembled and departed for the tomb with spices, in order to perform the last service to their dead Master. But when they arrived and found the little chamber empty they were much perplexed. These two angels appeared and reminded them of the promise Christ had given that He should rise. They then returned and told the assembled Apostles of their experience. Peter again went to the tomb and the Lord appeared to him, but what passed between them is not recorded. Later in the day He was seen by two disciples on the road to Emmaus, to whom He gave a lengthy discourse. In the evening Jesus appeared to the Apostles and showed them His pierced hands and wounded side. The following Sunday He again visited the Apostles, on which occasion the doubts of Thomas were tenderly set at rest. Afterwards He appeared to the Twelve and to a multitude of more than five hundred brethren, gathered in Galilee, according to appointment. Subsequently He came to Peter and six other disciples on the shore of the Galilean sea, when He commissioned Peter to feed His flock, fully reinstating him in his position at the head of the Twelve. On the fortieth day after the resurrection He led His followers out to Bethania and from there He ascended the Mount of Olives and was taken away, "and a cloud received Him out of their sight." Lastly He was seen by Paul, the famous persecutor of the Nazarenes, and that the vision was real, his conversion and subsequent zeal in the cause of Christianity amply prove.

Such is the evidence that Christ rose from the dead. Thus numerous are the witnesses to this miracle. If anything can be established by testimony, this fact is beyond dispute. In this truth we have the guarantee of the divine origin of Christianity and also of Mormonism, which is nothing but Christianity as revealed in this age and founded on the fact that Christ

lives. We have also a strong foundation for our faith in a future happy existence, inasmuch as we follow Christ, for as He lives, so His followers shall also live. To them death has no sting; the grave no horror, for the victory belongs to our Lord Jesus Christ.

### WHO WASTED OUR VALLEY?

With the purpose of discrediting the reports of the Utah Pioneers and the works done by them and the Mormon people in the Great Basin, an old story is periodically revived to the effect that still earlier explorers found the valley of the Great Salt Lake a fruitful, smiling garden. Now comes a Denver paper, the latest to give publicity to the story, and in a recent issue, says: "The Mormons in Utah have so often claimed that they found Utah a wilderness and a barren waste and made the desert to blossom as the rose that a good many people believe this florid tale. John C. Fremont, the explorer, however, tells differently. In his memoirs he states that on first penetrating to the valley of the Great Salt Lake in 1842 he found it covered with luxuriant vegetation, a regular garden of nature in fact. The whole valley was carpeted with the richest, densest grasses. This magnificent vegetation was largely cleaned off after the Latter-day Saints had been in the country some years and it was done by sheep."

Gen. Fremont is not the only one whose recollections of gorgeous vegetation, of waving grasses reaching to the feet of the mounted horsemen, and all that sort of thing, have ever and anon been flaunted in the face of those who declare they came to a desert country, parched, arid and forbidding, and by industry have made it fruitful and delightful. As to the Denver Journal's notion that "this magnificent vegetation was cleaned off by sheep after the Latter-day Saints had been in the country some years," we suggest the query whether it is not possible that the cleaning off process had been done before the Latter-day Saints came? To be sure, there is difficulty in discovering the sheep to do it at that prior period, but not more so than in accounting for the mysterious and total disappearance of "the luxuriance of the rich, dense grasses" between Gen. Fremont's visit in 1842 and Brigham Young's arrival in 1847. We submit that our Denver cotemporary, in justice to and explanation of Gen. Fremont's veracity, should endeavor to make the coming of the sheep and the going of the grasses, during the years 1842-47, somewhere near simultaneous.

### THE GATHERING.

Writing from Brodlington, Alabama, E. B. Dormon makes some inquiries as to the causes for the Latter-day Saints gathering together, and asks advice regarding emigrating to Utah, stating some very good reasons which impel him to consider that step.

The general reply to his inquiry why the Saints are gathering to America is that the Lord has appointed that place for the assembling of His Saints in the last days. Those who receive

the Gospel among the nations of the earth are to be gathered to the land of Zion, which is on the Western hemisphere, while the Jews are to be restored to Jerusalem, on the Eastern hemisphere, preparatory to the coming of the Lord in power and glory.

Many reasons may be cited why the Saints can learn more of the ways of the Lord and live nearer to Him in a gathered condition than when they are scattered in various lands. The opportunities for instruction are vastly greater when the people are closely associated in their dwelling place with those whom the Lord has called to minister to them than when they are scattered and difficult to reach. In this feature alone there would be abundant cause for the policy which the Saints are pursuing under the direction of the Lord.

But there is also necessity of gathering for the preservation as well as progress of the people. The principle that union is strength is as applicable to the combination of evil powers as of the powers of good. When the enemies of the Saints are numerous and united they possess great power for carrying out their designs, and if the Saints in the comparative paucity of their numbers were to remain scattered and their interests separate, their strength would be divided and they be weakened. That they might not constantly have this danger to labor under, and be by it subjected to greater liability to be overcome, the Lord has directed them to assemble together upon a land which He has appointed and blessed for that purpose. When they obey this command their strength is solidified by their personal association and unity of temporal and spiritual interests, and the powers of evil receive a check by being kept as it were outside the walls.

The people can also exercise more spiritual power and thus receive more abundantly of the blessings of the Lord in an assembled capacity than otherwise. They are united and give each other encouragement to press on in the cause of truth. Their union enables them to exercise greater faith; this is combined, and the results are consequently more extensive than under less favorable conditions. Their hearts then present a field more suitably prepared than before for the sowing of the good seed—the knowledge of heavenly things.

The reasons for the gathering of the Saints are so numerous that we have not space to mention even a considerable proportion of them. But an important one is pointed out in the record left by John the Revelator. In giving an account of his vision of what should take place on the earth, the Apostle says he saw an angel bring the everlasting Gospel to men; he also says that he "heard a voice from heaven saying, Come out of her my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins and that ye receive not of her plagues. For her sins have reached unto heaven, and God hath remembered her iniquities." Here the Lord gives a reason for gathering His people from Babylon. They are commanded to come out that they should not be partakers of her sins; for those who voluntarily remain among the peoples classed as Babylon necessarily partake of their sins to a greater or less extent, because they

refuse to obey the command of the Lord to be united; consequently they will be made recipients of the plagues that will be poured out on the mother of abominations.

It may be suggested that in all dispensations the Lord has desired His people to unite, for a protection from the attacks of their adversaries; when they have failed to heed His call, destruction has come upon them. He sought to introduce this principle among the Jews, but they would not receive it, and when He was retelling the destruction of Jerusalem He exclaimed, "How often would I have gathered thy children together as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, but ye would not! Behold, your house is left unto you desolate."

In this dispensation, that of thefulness of times, the voice of the Lord has gone forth to His people, and in this is the chief incentive to the gathering—it is the command of God. He says:

Let them therefore who are among the Gentiles, flee unto Zion. And let them who be of Judah flee unto Jerusalem, unto the mountains of the Lord's house.

Go ye out from among the nations, even from Babylon, from the midst of wickedness, which is spiritual Babylon.

But verily, thus saith the Lord, Let not your flight be in haste, but let all things be prepared before you, and he that goeth, let him not look back, lest sudden destruction come upon him.

This is the Lord's command, and those who fail to heed the divine call, or who take a position antagonistic to it, place themselves in an unenviable situation. A reason is given for the gathering of the Saints, for which the Lord says there should be a work of preparation. A prominent feature in this preparatory work is that the Saints learn to obey the principle of gathering alone for the love of the Gospel and to do the will of God. Some people have gathered with the Saints with the object of improving their worldly affairs. This has been their chief aim, and they have been disappointed. In order to call down the blessings of the Lord, the motive must be of an entirely different nature. It is true that those who have gathered under the proper spirit have been greatly blessed and benefited in their temporal conditions, and in many cases have secured comforts and luxuries which they could not have reached in their native lands; some have not been able to bear prosperity, and have lost their love of the Gospel by grasping after wealth. But the secret of success in their temporal affairs among the gathered Saints is that they have sought first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and the other things have been added to them; where there are any who have sought to change this order, the blessing of the Lord has departed, either in spiritual or temporal things, or in both.

As to advice concerning gathering, it is proper that those who contemplate emigrating should prepare themselves by obtaining correct information. The Lord says:

And let the work of the gathering be not in haste, nor by flight, but let it be done as shall be counseled by the Elders of the Church at the conferences, according to the knowledge which they receive from time to time.

This command is from the same divine source as the other, and affords to Saints a means of obtaining proper counsel which, if followed, will result to their blessing. In giving this counsel, as in all other matters, it is the duty of the Elders to proceed under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost. The fact of the gathering place of the people being endeared to them as their home should not lead them to think only of its beauties, and to forget its disadvantages to new comers. When they are inquired of, they should state the whole situation, especially the untoward circumstances that immigrants and strangers have to contend with. It is their responsibility to generally instruct the Saints in the principle of the gathering and to give advice in relation thereto within the limit of directions from their presiding officers. Obedience to the principle is an act that is left wholly to the individual who, if he is in the line of duty and has made the required preparation, will receive the spirit of the gathering at such time and manner as will be for his best good, if observed with an intent to obey the will of the Lord.

## TWO OBJECT LESSONS.

The Germans have an expressive way of describing those who are particularly shiftless and destitute of snap and energy and resource, yet not especially lazy: "Such people sit around with their mouths open waiting for roasted pigeons to fly in."

We wonder if there are not a good many of that kind of folks in Salt Lake City at the present time, men who would perhaps like to work, but who, because some one does not come along and hire them, stand in the sun on the street corners and rail at hard times and listlessly inquire of each other and of passing acquaintances when they can expect "something to turn up." The idea of taking off their coats and turning up something, not only their shirt-sleeves but the hundreds of idle opportunities that are lying around us, apparently has never entered their minds.

At the risk of wounding their feelings, we advise them to stroll out northward a few blocks,—say into that section once known as the Nineteenth ward pasture—and take a lesson from the Chinese. The heathen out there are turning things up—the sod and soil. They are also turning things down—weeds and manure; and into the land as thus prepared they are dropping the little dull, hard seeds, that in the warm breast of mother earth are nourished and made to grow and yield fruit and food for man. A month hence those Chinamen will be getting cash for the work they are now doing; for nature never neglects to smile upon those who woo and conquer her. And some of these men who are now and at that time may still be standing on the street corners, will crave the succulent wares the heathen's basket contains; all the while perhaps complaining that this not a Chinamen's country anyhow, and clamoring for the expulsion of the quiet, industrious gardener.

That ought to be one object lesson. There is perhaps another: East and south and west of this city, within its



limits and outside of them but within walking distance of it, are broad fertile acres capable of sustaining hundreds of families. Their last year's crop was, and their present year's crop according to every visible prospect will be, a goodly growth of rank weeds and a great assortment of big board signs giving the name of the "addition" and the real estate agent, and the price per piece of 25 feet of "these choice residence lots."

Weeds and board signs do not support anybody. The lands bearing them would support hundreds, and be all the better and the more inviting because of the cultivation received. The owners or agents of the lands would if sensible be ready to let any willing, industrious man have the season's use of an acre or two at a low rate or even free, rather than have the face of nature marred through the neglected growth of unsightly and useless vegetation; nay, they would probably be willing to supply such a man with the necessary seeds, taking their pay for the outlay in the produce itself.

Now, then, are there none among those at present standing around idle waiting for something to turn up, who can be spurred on to go and turn something up, even as the Chinese in the north fields are doing? Are there none upon whom the suggestions of these two object lessons are not wasted? Or, are they going to continue to wait, as the Germans say, with open mouths for roasted pigeons to come fluttering along and drop in?

#### HERE'S THE FIRST—WHO WILL FOLLOW?

The position of this paper with reference to the union of the higher educational institutions of our Territory is well known. At all times we have urged that success, and credit, and reputation, lay in consolidation, not diffusion, of our efforts. And when at last it appeared that the pioneer establishment or higher learning—the University of Utah—founded in the days of the poverty of the community and nourished from their scanty store during nearly half a century—was in danger of slow death from starvation, we appealed to the patriotism of the people and called upon them to rally to its support; expressing the faith that the call would not be in vain.

It has not been. Today we are gratified to be in a position to announce that the first response—a handsome and most generous one—has been offered and in all probability will be accepted before these lines are read.

The Salt Lake Literary and Scientific Association is an organization of many years' standing. Its objects are clearly expressed in its title, and its rights to property and permanence have been passed upon by the highest court in the land. It is the possessor of the invaluable collection known as the Desert Museum. It was the builder and is the owner of the beautiful structure in the Seventeenth ward of this city called by the Museum's name; in which building, popular scientific and other lectures have been delivered during the winter, and within whose rooms have been collected probably

the finest instruments and apparatus for scientific study that the entire West affords.

This is the society which makes the first response to the appeal we have mentioned. By its president, it has made this tender to the chancellor and regents of the University of Utah: The Association, for a merely nominal consideration, will allow the University to use its fine building and its priceless apparatus, with easy access to the Museum and its treasures. It will assume the entire expense of a professor in science; that is, it will pay the salary of such professor, whose labors, while under the absolute direction of the regents and faculty of the University for such branches of instruction as they may see fit to designate, will also act as custodian and have charge of the premises and appliances referred to. This tender is made without condition or reservation of any kind—it is in fact a free gift to the University, for two years or for such time as may be understood, of the services of a skilled instructor and the use of the choicest apparatus and the best appointed building in the mountains—all without any expense whatever to the University. The tender is prompted by a genuine interest in and affection for the parent educational institution of our Territory, and by an earnest and patriotic desire to come to its aid when it is in the direst extremity.

Time and space today will not permit any exhaustive elaboration of the subject, or of the possibilities for the future which the acceptance of the offer indicates. But we cannot omit to note it thus hastily because it is in direct line with the suggestion that the NEWS has already put forth, and because we think we see in it the beginning of a universal manifestation of sympathy for our chief institution of learning, and of that assistance which alone can save and make of it—what we all hope it may be—the best supported and the worthiest of its kind in the mountains.

The Salt Lake Literary and Scientific Association has set a grand example, and is the first in the field. Who now will be the second to follow in the broad and glorious path it has marked out?

#### A KOSSUTH MEMENTO.

Elder William H. Miles, of this city, was laboring in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, forty-two years ago, when Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot whose death occurred a few days ago, came there to address a meeting in behalf of his great cause. The speech was listened to by a concourse of some 25,000 people, who gathered at the railway station to welcome the distinguished patriot. Before closing, he made a strong appeal for material aid for the undertaking he had in hand, and many responded with money in various sums. Elder Miles advanced to the platform with the rest, and gave a dollar to the cause; whereupon he was grasped by the hand by the noble foreigner, and received what looked like a bank note, being on note paper and engraved in the usual form, but which has never had any

other value than as a receipt and a memento.

The NEWS has been permitted to see the interesting bit of paper, which, as may well be imagined, is highly prized by its possessor. A picture of Kossuth adorns one end of the note, and a representation of Minerva, with helmet, shield and spear, the other. The national escutcheon rests in the two upper corners, and near them the figures "1" and "1" in vignette, representing the amount of the note. The line, "Dated at New York 2nd February 1852," surmounts the representation of a youth triumphing over a tyrant, whose crown has been dislodged and whose head is under the heel of the lusty young victor, a scroll upon the ground bearing the motto "sic semper tyrannis." The reading of the note itself is as follows:

#### HUNGARIAN FUNDS.

On demand one year after the establishment in fact of the INDEPENDENT HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT, the holder hereof shall be entitled to ONE DOLLAR, payable at the National Treasury or at either of its Agencies at London or New York; or to exchange the same in sums of Fifty Dollars or over, for certificates bearing four per cent interest, payable in ten equal annual installments from one year after said event.

(Signed)

L. KOSSUTH.

#### THE DANGER AHEAD.

The industrial army movement which at present occupies public attention to a considerable degree, can hardly be regarded any longer in the light of a huge practical joke. It is true that neither the number of men nor their qualifications so far justify the apprehension of any immediate danger to our institutions; but the whole thing is still in its incipency and who knows what the final outcome may be? From at least four different parts of the Union come reports of endeavors to enlist men in the army and—what is most significant—people of means and influence, who out of self-respect would refuse to join the ranks, are promising provisions and subscribing money or otherwise encouraging the movement. This, of course, gives it a certain degree of prestige, and places its development into gigantic proportions within the limits of possibility, provided there are brains and means enough at hand to keep the rabble together during the first difficulties necessarily connected with the "march."

However, the serious aspect of the Coxey movement is that it must be regarded as a symptom of the condition in which the body politic at present is. It is an expression on the one hand of the discontent lurking among the masses, and on the other hand of the distrust with which the powers that be are regarded by a large class of people; and on this account some anxiety may well be entertained. Can it be that people are beginning to lose faith in the free institutions of this country? Are they beginning to doubt the readiness of its representative men to place the welfare of the nation above their own interests and those of the favored few? If so, there is danger ahead, whether the Coxey

movement amounts to anything or nothing. Then the day must be drawing near when the leaders of this Republic will find themselves compelled to call to their banners all who are willing to stand up for the salvation of the country and its glorious Constitution.

It is clear enough that the industrial army leaders hope to force Congress to enact measures otherwise not contemplated by that body, measures not endorsed by the representatives of the nation. They propose by the presence of a vast multitude in Washington to induce the legislators to adopt their own views. That such a course in itself is an encroachment upon a territory that should be kept sacred, and a violation of law, needs no argument. Could it for one moment be supposed that the plan were successful, and that the principle were carried out in reference to matters belonging to state and other local legislative bodies, it is clear that a deathblow had been dealt to all orderly legislative proceedings of this country. Then democracy would have to yield for mobocracy. Fortunately, the institutions of this country have been tested and found strong, and they will yet, when applied in the spirit in which they were founded, prove the best remedy against the evils of modern times.

#### THE TEMPLE LOT SUIT.

*Zion's Ensign*, of Saturday, March 24, announces that the "Hedrickites" brethren have completed their arrangements and will appeal the decision of Judge Phillips on the Temple Lot suit to a higher tribunal. The case will now go to the United States court of appeals at St. Louis, Missouri. The suit was brought, as will be remembered, by the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, commonly known as the "Josephites," against the "Hedrickites," to determine the legal ownership of the piece of ground known as the Temple lot at Independence, Mo., and Judge Phillips gave a decision adverse to the "Hedrickites" on grounds seemingly irrelevant to the question at issue. The case having once been taken to the courts, the defendants can hardly be expected to abandon the fight until a final decision shall have been rendered by the highest judicial authority of the country.

#### ANTI-PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

A recent issue of the *NEWS* devoted considerable space to a careful and elaborate synopsis of an address given in this city by W. J. H. Traynor, in which he set forth the purposes of the secret society known as the American Protective association. We trust that our readers carefully and thoughtfully perused the gentleman's remarks, and thereby learned precisely what class of organization the A. P. A. is. Mr. Traynor being its "supreme president," his utterances should be thoroughly expressive of the society's design.

So far as the gentleman's animadversions on the Catholic church are concerned, we leave them to the members of that body to deal with. The

question that chiefly concerns us is one that arises from the standpoint of American citizenship. It is: Is the society which Mr. Traynor represents, and which is building itself up on the pretense of upholding American citizenship, one wholly antagonistic to and subversive of American institutions than he accuses the Romish church of being? A few brief suggestions may indicate the reply which should be given to this inquiry.

No doubt Mr. Traynor believes he is an ordinarily consistent man, and imagines at least that he would oppose with equal vigor any anti-American combination. He declares that his society exists to "protect the country and its free and noble institutions from the secret, dangerous and intolerant ravages of a church" which he asserts is seeking to control the United States.

Will the gentleman now come forward and urge the people to "protect the country and its free and noble institutions from the secret, dangerous and intolerant ravages" of an oath-bound organization which seeks not only to control the United States, but boasts of the partial success it has met with already in that direction? For Mr. Traynor says the A. P. A. will "elect the next legislature of Oregon," and that he, the chief officer of the society, can "name the next senator from Washington."

Mr. Traynor says his society would perpetuate the principles of "a general, free, non-sectarian school organization," and exclaims, "The church must keep its hands off the public schools!"

As a loyal American citizen it is equally his duty to promote "a general, free, non-secret-society school organization," and to demand that "The secret society shall keep its hands off the public schools!" Will he do it?

He says: "Dead-to-the-world institutions must be wiped from the face of the earth. Monasteries and convents will have to submit to government inspection or close their doors forever."

Very well. The dark proceedings and secret conclaves of the A. P. A., as they seek to manipulate and conduct political affairs in this government by a star-chamber process that is violative of the Constitution, must cease their secret workings and "close their doors forever" to such anti-American deeds, or "must be wiped from the face of the earth." Will Mr. Traynor kindly let the people know when he makes such proclamation?

Says he, "Every man can worship whom and what he pleases, but he must not make his religion an element of the nation's politics."

Won't Mr. Traynor be patriotic enough to add that "Every man can refrain from worship if he pleases, but he must not make his anti-religion an element in the nation's politics?" Or will he insist that "a man must not make his membership and affiliations in a secret order an element in the nation's politics?" He does not do that now, and for the same reason that he says "The Catholic is not hunted out and opposed because he is a Catholic, but because he is a traitor," each member of the A. P. A. should be opposed, because he by the same process of reasoning "is a traitor."

There is one difference between the

Catholic and the A. P. A. member. The former does not admit being a traitor; the latter confesses himself one. While he goes about shouting that a member of the Romish church is "a Catholic first and a citizen afterward," he openly boasts of placing his secret society's dictum in advance of the Constitution; he wages political warfare and inflicts disfranchisement on persons not legally convicted of any offense; he pledges himself under oath to give preference to members of his own society not only against members of a certain religious body but against every citizen of this broad land who is not a member of its secret combination. Instead of being an American Protective association, a more appropriate title for the society would be the Anti-Patriotic association. The only protective association needed by Americans is that which operates, unfettered by secret oaths and darkened symbols, through the channels provided by the national Constitution.

#### TROUBLED COREA.

A few days ago the telegraph brought word of an attempt to blow up the king of Corea and all his ministers, which, fortunately, was frustrated. Details of the affair have come to hand, which show the object of the conspiracy was not only to get rid of the king but to alter Corea's position as an independent power. As a consequence of the discovery of the plot, the people are agitated by it beyond any event which has occurred since the king's eldest son and six of the ministers were killed at dinner during a riot at the palace ten years ago.

The arch-conspirator in the recent recent affair is Ri-Chu Kwaku, a native of Kokal, in Keikido. He and his companions had placed a thousand pounds of gunpowder under the floor of the office in which the king and his ministers were to appear in state, and whence they were to have been hurled into eternity by anarchist methods. But one of the conspirators, Ryu-To-Kon, betrayed his fellows, and the leader and twenty-five of their number were placed under special arrest and in due time will be decapitated and their heads exposed to public view. Several of the conspirators have confessed and have stated that over a thousand persons, some of them in high position, were concerned in the plot.

The events at Seoul indicate that the widespread dissatisfaction which has existed for a long time at the methods of the king of Corea is working toward a radical change in governmental affairs there. It is claimed that the causes for aversion to the ruler of the nation are his tyranny and his repeated efforts to curtail the people in the exercise of rights and privileges they have enjoyed heretofore. If this be the case, and there seems to be no doubt of it, the prediction made by those associated with Corean affairs that a revolution will be one of the early occurrences there appears likely of fulfillment. The trouble with the opponents of the king's policy is that they are divided in their idea of what should be done. There is a strong feeling for a limited monarchy in which the king is to be chosen by the

people and the right of heirship to the throne is to be done away, while another element desire to come directly under the Japanese government. In fact, it is said that Japan was behind the recent conspiracy and was to have furnished the conspirators two iron-clads when they began operations. Under such circumstances as these it looks as though the overthrow of the recent plot will not end the troubles which are disturbing the inhabitants of the hermit kingdom.

#### MORE ABOUT CANAIGRE.

An observant and experienced agriculturist, B. F. Johnson, of Mesa, Arizona, gives the *News*, in a letter dated March 20, additional interesting information regarding the much talked of canaigre root, whose tannic properties have been the subject of a great deal of discussion in this community during and since the session of the Legislature. For the purpose of comparison with the product of other sections, he has sent by a Mr. Rich a sample of the root as it grows near Mesa, the parcel containing some of the largest as well as some of the smallest roots in the same hill or stool, the whole yield of which he estimates would weigh twelve or more pounds. The root is native in the vicinity of Mesa and can be gathered from the sandy river bottoms in large quantities. Its bulbs or tubers are formed around the stalk like the sweet potato or the toes of the dahlia, and in its habit and appearance, both in stalk, leaf and seed, it is described as strictly a dwarf rhubarb and kindred to all the dock family. Our correspondent says he has seen it in Utah, at Johnson, Kanab, St. George and other places; but it is there of dwarf size and quite miniature compared with the Arizona product; hence he fears that in Utah it may not be so perfect a success as some would expect in its cultivation.

As to experiments with its tanning properties, Mr. Johnson gives an interesting reminiscence: "I found on my arrival at Tempe in 1882 a skillful tanner from California, by the name of Edwards, who had quite a plant for the manufacture of leather through the use of the canaigre, but his experiment was a failure so far as thick leather was concerned. He had many tons of the root gathered, had large boiling vats, etc., and other appliances with which he made experiments; yet while his harness and other leathers were excellent in their appearance, they were brittle and would break too much like bark. But of the astringent or tanning properties of the root there need be no doubt."

On discovering the plant in 1882, Mr. Johnson found that it so much resembled in its appearance the Turkey rhubarb of commerce that he sent a specimen to an eastern laboratory for chemical analysis, and the report received in reply was that it contained "a large per cent of tannic acid."

In view of all that is known and the great deal that is not yet known about the properties of the root, Mr. Johnson endorses the view already expressed by the *News*: to arrive first at actual facts by experiment, and to go slow until these are demonstrated. This

would be at least a safe policy. But we are authorized to say that if the roots are now wanted in Utah, either for cultivation or tanning experiment, any amount on short notice could be shipped from Mesa at \$20 per ton or perhaps at a much less figure; and with direct railroad transportation, Utah could depend upon a full supply of the canaigre in exchange for Irish potatoes alone.

#### THE AGE OF ELECTRICITY.

Another wonder is about to be performed by the king of inventors, Mr. Edison. It is announced that by his kinetograph he is able to take photographic views at a speed of from forty-eight to sixty-five a second, which means that every expression and gesture of an orator, or actor, or a whole company of actors, can be transferred to the instrument as they occur in reality. After this is done the kinetoscope places the pictures before the spectator, who thereby is enabled to see the person or persons photographed, as if they were present before him in person. With the phonograph attached, what they say will also be heard, and thus listening to a concert, or enjoying a theatrical performance, or receiving the benefit of a sermon or a lecture, will be possible without bodily presence at the place where such are given.

It is said that the inventor himself does not feel very enthusiastic over this wonderful contrivance, and probably he is right. Entertainments of this kind derive much of their pleasure from the gatherings of a more or less sociable nature which they occasion. The sympathetic and magnetic influences so essential to the success of those who undertake to entertain and instruct the public would necessarily suffer by a mechanical arrangement of this kind. But even if the new instrument is not destined—as some seem to think—to revolutionize our customs as regards public gatherings, it will, when perfected, be a means of enjoyment to many who by sickness or other causes are prevented from appearing in public, provided they have the means necessary to cover expenses. And as a means of adding happiness to at least one part of mankind, it may claim to be classed among the most important inventions of the age, and its originator will be regarded as a friend.

The possibilities of electricity are by no means exhausted. Still more wonderful things are promised, among which are clothes of electricity. Nikola Tesla says he will some day be able to wrap himself in a sheet of electric flames that would keep him warm at the south pole without injuring him in the least. How this is going to be done is his own secret, but he claims to have discovered that while 2,000 volts will kill a man, currents of 200,000 volts can flow through his body without injuring him, the vibrations being so rapid as to produce no perceptible impression on the nervous system. As the velocity of the vibrations approaches that of the electrical ether, which is everywhere present, they no longer cut and tear the nerves as the artificial undulations do on account of their coarseness.

These discoveries have led to speculations as to the possibility of utilizing the electrical ether itself for industrial purposes, and when a method has been discovered by which that can be done, there will be electric lamps without wire connections; motors without wire lines; telegrams will no longer come "over the wires," and vessels will cross the oceans driven by an invisible power indeed. And most wonderful of all, if Edison has not lost all claim to reliability on such topics, there is a possibility of transmitting thought from brain to brain without the medium of a written or spoken language. Further than that the electrical forecasts do not go as yet.

#### THE UNEMPLOYED.

The San Francisco papers admit that during the past few weeks nearly 800 of the unemployed who have been fed at the Salvation Army soup houses in that city have been shipped eastward from California, the Southern Pacific railway having given them transportation upon the recommendation of a committee of citizens. This committee asserts that in each instance the men whom it recommended for a free ride to this part of the country claimed that they had a promise of employment and convinced the committee that the claim was true.

There is no doubt that the bulk of the three hundred, and probably others not confessed to, landed in Ogden and Salt Lake. If that could be established, the railroads which gave them transportation in should be made to ship them out again. As to the committee being convinced that the men provided with transportation had a promise of work, that was not a very difficult thing to do, the opportunity of ridding the city of some of its paupers being a clinching argument in that direction. Not only were men given free rides from the coast to this section, but women were also similarly provided, and that, too, in cases where the parties had been residents of San Francisco for years, and had not asked for the change, but accepted the railway tickets when tendered them. The procedure in this line, both on the part of the railway and the parties who gave the recommends for free rides, has been eminently unfair and unfriendly to this part of the country.

Just how many of the arrivals from San Francisco took part in the unemployed parade yesterday afternoon it would be difficult to say; but it was easy to discover that of the hundred or more men in line the majority were comparative strangers here. In fact the bona fide home workingmen avoid such movements. They know that it does their cause no good to engage in demonstrations which either bring them ridicule or are liable to produce excitement, the tendency of which is to defeat the very object sought, besides affording opportunity for developing anarchistic tendencies. The Utah workingman is a foe to anarchy, and he doesn't have anything to do with parades whose only effect can be to intimidate capital and steady people or to bring this section of country into disrepute.

## NORTHERN STATES MISSION.

## PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE.

METZ, W. Va., March 17, 1894.

The Pennsylvania semi-annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints convened at Metz, W. Va., March 10th, 11th and 12th.

There were present thirteen Elders from Zion. Elder Charles W. Stayner, president of the Northern States mission, was unable to attend, but sent a letter expressing his regrets. Our meetings were all well attended and the Elders and Saints enjoyed a feast of spiritual food. The weather was remarkably fine for the time of year and the Elders all felt well, both physically and spiritually. The first principles of the Gospel were elucidated in a plain and convincing manner. Our Priesthood meeting was exceptionally interesting, as some of the reports given by the Elders were very thrilling. It may not be out of place to make mention of one or two of the most interesting to give your readers an idea how some of our Elders are treated.

William J. Henderson and Charles Morris, while holding meeting in Gilmer county, were disturbed by the explosion of a bomb. This was the first Mormon meeting ever held in that vicinity, and a few of the "toughs" were determined that it should be the last, and in order to accomplish their desire they constructed an infernal machine out of a stick of hard timber two feet long and ten inches in diameter and, after boring an inch and a quarter hole lengthways of the stick, filled it up with powder and placed an iron band on either end to strengthen it. They placed it under the school house beneath the rostrum. Elder Henderson had been talking about twenty minutes when bang! went the bomb. The shock shook the house from center to circumference and struck an oak sleeper 8x12 inches which prevented it from coming up through the floor. But for this it would probably have resulted in loss of life, as the house was packed to overflowing.

The bomb made a hole in the sleeper large enough to bury a man's fist. After half an hour the congregation got quieted and the Elders proceeded with their meeting unmolested. They preached two more sermons in the house, and on the last night several of the "toughs" fired off their revolvers and shouted, but went no further with their threats.

Elders O. A. Robinson and Emuel Bachman, while holding meeting in an adjoining county, received a warm reception of rotten eggs. A young man in the house went to the window, raised it up, and the mob on the outside threw the eggs through, besmearing the inmates with their nauseating missiles and breaking up their meeting.

Other untoward experiences were narrated but I can say that where these depredations were enacted they were frowned upon by the better class of people, and several persons were subpoenaed before the grand jury.

After all of the reports were given in, the general authorities of the Church and Chas. W. Stayner as president of the Northern States mission and Wm. J. Henderson as president of the Pennsylvania conference and John

Q. Critchlow as clerk of the conference, were presented and sustained. Elder Orson Whitaker, ex-president of conference, and Elders O. A. Robinson and Heber J. Meeks as traveling Elders, were honorably released to return home, having fulfilled faithful missions. The Elders were then assigned their field of labor as follows:

Jno. Q. Critchlow, A. R. Wright—Butler Co. Pa., P. O. Reibold.

Wm. S. Roundy, Heber Balls—Taylor and Tucker counties, W. Va., P. O., Gratton, W. Va.

Brigham Ricks, Geo. B. Matson—Wetzel county, W. Va., P. O., Littleton, W. Va.

Joe. E. Wilkins, Lorenzo Durfee—Marion and Preston counties, W. Va., P. O., Fairmont, W. Va.

Wilford Reeder, Chas. Morris—Alleghany county, Md., P. O., Pratt, Md.

Emanuel Bachman, Albert Perkes—Gilmer county, W. Va., P. O., West Union, W. Va.

Wm. J. Henderson to preside over the conference with P. O., Littleton, Wetzel county, W. Va.

JNO. Q. CRITCHLOW,  
Clerk of Conference.

## INDIANA CONFERENCE.

TASWELL, Ind., March 20, 1894.—

The past week is one long to be remembered; by the Elders of the Indiana conference, and also the Latter-day Saints who live in the vicinity of Taswell.

The Elders came in from their respective fields of labor, where they had passed the last six months in assiduously promulgating truth and righteousness, and by Thursday evening, March 15th, eleven Elders were here at Taswell. As our conference did not commence till Saturday, March 17th, at 3 p.m., on the morning of March 16th we all repaired to the residence of Bro. Jeremiah Belcher, where, after some pleasant conversation and quiet chatting, we all joined together with whole soul and energy in singing the familiar songs of Zion, with a spirit and feeling known only to those who have passed through this experience in missionary life.

Time for refreshments came and we were ushered to a table spread with the good things of Indiana, which had been carefully prepared by our good hostess, Sister Belcher. After we had all satisfied the inner man, we indulged in sentiments and music. The afternoon was thus passed until about 5 p.m., when the Elders dispersed in pairs among the Saints and friends in the neighborhood, partaking of their hospitality.

Meetings were held Saturday, March 17th, at 3 p.m., Sunday, March 18th, at 10 a.m., 2:30 p.m., and 7:30 p.m., respectively, at which the Elders all spoke under the power and influence of the Holy Ghost, explaining the truths of the Gospel of Christ in plainness and simplicity to those who gathered to hear them. The attendance at the meetings was not large, because the weather was not altogether favorable. The spirit manifested and the teachings received were much appreciated by the Elders and Saints.

One special feature of our conference was the rendition of some beautiful

duets by Elders Hyrum Brimhall and David. R. Roberts.

On Monday, March 19th, at 11 a.m., we gathered at Brother Jeremiah Belcher's, where we held our Priesthood meeting. The Elders, in reporting the various fields, said that the prospects for doing good were brighter than for some years past. That prejudice seemed to be dying away and the hearts of the people seemingly were being softened towards the Elders. New fields are being opened and friends gained. Thus the work of God is increasing in the land.

The Spirit and power of God was poured out upon us in rich abundance; upon this occasion strong testimonies were borne by all the Elders and many instructions given in regard to the duties and responsibilities of their high and holy calling. We regretted very much not having the company of our worthy president, C. W. Stayner, who was unavoidably absent.

The Elders were sustained to labor during the next six months respectively as follows:

President Truman H. Barlow and Elder David R. Roberts at Bloomfield, Green county, Ind.

Elders Hyrum Brimhall and Brigham H. Telford at Woodville, Newaygo county, Michigan.

Elders William O. Bentley and Thos. I. Allen at Pulley's Mills, Williamson county, Illinois.

Elders Benj. F. Peel and Nephi N. Rogers at Columbus Grove, Putnam county, Ohio.

Elders William A. Garrett, Ira E. Bradshaw and Christian Munk, at Taswell, Crawford county, Indiana.

All separated feeling well and trusting that another conference will soon come—another happy reunion. All feel like casting their "mites" in the glorious work of the Lord in which we are engaged. Many thanks are due the Saints and friends for their kind treatment of the Elders, because they spared no pains in making everything pleasant and agreeable.

HYRUM BRIMHALL,  
Clerk of Conference.

## A PIONEER'S VIEWS.

The resources and home industries of our Territory are attracting much attention at this time. These are no new questions by any means, but in the present tight times are brought more forcibly to our attention with renewed importance. As to our resources, it brings to my mind the remarks of President Brigham Young to the Pioneers in 1847, about three days after we had pitched our camp on the site where Salt Lake City now stands. Some of the company were a little disheartened on account of the dismal and forbidding appearance of this desert land as it looked to be at that time. The idea of making homes and a living for their families in a country where there was nothing in sight was very discouraging. President Young was very cheerful and spoke fatherly and kind to us about the prospects. Among other things he told us that all the elements of wealth were here in these valleys and mountains; they were not visible, they only wanted developing. He said there was bread here, meat

and vegetables, choice fruit, sugar, honey, silk, wool, gold and silver, iron and everything necessary to sustain a people. These remarks made a deep impression upon my mind, and I have watched with much satisfaction for forty-six years the truth of those statements of that early day, as the resources of the country have been developed, and the work is still going on. If a man at that time had said the time would come when three tons of good hay to the acre would be produced in one year on the dry benches or a ton of sugar, he would have been considered a little off in his mind. But so it is today.

The production of leather has not been achieved sufficiently yet, although many efforts have been made. We have the hides, but have not been able to utilize sufficiently the tannic acid which no doubt exists in abundance; but I think we will yet find it. We could not get hold of the sugar which exists in boundless quantity until we introduced a little root known as the sugar beet. Now, with the use of brain and machinery, we have the finest sugar in the world, drawn from the once sterile desert land. We used to haul our sugar one thousand miles with ox teams and it was worth a dollar a pound. At the same time we were walking on sugar every day and our cattle and horses were trampling it under their feet. But there was a veil over it and it could not be seen, only with prophetic eyes.

I now see an interest taken in a root called canaigre, which perhaps when introduced will be the medium of drawing the necessary element from our soil to make all the leather we need. It is said to have excellent tanning properties, especially in making all kinds of soft leather, but not so good for sole leather.

I have been thinking over this feature of the case, and it occurred to my mind that we have an abundance on hand of the very material necessary to meet this requirement. All that is necessary is the means of collecting it. It is found all over the hills and mountain slopes, in what is called scrub oak. I know it contains the tannin. I have tested it in a small way. Utilize this and we can have oak tanned sole leather all at home, costing nothing but home labor. Now, if some wise head can suggest a successful plan to collect this material he will be something of a benefactor. I have thought of one plan, which I will give as a suggestion for a starter, which will cost but a trifle. Select a spot in the vicinity of the oak brush where there is a little water, put in a portable boiler something like a molasses boiler, only much larger, with a wide flue underneath; fill the boiler with water; cut the green brush fine, which has bark all over it, from the ground to the ends of the twigs, which contains the acid; fill the boiler and boil till all is extracted; throw out the brush; fill up again with fresh brush. The boiled brush when dried will make all the fuel necessary, already cut and on hand to run the furnace. It can be handled with a pitchfork. Repeat the operation till the liquid is as strong as needed for the tanning; barrel it up; the large coal oil casks would

answer every purpose. It can then be transported to the tannery in small compass ready for immediate use or be stored. The transportation would be less than on bark from the forest and no grinding required like bark. Boys could do good work in getting and preparing the brush. No great skill required in the whole process. The cash outlay for one plant would not exceed one hundred dollars, boiler plates, axes, bill-hooks and a pitchfork are all that is necessary. When the patch is cleared move to another, and in about ten years a new crop will be ready to harvest without any cultivation or care and no taxes to pay on the land. This work can be done any time of the year. The farmer can take his force when it can be spared from the crop; go and gather his ooze, take it and his hides to the tannery; get his leather or boots and shoes for his family, costing nothing but labor. He can keep his wheat and not be forced to sell it at fifty cents a bushel. I am sanguine in the belief that making the ooze which may be considered tedious, will pay labor better than raising wheat at seventy-five or eighty cents a bushel.

JOHN BROWN,  
(Hibernating.)

ORDERVILLE, Kane County, Utah,  
March 20, 1894.

#### NEW TERRITORIAL LAWS.

An Act authorizing the County Courts to appoint Fruit Tree Inspectors and to provide for the Destruction of Fruit Destroying Insects:

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the county court of any county in the Territory of Utah where fruit is grown to appoint one or more fruit tree inspectors for such county.

Sec. 2. The duties of the fruit tree inspectors of each county shall be to inspect every orchard, vineyard or nursery in said county at such time and under such regulations as the county court shall prescribe. He shall annually report to the county court every item of interest and the result of his labors pertaining to the duties of his office.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the probate judge of any county wherein fruit trees are growing, to annually issue his proclamation, stating the time or times when it is prudent and proper to spray fruit trees and to otherwise disinfect orchards that are infested with any kind of fruit destroying insects, in which he shall name two or more formulas that have been used and approved for that purpose.

Sec. 4. The inspector shall leave a printed notice with or mail to every owner, occupant, or person in charge of any orchard, vineyard or nursery, produce dealer, storage or commission merchant, or any person handling fruit, on whose premises he shall find any kind of fruit-destroying insects, their larvae or pupae, commanding them to disinfect their trees, vines, store rooms and premises in conformity with the proclamation of the probate judge. Such notice must be signed by the inspector, who shall note in the stub of said notice the name of the person so notified, and the date on which such notice was served or duly mailed to him.

Sec. 5. The county court is hereby authorized and required to provide for the publication of the proclamation required by section 3, and to formulate such rules and regulations as it may deem proper, to govern the actions of the fruit tree inspector in his duties, and to give such public notice as it may deem proper in relation to the disinfecting of store rooms, warehouses and salesrooms where fruits in either a green or dried state may be stored, handled or offered for sale.

Sec. 6. Any owner, occupant or person in charge of land on which fruit trees are growing, who has been notified as provided for in section four of this act to disinfect his trees or vines, who shall fail or neglect without sufficient cause to comply with said notice, shall, after conviction in a court having jurisdiction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 7. When the owner, occupant or person in charge of any premises shall have been convicted on account of neglect or failure to carry out the provisions of section 6 of this act, and he still refuses to comply therewith, all infested trees or vines on his premises may be disinfected at the expense of the owner or occupant of said premises.

Sec. 8. Any person who fails to disinfect his storeroom, warehouse or salesroom as directed by the fruit inspector, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 9. All persons importing or exporting trees in any county must get the inspector's certificate that such trees are free from fruit destroying insects, their larvae or their pupae, and a failure or neglect so to do shall subject them to the penalties provided for in section 6 of this act.

Sec. 10. The compensation of the fruit tree inspector shall be fixed by the county court and paid out of the county treasury; and all fines collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the county treasury.

Sec. 11. This act shall take effect from and after its approval.  
Approved March 7, 1894.

An Act for the relief of volunteer firemen:

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

SECTION 1. That all members of any regular volunteer unpaid fire company at present organized or that may hereafter be organized, as provided by the ordinances of any city in the Territory of Utah, or members thereof, who have been or may hereafter continue in service or be honorably released therefrom after thirty months' continuous active service in said company, are hereby exempt from the payment known as "poll tax," during the time he is a resident of such city.

Sec. 2. That the secretary of said fire company shall issue to each member thereof a certificate, giving name, age and term of service, whether active or retired, properly signed by the officers of said company, which certificate shall upon presentation to the road supervisor or other person empowered to collect poll tax, be a proper authority for said tax collector to issue a receipt for the current year to the person presenting the same.

Sec. 3. That any member of any company who shall surrender, sell,



loan or give his certificate to any person for the purpose of enabling such person to evade the payment of poll tax shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine not to exceed \$100.00 or one hundred days imprisonment, or both.

Sec. 4. This act shall be in force upon its approval.

Approved, February 20th, 1894.

An Act to provide for the education of blind children.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

SECTION 1. In connection with the institution of the deaf mutes there is hereby established a school for the blind.

Sec. 2. The school for the blind shall be under the control of the same board, governed by the same officers and subject to all provisions of law governing the institution of the deaf mutes.

Sec. 3. It shall be the aim of the school to provide a practical education for the blind children of Utah, who are of sound mind and body, and who, on account of want of sight or defective vision, are incapacitated for instruction in the common schools; and to instruct them in such mechanical arts and trades as will tend to enable them to become self-supporting and useful citizens.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect on and after its approval by the Governor.

Approved March 1st, 1894.

An act to amend Chapter lxxxj of the Session Laws of 1892, entitled "An act to provide for a uniform system of free schools throughout Utah Territory," and to validate and confirm bonds issued thereunder.

Whereas, the form of bonds issued by the boards of education of cities of the first and second class, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of Utah Territory, entitled "An act to provide for a uniform system of free schools throughout Utah Territory," approved March 13, 1893, and also the act of the said Legislature entitled "An act to provide for a uniform system of free schools throughout Utah Territory," approved March 10, 1892, has been questioned as to whether the name of the obligor or promisor in such bonds should be the board of education of such city or the school district; and,

Whereas, the intention of said Legislature in said acts was to make the name of the promisor or obligor in such bonds the school district of such cities respectively: Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

SECTION 1. That all bonds hereafter or heretofore issued under those acts of the Legislature of the Territory of Utah, each entitled "An act to provide for a uniform system of free schools throughout Utah Territory," approved respectively March 13, 1893, and March 10, 1892, are hereby validated and confirmed whether the name of the promisor or the obligor be the board of education or the school district.

Sec. 2. That the bonds voted June 5th, 1893, by the Salt Lake City school district, of Salt Lake county, Utah Territory, and issued by the Board of

Education of the city of Salt Lake under date of August 1, 1893, with coupons attached thereto reciting the indebtedness or obligation of said Salt Lake City school district to pay the said bonds and coupons, are hereby validated and made in every respect legal obligations against said district and said Board of Education, and shall be a lien on the taxable property of the said district.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its approval.

Approved February 20th, 1894.

An act constituting eight hours a day's labor, etc.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

SECTION 1. That hereafter eight hours shall constitute a day's work upon all public works.

Sec. 2. "Public works," as used in this act shall be construed to mean all works or employment belonging to, controlled or paid for by the Territory of Utah, or any county, city, town, school district, or other political subdivisions thereof, now existing or hereafter created.

Sec. 3. This act to take effect from and after its approval.

Approved February 20th, 1894.

An Act giving city councils power to elect one of its number to act as mayor pro tem during the absence or disability of the mayor:

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

SECTION 1. That section 1782 of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1888, be and is hereby made applicable, cumulative and supplemental to the charters of all incorporated cities now organized in this Territory.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its approval.

Approved February 16th, 1894.

The section referred to is as follows: Sec. 1782. s 8. During the temporary absence or disability of the mayor, the city council shall elect one of its members to act as mayor pro tem, who, during such absence or disability, shall possess the power of mayor.

An Act extending time for complying with the provisions of Chapter 5, of Title 2, Volume II, of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1888, entitled "Rules and Regulations under Townsite Act."

Be enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

SECTION 1. That chapter 5, of Title 2, of volume 2 of the Compiled Laws of the Territory of Utah, entitled "Rules and Regulations under Townsite Act," is hereby amended, and a new section enacted, as follows, to be numbered 2827b:

Sec. 2827b. Whereas, it is made to appear that many persons, rightful claimants and occupants as enumerated in the aforesaid chapter, have failed to present their applications for lots or parcels of land within the time limited in said act; and, whereas, great injustice will result to claimants unless a remedy be provided for such cases; therefore, be it enacted, that any claimant of any lot, block or parcel of land

in any town or city, as defined in said chapter, to which this is amendatory, who shall have failed or neglected to make application for said lot, block or parcel within the time therein provided, may at any time with six months after this act takes effect, make and file the application provided for in said chapter, and the same shall be heard and determined in the same manner, and with like effect as if made within the time prescribed in said original act; provided, that in no case shall such application be received or entertained by a court of competent jurisdiction if it appears that the title to the lot, block or parcel shall have been heretofore transferred in any manner by such town or city, or adjudged or decreed to any prior claimant by said court; provided further, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to enlarge or extend the rights of parties in contest cases now pending in any court.

Approved March 6th, 1894.

An Act prohibiting practicing attorneys-at-law from becoming sureties in certain actions, suits or proceedings.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

SECTION 1. No practicing attorney-at-law shall be a surety in any civil or criminal action, suit or proceeding which may be instituted in any of the courts of this Territory, in which he is engaged as an attorney.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its approval.

Approved February 16th, 1894.

## APRIL WEATHER.

The chief of the weather bureau directs the publication of the following data compiled from the record of observations for the month of April, taken at this station for a period of twenty years.

It is believed that the facts thus set forth will prove of interest to the public, as well as the special student, showing as they do the average and extreme conditions of the more important meteorological elements and the range within which such variations may be expected to keep during any corresponding month.

Mean or normal temperature, 50 degs.; the warmest April was that of 1889, with an average of 55; the coldest April was that of 1888, with an average of 46; the highest temperature during any April was 84 on April 27, 1889; the lowest temperature during any April was 19 on April 8, 1875; average date on which last "killing" frost occurred (in spring), April 1st to 5th.

Average for the month, 2.81 inches: Average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 10; the greatest monthly precipitation was 4.43 inches in 1886; the least monthly precipitation was 0.90 inches in 1874; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 1.40 inches on April 6th, 1882; the greatest amount of snow-fall recorded in 24 consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-5 only) was 3.5 inches April 9, 1893.

The prevailing winds have been from the northwest; the highest velocity of the wind during any April was 60 miles on April 6, 1893.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

During the week product valued at \$19,000 was shipped from the Mercur mill.

The Manti football team is said to be desirous of capturing the championship of the Territory.

The snow is disappearing rapidly and a great deal of prospecting is going on in the Camp Floyd district.

Reports from the Camp Floyd district continue to tell of encouraging developments and discoveries there.

**Payson Globe:** The shearers are endeavoring to charter a box car from the U. P. for transportation south to the sheep shearing camps.

Territorial Auditor Whitehead took complete possession of his new office March 28. His headquarters will be in the Utah Commercial & Savings bank on First South street.

A telegram received March 21 announced that the Netherlands steamship *Maasdam*, which had several Utah people on board, arrived at Rotterdam that morning at 8 o'clock, all well.

The Sevier river is getting away up, says the *Richfield Advocate*. In crossing in wagons people have to crawl on top of the spring seat. It is not safe fording at Wallsville.

A competent man is wanted to take charge of a cheese factory. If such a one will send his address to this office, he will be placed in communication with the management of the factory.

The Harlow mine, near Rocklin, and the Boston mine, near Loomis, in California, were robbed on Sunday. Masked men held up the miners, then scraped the amalgam plates, securing about \$3,000 in gold.

The Boise *Statesman* of Friday morning says: United States Marshal Pinkham yesterday received a message from Deputy Stranahan, of Lewiston, stating he had arrested one Cummings, wanted in Utah for bigamy.

F. E. Wells, carrying on the business of a tailor at 7 and 9 west First South street, near the clock corner, filed assignment papers with County Recorder Lippman March 21st, John B. Forbes being named as assignee.

At the last meeting of the city council a sum of money was appropriated to remove the debris from Logan river within the city limits, to prevent a possible overflow, as it is expected the water will rise to an unusual height this year.

**Richfield Advocate:** On the 15th, Andrew Peterson shot himself through the upper part of the leg, the ball passing through the flesh in front. The pistol was out of order and accidentally went off. A few days afterward another boy borrowed the pistol and accidentally shot a horse in the leg.

**Bingham Bulletin:** Extensive repairs are about to be made on the county jail in this town, by instructions from Selectman Morris. Two carloads of tanks, for use in the leaching plant being erected on the old Spanish prop-

erty, arrived in the camp the first of this week.

The west side department was summoned to the residence of a man named Price on west First North street Sunday afternoon where a lively blaze and a good deal of excitement were on. The fire was started by the explosion of a gasoline stove. The loss is estimated at \$200.

There was an incipient blaze in a Chinese laundry just south of the Eagle block Sunday afternoon. Officer Gillespie headed a small but well organized bucket brigade composed of half-clad Mongolians and succeeded in extinguishing the flames without calling the department out for that purpose.

The Deseret National bank having deposited with the treasurer of the United States \$75,000 in bonds, the government money on hand in the Union National bank, which has been the government repository here for some time, will be transferred in a few days to the Deseret National, the present repository.

There is only a small force of men at work on the Grizzly company's mines in the Ruby Hill district, Nevada, as the roads will not allow of any shipments being made at the present time. As soon as the weather is sufficiently good, however, a larger force will be put on. The company expects to do a heavy business the coming summer.

The Comstock saloon on west Second South street, a few doors from the Cullen hotel, closed its doors this morning, under a chattel mortgage held by the Fisher Brewing Co. for the sum of between \$1,100 and \$1,200. The proprietors were Messrs. Clays and Wall, and the concern had been running about two years. It is rumored that attachment suits will speedily follow.

Charles Woodmansee, one of the best known residents of Ogden and Northern Utah, died at Ogden at 7 o'clock March 24th. He was greatly respected by all to whom he was known, and was one of the wealthiest men in the Junction city. The cause of death was neuralgia of the heart. The deceased, many years ago, was a member of the firm of Woodmansee Bros., of this city.

The new board of directors of the D. A. & M. society met March 24th and organized by electing N. A. Empey vice president, Elias A. Smith treasurer and George D. Pyper secretary. It was decided to hold a fair this fall, commencing Tuesday, Oct. 2, and continuing until Saturday, the 7th. John R. Winder (president) and all the other members of the board were present except Mr. Melville.

The rush for Tickville does not seem to have abated in the least, and the prospects for gold seekers there appear to be brighter than ever. In fact that whole section of country is believed by experienced miners as destined to become as important as the great California discoveries of 1848. Many claims are being staked off.

Assays made show \$21 in gold to the ton.

The death of James Donaldson Beebe occurred at the family residence on State street near Eleventh South, between 5 and 6 o'clock March 27th, after a lingering illness of pulmonary consumption, extending over a period of three years. The deceased held the position of secretary to the Chalk Creek Mining company, and was also cashier in the employ of Mason Lumber Co. of this city. He leaves a widow and one child.

**Richfield Advocate:** The people are waking up to the necessity of running the Sevier Valley canal north to Cedar Ridge this spring, and many from Wallsville and Vermillion are working on the extension for water stock. The only trouble now is in raising cash enough to buy powder to finish up the blasting work, at the point of the mountain south. This should not stand in the way of completing this great enterprise.

**Logan Nation:** One home industry in this city which is doing much towards keeping money at home for certain lines of goods is the Cache knitting works. Just at present they are manufacturing a line of cotton underwear and cotton hosiery which in style and finish is equal to any imported. The price also is low as the imported articles, so there is not the least occasion for sending outside the county for anything they manufacture.

William Walters and William Poppleton, both of Wallsville, have been arrested under a charge of unlawful cohabitation. They were then taken before U. S. Commissioner Fletcher, and gave bonds in the sum of \$1,000 each, to appear for examination when wanted. Anna Mitten, Poppleton's alleged plural wife, and Mary Henry, the alleged plural wife of Walters, were also held in bonds of \$250 each. It is claimed that both ladies have infant children.

The *Mercur Mercury* says that last fall seven young men connected with the electric light works of Salt Lake came out and pitched their tent over in the Glencoe country, and went to work developing some prospects. They have worked steadily all winter, scarcely losing a day, and we are now reliably informed that the nerve and clear grit shown by them has been amply rewarded by the development in the Clear Grit of a fine body of pay ore.

The Union National bank is no longer in existence in that capacity, but is now Walker Brothers' bank, a private institution. The corporation which operated the Union National bank has sold its entire business to the private firm, which has the same corps of officers. Steps are being taken to dissolve the corporation. The Union has notified the secretary of the U. S. treasury of the change, and informs him that it has all the deposits of its customers on hand in cash.

The industrial army fever seems to have struck a few in this part of the country. At least that was the idea conveyed by an "unemployed" procession which paraded the principal streets Tuesday afternoon. There were

about 150 men, headed by a band. They carried a number of transparencies, announcing that they must have bread and could wait no longer, and similar sentiments. There was no declaration of intention to take up the line of march with a view of joining the industrial army.

Shortly after midnight March 23 a big fire broke out in the shed on the Siefert stone yard directly west of the Rio Grande Western passenger office. In a brief space of time the machinery in the sheds was enveloped and the West Side department being called out, quickly repaired to the scene and extinguished the flames. The fire is supposed to have been started by tramps who were sleeping in the buildings. The loss is estimated at from \$2,000 to \$2,500. The insurance amounts to \$8,000.

To the Stake officers of the Y. L. M. I. A.—A meeting of the Y. L. M. I. A. Stake officers will be held Friday, April 6, 1894, at 4 p.m., at the residence of Counselor M. Y. Dougall, No. 49 north, West Temple street (opposite west gate of Temple Block), Salt Lake City. It is earnestly desired that every Stake shall be represented. Ward officers coming from a distance will be made welcome.

ELMINA S. TAYLOR,  
President.  
ANNIE M. CANNON,  
Secretary.

Arbor Day comes in two weeks on—Saturday, April 7. The statute requests and authorizes the Governor to set apart the first Saturday in April of each year as a legal holiday, to be known as Arbor Day, which the people are invited to observe by the planting out of shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, etc. This season the day bids fair to come at an appropriate time for such observance. In the Salt Lake City schools Monday, April 9th, will be observed as a matter of convenience to teachers and pupils. To Salt Lake county schools and generally throughout the Territory, however, the regular Arbor Day, the first Saturday in April, will be the occasion of suitable ceremonies.

The heads of the police department have had in hand March 27 one of the most sensational robbery cases with which they have had to deal for some time.

It appears that T. Hayes and Thomas Clark, Illinois horsemen, arrived here a few days ago with a considerable amount of money with which to buy a band of horses. This morning the latter called at the police station and stated that Clark, who he claims is a cousin, had suddenly departed from the city taking with him about \$1,500 in cash not his own. He therefore wished him arrested and the officers accordingly have telegraphed all over the west with a view of having the alleged robber apprehended.

A reporter of the News March 23rd saw the model of an air ship which is the result of much labor and thought on the part of the man who did the work. The inventor and builder is John Zahler, a German who resides at Bountiful. He has christened his ship the Gray Eagle, and a very pretty, and unique affair it is. The model is simply in miniature, but built on a

large scale. Mr. Zahler is positive, he says, that it could be made to travel through space as easily and as swiftly as its most gigantic prototypes now plow the waves of the ocean. It is surmounted by a balloon, the inflation and proper manipulation of which by means of automatic connections and appliances gives it the power said to be necessary for successful operation.

About 8:30 o'clock last Wednesday evening Henry Parker discovered a bundle upon his doorstep, says the *Payson Globe*. Upon investigation it was found that the coverings enveloped the form of a large boy baby about two weeks of age. Mrs. Parker cared for the little wail and made it as comfortable as possible. No clue as to the identity of the parents could be obtained from the child's clothing or wraps. It is almost certain, however, that they are Payson people, from the fact that they chose to leave the child with Mr. and Mrs. Parker whose kindness of heart is well known. They will keep the infant and care for it as their own until someone can prove a better right to it. This makes the third child adopted by this kind-hearted couple.

A tot two years of age, the son of John Snow, who resides in the western part of Provo City, narrowly escaped burning to death on Saturday afternoon. A number of children had built a fire in the lot and were roasting eggs for Easter. The little fellow ventured too close to the fire, and the flames caught his dress. In a moment he was enveloped in flames, and would have been burned to death had not John and Austin Wilkins, two men who chanced to be nearby, run to his assistance. They instantly tore the clothes from his body. He was slightly burned about the neck and face, but was otherwise uninjured. His head was saved from serious burning by a heavy woolen hood. Austin Wilkins, in seizing the burning clothing had his hand and wrist scorched, but not seriously.

The city of Lehi, Utah county, has got a big thing in the sugar factory and in the prospective development of gold mines at Tickville, nine miles northwest of the town; but there are few if any people who had an idea that right in the city was a vast gold field of wonderful richness. Yet such is actually the case if the news brought to this city last evening be true. J. W. Pitts, of the Eleventh ward, came up on last evening's train from the south, and stated that the people of Lehi were wild with excitement over a discovery made there yesterday, of gold in good paying quantities right in the city. The precious metal was found close alongside the railway track, and people from all around are rushing in. Mr. Pitts has been out to Tickville, from where he went to Lehi. He will soon return to the latter place.

Writing from Afton, Wyo., a correspondent of the *Montpellier Post* says: "In Star Valley, at the extreme south end, there is enough land for eight or ten families, with excellent range and the best of water rights. In lower Salt River valley there is enough land to settle twenty-five families altogether; the land lies next to the Snake river and is very desirable land, with

immense ranges and enough water to water a whole country. Star Valley is forging her way ahead in spite of every obstacle. There is not to my knowledge a family lacking the necessities of life. The hard times have not affected us; hard times have been our heritage; it is second nature to us. We have, however won the fight and now this country is beginning to blossom as the rose. Many indeed are getting well fixed. We welcome all who wish to share our prosperity, and will help them to get a start."

The News received a call March 21 from Elder W. W. Williams, of the Twenty-first ward of this city, who has returned from a mission to Great Britain, on which he left home Jan. 25, 1892. The first fourteen months of his time was spent in Newcastle conference. The Norwich conference was then the scene of his labors for nearly a year, until released. He has enjoyed excellent health, and was kindly treated by the people. While there were many interested in the Gospel in his missionary field, and more received it, the majority do not care much for religious inquiry and are content to remain as they are. While on the way home, sixty miles east of Wyoming, the train on which Elder Williams was traveling was delayed six and a half hours by a broken axle. The train was stopped a mile and a half from a station, and one of the crew walked that distance and telegraphed for help, which came from Evanston.

The favorable decision rendered in the La Plata land case is already having a good effect here. A contract has been let to haul a quantity of ore from the Sunrise dump, that has been awaiting shipment ever since the injunction papers were issued. It is expected that the smelting of this ore will conclusively prove the value of it as rich, free milling copper ore, and thereby lead to the further development of mines already opened, and the discovery of new ones.

Prospects for the development of the Rich Cache mines during the coming summer are also favorable. There is a probability of the property changing hands in the near future for the sum of \$50,000. If the deal should be consummated work would be resumed at once and pushed as rapidly as possible. In any event operations will be resumed shortly, but if the sale is not made probably will not be pushed as rapidly.

Suit was brought in the Fourth district court at Ogden March 21 by P. L. Orth vs. Weber county Land and Live Stock company, a corporation and Jesse M. Langsdorf. In the prayer of the plaintiff he asks that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the assets of the corporation and to have an account with the defendant, Jesse M. Langsdorf, of the moneys, accounts, books and property of the company, and that Jesse M. Langsdorf account to the receiver and the court for the moneys, etc., and upon failure so to do that the corporation have judgment against Langsdorf for the sum of \$30,420; and also upon failure of the directors to act, the court through its receiver direct the corporation to dissolve, and for such further relief as to the court may seem just in the prem-

less. The plaintiff alleges in his complaint that Langsdorf has left the territory and taken with him the franchises and accounts of the corporation and is now in the republic of Mexico.

There is an immense quantity of vinegar brought into this market from the East. It is known as "acid vinegar"—though all vinegar is acid—because of its sharp taste and corrosive effects, which are the results of its process of manufacture. It is neither as good for pickling or for the ordinary uses of vinegar nor as healthful as malt or fruit vinegar; in fact it is injurious to health. Yet it holds a large share of the market as against the home-made and superior article.

The time of the present home industry movement is regarded as opportune for the opening up of another local vinegar works for the production of the article in its best form, and to give the people the full opportunity of obtaining malt vinegar made at home or of continuing to use the inferior acid. The promoters of the movement are James Watson, J. W. Snell, and others of this city. They have secured the buildings formerly used by the Eagle cracker factory, on the west side of Second West street, between Seventh and Eighth South streets, and are arranging to put in the necessary machinery and begin work at once.

Today, March 21st, is the first day of spring. It is the vernal equinox, when the days and nights are of equal length all over the world, and the sun is passing from south to north of the equator. The days in the northern hemisphere are still lengthening, but the old saw, "as the day lengthens the cold strengthens," on this day loses its force and the trend of temperature is in the other direction.

With the commencement of spring all the leading mercantile establishments in the city inaugurated a "grand spring opening." The styles for the coming season in millinery, dry goods, footwear, and all kinds of attire were shown off to advantage, many of the displays being highly artistic. Notwithstanding a chilly wind that was blowing, there were many people who enjoyed the bright sunshine, and who took a keen interest in the spring exhibits. At some of the stores lunch was served, and was partaken of with a hearty relish. In many places, too, the fragrance of spring flowers filled the air. The day probably saw more ladies and children in the main streets of the city than any day since Christmas.

Provo, Utah, March 23.—The Provo Lumber Manufacturing & Building Company assigned today. The firm is the oldest of the kind in the city and was thought to be financially sound. There is a balance of \$4,000 due from the Territory on the asylum contract of three years ago. Had this amount been appropriated by the last Legislature, as was expected, the firm, says Supt. W. R. H. Paxman, would have been able to weather the storm by paying off the more pressing demands. The company could not borrow money, as the best of its property was already mortgaged.

The assets are as follows: Real estate, \$15,000; machinery, \$6,000; merchandise, \$15,000; bills receivable,

\$12,500; book accounts, \$18,000. Total, \$61,500. The liabilities aggregate \$28,983.39. The principal creditors are as follows: Class A: A. O. Smoot, secured by mortgage, \$15,000; David Eccles, secured in part by mortgage, \$7,200. Class B: King's River Lumber Co., \$1,609; North Pacific Lumber Co., \$762; Verdi Mill Co., \$718; Mrs. Trope, mortgage, \$1,200. Josiah W. Cluff is assignee.

As we mentioned in our last issue, says the Coalville Times, the response to a call for charity is a pretty good index to the character of the people, and it is with pride that we refer again to the generous manner in which the call from the destitute at Almy, Wyo., was received in this city and county. On Tuesday last Mr. W. W. Cluff, having succeeded in getting free transportation for the contributions from this city, shipped a carload of provisions, etc., to the needy and destitute of Almy. The car contained 12,268 pounds of flour, 18,562 pounds of potatoes, 110 pounds of other vegetables, 366 pounds of pork, besides a large amount of butter, dry goods, clothing, notions, etc., and this from Summit Stake alone. During the day a request was sent up from Echo and Henefer to have the cars side-tracked at those places so their contributions (by no means small) could be added, but the request of these good people could not be complied with for the reason that the car was already loaded to its full capacity, and the donations from these and other points will have to be sent by local freight. Like contributions from all over the county will follow soon.

The first meeting of the Military Board of Control for Utah was held at the Executive office March 21st, beginning at 11 o'clock. Governor West, as commander-in-chief, presided and all the members of his staff were present, namely, Adjutant-General Geo. M. Ottinger, Inspector-General Erasmus W. Tatlock, Judge Advocate-General A. D. Gash (Provo), Commissary-General Thomas J. Stevens, Quartermaster-General D. C. Adams, Aides Nepht W. Clayton and Alex. Loeb, and Surgeon-General Allen Fowler. The entire time up to the adjournment for luncheon was devoted to a general consideration of the question of the militia with a view to its organization, and an expressed determination to push forward the organization as speedily as possible. Measures tending to that end were freely discussed by the Governor and his staff.

A number of inquiries have been received from different parts of the Territory as to the law on the subject, and showing that a good deal of interest is being taken in the matter. Applications are also at hand from Ogden, Provo, Brigham City and other places.

News from Weiser, Idaho, says that on Thursday afternoon Mrs. Helma J. Spencer received a wound that may prove fatal. Her four-year-old boy was wounded also. The injuries were caused by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of her husband, T. G. Spencer, who was in an adjoining room showing the revolver to a young man named E. P. Parks who was thinking of buying the weapon.

Mrs. Spencer, who was recently confined, and whose baby girl died shortly after birth, was sitting up in bed, her four-year-old son, an only child, standing by her bedside.

The bedroom door was closed and Spencer was showing young Parks how nicely the gun worked, thinking it was not loaded, when the cartridge exploded, the bullet passing through the door, striking the little boy in the right shoulder, making a deep flesh wound, and entering Mrs. Spencer's abdomen. It came out above the right hip near the right kidney. The lady is, in a precarious condition, the doctors giving no hope of recovery. She was 28 years of age; her husband is 48. They formerly resided at Afton, Wyoming.

It will be shocking and sorrowful news to the many friends of Mrs. Dooly, wife of Hon. J. E. Dooly of this city, to learn that she died on a Southern Pacific passenger train west bound, at Carlin, Nevada, at noon Friday, March 28rd.

The deceased has been a constant sufferer from heart disease for the last two or three years and during the whole of that time has been under the care of Dr. Richards. For some time past the family have been prepared for the worst as it was almost certain that the case of the unfortunate woman was a hopeless one. During the progress of the World's Fair she visited Chicago and it appears that the excitement and worry attendant upon the same had a decided effect upon her for the worse and gradually complications and troubles of a very serious character developed, until yesterday she made the request, when every member of the family felt that it would be a most hazardous undertaking, to be taken to California, with a view to obtaining relief, even though the angel of death should call her while on the way.

Not wishing to disregard what appeared to be her dying wish, consent was given and the midnight train from this city bore Mr. Dooly, his stricken wife and daughter Nellie towards the coast.

We must establish home industries for the utilizing of our home resources, says the Manti Messenger. Among those that will be of most benefit to Manti and the surrounding country is a wool scouring plant. According to present freight rates, the cost of shipping our wool product of 2,000,000 pounds to the eastern markets is not less than \$80,000 per annum. Of this at least two-thirds of the freight or \$40,000 is paid for hauling dirt. The average shrinkage is about 65 per cent, and that is not only a dead loss, but the freight, amounting to \$40,000 per year, is an enormous sum thrown away.

A wool scouring plant can be purchased, the building erected and machinery put in for \$15,000. We have a fine location for such a plant. We have the wool to scour, and need that difference of \$40,000 in freight left at home. Wool can be scoured for not to exceed one and one-half cents per pound.

The cost then of scouring 2,000,000 pounds will be about \$35,000, which would be kept at home and only clean wool put upon the market. If we can reduce the freight \$40,000 and give employment to our city and county to the extent of \$35,000 per year by an

investment of \$15,000 for a wool scouring plant, is this not a business proposition that should be considered?

On Thursday morning Logan awoke to the fact that a sensational elopement had occurred. The law requiring those matrimonially inclined to obtain a license, would in this instance have proven an effectual bar to the aspirations of the prospective bridegroom, as he is only seventeen years of age, and could not have obtained the consent of his parents; but the adage, "love finds a way," proved true in this instance. The young lady took the morning train to Preston, Idaho, and the precocious youth went up in the evening. All had been prepared. No license was necessary; a functionary and the bride were on hand in the parlor of the Cottage hotel, and just thirteen minutes after his arrival at the Preston depot, the twain were made one. They returned to Logan, where the young man sought the paternal benediction in vain. The stern parent did not relent, and refused positively to receive his son's wife as a member of the family. The boy's name is Roy McAllister, and that of his wife was Miss Eugenia Richards, a handsome young lady of nineteen summers and a teacher in the Methodist school. It is said that her parents also disapprove the match.

It remains to be seen whether the influence of their parents will succeed in separating them until the husband reaches a more mature age and is in receipt of a more ample salary than at present.

C. H. Jackson, of the Orchard Farm reservoir enterprise, says the Boise *Salesman* of Saturday last, who arrived recently from New York with Clemens Herschel, chief engineer of the great Niagara Water Power company, is considering the advisability of repairing the broken dam temporarily in order to hold sufficient water to irrigate the 50,000 trees planted there last season.

It would not cost a great deal to put in a temporary dam for this purpose, although, with Indian creek running full of water, it would be a somewhat difficult task, and there would be constant danger of anything but a permanent dam washing out during the spring, leaving the matter in exactly the position it now stands.

It is a question with Mr. Jackson whether it would not be better, rather than take these chances, to add to the cost of a temporary affair, sufficient money to build a permanent dam in the fall, leaving the trees to die, for there is little hope of their surviving a summer without water.

This problem will likely be settled when Mr. Herschel prepares his estimates.

Mr. Jackson says when the dam is rebuilt next fall it will contain a solid masonry core. The fact that Mr. Herschel, an acknowledged leader among the hydraulic engineers of the United States, has gone over the ground and will indicate the manner of construction, is sufficient guarantee it will be as perfect as skilled labor and the best of material can make it.

The trial of Mrs. Emma Van Patten, of Salt Lake, for the murder of her uncle, Soren Neilson, was commenced March 26th in Judge Smith's court.

S. R. Thurman is prosecutor, and Judge W. N. Dusenberry and Messrs W. H. King and D. D. Houtz are attorneys for the defense.

The alleged facts in the case are as follows:

In October, 1893, Mrs. Van Patten was visiting her uncle, Soren Neilson, and aged Norwegian residing at Ephraim, Sanpete county. On the 18th of October, shortly after Neilson had partaken of a bowl of mush and milk, prepared for him by Mrs. Van Patten for supper, he was seized with a fit of vomiting, and soon died. It was observed that some chickens which ate the remainder of the mush which had been thrown out doors, also died. These suspicious circumstances led up to a post mortem examination, at which it was shown that Neilson had died from poison, administered by some person or persons unknown. Further investigation revealed the fact that some \$4,000, which Neilson had in the house, had disappeared with the exception of about \$50. Mrs. Van Patten left rather suddenly for Salt Lake.

The matter was laid before the grand jury, which was in session, and an indictment returned. As a temporary measure, a warrant of arrest was issued from U. S. Commissioner Dudley's court, and Mrs. Van Patten was arrested at Salt Lake.

Mrs. Van Patten is about 45 years of age. Her husband is a miner and has been employed at Bingham. Her parents reside at Spanish Fork. There will be twenty-five or thirty witnesses in the case.

Late on Saturday afternoon the following proclamation was issued by the Governor:

#### TERRITORY OF UTAH, Executive Office.

To all of whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye, that, whereas, it appears that the convenience and welfare of the people of Juab, Millard, Sanpete and Sevier counties requires the holding of the First Judicial District Court at the cities of Nephi and Mantli,

Therefore, I, Caleb W. West, Governor of the Territory of Utah, do hereby fix the times and places for holding the First Judicial District Court, as follows:

A term of said court shall be held at Provo, in the county of Utah, and commence on the first Monday in February; a term shall be held at Nephi, in the county of Juab, and commence on the second Monday in May; a term shall be held at Mantli, in the county of Sanpete, and commence on the second Monday in July; a term shall be held at Provo, in the county of Utah, and commence on the second Monday in September. The said court shall open at the hour of 11 a. m. on the days herein designated.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of said Territory to be affixed.

Done at Salt Lake City, this 24th day of March, A. D. 1894, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eighteenth.

(SEAL) CALEB W. WEST,  
By the Governor,

CHARLES C. RICHARDS,  
Secretary of the Territory.

A private dispatch from Los Angeles, California, brought the sad

and unwelcome though not altogether unexpected information that Colonel H. C. Lett, of the Utah Commission, was dead. His demise occurred at that place Tuesday morning, March 27.

For a considerable time past he has been under the treatment of the most skillful physicians of this and Eastern cities. Originally his illness was caused by a stomach trouble which developed into numerous complications and disorders that would not yield to the science of medicine. When it was thought some time ago that he was about to cross the threshold of death he was to the great gratification and joy of his relatives and friends nursed back to partial health but he was very weak and continued to be so. With a view to regaining his strength, he determined to go to the coast and on Saturday night last left for Los Angeles. The trip, however, had a fatal termination much to the sorrow and regret of a legion of friends in Utah and elsewhere.

Colonel Lett and his son Will went into the real estate business in this city soon after their arrival in 1889, and during the boom days made a good deal of money. The deceased was recognized as a very clever and conservative business man and a superior financier. The deceased was elected president of the Real Estate Exchange and presided over that body with signal ability and success until he retired. He was born near Cleveland, Ohio, in 1834. When but fifteen years of age he removed to Illinois and young as he was at once commenced teaching school. He loved the school room and the work he did therein. He continued in this line of business for several years but finally abandoned it for business of a commercial character.

It is the fifties he left Illinois for Kansas and was engaged in merchandising when the war broke out. The terrible civil strife of those days had barely begun when the young man settled in Nebraska. While a resident of the State of Shallow Water he was elected president of the Midland Pacific and the Brownsville, Kearney & Pacific railroads. These positions he held with credit to himself and the companies he represented.

Subsequently Mr. Lett moved to Lincoln, then to Denver, where he acted as superintendent of the stone department of the Union Pacific for six years. From Denver he came to Salt Lake, where he was soon prominent in political and business circles. He served as member of the board of education and was a useful member of the chamber of commerce.

He was one of the first to identify himself with the division movement on political lines. In national politics he was an ardent and enthusiastic Democrat.

In 1892 he ran for Mayor of Salt Lake on the Democratic ticket, but like Heber M. Wells, the Republican nominee, was defeated by Judge Baskin, the Liberal candidate.

Last year he was a candidate for Governor of Utah, and it was thought at one time that he would be appointed to that position by President Cleveland. As is well known, however, that office went to the Hon. C. W. West, while the former was appointed a member of the Utah Commission. He leaves a son and two daughters.



*Written for this Paper.*

## THE FUTURE FARMS.

V.

NOTE 1.—It is a historic fact that farmers and other producing parts of commonwealths in the past could not protect themselves in their equal rights as citizens, nor extricate themselves from imposed despotism, but were driven to the wall by the consuming class into political disability and degradation, and into poverty and serfdom; reverberating through millenniums in floods of blood and tears, by the fall and ruin of almost all nations hitherto known in history.

The question now is, "Shall this downfall, through Cæsarism, again be repeated in the republic of the United States of America, or shall it lead all mankind in the victory of brotherhood over tyranny?"

Whenever a republic rises up, it is, next to Providence, done by the producing class of the people in order to maintain equal rights for all members of the commonwealth. The consumers never build up republics; in their very instincts they are and represent anti-republicanism. But whenever the consuming class became strong enough to successfully muster its rapacious legions, it would destroy the republic and give way to the rule of despotism.

In a republican commonwealth, where its constitution and laws are yet founded and faithfully executed according to the golden rule of our great Master, despotism and tyranny, with their dark and horrible rule, must give way for the day-dawn of brotherhood. If brotherhood and equal rights shall rule our republic, it will stand; if not, it will fall, like its predecessors.

Therefore, as we have reason to believe, all conspiracies to the contrary notwithstanding, our grand Republic will stand. Division of labor, and its fruits, founded on the equality of the "golden rule," will give shape to "the future farm." The tiller of the soil shall be the owner thereof, making an honest living in the sweat of his brow and by the work of his own hands.

NOTE 2.—The mischief causing our national financial trouble amongst the farmers (as well as other parts of the people) lies in the unequal division of the fruits of labor. The decree in Holy writ, that "the idler shall not eat the bread of the laborer," is trampled under foot; and the penalty is that the idler, after having been fed by the bread of the laborer, turns around and enslaves the latter.

This is one of the main parts of the world's present sad and gloomy history in a nutshell.

The necessary surveillance by the people over the idler should consist in timely training and education of the citizens in making an honest living by the work of their own hands. If this education be neglected, history teaches us that the idler will conspire against the welfare of the state, and establish Cæsarism. The Grecian ostracism was established to guard against this oft-repeated mischief. Cæsarism is diametrically opposed to "the golden rule." Cæsarism is a social, political and ethic religious deformity, spreading ruin in its path wherever it goes. The program of Cæsarism is as it always has been: get possession of the fruits of labor by any

means, withdraw advancement and independence from the producer; impoverish, degrade, subdue and disfranchise the laborer, mainly the tillers of the soil; unfit him for citizenship in the republic, and then proclaim the monarchy.

In the above are contained some of the forces which, as shown up in history, have caused untold sufferings and bloodshed, revolution and war, under which nations have groaned and gone to ruin, never to rise any more, because the teachings and discipline of our great Master were overridden and rejected.

General Cincinnatus was taken from the plow and placed as commander in chief over the Roman armies. But he had slaves (prisoners of war), which in his case was an institution to create and accommodate aristocracy, and which, if tolerated in a republic, will prove anti-republican.

The future farmer, in order to maintain necessary political and social power, must rise to a high grade of efficiency in his most noble industry; he must be an apt student and a scholar, a scientific farmer, and know how to take full advantage of the opportunities in nature's productions, as well as his social and political positions. He should be an ideal citizen of the republic, possessing equal aptitude with all branches of society, in the acquirements of advanced citizenship. It should be familiar to him to fill his place in the professor's studio, as well as with the plow, and in all places on his farm, as well as when called to do public duties to the republic.

It must absolutely be the farmer's duty and ambition, as a citizen of this great republic, to see to it, as far as his power and influence may reach, that labor must be honored; if not, he knows it is a charge against the stability of the republic. The traditional and of-long-standing deformity of aristocracy in any shape or form, feudal tenantry, serfdom or otherwise, must be swept away and kept out of the republic. As soon as inequality (political, etc.) takes the upper hand, society will wane into lord and serf, monarchy, despotism and degradation.

Without high social and industrial efficiency the farmer can not sustain himself on equal footing with the citizen in general. He can not educate his children up to this common standard of a republican citizen. His position must be equal with any part of the people, and follow in the footsteps of his fathers of the republic. In fact, a republic can not obtain or be stable without advanced farmers, industrialists and producers. Yes, it is an absolute necessity for the endurance of our Republic.

Therefore, the future farmer must enjoy the fruits of his own labor in order to fully sustain the Republic; and the farmer can not afford to be under any obligation to feed and nourish an aristocracy or a monarchy. If he does he will not alone be enslaved, but the Republic will be obliterated.

NOTE 3.—In analyzing the division of the fruits of labor we find that it is not at present in a state of harmony with the constitution; but "while the fittest (?) are scrambling for the upper hand in the commonwealth's fruit of labor—division, the less fortunate, must subsist on the leavings."

National labor division, and the division of the fruits of that labor, to say the least, are promiscuous. So far the Republic is sinking. The ideal state is yet in the future. The present waste of labor, through unnecessary frictions of many kinds, are enormous and incalculable. And to save this waste—where is the model state to go by, in order to approach the ideal commonwealth? How is the "deal" of labor to be made? All kinds of man's communism have failed. If the statesman was found who could say or know "how," then where is the power, authority or influence that can execute it?

The ideal commonwealth could not be expected to grow out of the present conditions altogether; but through a continued reform after an improved pattern. If aristocracy or despotism at present puts on ever so moderate, conservative and liberal aprons, if its cunning surpasses all that money can buy, and bought intelligence can invent, in order to hide greedy and wicked schemes lurking beneath, it is nevertheless in opposition to "the golden rule," and, if tolerated, will accept, favor and hasten our national ruin.

But, touching the present, how did it come to pass that those monstrous inequalities of labor and division of fruits of labor, which are now prevalent in our Republic, could be tolerated by the people? How did it come to pass that those perpetrators dare do it in the open sight of the nation? How is it that this freebootery has gained such an amazing power within the last thirty years particularly, and that those crimes are committed unpunished?

Is it because the people did not know much about national financeering, and its wide scope for fraud. And because those who did know, had their hands in the spoils? But as the people now are receiving financial education, it may be expected that intrusions of the past on the equal rights of the people will meet with necessary remedial legislation.

Through analyzing the conditions of the people, it is easily found that in the division of labor, and the division of the fruits thereof, we are a long way from an ideal community, or from submission to the golden rule; but that financial distress, poverty and suffering, on the above account, are rampant in our Republic, enough to move the philanthropist to speedy and effective action.

The application of the healing remedy should not be delayed. It should be remembered that when through almost unendurable sufferings an outraged people are moved to madness, retribution may make speedy execution. And when it begins to run over its obstructions, it will spread ruin in its way. Despotism while in power is necessarily and always shortsighted in regard to its own position before the people. It does not appear to see the breakers ahead or the clouds gathering. It blindly confides in a power it has not got, and does not realize the precipice towards which it is steadily hastening.

In this connection is significant the utterance of a certain money-king when some opinions of the people against him were presented to his majesty of gigantic steals; he answered "the people be d—d." This is characteristic of the fictitious heights of imaginary power the treacherous moloch can induce people to ascend to.

NOTE 4.—If economy ruled the divi-

sion of labor and its fruits, and the talents of the people were applied to the best advantage of the state, it would require a state of advancement to which we as yet have not reached; but it nevertheless is the ideal object of economy. This should be a searching object of ideal government, that every talent were subjected, not alone to the best individual advantage but also to that of the state. In this connection it should be remembered that idlers are not born with this degrading inclination, but the state is responsible for this deformity of mankind.

At the present time, probably the best that can be done is to make every convenient division of the state responsible for it that no member is without the privilege of occupation and opportunity to earn his bread by the work of his own hands. Where individuals are found with inclination to make a living without work, the keen eye of surveillance should watch out for them and put them to work; else mischief will be at work; because no statute of discipline from Holy Writ can be disregarded without serious consequences; and the "idler shall not eat the bread of the laborer." It is especially enjoined on the people that they must labor with their own hands "that there be no idolatry nor wickedness practiced." Doctrine and Covenants; page 208, verse 39.

Whenever the time shall have come that brotherhood and the golden rule shall be accepted by the people in the government of our republic, it will not be a difficult matter to divide the labor and the fruits thereof, according to the principles of both economy and brotherhood.

NOTE 5.—Rated at equal valuation of labor and its fruit, the people of the West produce yearly about 15 per cent more than they consume. Hence in less than seven years they would double the value of their possessions if they made exchanges on equal terms in what they buy. That will say: if the people in their exchanges of values with other parts of the world made those exchanges on equal terms—the fruits for a farmer's day's labor, for the fruits of a day's labor of those the farmer exchanges with—the farmer under such equal commercial conditions would double the value of his possessions in less than seven years.

But instead of this doubling of the value of his property in less than seven years, since the seventies the people have retrograded in property value to the extent of at least one half since, or within, the mentioned time. How is this financial decline accomplished? It has been and is done by an extensive conspiracy, by capital against labor; by (1) demonetization of silver in 1873, thereby (2) contraction of the money circulation over 50 per cent; (3) increasing the value of gold in the hands of the money kings about 50 per cent, thereby (4) the consequent decrease in the price of farms and farming products about 50 per cent; and (5) causing the necessity for farmers to borrow money from the money kings by mortgaging their farms to make ends meet. And thus a financial decline has gone on for the last twenty years.

By this successful conspiracy, concocted by the money-kings, the value of farmer's production was reduced more than 50 per cent, as well as farming

property. Besides: neighbor will charge neighbor, in exchange for work, the value of from 100 to 1000 day's work of the laborers, for one day's work rendered to farmers in the precinct, the county, the state and the United States of all grades of office holders, as well as private operators, doctors, lawyers, merchants, bankers, etc., compared with the farmer's average income for his day's work.

NOTE 6. Overproduction? It has been asserted by financial fraternities that it was overproduction of agricultural industries and others that had caused the 50 per cent fall in the price of farming produce, and consequent poverty. If friend Paganini could be raised from the dead, and he could be induced to compose an overture, descriptive and representing the conspiracy of the demons who invented Caesarism and its concomitants for the enslaving of man, he would first be told the facts of the whole concoction of devilry, commencing with overproduction, being the cause of poverty. No doubt that Paganini, when he saw the point, would, through his violin, even make the devils laugh. Most probably the conspirators have at some time heard whisperings about great abundance of gold, and nevertheless and notwithstanding their overproduction of money in their own coffers, they suffered starvation and death, such things may come out true.

The financial axiom is simply that the more fruits the same amount of labor will produce, the greater is its effect toward individual and general prosperity.

The greatest average overproduction of farming in one of ten years, within known history, has not exceeded the providential three per cent, except the seven years overproduction in Egypt under the rule of Joseph the Israelite.

The foolish assertion about overproduction appears to have been fabricated for the purpose of putting an apron on the usurer's capital—contraction, and consequent low prices on productions and labor—and is a cunning and corrupt scheme evolved from a subsidized press under money monopoly auspices.

The poisonous effects of extra privileged classes are nationally as ruinous in the line of money-aristocracy as any other, and will if possible retard and partly destroy our agricultural and manufacturing progress, and if possible our agricultural and technical colleges and experimental stations; all on account of too low-priced labor and productions to make it possible for the producers to acquire advanced education in measures of economy; and low-priced labor will sustain the feudal aristocratic program of Caesarism: that producers shall only acquire education enough to fill the place of well qualified servility.

It has been asserted also by Caesarism in order to throw a shade on republicanism and rule of the people, that advancement in high intelligence could not take place under democratic rule, because it obstructed concentration of capital and favored its division more equally amongst the people; and therefore the financial inability of those who sustain themselves and family by the common manual labor of their own hands could not afford to acquire more than a district school education; and wherefore republics could not produce stars, talents and advanced measures

above mediocrity. And, in toto, democracy promotes stagnation. Well-qualified servility, defined according to the program above, is by well developed muscles to be able to do much hard manual labor in favor of the master; and unobstructed by any kind of mental education, other than what will tend to facilitate muscle ability.

But in holy writ, Doctrine & Covenants, page 208, v. 39, it is set as a rule for man: "Let them labor with their own hands, that there be no idolatry nor wickedness practiced." And it is also said in holy writ, Doctrine & Covenants, page 196, v. 20, "It is not given that one man should possess that which is above another; wherefore the world lieth in sin."

Therefore, a qualified citizen of a republic cannot descend to the degrading condition of a tenant or a serf under the rule of Caesarism.

NOTE 7. The conspiracy. If it should be doubted that a broad conspiracy for the overthrow of our republic, and the enslavement of the people, under the rule of Caesarism, is concocted, and so far successfully inwoven in our social, political, financial and commercial fabric, it can be proven satisfactorily nevertheless by incontrovertible evidence, that such a conspiracy has been at work for more than 20 years and is today a very formidable enemy to our republic.

A summing up of the outward signs, and hidden doings growing out to the surface of a conspiracy against our republic and freedom of our people may be timely in an article like this, "on the division of labor and the division of the fruits thereof," with special regard to "the future farm."

a It was openly avowed as a state necessity, about 20 years ago, that this republic be put under six years' dictatorship.

b The secretive financial dexterity by which the demonetization of silver in 1873 was wickedly and underhandedly manipulated through congress showed that there were not a few hands at work, in secret conclaves, to carry out their sweet purpose.

c The well digested planning and disposition of the public domain to large holdings, prove conclusively that aristocratic feudalism were at the bottom, working out an almost ripened plan of Caesarism.

d The exceeding secrecy of their plutocratic councils shows that they well know the necessity of such secrecy to facilitate execution of their anti-republican dark schemes.

e The systematic and stubborn efforts to contract and concentrate capital, to increase the indebtedness of the producer, and induce farmers and producers to engage in obligations financially, in order to subdue, enslave and educate the producer for subjection, disqualify him for citizenship, disfranchise him, and prepare for monarchy.

f And finally (without presenting other points for the same nefarious purpose) the consecutive unity of action in our legislative bodies, mainly congress, by that certain class, to favor legislation on the above presented points.

These points and many others might be enlarged upon; but let us touch only a few more: (1) Contraction of the currency; (2) Consequent increase of its value; (3) Its accumulation in the hands of the creditor-class; (4) Impoverishing

the debtor-class; (5) By increasing the purchasing power of the money in the hands of the creditor-class; (6) Lowering the price of labor and producer in the hands of the debtor-class; (7) By enforced indebtedness through usury, bringing the debtor-class down to bankruptcy, and in this way impoverish, humiliate, degrade and enslave the wealth-earners, voters and citizens of the republic; impoverish all grades of wealth-earners and make them pliable under the hand of the oppressor; degrade and demoralize the producing people, enough to humiliate them; then enslave them and put them under serfdom, and by financial jugglery concentrate the property and money power in the hands of a growing aristocracy. Then, when the producers are enslaved, degraded and unfitted for citizenship in our Republic, disfranchise them and proclaim the monarchy. Then repeat the horrible events of the dark ages, and let Cæsarism hold high carnival.

That is approximately and in short the character and outlines of the conspiracy against our Republic.

NOTE 8. Summing up on protection of farming:

1. It is necessary for the endurance of republics that the golden rule must be inwoven in its institutions.

2. High education and practical efficiency in the ranks of the wealth-earners, is indispensable to the stability and success of republics.

3. Republics cannot remain permanent under the pressure of aristocracy and concentration of capital in the hands of that class.

4. Labor, manual and mental, must be practiced and thoroughly honored throughout the whole people of the republic. They must earn their bread by the work of their own hands, and by the sweat of their own brow. If not, the republic cannot endure; and we repeat here from holy writ, Doctrine & Covenants 208, v. 39. it is said: "Let them labor with their own hands, that there be no idolatry nor wickedness practiced." also: Doctrine & Covenants 167, v. 20: "It is not given that one man should possess that which is above another; wherefore the world lieth in sin."

5. "The idler shall not eat the bread of the laborer." If this holy and imperative demand is not thoroughly acquiesced in, and increasing vigilant surveillance keep an open eye to guard against its mischief, it will endanger the republic as now.

6. Citizen-farmers in a republic must labor with their own hands, and not create tenantry, serfdom and degrading dependency. They must acquire education sufficient to enable them to make a good living for themselves and families in order to raise and educate their children to a full standard of efficient citizenship. A farmer of the republic must be able to worthily represent his industry and his country in any position or responsibility the nation may call on him to fill.

It may safely be set down as a maxim that without highly educated farmers and industrialists generally, comprising the whole producing people, "republics will not hold out."

NOTE 9. Conclusion. The golden rule, as here often referred to, demands equality in temporal conditions. But

as the varied opportunities and abilities to produce and acquire may continually lead to inequality, an economic equity-regulator is a necessity in republics, in the form of a kind of income tax, on what has been called surplus property under the prospective Mormon Church discipline, in order to guarantee a standing and permanent approximate equality of citizens in the republic, and with an overruling regard to economy. A superior ability to promote public progress shall not be checked in the effort to advance national prosperity; talent and ability must be appreciated, both a public and individual benefaction, else both national and individual welfare will suffer. The cause of equity is in no wise incompatible with the temporal welfare of the republic. Doctrine & Covenants 375-68.

a Competition reveals the comparative qualities of productive ability.

b State-economy should hold the balance-wheel of general interest on the one side and individual ability and necessity on the other.

c Every responsible citizen ethically is under the responsibility to properly hold his part of the stewardship that the state, by necessity, divides out to all its members.

d Citizens proving themselves intellectually incapable to be their own masters, or to hold their own franchise or stewardship, are dangerous invitations to serfdom, and should be special objects of charity.

e Individual economic responsibility to the state is an obvious necessity, as the citizen as such holds a part of its welfare in his own hands.

f What today rules the promiscuous division of labor is, in the main, individual inclination and necessity, without regard to the golden rule.

g The illegitimate hoarding of capital and the circulating medium and immense acquisitions of realities in value, through usury, doubled in the hands of creditors in about seven years, may necessitate a renewal (in principle) of the Mosaic seven years release (Deuteronomy 15), or else revolution and confiscation may become a financial necessity in order to avoid terrible national upheavals.

h What should rule the division of labor, and the fruits thereof (here, to some extent put down in principle) seems too innumerable to mention here in detail. It is many times repeated in history that through a selfish disposition and nature "of almost all men" (Doctrine & Covenants page 424, v. 39) a continued vigilant watchcare is needed to preserve the liberty and equal rights of the people.

NOTE 10. For the benefit of a certain class of statesmen, we will add a few lines in closing this article. They are afraid of anarchy. They think it is increasing under the rule of our republic. They have a more or less faint hope that under the rule of monarchy it might be averted.

These statesmen do not reach to the true philosophy of cause and effect. They see in nature that in the organic creation every kind produces in its own likeness. They are not aware that the genius of our Republic acts on its people like certain very efficient medicines which force the evils in the body out to the surface, where the doctor can effect a cure. And while in the mon-

archy these statesmen did not see the anarchy at work, nevertheless it was there working at the vitals without a chance of cure, creating the chronic disease inherent in monarchy that is moral consumption.

These statesmen have as yet only to a limited extent discovered the effects of both rule and misrule. Anarchy can be born only of its own kind. It may change its appearance, but it was there and permitted by misrule to grow to its full stature, else it could not have produced of its own likeness. Maybe in the first instance the anarchists were the rulers who incubated anarchism, under the guise of government, and which in the next instance broke out amongst what the rulers would call the mob, revealing that misrule hath borne its fruit.

The destiny of mankind is advancement and progress towards continued betterment, and the destiny of our selected Republic is to endure and progress in all the ideal prospects that ever was hoped for by the true nobility of mankind.

In the ripening evolutions of events, the fittest will avoid the disasters and whirlpools of contending antagonism. The noblest aspirations of patriotism will be brought to bear in order to reach the goal of all true statesmanship, and reform all selfishness adverse to general prosperity.

CHRISTIAN A. MADSEN.

## CHURCH THEOLOGY CLASS.

The class met at the usual time and place, over 1,200 students assembling. Leaflet No. 17 was distributed at the door. Opening prayer was offered by Elder Madsen. After the consideration of several incidental questions Dr. J. E. Talmage proceeded with the study of the tenth article of faith, the first part of which reads: We believe in the literal gathering of Israel, and in the restoration of the Ten Tribes. "Who are Israel?" was the question that first received attention. They are the posterity of Abraham through Isaac and Jacob, with each or whom the Lord covenanted that through their posterity should all nations of the earth be blessed. By divine authority Jacob was named "Israel," which means "a prince of God." His descendants were known as the children of Israel or as Israelites. The doctor traced their history to the time of the division into the kingdom of Judah and that of Israel.

He then took up the dispersion of Israel, which must naturally precede the gathering. Through prophecy it had long been foretold that Israel should be scattered. It was shown how for purposes of trade and commerce the Israelites spread, while multitudes were carried into slavery. About 721 B. C., the kingdom of Israel was taken into captivity by Assyrians. These tribes afterwards made their way to the north. The supposed course of their journey as recorded by the Prophet Ezra, was traced and it was explained that of such a large people, many colonies might have been left behind, through disaffection, weariness and inability to follow. The subject will be concluded at the next session in connection with the gathering. Closing prayer was offered by Elder Winberg.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WASHINGTON, March 20. — Chief Hase of the secret service treasury department said today that so far as he knew there was nothing in the story telegraphed from Omaha that several secret service agents are working to unearth a bogus mint, which it is alleged has turned half a million silver dollars.

WHARTON, Tenn., March 20.—H. G. Bodin, a wealthy planter, last year purchased several bodies of land in Malagora county. On this land negroes imported from Alabama were colonized. Failing to do their work Bodin reprimanded them. Yesterday a mob of fifty negroes went to his house and shot him to death. There is every indication that the jail will be stormed and the assassins taken out and lynched.

TURIN, March 20.—Louis Kossuth died at 10:55 o'clock this evening. Kossuth's end was extremely painful. He showed signs of consciousness until the last. He expired in the arms of his son and died pressing the hand of the Hungarian Deputy Karolyi. The members of his family and a few intimate friends stood around the bedside of the expiring patriot.

LONDON, March 20.—An appeal has been issued for the purpose of raising a fund of £50,000 in order to celebrate the jubilee of the Salvation Army. In connection with this jubilee, General Booth proposes to inaugurate a four months' Salvation Army campaign in the United States next autumn. The general also proposes an international Salvation Army congress in June and expeditions to Japan, Java and Demerara.

ROSEHILL, Iowa, March 20. — The bodies of John Reed, 20 years, and Etta Shaw, 19, were found last evening hanging to the limb of a tree, the couple having committed suicide. No cause is known for the act. They were both members of respected families.

DENVER, March 20.—Denver society is discussing a scandal similar to the famous Breckinridge-Pollard trial. The principal actor in the local affair, according to the Rocky Mountain News, is H. E. Sims, a member of the ninth general assembly from Arapahoe county. Sims has for some time been engaged to be married to a daughter of a prominent Capitol hill family and the date of the wedding has been set for March 19. After deceiving the girl, Sims induced her to go to Pueblo on a visit and while there he married Miss Harriet London, a teacher in one of the city public schools and a most estimable lady. The couple are now in California on their bridal tour. It is understood the wife is unconscious of her husband's duplicity. The betrayed girl knew nothing of the secret marriage until her return home to prepare for her own wedding. It is feared the shock will be serious in its results.

OMAHA, Neb., March 21.—A message from Buffalo, Wyo., says: The storm here has assumed the proportions of one of the worst blizzards in the history of this section. It is feared that the ranges will be covered with cattle succumbing to the exposure of the blizzard, and the sheep owners are

almost in despair. The recent warm weather makes the situation all the worse.

Thousands of cattle are known to be off their usual winter quarters and far from shelter of any kind. It will be impossible to save these from almost total destruction unless the blizzard breaks by noon.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 21.—Three thousand representative negroes from every part of Alabama were in attendance here today upon the state convention of negroes recently called to consider the question of emigration to Africa. It was the sense of the meeting that Africa being the natural home of the negro, those in this country should return to that continent as soon as possible, and establish there a great nation, such as the whites had established in America. It was agreed, however, as the white man had brought the negro to America, he ought to pay his fare back to their native land. Resolutions to that effect were passed.

LONDON, March 21.—Rev. Thomas Spurgeon was tonight elected pastor of the Tabernacle. No mention was made of the Rev. Arthur Pierson, the American minister, who was a candidate for the place.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 21.—Dr. J. A. Houser of this city announces that he is about to close negotiations with Ex-Queen Liliuokalani for a lecture tour of the United States. Mr. Houser wrote to the ex-queen six weeks ago offering to manage a tour for her, and he says the reply indicates that she will accept the proposition made.

"I have arranged for the queen to wear a crown on the stage, and she will present precisely the same appearance that she does at Honolulu."

ROME, March 21.—The pope has nominated Cardinal Rampoll, the papal secretary of state, to archdeacon of the Basilica of the Vatican in place of the late Cardinal Ricci Paracciana.

DETROIT, Mich., March 22.—W. J. H. Traynor, supreme president of the American Protective Association and publisher of the *Patriotic American*, today issued an official address to the order. He states that his travels in the West had convinced him "that the A. P. A. is a mighty force which no power on earth is potent enough to restrain, although the press, a large proportion of the Protestant clergy—to their shame or ignorance, let it be said—corrupt politicians and the priesthood have joined issue to suppress it."

The address exhorts persistent opposition to immigration as a primary source of financial panics and the "main avenue of priestly supremacy" and advocates taxation of all property, "ecclesiastical properties" included, public inspection of convents, and vigilant guarding of the franchise and the public schools against the inroads of foreignism and absolutism.

OMAHA, Neb., March 22.—Now it is a strike. The Union Pacific employees are uneasy and restive and there is an ugly look in the sky. They are not saying many words, but the few they use count for a good deal. Concessions they care for so far they have had none. All the conceding has been

done by the men. Not a point has been given in by the company and wherever there was a difference of opinion it still exists, unless the men have receded from their position. This has had a very depressing effect on them.

There was a secret meeting of the men last night, at which Eugene V. Debs and others spoke in favor of discontinuing what they call a farce. Mr. Debs went over the present situation and likened it to the Northern Pacific affair, which ended at last by forcing the men to yield to just what the company's receivers wanted.

DENVER, Colo., March 22.—One of the most destructive and at the same time spectacular conflagrations ever seen in this city broke out at 6:15 p.m. in the recently finished six-story Champa building, on Champa street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, and threatened for a time to sweep the entire block.

The conflagration started in the rear basement of the Champa building among the furniture stock of Thomas Thompson & Co., from spontaneous combustion, and before the situation was realized the entire building of one hundred feet frontage was a mass of flames.

The St. James Hotel, one of the largest in the city, on Curtis street, back of the Champa building, caught fire, and the rear part was destroyed; also part of the hotel annex. The guests were gotten out without panic.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 23.—The dynamite works of the Acme Powder company, near Hulton, was swept out of existence by an explosion this morning. Five persons, all in the building at the time, were killed. The buildings in the vicinity were wrecked and a brick block at Logan's ferry, one mile away, was badly damaged. The house was shaken and the windows shattered in all the surrounding town. The bodies of those killed were terribly mangled. Part of them were gathered up in a box. The following are the killed: Samuel, Mollie, Nellie and Sadie Remaley and Wm. L. Arthur. Arthur's house in the vicinity was completely wrecked and Mrs. Arthur badly injured.

There were ten thousand pounds of dynamite in the tulling.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Senate committee on public lands will probably soon take up Carey's bill granting the arid land states and territories a million acres each of public lands to be sold to settlers in lots of 160 acres each. The secretary of the interior endorses the bill and the commissioner of the general land office has written a letter in which he takes an advanced ground in favor of improvement of the arid regions by placing the work under the control of the various states. He says: "The building of irrigation works has been found to be very expensive, costing from \$5 to \$80 an acre. Now that the lands along the latter courses as a rule have been taken, the question arises, how can the lands difficult and expensive to irrigate be made available for settlement? The people of the states in which the arid lands are located would like to see the United States undertake the reclamation. This is certainly impracticable now and it is doubtful whether it will ever be otherwise. That additional legislation to in-

duce the reclamation and settlement of the arid lands is necessary cannot be denied, and the entire acreage to be reserved under the bill, if all the states to which it is applicable should avail themselves of its provisions, would not be as great as each of the several states acquired under the swamp acts. Congress may well try the experiment here proposed. The work is too vast to be undertaken by the general government. The local interest under state control will stimulate results with far greater zeal and success. The principal proposition involving the reclamation and settlement by individuals in small holdings meets my strong approval, and this bill seems to me to present a full opportunity of a practical experiment and under proper safeguards. The United States retains title until the reclamation is accomplished and the land occupied by actual settlers."

The states and territories to which the bill will apply, if it should become law, are: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Thomas, alias "Buff" Higgins was hanged in jail here at noon for the murder of Peter McCooey, an old city employe, last September. Higgins and two pals planned to burglarize McCooey's house. Higgins entered while the others kept watch outside. McCooey was awakened by the noise, sat up in bed and was shot by Higgins without a word.

Shortly before the hanging Higgins expressed special gratification that he would not have to suffer death on the same scaffold with the assassin Prendergast, for whom he manifested the utmost aversion and contempt. He exhibited a most wonderful nerve throughout the trial and afterwards, and it did not desert him at the supreme moment. He made no remarks on the scaffold. He claimed to the last that he was the victim of police persecution and being sent to death on perjured testimony.

As the trap fell with a clatter, the prisoners in the adjoining corridors set up a shout, "Hang Prendergast; hang Prendergast!" and the little assassin covered further back into the cell, trembling and muttering imprecations.

ENTERPRISE, Kan., March 23.—A mass meeting of women has nominated a ticket composed entirely of women, and headed by the wife of ex-State Senator Kohler for mayor. They propose to purify the town politics.

NEW YORK, March 23.—In the police dragnet tonight was gathered a large crowd, who have been doing a thriving business in the city. The arrests were made on warrants obtained by the Society for the Enforcement of the Criminal Laws. In nearly every instance the police captured instruments, drugs and all the necessary appliances for carrying on the illegal business, which was conducted chiefly through advertisement. The arrests were made so promptly the prisoners had no chance to get "tipped off" through the usual channels. The charges made by these practitioners vary from \$25 to \$100, according to circumstances, social position, etc. At the house of one of the practitioners a horrible condition of affairs was revealed. Under the sink was the body of an infant, and in another place

was the body of a still-born child. In one of the rooms was a young woman in charge of a servant. She was in a distressed condition, and the police procured for her a trained nurse and a police surgeon.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The decision which granted a new lease on life to Prendergast was made under the statutes in the criminal code, allowing a stay of execution in cases of capital punishment wherein it might be shown that the defendant has become insane after the date of his conviction. This statute, which had long since been forgotten, and which has never been enforced but once before in the history of the state, allowed the empaneling of a jury for the trial of such insane. Having admitted the right of trial, Judge Chetlain then decided that common justice demanded that the time of execution be postponed to a dignified and proper trial might ensue.

ROME, March 23.—The pope's encyclical letter addressed to the bishops of Poland, Russia, Austria and Prussia, was published here today. His holiness says, in brief, that the mission of papacy is not to teach anything against the power of princes or the utility of nations, but to provide for the prosperity of all.

The pope then recalls the agreement with Russia, by which the position of the clergy was immensely improved. This agreement was obtained through requests directly addressed to the czar. The encyclical proceeds to exhort the bishops to avoid any spirit of hostility to the civil authority.

Addressing the Catholics of Austria, the pope enjoins them to feel gratitude for the religious seal of the emperor, and concludes with urging the Poles in Prussia to trust to the emperor and to observe the laws.

LONDON, March 23.—A dispatch from Rome says France and Russia made every endeavor to prevent the publication of the encyclical.

DENVER, March 24.—The supreme court has sent the fire and police board case back to the district court.

The decision is in effect against the governor, as he had referred to it a question as to which board, that now in office or that appointed by him was the legal one. The court unanimously decided that the district court must decide, so the matter is left where it was a week ago when the governor called out the militia to seat his appointees.

The principal point in the decision is to the effect that the governor is greatly in error in supposing he was called on to enforce his removal of the old commissioners. As municipal officers in fact, he was no more called on to seat his appointees than in the seating of a councilman or city clerk. The governor declined to speak of the decision.

CANTON, O., March 25.—A heavy snowstorm set in before the details of the camp had been completed, and the tramps were huddled around roaring camp fires. About two-thirds of the men enlisted made the trip to this city.

The Massillon camp presented an odd sight early this morning. No fire was permitted in the big tent, but there was a heap of blazing logs outside. Every few moments the flaps of the tent were parted by a soldier of the commonweal, who visited the fire to drive away the

chills. Soon he would hurry back, to burrow in the straw for another nap, and another would take his place. The hoboes in the party became known just before breakfast. They had no soap. They washed at the river brink, and the others carried water in pans and heated it over the fire. They burned straw and frolicked about like a troop of boys.

A bugle call to breakfast brought them together at the tent with a rush. The bill of fare comprised bread, coffee and raw meat. The latter was affixed to the end of sticks and roasted.

One troop of men ran away in a body after breakfast and boarded a passing freight train. Thirty of the commonwealers spent the night as lodgers at the Massillon police station. They comprised two entire groups, who could not be found when they were needed for picket duty, although they were on hand for breakfast.

At 8 o'clock Marshal Browne, otherwise "the unknown," summoned the men in camp together, and they were found to number eleven groups. They were organized into a commune. Smith drilled them for half an hour. He has aided several formalities of military discipline to the rules of the commonweal.

Two hours before the time for departure the tents were pulled down and preparations made for the trip. A diversion was caused by a bulletin from Coxiana, announcing a steamer had just passed that point laden with recruits from Canton. The steamer made the trip of nine miles in two and a half hours, but only a few men from Canton were enrolled.

The start from Massillon resembled the removal of an old time county circus more than anything else. There was no goddess of peace in the procession, as Coxey intended, his divorced wife refusing to permit her daughter to go with the army in that capacity. Coxey's son, Joseph, a boy of 16, was mounted on a blooded stallion from the stock farm, and he wore a military uniform. Browne and the other officials were similarly mounted, while the "general" rode in a phaeton behind one of his favorite horses. Mrs. Coxey and her 3-year-old son rode in a buggy. The rank and file of the army brought up the rear on foot, following the band wagon, which very much resembled a gypsy traveling conveyance.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The five men and ten women whom the police arrested last night for criminal malpractice were arraigned in the Yorkville police court today. The charge against Mrs. Eliza Schroeder, in whose house the corpses of two infants were found, was changed from malpractice to manslaughter, and her bond fixed at \$10,000. Three of the doctors were held in \$2,500 each, this being a second offense in each case, and the others put under bonds of \$1,500.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Professor Richard L. Garner, whose efforts to learn the language which he avows belongs to the gorilla and chimpanzee, have earned for him the pseudonym of the "monkey man," returned from his investigations in Africa on the Etruria today. The professor said tonight that his journey had been an absolute success.

After having selected a suitable spot for observation he erected a cage con-



sisting of a network of steel rods five-sixteenths of an inch thick.

His effects consisted of household utensils, two revolvers, one magazine rifle, one air-gun and hollow arrows, filled with prussic acid, which he discharged with blow guns.

"The cage stood on a foundation three or four feet from the ground. I had no phonograph, as the one ordered from Edison on May 3, 1893, never reached me. I had the invoice and was very much disappointed at not receiving it, as it would have aided me very materially in my experiments. Unfortunately my photographic apparatus failed to work also.

"My position was such that the gorillas would come very close, and I could sit calmly and study every detail of movement and expression.

"I have learned not more than six or eight words of the chimpanzee language. These I cannot give you, for they are not amenable to any known etymology or orthography. I cannot pronounce them. If I could I would be willing to give them to you. I think there are about forty or fifty words or utterances in their language.

"The gorilla certainly has marital relations, but no ceremony. I learned from the natives that they are polygamists. However, I am quite satisfied they keep the same female as a wife for many years. I have seen groups of three or four, in which are always one male only. It is very clear to me that they have a patriarchal form of government. I was assured by a man whom I believe to be truthful, that he had seen a gorilla sitting on the ground eating plantains, which were brought by other male gorillas to his supposed majesty, after being gathered by females. The only thing which inclines me to doubt the story is the fact that the gorilla rarely eats the plantain itself, but lives on the meat of the plantain tree, which it tears to pieces.

"The gorillas are at full maturity when they reach the age of eight or ten years. They do not build houses, and are not carnivorous but omnivorous. Their vocal organs are almost exactly like those of men. They are not nearly so vicious as described. When they would approach my cage they would take one peep and turn away wholly unconcerned. The natives told me if I blackened my face they might attack me. I had nine attacks of fever. The natives, like myself, are firmly convinced the gorilla and chimpanzee tribes have a language.

"I brought back to London with me two chimpanzees. They died soon after their debut into civilization. I preserved their skins and skulls. I also brought the vocal organs of four chimpanzees and three gorillas and the brain of one gorilla. The brain of the chimpanzee which died in London was sent to Oxford at the request of the university, where it will be examined and an official report rendered."

CANNES, March 25.—An immense crowd gathered here today to witness a balloon ascension by the aeronaut, Wilton, who is well known in America. No car was attached to the balloon and Wilton ascended, hanging to a rope. When 1,500 feet high the balloon was caught in a current of air that carried it rapidly seaward. For some unexplainable reason the aeronaut let go the rope from which he was dangl-

ing, and his body shot downward into the sea with frightful velocity. His dead body was recovered shortly afterwards.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—A bill introduced in the House by Delegate Rawlins, of Utah, provides for the allotments of lands to the southern Utes in their present reservations; for the disapproval of the agreement for their removal to Utah, made on November 13, 1888, and for the opening of unallotted lands for settlement.

Mr. Rawlins has also introduced a bill providing for the removal of the Uncompahgre Indians from their reservations in Utah to Colorado and the allotments of lands to the Indians out of the agricultural lands in that state.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The fatal termination of the illness of United States Senator Alfred Holt Colquitt, Georgia, which has been anticipated any moment for several days, came early this morning. As the end approached the breathing became labored; but he lapsed into unconsciousness and suffered no pain.

LOUISVILLE, O., March 26.—But seventy-two of Coxe's commonwealers had the courage to march away from Canton this evening in the face of the wintry blast that was blowing at the time set for the start. The band deserted at that point also and took much of the spirit out of the soldiers.

The march from Canton to this place, through two inches of snow and in a temperature twenty degrees above zero, was anything but a pleasant experience for the thinly clad wanderers, who had imagined the entire trip to Washington would be a sort of springtime frolic. Fifty tramps were picked up between Canton and this place, and when the army went into camp it numbered 112 men, outside of the officers. They claimed enlistments of 250. Much excitement was caused today by the announcement that three of the tramps had robbed a man of a watch and \$10. This was the first attempt at lawlessness, but no arrests were made.

DENVER, Colo., March 26.—General Hamilton's Denver contingent of Coxe's army will have to walk out of town unless they pay their fares. It was announced at last night's meeting that the Santa Fe would be called upon to furnish a train for the pilgrims.

At the Santa Fe office it was said today that the company had refused to furnish a train to the California division of the army and would undoubtedly repeat its refusal should the Denver contingent make its promised demand. The other roads will also decline to give free transportation.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The House adjourned today after brief session, on account of the death of Senator Colquitt.

On motion of Rawlins, Utah, the bill granting a tract of sixty acres in the Fort Douglas military reservation to the Territory of Utah for university purposes, was passed.

The amount of standard silver dollars shipped from the sub-treasury and the mints during the last week was \$379,175. The shipments of fractional silver from the 1st of March to the 24th aggregated \$506,073.

There are said to be strong proba-

bilities that a new international monetary conference will be called at the invitation of Mexico. There is a well founded belief that it will take place next autumn.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A large iceberg 600 feet long, about 200 feet wide and over twice as high as the mastsheads of the big French liner *La Touraine*, which came in yesterday, was what the early watch saw about two miles ahead on the evening of March 20th. Orders were given to change the course of the vessel, so as to avoid a collision. The sudden changing of the steamer's course soon brought many of the passengers on deck. They were enjoying it as only those can who have never seen an iceberg at sea, when suddenly another berg was discovered, not more than a mile away on the steamer's starboard bow. It was about 50 feet high and possibly 200 feet long.

The discovery an hour after of an immense field of ice, covering hundreds of acres, directly in front of the ship almost caused a panic. By this time every passenger on board who was not physically incapacitated was on deck. The sudden stopping of the engines and hastily spoken orders caused many of the more timid ones to be badly frightened. The ship was almost penned in by icebergs. All during the night of March 21st and part of the next day, the big ship remained motionless.

CHICAGO, March 26.—The state's attorneys will tomorrow request a continuance in the Prendergast case for ten days. It will be asked on the ground that the state's attorney is not financially able to go on with the case at once. It is said Mr. Trude, who represented the Harrison family, now believes Prendergast insane and will not appear in the new trial.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A special to the *World* from Panama says: There is unusual activity in Colon. The canal palace and the residences are being brightened with paint and upholstery and many barges and launches are arriving. M. Bartissol, the French engineer, and other important personages are expected. There is much surmise in the meaning of it all; whether it is preliminary to resumption of work on the canal cannot be ascertained. There is continued activity in preparing the plan.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Andrew Scott Jamieson, the Gravesend constable, convicted last week of perjury, was today sentenced in the court of Oyer and Terminer in Brooklyn to eighteen months in the penitentiary.

LONDON, March 26.—The correspondent at Berlin of the *Standard* says that confidential communications have recently been exchanged between the leading European powers on the question of united action for the suppression of anarchism. It is believed that the results will be the holding of an international conference to discuss and adopt measures to put down the scourge of anarchy.

LONDON, March 27.—The Brazilian minister has received the following from Rio: There is absolutely no truth in the statement that prisoners have been executed without trial. The recent decree only referred to military tribunals and crimes and outrages connected with the revolution and committed at Rio and certain other points of Brazilian territory.

*Written for this Paper.*

## FROM THE FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

MU'A, TONGATABU, TONGA,  
February 12, 1894.

Some time has passed since you have heard from the Friendly Islands, and thinking your many readers who are interested in missionary labors, among whom we have friends that time will not permit us writing personally to, would desire to learn something further, I take this opportunity of writing you and hope you will deem these lines worthy of space in your paper.

For the past few months we have had very hot weather. At Christmas and two or three weeks following, it was almost suffocating. What little wind there was came from the north, and while it was very damp, often bringing with it showers of rain, it was exceedingly warm and oppressive. It was the most sultry weather we have had since landing here in July, 1891. There were also heavy rains, such as we read about in New Zealand, during the latter part of January and the first week of the present month; but at this writing the regular southeast trade wind is again blowing and we hope for some good weather, so that traveling will not be so disagreeable.

Since you last heard from us, there has been considerable change in government officers, the most important of which was the resignation of Hon. J. U. Tukuaho and the appointment of a man from Vava'u to succeed him. This was done by the young king, who became dissatisfied with the management of affairs and thought a change would be for the better; but the people of Tongatabu are not well satisfied with what has been done. The new premier, however, is endeavoring to show himself as being in favor of improvement, by putting in force (in native fashion, which, by the way, is haphazard style) the sanitary clause of the law. This of course makes him unpopular among some classes, and I do not think it brings him much applause from the "whites" living here. I speak from my own way of thinking and not from what I have heard others say. While I am in favor of good laws and a strict enforcement of the same, so the people will receive all the benefits of cleanliness, peace and good order, I do not like to see a mock made of everything in that direction so that instead of it being a benefit to the people it proves a disadvantage. For example, the doorway of every home must be swept and cleaned every month, but the inside of the houses are not cleaned from year to year; and the smell of some of them is very repulsive indeed. The filth remains inside the house, being covered from time to time by a new coconut-leaf carpet. Thus decaying matter is left in the sleeping rooms to breed disease. No wonder the rate of decreasement is very heavy among the Tongans.

Again, if one person tears the clothing of another, whether with evil intent or not, he may be fined fifty dollars and imprisoned three months; but a man can whip his wife because she will not roll his cigarettes for him, and kick her out into the street, and the law does not handle him; the people applaud him.

There are those who think they

merit great praise for introducing civilization (so called) and Christianity (false), and framing laws for the natives to be governed by, but from all I can learn the people are in a much worse condition than they were fifty years ago. Sexual sins are not curtailed in the least, and where nature took its course formerly, infamous crimes are practiced now.

Modern alleged Christianity has been among this people for many years, and the result is as described. The Savior said, "Ye shall know them by their fruits," etc. In viewing the situation of the natives the only conclusion we can come to is that the tree which was planted many years ago and which is producing much fruit at present, is not "a good tree," for "the fruit is evil." It is high time the true Gospel was introduced among the natives and the precious truths that were advocated by the Apostles of old taught them, to prevent utter destruction.

Our progress seems to be rather slow, but we are working to the best of our knowledge for the advancement of the work of the Lord. We hold two meetings every Sabbath here in Mu'a, which, by the way, are not always well attended. Then we travel from village to village on this island, holding meetings wherever we can, and testifying to the truth of the Gospel to all with whom we come in contact.

The school which has now been established for some time, is proving to be a success and we have the pleasure of enrolling a few more names occasionally. The members are all males, but we hope to be able to get a class of little girls as soon as the sisters become a little more familiar with the native language, and have them taught sewing, knitting, etc., as well as book learning and Gospel principles.

For some three months Sister Luella R. Adams has been afflicted with some kind of a disease in her feet and she is still unable to walk; her appetite is also very poor, not being able to relish the food we are obliged to eat in this country; but I think she is now on the improve and will be around in a few weeks.

We have been called upon to record the account of a sorrowful event in the Tongan mission. On the 28th of January Sister Margaret R. Durham gave birth to a girl baby, but on account of not being able to procure sufficient aid at the proper time the little one died and the mother was in a critical condition when the nurse arrived. All the assistance in the neighborhood was called in and everything was done that could be done; but it was not until eight hours had passed away that there were any signs of her recovery; and then it was continual prayer and the performance of the ordinance for the healing of the sick that gave her relief. The whole of the night was spent in watching and praying for her, as well as doing everything in our power for her welfare. Next morning we made preparations for the funeral and prepared a place to bury the body of the infant in one corner of our lot, but as it is unlawful to hold a funeral without first making it known to the mayor of the town, we went and informed him of our intention. While he showed his willingness for us to do as we desired, he said he

was afraid it would not be satisfactory to the minister of lands to make a new cemetery; so he dispatched a messenger to Nukualofa to get the consent of the governor, which was not obtained. Then a portion of their burying grounds was given us, and at 8 o'clock in the afternoon the funeral was held, there being quite a concourse of natives present. The opportunity was taken advantage of to explain to the natives the true principles of redemption for children.

At present Sister Durham is on a fair way to recovery; but she has indeed had a serious time of it, and nothing but the faith and prayers of the Elders has saved her life. We are all thankful to our Heavenly Father for His blessings.

Trusting the Saints will aid us with their faith and prayers to surmount the many obstacles placed in our way, so that truth may prevail, I subscribe myself as an earnest worker to that end.

KOAU BUKUBUKU.

## LABORS IN TENNESSEE.

MCMINNVILLE, Warren county,  
Tennessee, March 17, 1894.

I take liberty of addressing a few lines for publication if considered worthy of such notice. We are getting along nicely, and are enjoying the blessings of God in our labors. We were called to open up a new field of labor in this county, and we find very many that never heard a Mormon, as they term them, preach. Those who have heard them have come here from other parts. There are many queries put to us in regard to our doctrine and a general interest is manifested to hear us. We are successful in getting houses to preach in with some exceptions.

We called recently upon a gentleman by the name of Mr. Cartwright, near here, who has charge of the Christian or Campbellite church. He said he would see his members and give us an answer inside of two days. We waited until the time was fully up, and it being Sunday and we holding services in a school house near the church at 11 a.m., we went to his church at 2 p.m. After its close he called us out to one side and said with all kindness and respect to us he was afraid to let us have the house to preach in, urging that his was a young church and it would cause confusion and perhaps break up the body. He also said he hoped we would not hold or harbor any feeling against him for this. We told him, Oh no, certainly not; this we would not think of doing in any case, especially as he was so frank in giving us to understand that his doctrines would not stand the light of truth—afraid of two poor, weak mortals like us preaching the plain and simple plan of salvation as God dictates it by His Holy Spirit.

There are many good, kind, hospitable people in this part of Tennessee—good church-going people—starving for the eternal truths of salvation. The ministers of the day do not feed them to their satisfaction. There is something wanting by the great majority—something tangible, with foundation and soundness; but many lack courage to face the world in leaving the tutor of their family faith and enlisting in the great and only plan of salvation whereby man can enter into God's Kingdom. They listen to our

Elders and say it is all good, the best preaching they ever heard in their life; but it is too much to lift the standard in the good cause, it is too heavy they think.

This is a thriving city of about 8,000 population; much country surrounding it that support the business of the city. The country of Tennessee universally small rolling hills, farms on the side hill and timber everywhere excepting where farms have been cleared; climate mild and much rain. Planting is the order these days. Fruit is raised in abundance here, sold to distillers for 10 cents a bushel; apples are made into brandy—this is the only market for the apples so abundantly produced here. The health of the people is not good—much consumption, dyspepsia and many other diseases are prevalent. Tobacco is raised and is extremely used by both sexes, causing weakness and diseases of different kinds.

Your Brethren in the Gospel;

OWEN M. SANDESON,  
BENJAMIN GARDNER.

### FROM THE GOLDEN GATE.

CLIFF HOUSE, Golden Gate, Cal., March 18, 1894.—I have no doubt that some of the young readers of the *DESERET NEWS* would like to hear something about the Cliff House, and the Seal Rocks, where scores of seal lions bask in the warm sun of the Pacific coast. The Cliff House and Seal Rocks are familiar to tourists to San Francisco, for a visit to this place would not be complete unless an hour or two were spent at those cliffs. They are eight or ten miles from the landing or pier at the bay of San Francisco, and are easily reached by cable or electric street cars which run every few minutes, passing out four miles to the fair grounds, at one fare of five cents. Then a dummy carries those who desire to continue their journey (and they are many), for five cents the remaining part of the journey. Here the eye is delighted. On every hand are pleasure gardens. The coast rambles are very interesting.

The seal rocks are about 300 yards out in the splashing waves of the Pacific, which in the time of high or rough sea dash in beautiful spray as they come in contact with those solid rocks which have bid defiance to the raging waters for many centuries. Balm, refreshing and invigorating are the breezes of the salt seas to most of the invalids who seek for rest, health and a relief from care, toil and responsibility.

Our little party seated ourselves within slightly vision of a group of three rocks in close proximity to each other, where 10 or 15 sea lions were lying on the sunny sides of the rocks. A gentleman with opera glasses to hire came along with his glasses, saying, "Take a look at those great horns of the deep. There lies old Ben Butler, who has been a visitor here for the past 35 years." This was too good a sight to let pass, so we took a shot or two at this scene with our kodak. I got two excellent views of the ocean scene, seal rocks, and about a dozen sea lions just as some of them raised their heads while yelping or barking.

After luncheon we returned on another route along the Golden Gate

which opens up narrowly studded with lighthouses, hamlets, and here and there small towns. It is indeed a lovely sight to ride along the narrow way with steamers, ships, and smaller craft, passing up several miles into the bay of San Francisco which nearly surrounds the city.

The Utah exhibit at the Midwinter Fair grounds attracts great attention, and well it may. Mrs. Caine has the ladies' department in excellent order. The silk exhibit is not equaled in all the various departments of the entire Fair. While I was looking on, I casually heard favorable remarks concerning the exhibit and about Utah. Although not large, the exhibit shows up with becoming dignity. Dr. Maesser's department stands prominent in the educational line, but he feels grieved because of the non-arrival of some of his important exhibit. Today there will be added to his line some reminiscences of Joseph the Prophet and the coming forth of the Book of Mormon, for free distribution.

Just below our exhibit is the California mining output, which, with the fruit department, in the Horticultural Hall, is grand indeed; \$1,248,272,935.00 is represented in two spheres and an obelisk representing solid gold. Some of the rich ore discovered only a few weeks ago is on exhibition, fairly sparkling with gold. It is from the Rawhide mine and is marked \$26,000 to \$80,000 to the ton.

The weather is delightful most of the time, only the evenings and mornings are cool. We have had but two rain storms for the past eleven days. The rainy season is past and fine growing weather is upon us. Many departments of the Fair are not yet in place, and in some instances day and night work is resorted to. The admission price is to be reduced to twenty-five cents.

In Alameda yesterday a factional war took place between the ladies of the Alameda woman's exchange. There was a battle in which a justice of the peace, an attorney-at-law, two reporters and a miscellaneous assortment of house-movers took leading roles. The woman's society is the aristocratic charitable organization of the town. The trouble is all caused by one faction wishing to remove Mrs. Carpenter as manager and the other wishing to retain her. One of the parties got the house on rollers, and was moving away from the land on which it formerly stood. Mrs. Carpenter indignantly refused all offers made to her and declared that she was in the exchange to stay and that her enemies could not oust her. She remained in the house while it was being moved and took her meals there. Law suits were going on in the meantime, and fighting took place in which the attorney struck the justice in the face with his fist, causing blood to flow. There were several free fights; two local reporters started to pommel each other; and there certainly would have been bloodshed had not friends interfered. The affair created considerable commotion in society circles, as prominent ladies are arrayed on both sides. A sheriff finally arrived on the scene and stopped the work of the house-movers. The house remains in middle of the street several blocks away. The lawyer was arrested as

well as twenty-eight others, and the courts are expected to settle the disturbance and restore order.

EDWARD STEVENSON.

### INSPECTOR OF MEATS.

An act to prevent the exposure for sale of unwholesome or diseased meats in cities having a population of 10,000 inhabitants, or over, within the Territory of Utah:

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

Section 1. The office of meat inspector is hereby created for cities having a population of 10,000 inhabitants, or over, within the Territory of Utah; and immediately after the passage of this act such cities shall appoint a meat inspector, or inspectors, whose compensation shall be borne by said cities and shall be such as will secure the services of a competent veterinarian, who shall take an oath of office to faithfully perform the duties of his office and execute an official bond to the said city in the sum of five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the city councils of cities having the population required by this act to designate some convenient place in, or adjacent to, such cities, where all cattle, sheep or swine intended for immediate slaughter and consumption for food in said cities shall be brought for inspection on the hoof, which inspection shall be made at such time as said city councils may direct.

Sec. 3. 1st.—All cattle, sheep and swine intended for immediate slaughter and consumption for food, in cities having a population of 10,000 inhabitants or over, shall be submitted to the meat inspector for examination on the hoof, the day before being slaughtered and shall be brought to such place, as may be provided in section 2.

2nd: The carcasses of all animals so inspected on the hoof, and slaughtered within a radius of seven miles, from the center of said cities, before being exposed for sale shall be inspected by the meat inspector and such carcasses or carcasses as may pass examination shall be marked with a tag similar to that in use by the government of the United States, in the bureau of animal industry, which tag shall be designated and adopted by the city councils of said cities as the city stamp or certificate for the designation of wholesome and healthy meats; Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any person from slaughtering, without inspection, any healthy animal the meat of which is intended for his own use or that of his household.

3d: The rules, regulation and method of inspection adopted by the bureau of animal industry, conducted by the United States government, shall be taken as the standard of meat inspection and shall be followed as closely as practical by the meat inspectors, appointed by said cities.

Sec. 4. 1st: It shall be the duty of the meat inspectors appointed by cities having a population of 10,000 inhabitants or over, to inspect on the hoof at such time and place as may be designated by the city councils of said cities as before provided, both as to

ownership and health of animals, all cattle, sheep and swine which may be brought to such place and which animals are intended for immediate slaughter and consumption for food in said cities.

2d: As soon as possible after such animals have been slaughtered the said meat inspectors shall inspect the carcasses of the same, and if found healthy, shall attach thereto the city stamps or tags indicating that such carcass is wholesome and a fit article for food.

3d: The meat inspectors appointed by said cities shall perform such other duties in inspecting food as said cities may require. Provided, that such additional duties shall not interfere with the proper discharge of the duties of meat inspector as herein specified.

Sec. 5. 1st: The meat inspectors appointed by said cities shall have the right to condemn any carcass, carcasses, or parts thereof of any cattle, sheep or swine which they may find after examination to be unfit for food and shall order the owner to destroy the same in such manner as may be acceptable to said inspectors.

2: They shall take possession of all animals inspected by them and found to be unlawful in the possession of any person, and shall sell the same at the market price. After such sale the inspector shall by the use of recorded marks and brands and otherwise, use due diligence to find the lawful owner, and if he be found within six months from the date of sale, the proceeds of said sale, after the deduction of all costs therefrom, shall be paid to the said lawful owner; otherwise at the expiration of six months, the proceeds shall be disposed of as provided for in the sale of estrays.

3: The inspectors appointed under this act shall keep a record of all animals thus sold by them, including marks and brands, which record shall be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable hours.

4th: The said meat inspectors shall have the same power as is now conferred by law on sheriffs, constables or other peace officers, to arrest any person, or persons, whom said meat inspectors may have reason to believe are in possession of stolen stock, or who may be guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. 1st: Any person or persons, company or corporation who may sell or offer for sale, buy or offer to buy, within the limits of said city any carcass or carcasses, or portions thereof of any cattle, sheep or swine, which have not been inspected and tagged as herein required or accepted as hereafter stated, shall on conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars. Provided, that nothing in this act, or in any paragraph thereof, shall be constituted to interfere with the offering for sale of any meats bearing a stamp or tag indicating that the same has been inspected by the United States government or some county or municipality where a proper sanitary meat inspector as required by this act has been complied with.

Second—Any person or persons, who shall forge, counterfeit or knowingly or wrongfully alter, deface, destroy or

use any of the marks, stamps or other devices which may be adopted by said cities or counties, as herein required for the purpose of designating wholesome and healthful meats, or who may sell or attempt to sell any meats which have been condemned by the said meat inspectors, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor within the meaning of this act, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 7. Any city or county of the Territory of Utah shall have the option of adopting the sanitary provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 8, 1894.

### ST. GEORGE STAKE CONFERENCE.

An excellent quarterly conference of this Stake closed the afternoon of the 12th of this month. President Daniel D. McArthur presided. None of the general authorities were present. We were favored, however, with the presence of visitors: Elder Joseph M. Tanner, of Salt Lake City; Elder Daniel Seegmiller, of the presidency of Kanab Stake, and Elder Frederick W. Chambers, of Ogden. Each of these Elders took their part in ministering the good Word; the first named addressed the conference twice and also delivered a lecture in his emphatic and forceful style before the combined quarterly conference of the Sunday schools and Mutual Improvement associations. The other speakers to the conference were of the Presidency of the Stake, High Council and Bishops.

Reports of the condition of the work of the Lord in the Stake were encouraging. The establishment and maintenance of home industries were vigorously presented.

The General and Stake authorities of the Church were presented and were sustained without a dissentient vote. The spirit and result of the conference cannot perhaps be more graphically expressed than by quoting the statement of President McArthur at the close: "This has been one of the best conferences I have attended during the past sixty years of my life."

JAMES G. BLEAK, Stake Clerk.

### WISELY PLANNING.

One for us very important home industry, as we consider it, we are now incorporating under the laws of the Territory of Utah a "Co-operative Feed and Stock-yard company" for the main purpose of feeding and fattening live stock. We calculate to go right ahead and build a ten-acre yard, to be ready for next fall. We expect to dispose of about 1,500 acres of lucern hay for feeding, to commence with.

This winter there has been fed and fattened here, with lucern hay, over 1,300 steers; and we think we can extend the feeding capacity to double that amount by putting in a few hundred acres more with lucern.

Our 450 acres surface reservoir at Six Mile creek is now full and running over, through two formidable flood-gates. This reservoir can be more than

doubled in capacity as soon as we can buy that much more of the surrounding lands. We have another smaller reservoir in the mountains, and we have very favorable locations for two more large reservoirs at Nine and Twelve Mile creeks, only waiting for time, population and means sufficient, to be executed within a few years. By these we expect to be able to farm and irrigate almost all the arable land between here and Salina, about 14,000 acres. The object is to make farms and homes (and not tenancies and tenants) for our much increasing population, without fear of "overproduction."

CHRISTIAN A. MADSEN.

### EVENTS AT EPHRAIM.

EPHRAIM, March 21, 1894.

'Twas mud; it had been mud; it would have been mud, but for the heavy snowfall of Monday and Tuesday; and it will be mud today, if the sun comes out. But the storm is not over, it seems, so the farmer can "rest a little longer," and the plowboy can have at least another week at school.

The farmers look forward to good crops and better times, as the prospects for plenty of water are first class; though some are beginning to think spring is too long in coming this way, and one can frequently hear the remark, "I'm tired of this hanging around."

Wild geese and ducks by thousands can be seen every day anywhere in the fields below town, and the boys who are not at school are making use of the time, for the first of April will soon be here, you know. Sandhill cranes, too, receive their share of attention from the nimrods.

The people of Sanpete appreciate the double train service, since we've been getting our eastern and most of our Salt Lake mail over the S. P. V. R. R.

Among other things the educational interests of our town are not forgotten. Besides the seven departments of our district schools, all in modern working order, and the two mission schools, Methodist and Presbyterian (the latter having a kindergarten department), the Sanpete Stake Academy is here, and to stay we hope, for it is doing a noble work among the young of our city and county.

Quite a number of young men and women are interested in the Danish class, taught by our tried and true friend, C. C. A. Christensen, and many of them are making rapid progress.

Of course you don't care to hear much from these country towns, at least one would think so from the fact that it is seldom we see any items from this the fourth most prominent county of Utah. Perhaps you big newspapers think that the people out this way are of that goody goody kind who will sustain you whether you notice them or not. Or perhaps it's our own fault because none of us seem interested enough to write anything. I believe it's a little of both; but now, to be candid, don't you think it would be wise to have a News bureau out this way?

WILDERNESS.

[Yes, indeed. We're always glad to hear from Sanpete and its thrifty people. Who'll fill the News bureau spoken of; will you, Wilderness?

Editor News.]

## WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

Montana has established a reform school at Miles City.

There are four cases of scarlet fever in the Virginia (Nev.) jail.

The loss of cattle about Saratoga, Wyo., is reported as very small.

Large flocks of wild geese and ducks are reported about Saratoga, Wyo.

Six carloads of sheep and lambs were shipped from Fort Collins, Colo., last week to Chicago.

Electric signals are being put up by the railroads at the street crossings in San Jose, Cal.

The Eel River valley, Humboldt county, is having an epidemic of diphtheria and scarlet fever.

A great big building boom is developing at La Plata City, the new gold camp near Durango.

The construction of new cattle feeding yards at Grand Junction, Cal., is regarded as a practical certainty.

The salmon season which will open April 10th promises to be more than usually active on the Columbia river.

It is reported that the largest crop of fruit in the history of the Salt river valley in Arizona is expected this year.

Seattle, Wash., police a few days ago arrested a man having in his possession some \$300 worth of sealskin wraps.

A new Methodist church has just been completed at Cheyenne, Wyo., and the dedication will occur on Easter Sunday.

Drilling has been resumed in the celebrated Grand Junction (Colo.) gas well and will be continued until granite is reached.

The Rocky Mountain *Husbandman* predicts that the raising of fine mutton sheep in Montana will soon be a profitable industry.

A Socorro, N. M., merchant proposes to build the much needed bridge over the Rio Grande at that point if the city will raise \$3,000.

Men and teams are at work on the stage-road into Yosemite valley and it is hoped that travel to the valley can be commenced this week.

The Phoenix and Prescott railway is expected to reach Phoenix next August. It is said to be opening up a rich mining country along its route.

The coal output of Montana in 1893 was 500,000 tons, the principal producers being the Rocky Fork, Helena and Livingston, Sand Coulee and Timberline mines.

Capitalists have a scheme to furnish electricity to Stockton for manufacturing purposes. It is proposed to generate the power in the Stanislaus river above Knight's Ferry.

The altar in the Catholic cathedral at Los Angeles, Cal., is made of marble and onyx and cost nearly \$9,000. It was the gift of several wealthy members of the congregation.

The owner of a telephone line at Missoula, Mont., says an exchange, rented the use of the wire to two Chinese, and the talk was so fast that

he now says he will have to increase rates for celestials.

At Covelo, Wash., says an exchange, they are drinking "Democratic coffee." It is made of a mixture of browned wheat, rye and barley, with a trifle of the genuine berry for Sunday.

Terrill Thompson was badly hurt at Santa Barbara, Cal., by the bursting of a carboy of sulphuric acid that he was handling. The fluid was thrown over his face and neck, causing severe burns.

The Yakima Indian reservation, state of Washington, contains some 600,000 acres and the Indians number about 2,000, about half as many as there were forty years ago, when they were given the reservation.

Seven cows have been found in Alameda, Cal., that were afflicted with tuberculosis. Many persons sold their cows before the inspectors reached them, so it is not known how many are actually diseased.

A novel contract was made at Tulare, Cal., a few days ago by which Frank Baker agrees to produce four inches of rain on the ranch of R. Linder. If he succeeds he is to receive \$1,000, but the water must come in three months.

Now that Spokane, Wash., has a new jail, new rules have been made for prisoners. One of these is that each must take a bath twice a week. Another provides that no knives or forks shall be allowed.

Reports from the west side of the San Joaquin valley say that the sheep men in that section are confronted by ruin because of long continued drouth. There is almost no food, and many of the lambs have died.

While excavating in the Courthouse square at Redding, Cal., workmen have uncovered four human skulls and one skeleton. There were also Indian beads and shells. The site was formerly covered by an Indian village.

A snowslide carried away part of the People's Electric Light company's flume at Aspen, Colo., leaving the west half of the town in darkness. Travel is said to be becoming dangerous in the mountains.

Thomas Megner, a Montana cowboy, went into a Great Falls pawnshop, pointed a gun at the proprietor's head, and was in the act of robbing the place when a police officer entered behind him and ordered him to surrender. Megner did so at once.

Woodland's city jail, Cal., is a unique affair. It is a building rented for the purpose at \$5 a month. A paper of that city says that recently four tramps were confined in a pen in this jail, which is 6x8 feet, and were kept there two days and a night.

Otto, the 12-year-old son of A. C. Hansen, of Laramie, Wyo., fell from the bars in the gymnasium on Wednesday and was killed. He lived an hour and a half, but never regained consciousness. A brother recently died as the result of a fall.

The will of Francis Briel was filed for probate at San Francisco on Tuesday. His estate is valued at \$3,500. He

bequeathed to his son, Gustave August Briel, "\$2 and no more." The residue he devised in equal shares to his two sons and his niece.

On account of the terrible depression in the sheep business, says an exchange, the wool-growers of Wyoming will ask the state board of equalization, which meets next month, to place a lower valuation on sheep than they have been assessed heretofore.

A cut in wages has been made by the Seattle Coal and Iron company. The reduction amounts to 12 per cent, and 350 men were involved. Much complaint is made against the company because of the rule compelling employees to buy at the company's store.

The run of grass cattle to market from Texas will be about 40 per cent less this season than last. More cattle have been fed this year than last in Texas, and more would have been had it not been for last season's drouth. The fed cattle will be shipped out by April 1.

The Los Angeles grand jury was accused of negligence and bias in returning indictments by the attorney for Deputy Assessor Cobler, indicted for embezzlement. Each member of that body was summoned into court and sharply questioned as to their methods.

Artesian water has been struck in Cochise county, Arizona, by a man named McRae. The flow is 21,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. In addition to the value of the water, McRae will get \$2,000 reward offered by the supervisors for a running well not more than 500 feet deep.

Diphtheria is very prevalent at Freeport, a little town near Sacramento, Cal. The spread of the disease is due largely to the fact that the Portuguese residence of the locality make a funeral a sort of celebration, which is largely attended. Measures have been taken to stop this practice.

Stockton, Cal., comes to the front once more with a haunted house. This domicile is frequented with ghostly forms at night, according to the stories of neighbors. The chief ghost is a woman, who sometimes has her head with her but more often leaves it behind when she begins her ramble.

Uinta county, remarks the *Evanston* (Wyo.) *News-Register*, has the most economically managed schools in the state. The annual statement of the state superintendent shows that our pupils cost an average of \$2.80 per month each, and the expense in other counties runs all the way to \$5.28.

The big mill at the rolling mill has been shut down at Laramie, says the *Boomerang*, and it is understood that a number of the men connected with its operation were discharged, some iron having been spoiled during the day. New men will be secured, it is understood, from the East before work is resumed.

The loss in cattle in this county, says the *Saratoga* (Wyo.) *Sun*, has been small up to date, when the state of the range is taken into consideration. There will be more cattle die after green grass comes than before. Green grass seems to weaken range cattle when they begin to feed on it in the spring.

The outlook for cattle in Arizona this



year is said to be propitious. The copious rainfalls of last summer placed the range in better condition than for years before. There is an abundance of grass in the fertile valleys and mesas of northern and southern Arizona and cattle are sleek and fat. Recent rains also assure an abundance of early spring feed.

The big mill at the rolling mill was shut down Friday night, says the *Laramie Boomerang*, and it is understood that a number of the men connected with its operation were discharged, some iron having been spoiled during the day. New men will be secured, it is understood, from the East before work is resumed.

State Veterinary Surgeon Holloway of Montana has a scheme to dispose of the surplus horses of that state, and they are many. He proposes to slaughter them and export the dressed carcasses to countries where horse meat is consumed. It is estimated that Montana has 100,000 horses that would be available for this purpose.

J. Neilson, a snowshoe traveler employed by the Trinidad mine to carry provisions from Cisco to the mines, lost his life during one of the severe storms in the mountains. He left the mines for Cisco after a very heavy storm and has not been seen since. Search has been made, but without avail. His body will probably not be found till spring.

Wood is reported very scarce in Nevada City. Owing to the rain and snow the teamsters are unable to haul fuel from the woods to town and the local supply is well nigh exhausted. The price has now reached \$8 a cord. Many families are said to be burning boards and scraps of all kinds, anything to make a fire, and some are said to be suffering.

In a mine accident at Lake City, Col., on Tuesday, Charles McKeenan came near losing his life. He and two others were drilling in a stope of the Ute mine, when they struck some powder that had not exploded the night before. McKeenan was seriously injured about the eyes, face and head. His left hand was badly shattered by rocks. His companions were not seriously hurt.

John Ward and his two sons own 480 acres not far from Greeley, Colo., says an exchange. They will plant this year 60 acres of potatoes, 100 acres of wheat and 30 acres of oats. They have 80 acres of alfalfa and the rest of the land will be kept for pasture. Last year they had 60 acres in that vegetable but 20 acres suffered from grasshoppers; from the remaining 40 acres 4,000 sacks of unusually fine ones were dug.

The strongest flow of natural gas, says the *Garrison Tribune*, ever found in the San Luis valley was tapped by Spelcer & Uhri, on the Steve Kenny ranch, north of Garrison, a few days ago. At a depth of 700 feet it came with such force as to throw water forty feet in the air. The well is three inches in diameter, and throws a stream normally about fifteen inches high, while at intervals of fifteen or twenty minutes it spurts to the height of forty feet.

A tall, handsome man, with dark eyes, heavy mustache and imperial, and a big black hat that completed the costume of a typical borderer, passed

through the city today on a romantic mission, says the *Spokane (Wash.) Chronicle*. He is on his way to southern Idaho to seek a box of treasures buried by a band of murderous Indians a quarter of a century ago. In spite of all the difficulties and uncertainties, he seems confident of success, and if successful he will return to Spokane in a few months with his fortune made for life.

While employed in his mine some three miles from Folsom, Cal., Saturday afternoon, Frank Perry, a Portuguese miner, was entirely buried by the unexpected caving in of a high bank. The men in his employ, after strenuous efforts, extricated and carried him to his residence. Just as they left the spot another cave occurred in the same place, bringing down tons of dirt and covering the spot where the men had been engaged in the rescue to a depth of over ten feet. Perry is severely bruised and suffering from internal injuries. The physician in charge states that he may possibly recover.

State Veterinarian Gresswell and M. L. West, an enterprising young Englishman, have entered upon a new enterprise that may mean great things for Colorado at no very distant day, says the *Denver News*. They have leased the old Spottwood ranch near Fort Logan, consisting of 430 acres of excellent farming land, and propose to devote it to the feeding of 600 head of young cattle. Sugar beets and alfalfa will be used, the cattle being brought at the age of a year and six months from Utah, and fed for six months, in which time Dr. Gresswell expects to have them fat and ready for the market. If the enterprise proves a success, an English syndicate will take up the idea and operate on a magnificent scale.

A terrible tragedy occurred at the Mendocino asylum, Cal., on Tuesday. One of the attendants had been left temporarily in charge of the kitchen. During a short absence, in which he had been assisting some of the feeblar inmates from the dining room to their respective wards, Rosini Ricardo, a trusty who had been loitering in the corridor, seized the opportunity to secure a large meat knife, and meeting James B. Murphy, one of the inmates, in the corridor, he plunged the keen steel into his heart. Ricardo was immediately secured and placed in confinement. Both of the patients had been considered harmless and inoffensive. The autopsy developed the fact that the major portion of the knife was buried in the heart and broken off.

What might have been a most serious accident was narrowly averted by the heroism of a boy named Wilbur F. Hart, at Greeley, Colo., on Sunday. The fire department had been turned out by an alarm and the Brush hose turned into Eighth street with the horses on a keen run. The gong frightened a horse attached to a buggy in which were seated three young ladies, the Misses Margaret Wallace, Kate Mitchell and Flora McClure, and three children. The horse shying, snapped the shaft and the horse becoming beyond control, dashed down the street, the buggy swaying in a dangerous manner. Young Hart, who

was on horseback, seeing the danger of the young ladies, urged his horse to a run in pursuit. After running about a block, he succeeded in getting hold of the bridle rein. He was in imminent danger of being dragged from his horse, but pluckily held on and finally succeeded in bringing the frightened animal under control.

The victim of a terrible accident in a mine is lying at a Sacramento (Cal.) hospital, where he is to undergo a very trying surgical operation. The man's name is J. W. Willsey. He is about 35 years of age and has a wife and two children. A little over two weeks ago he was engaged prospecting in an old mine 150 miles from Eureka, Nev. His pick struck a dynamite cartridge which had been left there by previous prospectors. There was an explosion and Willsey was terribly injured. The blast blinded both eyes, his scalp was badly lacerated, a piece of flying rock tore a large hole in one arm, one finger was cut open, one thumb cut off and the other was fractured. Nearly all the flesh was torn off his left forearm and his face and body were covered with wounds from the flying pieces of rock. Willsey was hurled to the ground, where he remained twenty-four hours before he was discovered. His friends carried him to his camp. The next day they started to carry him to a place where he could receive medical treatment. It required five days to reach Eureka. There some clothes were wrapped about his wounds. A lodge of Old Fellows to which he belonged decided to send him to Sacramento. The physician in charge of the case has removed the poor fellow's eyes. The sufferer was full of courage until he learned that his eyes were gone; then he broke down.

#### PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

An act amending section 2393, of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1888, relating to private corporations:

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

SECTION 1. That section 2393 of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1888, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 2393. 2. 20. Any person who is the holder of full paid up capital stock, of any corporation hereafter organized under the laws of Utah Territory, shall not be liable for any assessments upon such capital stock, or for any indebtedness of the corporation, nor shall any assessment be levied upon such capital stock for any purpose whatever, nor shall any such holder be liable for assessments or indebtedness of the corporation, except it shall be provided in the articles of incorporation or the agreement in writing specified in sec. 2,268, s. 2, of said Compiled Laws that such capital stock shall be liable for assessments or for the indebtedness of the corporation, then the corporation shall be and is authorized to levy assessments upon such stock, to be collected as in the articles provided. The articles of incorporation, in this respect, shall not be changed without the consent of all the stockholders.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage and approval.

Approved March 8, 1894.

# THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

## SWEDEN.

Rev. A. G. Pahlman, of Norra Hærene and Hofby, died at the age of 74 years.

A church for Laplanders will be built in northern Bergnæs, Arjepploug.

Mrs. Elna Nilson, of Ystad, died at the advanced age of 97 years.

Dr. Jacob Spangberg, one of the most able botanists of Sweden, died at Sundsvall.

A railroad will be built between Lyckeky and Bergqvara in the province of Blekinge.

The riksdag has granted 1,470,000 kronor for the purchase of railroad material.

A small cyclone struck Ystad and vicinity the other day. Several people and many cattle were injured.

The large Hammarby works near Storvik were burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at about \$300,000.

The Swedish crown princess is still in Rome, her condition being such that her death may be expected at any moment.

The rich brewer Lyckholm of Gothenburg, has donated 25,000 kronor to his employes, and insured all of them against accidents.

The Continental Hotel in Helsingborg has been sold by consul C. G. Stewenius to A. Tijlander, a merchant of Boastad. The price paid was 300,000 kronor.

Their diamond wedding was celebrated by Sergeant Lars Wessling of Vesslingby, Fellingsbro, and his wife. The old couple is in the best of health.

The heirs of the Swedish missionaries, Wickholm and Johansson, who some months ago were murdered in China, have been paid 60,000 kronor damages by the Chinese government.

Patrik Larson, of Skar, the parish of Fjaeras, killed his father, because the old man refused to give him money. Larson who was arrested soon after his terrible crime, is only 19 years of age.

Prof. Borjeson, the famous sculptor, who was represented at the art exhibition at the Chicago exposition by several large and elegant groupes, has been awarded the first prize for his model of the proposed monument of Charles X.

Ronneby in southern Sweden in one of the very strongest iron springs in the world, containing sulphate of iron and alum in considerable quantities. Ronneby is the Spa in Sweden, which attracts most visitors, and more than 2000 persons annually take the waters here.

One of the greatest fire calamities which has occurred in Sweden for a long time, occurred in the parish of Mönsterås the other day, when the Forsa school building burned to the ground. Twelve of the young pupils were roasted to death in spite of the most heroic efforts to rescue them. The grief of the parents can hardly be described.

Albert Nobel, the inventor of the dynamite, has bought the Bofors iron works in Vermland, where experiments

will be made with Dr. De. Laval's new invention to reduce metals direct from the ore by means of electricity. Nobel, who is a Swede, is the owner of immense petroleum wells near the Caspian sea, Russia, and is said to be worth considerably more money than the American multi-millionaire Rockefeller.

The government railroads have three classes of passenger cars. The first class is limited to some express trains only and generally very little patronized, giving a reason for the tendency to do away with it entirely on all lines as has been done in the North, and on the greatest number of private roads. The night expresses carry sleeping cars of first and second class, where a berth may be obtained for the small additional sum of \$1.35 and 80 cents respectively.

Tool manufacture in Sweden has of old its principal homestead in Eskilstuna, where, in about a hundred workshops with in all about 2000 workmen, great numbers and varieties of tools for working metals and wood are yearly produced. Modern working methods have been largely adopted. The yearly value of production from the Eskilstuna tool shops amounts to nearly \$1,000,000. But the large foreign tool making establishments, not the least those in the United States, somehow have succeeded in finding a way for their products to the Swedish market, while, on the other hand, a good quantity of Eskilstuna articles is yearly exported.

The export of tallow from Sweden is on the increase, and in 1893 rose to the value of \$110,000. Margarine of good quality is manufactured in Sweden, and the value of the annual output is about \$140,000. Vegetable oils are made in Sweden in large quantities. The value of the product of 13 oil mills at work in 1892 was \$650,000, the manufacture of pressed oil cakes for fodder alone amounting to \$227. During the same year different kinds of vegetable oils were exported to a value of \$42,000. Among other vegetable products to be included in this group are rosin, turpentine, wool-oil and lamp-black, these products being made at nine factories.

The manufacture of machinery in Sweden has shown a steady and relatively rapid progress during the last decades, and the engineering shops are at present able to compete successfully in several branches with foreign establishments of high standing, as regards both working methods and the quality of the products, albeit they are, of course, still behind in quantity. This great development appears to be principally due to the extended use in the workshops of modern improved machinery, especially machine tools—a good number of American origin—but is of course also in great measure attributable to the fact, that the works nowadays devote themselves more to specialties than they used to do.

## NORWAY.

A new theater will be built in Bergen. Electric works will be built in Lillehammer.

Many families in Ringsaker are going to emigrate to the United States.

A large bath and massage establishment will be built at Sandefjord.

Olai Fæster, of Rognaldsvaag, and his wife were drowned off Florø.

A society of the left has been organized in Porsgrund. The society has already 200 members.

Bjornson's drama "Over Evne" made a grand success when performed at a theater in Paris the other night.

Lawyer Lous has been elected president of the Christiania Conservative Society.

The Liverpool *Evening Express* says, that most English tourists will visit Norway the present summer.

Captain Magnus Andersen, the former commander of the Viking, is at present holding lectures in Norway.

Prof. Lieblein will represent Norway at the oriental congress, which is to be held at Geneva next September.

The Storting has been asked to grant an appropriation for Norway's participation in the art exposition at Antwerp.

Miss Elisa Wiborg, the Norwegian songstress is meeting with great success during a concert tour through Germany.

Jakob Sverdrup spoke at a political meeting in Drammen, which was attended by a large number of his admirers.

A large national work on Norway will soon be published by some of the most prominent Norwegian artists and authors.

During his present stay in Christiania King Oscar has enjoyed himself more than ever. The king has fully regained his health.

It has been discovered that Sigurd Matzow, a merchant of Trondhjem, has made embezzlements, amounting to about 70,000 kroner.

A snow-slide occurred at Bredevangen, and a house on the Scendra Ganter was buried under the avalanche. Two people were killed.

Jonas Lie's novel "Den Fremsynte" has been translated into English, and the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Saturday Review* and several other papers give it the most flattering praise.

A book on Scandinavian literature, especially Norwegian authors, will soon be published in Paris. The author, or rather authoress, is L. Bernardine, alias Mrs. Sjøstedt, the French wife of Erik Sjøstedt, the correspondent to the Stockholm *Allehanda*.

The government has asked the Norwegian Storting to grant an appropriation of 600,000 kroner for the proposed building of a new gun-boat of the first class. A former Storting granted 400,000 kroner for the purpose, and as 540,000 kroner will be needed, the total cost of the man-of-war will amount to 1,540,000 kroner.

## DENMARK.

Herman Bang, the famous author, is reported to be dangerously ill in Paris.

An emigration en masse is going on from Iceland to Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Rev. Erik Petersen, of Fjaberg, died at the age of 88 years.

Rev. E. Larsen, of Aars, died at the advanced age of 91 years.

Nine large guns will be added to the Danish artillery.

The Swedish sloyd system is now being introduced in most Danish schools.

Dr. Bech, a prominent physician of Copenhagen, died at the age of 81 years.

Small-pox cases have now also occurred in some parishes on the island of Fyen.

Their golden wedding was celebrated by Hans Olsen, of Ostre Vedsted, and his wife.

The Gyldendahl publishing house of Copenhagen, intends to publish a cheap edition of Ibsen's dramas.

The sale of government land to farm laborers has been proposed in the Folkething by Captain Bluhme.

Librarian C. F. Bricka has been elected a corresponding member of the Swedish Royal Academy of Literature, History and Antiquities.

Many families in the northern part of Jutland are to emigrate to the United States.

Tor Aulin, the celebrated Swedish violinist, has scored a great success in Copenhagen.

An exhibition of articles manufactured by Danish women, will be held in Copenhagen in 1895.

The government has been asked to grant foreigners the right to possess real estate.

Chancellor Berthelsen, a prominent citizen of Svendborg, died at the age of 76 years.

The crown prince and crown princess have donated several thousand kroner to charitable institutions in Copenhagen.

The Rigsdag has been asked to grant an appropriation for the building of a railroad between Klampenborg and Helsingor.

J. P. Rasmussen, a painter of Copenhagen, has mysteriously disappeared. As he was in financial distress the belief is, that he has committed suicide.

Princess Louise celebrated her 19th birthday. The young daughter of the Danish Crown Prince and Crown Princess is a remarkable bright and pretty girl.

Mr. Johns, one of the most prominent members of the Danish colony at Paris, and his wife, a French lady, while recently paying a visit to Denmark, donated a number of rare and valuable articles to the Copenhagen museum of arts. The most interesting of these objects, perhaps, is the writing machine invented by Prof. Durluo some 30 years ago, for "it has been demonstrated that this is the prototype of all modern writing machines. This work which is of great interest to the history of Danish industry, and which was on the point of passing into foreign hands, will now be in its proper place in the museum."

The recent visit of the czar to Denmark gave the impulse to the publication of a souvenir volume under the title "Czar Alexander III And His Surroundings." It is mainly a translation from a French work written by Nikolai Notovitsch, the translation and adoption being by Mr. Lutken, a Danish-Russian. The aim of the book seems to be to show that the present czar of Russia is almost an ideal ruler and that, in case of a European war, Denmark and France must naturally side with

Russia. The author is evidently well informed, but in stating plain facts he often contradicts some of his general eulogies on Russian affairs.

Prof. Buhl was a member of the theological faculty of the university of Copenhagen until a couple of years ago when he left Denmark and accepted a theological professorship at the university of Leipzig, Germany. It was supposed at the time that he did not feel at ease in Denmark on account of his liberal religious views. This supposition has been strengthened by a "History of the Jewish People," which was published in Copenhagen some time ago. In this book he asserts that we are not acquainted with any of the authors of the historical books of the Old Testament. "All attempts," he writes, "to remove the dust covering the authors of the historical books of the Old Testament, or of the sources quoted in them by means of identifying them with this or that person known to us from the Old Testament history—are useless play without any value whatever." We hardly need to add that this does not tally with the commonly accepted theory of the origin of the books of the Old Testament. It is very probable, that this book would have landed the learned professor in a peck of trouble if he had still been a theological professor in the university of Denmark. In the home of Luther he will undoubtedly be let alone—or even praised for his work.

### COMING GREATNESS.

GARDEN CITY, Rich county, Utah, March 23, 1894.—We are still in the midst of hard winter. On Wednesday night, March 21st, the thermometer went down to 10 degrees below zero, with the weather clear and bright. This is quite a contrast to what the weather is in other parts of the Territory. The snow here is still about a foot and a half deep on the level and frozen hard. The lake is as solid as ever, one mass of ice with no openings as yet.

Last Friday evening a meeting of the citizens of Garden City was held to take into consideration the best place on the lake shore for a landing place for the steamer which is now in course of construction and which will ply on the beautiful Bear lake this summer. Behold! another prediction made years ago by some of our leaders is on the verge of fulfillment. This is a step in the right direction. We are informed that lauding places and pleasure resorts will be made at Fish Haven, Idaho, and Garden City and Lake Town, Utah. This will bring hundreds of pleasure seekers into our midst and we have every reason to believe that the hard times hitherto so common to us here in some portions of of Bear Lake and Rich counties will vanish away and times of prosperity take the place of what may be termed poverty.

It is also understood that the railway company will build a branch line from Montpelier, Idaho, to the Hot Springs on the northeast corner of the lake in order to connect the steamboat line with the railroad. Thus it will bring pleasure seekers from the north, south, east and west. There will also be stage run from Garden City, over the mountains to Logan, which also will be a good paying

business, and bring more money into the country. This should have been done years ago.

Some of the "boys" are over the lake cutting cedar posts.

The mock-trial set for Wednesday night, March 21st, was in every way a decided success. The house was filled with curious spectators to see how the boys succeeded. This mock-trial was inaugurated under the auspices of the Garden City civil government class, and it was very amusing to see with what precision and exactness each one acted his part. As we do not wish to take too much space in your esteemed paper, it will suffice to say the defendant was found guilty of "grand larceny," by the jury as charged in the indictment. The case created much merriment and laughter and was enjoyed by all present. It is gratifying to see how much interest our youth are taking in this class and a few entertainments, such as this mock trial, will have a tendency to bring out the boys.

The measles are still "raising Ned" among us but none have succumbed to the disease as yet.

In addition to this steamboat enterprise, it is expected that our town is to become a mining camp this season. There is any quantity of ore in the mountains west of us, and all we lack is a bit of capital coupled with a bit of energy, and our town would soon become the center of attraction. Who will lead out in this direction?

Some of our farmers are contemplating taking out a new canal from Swan creek, some 90 or 100 feet above the old one, which, when completed, will put much valuable land under irrigation. It only takes a little extra exertion on our part. The company have organized and work will be pushed as soon as possible.

V. EMIL.

### DAIRY INTERESTS.

#### AN ACT TO PROTECT THE DAIRY INTERESTS OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

SECTION 1. That any person or persons in this Territory who shall manufacture for sale, or who shall sell, offer or expose for sale, by the tub, firkin, box or package, any article or substance in semblance of butter or cheese, not the legitimate product of the dairy, and not made exclusively of milk or cream, but into which any oil, fat or lard, not produced from milk or cream, enters as a compound or component part, shall distinctly stamp or mark on such tub, firkin, box or package of such article or substance the words "Oleomargarine Butter;" and if containing cheese, the words "Imitation Cheese;" and where retail sales are made of such articles, the seller shall in all cases sell, offer or expose for sale said article from a tub, firkin, box or package stamped or marked as herein stated.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to coat, powder or color, with any coloring whatever, any "oleomargarine," "butterine," or any compound of the same, or any product made in whole or in part from animal fat or animal or vegetable oil not pro-

duced from unadulterated milk or cream, whereby the said product shall be made to resemble butter or cheese, the product of the dairy.

Sec. 3. No person or persons shall sell or exchange, or expose for sale or exchange, any unclean, impure, adulterated, or unwholesome milk, or shall offer for sale any article of food made from the same or of the cream of the same.

Sec. 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. This act shall take effect from and after its approval.

Approved March 8, 1894.

### MARICOPA STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Maricopa Stake of Zion convened in Mesa, Sunday and Monday, the 18th and 19th. Counselor H. C. Rogan presiding.

The gatherings at the different meetings were large, and good feeling and a desire to fulfil the high calling of the Gospel were manifested. The principles of the Gospel of Jesus Christ were expounded by the Elders of Israel, and the Saints were blessed exceedingly with the outpourings of the Spirit of God.

The reports of the Bishops and other officers showed the people in genuine good health and all striving to fulfil the law of God.

The Saints were in hopes that some of the Apostles or authorities would have met with us, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of our much beloved President, and to give us other instruction. Though we were disappointed, we expect them soon, when another conference will be called, no doubt. GEO. PASSEY, Clerk,  
by FRANK T. POMEROY,  
Ass't Clerk.

### JARMAN AND JARMAN.

Utah people who are familiar with the outrageous proceedings of William Jarman in England and with his former record here will be interested in the following communications. The first is written by an exemplary young man who resided in this city until his departure for England a short time since. His home is still here, the reason of his absence being stated in his letter to Wm. Jarman, his father. He says:

Dear Father—I take great pleasure in writing to you that I am now in London, having been called to England to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ to any and all with whom I may come in contact. I know my message is true and the power of God unto salvation unto all who yield obedience thereunto.

My dear father, I do sincerely hope and pray that you may ere long see the error of telling the people that the Mormons murdered your son. I am now compelled to refute your erroneous and false statement. Think of my position as your son, I having to perform so unthankful a task; but the truth must be told and it is mighty and will prevail.

I hope and earnestly pray to our Father in heaven to open your eyes and see your awful position, and repent

and be brought again to the true light of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. The Lord is very merciful and will be ready to forgive you of all past sins if you honestly repent and turn from your past ways and worship him with all your heart. Saul of Damascus was a great persecutor of the Saints, but when he repented, God forgave him and he became a great man in rolling His great work on the earth.

My dear father, do think of your future life and the fearful consequence of fighting God's great work. What does it profit a man, though he gains the whole world, if he lose his whole soul? My dear father, do stop and consider your condition. You are now getting along in years, and I feel very much pained when I read and hear people repeat what you have said about the Mormons. You know in your heart that they are the best and most honest and virtuous people on earth. People know your statements are false. I would be pleased to shake a repentant father by the hand and feel proud to own and respect you once more.

I received a letter from Ida while she was in Chicago, and Emma bade me goodbye when I left home. Mother and all at home are well and happy. My health is good and I hope to be successful in the Lord's service.

Believe me to remain very sincerely,  
Your affectionate son,  
ALBERT EDWARD JARMAN.

Following is the curt reply received by the son:

(Answer)  
EXCELSIOR, Mount Pleasant,  
Exeter, March 2, 1894.

I send by this mail some printing which will show you that I am so busy with that matter at the present time, that I cannot attend to anything but the (County Council Guardian of the poor ratepayers' association) work. You had better come down; it's but four hours' ride. I shall be pleased to see you at the above address, when we can talk better than we can write.

In haste, MR. WILLIAM JARMAN.

### HELPING THEMSELVES.

Will you be so kind as to give space for a few lines in your paper, which I hope may be of interest to some who have no home nor farm?

About forty miles south of St. George on the Virgin river, about a dozen honest, hard-working men went in a week after last New Year; they built a dam across the river and completed a ditch four miles long and five feet wide in six or seven weeks, and now have their ditch full of water on their land. They are now busy getting in posts and in a few days they will stretch their fence wire around 300 acres of rich sandy land, well adapted for grain, lucern and fruit; the seedless grape will also thrive well there. This is all proven by the flourishing town of Bunkerville which is located just five miles below and has the same kind of land and climate.

About 2,000 acres of land the same as the above is right by it; all that is necessary is to enlarge the ditch and extend it as much farther as more land is wanted, and the men will easily be settled with for what they have already

done, and will bid more good settlers a hearty welcome.

Respectfully yours,  
H. P. IVERSON.

### A PLEASANT GATHERING.

MANTI, March 22.—The hospitable home of Elder Isaac Riddle Sen., of Manti City, was the scene of a most enjoyable occasion on Thursday, March 22, 1894, it being the 64th anniversary of his birthday, as well as the 72nd anniversary of the birthday of Sister Minerva W. Snow. Quite a large number of kindred, friends and fellow-workers in the Manti Temple partook of a sumptuous repast and afterwards music and song interspersed with speeches from Presidents J. D. T. McAllister and J. B. Maiben and others, full of the kindest expressions of congratulation and good will that their years might be prolonged to answer their utmost wishes. Quite a large number of the deceased relatives of Brother Riddle and Sister Snow were labored for in the Temple through the day as a loving compliment from their friends. Brother Riddle both at St. George and the Manti Temple has had the necessary work done for thousands of his dead kindred, and contemplates continuing this pleasing labor for thousands more of whom he has the complete printed record, tracing his ancestors as far back as the year of our Lord 800. C. O. M.

As the M. & P. train was nearing Tempe, Ariz., a few days ago, a man named Cliff Hambrick, handcuffed and in the custody of an officer, jumped from the train and has not yet been captured. He is wanted in Midland, Texas, for an assault with intent to commit murder at that place last July. He was formerly the keeper of a dance house at Gila Bend, where he was arrested.

### THE DEAD.

Peaceful be their Rest.

ESTES.—On March 25, 1894, of neuralgia of the heart, Stephen A. Estes, aged 63 years, 11 months and 25 days.

WEBB.—In the Fifth ward, March 20th, 1894, of inflammation of the bowels Sampson Webb, aged 67 years.

GATES.—This morning, March 23, 1894, about 10 o'clock, at Mill Creek, Salt Lake county, Utah, Elizabeth Gates, of old age. Deceased was 87 years of age and was with one exception the oldest settler in Mill Creek.

REED.—At Farmers ward, Sunday, March 25th, at 1 o'clock a.m. of blood poisoning, Mrs. Louisa Reed, wife of George Reed, after an illness of ten days. Deceased was born in Sussex, England, and was 39 years of age.

LOOMIS.—In Westfield, Massachusetts, Tuesday, March 27, of general debility and old age, Hazwell Loomis, aged 83 years and 7 months. Deceased was a brother of Mrs. Albert Dewey of this city.

ALLRED.—Silas Hillard, son of James L. and Cynthia J. Williams Allred; born December 4, 1890, died at Fremont, Wayne county, Utah, of bronchitis March 18, 1891.

This makes five children out of six that Brother and Sister Allred have lost, they never having had but two at one time. He was a bright, sweet little fellow, and a year ago had a very close call by croup, and was only saved by fasting and prayer of the ward, and it was hoped he would have been spared to them. They have the heartfelt sympathy of the whole ward in this sad bereavement. —[Com.]

# THE DESERET WEEKLY.

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## SECRET COMBINATIONS.

*Discourse delivered at the Tabernacle,  
Salt Lake City, Sunday, March  
11th, 1894, by*

**PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON**

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

I will read an extract from the book of Ether, which is one of the books of the Book of Mormon. That which I shall read is found in the 8th chap. of Ether, commencing at the 19th verse:

For the Lord worketh not in secret combinations, neither doth he will that man should shed blood, but in all things hath forbidden it, from the beginning of man.

And now I, Moroni, do not write the manner of their oaths and combinations, for it hath been made known unto me that they are had among all people, and they are had among the Lamanites,

And they have caused the destruction of this people of whom I am now speaking, and also the destruction of the people of Nephi;

And whatsoever nation shall uphold such secret combinations, to get power and gain, until they shall spread over the nation, behold, they shall be destroyed, for the Lord will not suffer that the blood of his saints, which shall be shed by them, shall always cry unto him from the ground for vengeance upon them, and yet he avenge them not;

Wherefore, O ye Gentiles, it is wisdom in God that these things should be shewn unto you, that thereby ye may repent of your sins, and suffer not that these murderous combinations shall get above you, which are built up to get power and gain, and the work, yea, even the work of destruction come upon you, yea, even the sword of the justice of the eternal God shall fall upon you, to your overthrow and destruction, if ye shall suffer these things to be;

Wherefore the Lord commandeth you, when ye shall see these things come among you, that ye shall awake to a sense of your awful situation, because of this secret combination which shall be among you, or wo be unto it, because of the blood of them who have been slain; for they cry from the dust for vengeance upon it, and also upon those who build it up.

For it cometh to pass that whoso buildeth it up seeketh to overthrow the freedom of all lands, nations, and countries; and it bringeth to pass the destruction of all people, for it is built up by the devil, who is the father of all lies; even that same liar who beguiled our first parents; yea, even that same liar who hath caused man to commit murder from the beginning; who hath hardened the hearts of men, that they have murdered the prophets, and stoned them, and cast them out from the beginning.

Wherefore I, Moroni, am commanded to write these things, that evil may be done away, and that the time may come that Satan may have no power upon the hearts of the children of men, but that they may be persuaded to do good continually, that they may come unto the fountain of all righteousness and be saved.

The book from which I have read this was translated, as we testify, by the

power of God. We believe the Book of Mormon to be a divine record. We believe it to contain the word of God. We do not substitute it in the place of the Bible; but it is another witness of the truths contained in the Bible. In it there are very frequent references to secret combinations that existed in olden times among the people on this continent. It seems that combinations were formed for such purposes as are alluded to in the words that I have read; and the prophets who made this record were inspired of God to give warning unto us Gentiles (for we are classed as Gentiles in this record), that we in our day might understand the dreadful consequences which follow such secret organizations. This book was published in the year 1829. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was organized in 1830. At that time there were but few indications, especially in our own nation, of the growth of such combinations as are described in that which I have read. To a person who read the book then such a warning as is given by this prophet to us would doubtless seem entirely uncalled for. But in the lapse of sixty years a great change has taken place in the affairs of the nations of the earth; and now those familiar with current events can see the propriety—yea, the necessity—of such a warning as this. Communism, nihilism and anarchism have sprung into existence and gained tremendous influence among certain peoples, until kings and emperors tremble on their thrones, for fear of these secret forces which are at work, threatening the overthrow of their dynasties and the destruction of their forms of government. Even in republican France, where there is no kingly dignity held by any man, and where the people are the rulers, the government is not safe. Its prominent men stand in continual danger, and it is only recently that an attempt was made to destroy the President and others of their Chamber of Deputies. Every day that we take up the newspapers we find notices of the dreadful deeds which anarchists have resorted to in order to accomplish their wicked ends; not only seeking to destroy rulers, but in their recklessness and murderous feelings perfectly willing to destroy those who are not in any way responsible for the condition of things which exists. Well might the prophet speak in tones of warning unto the inhabitants of the earth! Well might he call upon them in this solemn manner to refrain from such organizations, and to do nothing to foster them! On account of these warnings, with which we have been familiar since the organization of our Church, the Latter-day Saints have, as a rule, kept free from all sorts of organ-

izations of a secret character. The servants of God in these days have also felt impressed to caution the Latter-day Saints on this point, that they might not be carried away by that spirit. It has been the continued counsel of the servants of God for the Latter-day Saints to abstain from every association the objects of which are secret. We have known that these combinations would exist, that they would increase in the midst of the people, and that their tendency would be evil, seeking to destroy government, to overturn existing institutions, and to array class against class, community against community. The revealed word of God has shown this to us, and the Spirit of God has impressed the truth and the importance of these matters upon us.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has been built up by the revelations of God, for the purpose of correcting the evils that exist in society, as well as to save the inhabitants of the earth from their sins; not only to prepare them for the life to come, but to qualify them to enjoy the life that now is. Its mission is to save the people spiritually and temporally. In the beginning of our organization we were taught by the Lord a number of things concerning the temporal safety that we should receive by keeping His commandments. It was revealed to us that these were the last days—the days of tribulation and of calamity of which the Savior spoke; and that this work which the Lord had established by the sending of angelic visitors to the earth was preparatory to the second coming of our Lord. And the most remarkable influence attended the preaching of the Gospel by the Elders of this Church. Wherever they went those who received their message became inspired with an almost uncontrollable desire to leave the lands of their nativity, to break off their old associations of kindred and friends, and to emigrate to the place which the Saints settled in. The first place of settlement was Kirtland, Ohio. Almost contemporaneously with that the settlement in Jackson County, Missouri, was formed. Afterwards, through persecution, the people were driven out of Jackson county, and they settled in Clay county, and afterwards in Caldwell county. Finally, under threat of extermination, they left Missouri and moved into Illinois. From Illinois they moved into this country, clinging together as a united body. Every convert, as I have said, was filled with an almost uncontrollable desire to gather with the people with whom he had cast his lot. Hence it is that the Latter-day Saints are found dwelling in these mountain valleys. They have not gathered from the various nations of the earth because



man has induced them to do so, but because of the spirit which they themselves received. This is one of the most extraordinary movements that has ever been witnessed. In some respects it is more phenomenal than the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt. They were one people, of one family, and the tradition of their family was that they would leave Egypt and go back to Canaan. But there had been no such tradition connected with us. We had no ideas from our fathers that this was necessary on our part; but it has been, so to speak, a spontaneous action. It has been the power of God that has caused this. Today there are people struggling with hardship in our barren wastes, remote from the conveniences, not to say luxuries, of life, seeking to eke out a scanty livelihood for themselves and their children, when all around them, to the west and the east, are lands that are inviting because of their richness, on which they could make themselves comfortable, if not wealthy; yet they remain true to their convictions. They have come here because they believed it to be God's will that they should come. They become wedded to the soil, and are willing to endure all these hardships, because they believe that God has called them to this mission.

The object that the Lord has set forth in the revelations that He has given for his people to gather, is to escape the judgments and calamities which He has told us and all who believe in the Bible are nigh at hand. Afflictions of various kinds and troubles of a most terrible character are about to come upon the inhabitants of the earth; and we already see some of these in the works of anarchy and in these combinations to which I have referred, which seek the overthrow and destruction of government. In our own republic they are making their appearance. We have disturbances of various kinds today, and they are multiplying. I would not class every secret combination as having for its object the destruction of this government; but there are many of them that do have in view the overthrow of existing institutions.

We have been warned against these things as a people. We have been told that we are gathered out from the nations of the earth purposely to escape these. The Lord has given us an organization magnificent in every branch. There is nothing to be compared to it. It has created fear in the minds of some, because they have seen the strength and magnificence of it, and have feared that if it were put to a bad use it would result in terrible evils. But our organization is from God. Its strength consists in its purity. If it were to be devoted to bad purposes, its strength would depart from it. It would cease to be a power in the earth if it were used for anything but righteous ends. Therefore, so far as our nation is concerned, it has nothing to fear from us. But it is a strong organization—strong for good, strong to accomplish grand results, as it already has done. It has borne fruits that ought to commend it to every man, whether he believes that it is divine or not. The fruits that have attended it in these mountains are of such a character as ought to extort the praise of men. Previous to the organization of this Church the Lord revealed that our form of government was of divine origin; that is, He inspired the fathers of our Republic to do the work

that they did. He inspired the leaders of the armies of the colonies in their war with the mother country, and He crowned their armies with victory. He had a purpose in this. It was to establish a form of government upon this blest land under which religious freedom could be enjoyed to the fullest possible extent consistent with the rights of humanity. We have been taught this. This sentiment has been imbedded in our very natures. There is no Latter-day Saint who does not believe with all his heart that this Republic has been raised up by the Lord; that on this continent He laid the foundations of liberty, not only for the continent itself, but as an example to other nations. Who could conceive of a more glorious form of government than that which we live under, if carried out in the spirit in which it was founded? Liberty for all! Freedom for all! The utmost room for the exercise of man's highest qualities without check or restraint! Every opportunity for human beings to develop themselves or to be developed, and to attain the greatest possible altitude, it might be said, of grandeur. We cannot conceive a better form of earthly government than ours. This is the feeling that we have. We want this government preserved. We want its liberties maintained. We know that if they are we will have everything that we can ask for. Therefore, as a people we are utterly opposed to all forms of organization that contemplate, even in secret places, anything that will effect unfavorably the government of the United States. We are opposed to all factions that look to disorganization or to the impairing in any manner of the form of government and the liberties that we enjoy under it as citizens of the Republic. Our constant effort is to keep our people from joining these organizations. We are opposed to organizations of capital against labor. We are opposed to organizations of labor against capital. Everything of this character that will interfere with the rights of humanity, that will array class against class, and that will embitter the feelings of one towards another, we are opposed to. We know that such leads to evil, and may result in very serious evil, especially to the Latter-day Saints. As members of the church we can have every right, under this form of government, that any of these societies can give. I have heard it said that there were benevolent societies that did so much good for their members. This whole Church is a benevolent society. Our mission is to perform works of benevolence for our people; and not only for those who are members of our Church, but for the whole world, as fast as we can extend these works of benevolence. Our labor is to save the children of men from every evil with which they are threatened; not only spiritual evils, but evils of a temporal character. It is true, we have not reached all that we desire to do. We are poor human beings, even though we bear the holy name of Saint, and are very fallible and weak. We have all the weaknesses of human nature to contend with. They have come down to us as a legacy, it may be said, from our ancestors. We have been born in the world. The traditions, the influences and the literature of the world have all affected us more or less. Though we belong to the Church of Christ, it is hard to separate ourselves entirely from these influences.

But we are struggling to conform to the standard which God has revealed. We have a long road to travel, apparently, however, before we reach the goal of our desire; but the people generally are pressing forward with what zeal and earnestness they can to accomplish this.

The Lord has revealed to this Church a plan that will comprehend everything that human beings can desire. We read many things about what these different organizations contemplate. All of them in their public announcements seem to have some great end to achieve in connection with the human family. Upwards of sixty years ago the Lord revealed through Joseph Smith a plan by which union could be effected of such a character as would remedy the evils that exist now in society. That plan was revealed with great plainness, and various attempts have been made to carry it out. We had here among us a few years what is called the United Order. The object of that was to correct the evils that exist in society; to stop the necessity for capital being arrayed against labor, or labor against capital. We shall continue at work at this as long as we live. We shall endeavor to get the Latter-day Saints to such a condition of perfection that we shall institute a better order of things on the earth than now exists. God has assigned this mission to us. We are the people that can do it, and no other people; for it requires true religion and the Spirit of God to enable men to do it. One of the great laws that Jesus taught was that we should love our neighbor as we do ourselves. Is that attainable under existing conditions among us? I believe that thousands of the Latter-day Saints strive to do it. They want to love their neighbor as themselves; but affairs are in such a condition that they cannot do it very well. The existing order of things is averse to it. But we believe the day will come when we shall show by practical works that we love our neighbor as we do ourselves. We believe the time will come when Satan will be bound. We are laboring to bind him as fast as we can. It is slow work apparently, and it seems as though it would never be accomplished, because it has been the dream of every good and righteous man from the beginning, but they have died without beholding it. But we are taught that the day is coming—and that we are living in the dawn—when Satan will be bound. He will be bound because of the righteousness of the people, and we are doing our best, in our humble and feeble way, to bring this about. But one of the great troubles with us, as with all people, is that we are each man for himself. Each man among us has to contend for himself. If he does not, he is in danger of going down. There is not so much danger as there is in the world, where they are not bound together by the feelings of love that we have; but it is a danger nevertheless among us. In the world at the present time, if a man goes down, he is trampled upon and forgotten. I have often thought that if I were living in the world, as society is organized, with the prospects before it which to my view are so dark and dreary, my heart, if I were a father, would be sick and faint in thinking of the future of my children. Among the Latter-day Saints, however, this is different, although it is not yet what we would like it to be, nor what the Lord designs it shall be.

The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof. There is an abundance in the earth to supply all the wants of man. There is no lack of any element that is necessary for man's happiness; there is no lack of food, no lack of materials to make clothing, to build houses, to ornament our dwellings, to beautify our Temples and our public structures. None need go hungry, or naked, or houseless. What is it, then, that produces the misery that we read about, and that we sometimes see? What is it that produces the destitution among the nations of the earth, and, to some extent, among us? It is because there is something lacking in the organization of society. These anarchists feel it; these societies of various kinds feel it; but their methods of reaching the desired end are not from God; therefore they fail. Fourier tried it; so did St. Simon. Owen tried it in England, and afterwards in America. Many other reformers have tried from time to time to correct these existing evils; but up to the present they have failed. The Icarian society, I believe, took possession of Nauvoo after we were driven out from there. They succeeded for a little while in maintaining the organization, but it eventually fell to pieces. So it has been with all these man-made schemes. How shall these things be corrected? If they are not corrected by God raising up a people they never will be corrected. The Lord is not going to come down in person; He is not going to send His angels from heaven to do the work that we can do. He does not do things in that way; but He inspires His children on the earth. This earth is not always going to be the pandemonium it is today, in some respects. It is not always going to be the hell it is today for millions of human beings who are suffering and toiling and going down to the grave in misery, as they are in almost every land. He is not going to allow this to continue; for this fair earth was created for man's abode and happiness. Satan, however, has obtained power over man, and it seems as though he had got possession of this earth, and that it would always remain as it is now. But not so. Men have said, "Why don't the Lord kill the devil?" Well, the devil answers his purpose, in his place. We are here to be tested and tried. There is a war between Satan and God. We are brethren and sisters of Satan as well as of Jesus. It may be startling doctrine to many to say this; but Satan is our brother. Jesus is our brother. We are the children of God. God begot us in the spirit in the eternal worlds. This fight that I speak of arose, as we are told, over the question as to how man should work out his earthly probation in a tabernacle of flesh and bones and obtain redemption. Satan differed from God, and he rebelled. We are told in the scriptures that he drew after him one third of the family of God. They thought his plan better than that of the Savior Jesus Christ. From that time until the present he has been struggling to destroy the plans of Jehovah, and to seduce the children of men—his brothers and sisters—from their allegiance to God. Invisible to mortal eyes, he has exerted tremendous power; and because he has been invisible, men have almost denied his existence. Yet the evidence of his existence and of his power is to be seen on every hand. He is determined, if he can, to destroy the plans of

God while we are here in a state of probation. We were faithful to God in our first estate in the presence of God; for we were part of the two thirds who were loyal to our Father. Then the Father said, "You shall have tabernacles, and I will test you again, because I mean to give all who are faithful exaltation;" and He sent us here to be tempted and tried, to see whether in the exercise of our agency we would be faithful to Him in this condition of darkness—in what may be termed our second estate. If we are faithful and true to God, we shall receive glory, as our Lord and Savior, who is our elder brother, has received and will receive, and we shall be with Him. This fight is going on. Satan is waging it. He has killed every prophet and righteous man he could. He has resorted to lies, and filled the earth with them, by means of which the righteous have been slain from time to time. We who are here today have known something of the result of his lies. We have felt them in our lives. He has circulated slanders about us and filled the earth with misrepresentations of everything that was pure and holy, in order to destroy us. He was the means of slaying the Son of God—the most holy and pure Being that ever came in the flesh; and he has slain prophets since then. Prophets and righteous men in our day have been slain in like manner; and some of us who now live might have been slain if the Lord had not preserved us. Satan has been doing everything of this character purposely to destroy the work of God.

Now, the Lord has spoken concerning this work in the last days. He has said it shall triumph. This Church that God has organized is here to remain. It will never be overthrown. It will remain and increase until it fills the whole earth. Wickedness will be abolished, and righteousness will be established. God has spoken it through His servants, and it is embalmed in the records that have come down to us. And we are the people to effect this, my brethren and sisters.

I intended to have shown you some of the plans that the Lord has revealed to accomplish this end, but I see that I have not time. I want to say, however, before I sit down that it is our duty to endeavor as far as we possibly can to bring ourselves into such a condition that this perfect order of which I speak can be put in operation among us. It cannot be done in a minute, in a day, in a week, or in a month; it may require years; but we can prepare ourselves for this. We can divest ourselves of our selfishness. We can teach our children, that they may grow up with stronger faith and more resolute determination than we have, that they will, with God's help, accomplish this change in the earth for the benefit of mankind. We already see, in our gathering together, what God can do. There is no limit to His power. He asks us to do that which He commands us, and He will do the rest. We need not have fear concerning this work. It will roll forth with irresistible power, until it accomplishes all that has been promised. And we shall live, it not in the flesh, to behold it and take part in that great millennial glory, towards which the eyes of all inspired men have been directed from the beginning. God grant that we may live, and our children after us, to take part in all this, is my prayer in our behalf, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

Written for this Paper.  
**UNCLE SAM'S CLERKS.**



Do you want a government job?

The hours are easy.

The work is light.

The pay is good.

Uncle Sam never scales his wages, and you get your money

for the asking every fifteen days. These big government factories never shut down. The tariff and the hard times do not affect them, and the man who works for the government can laugh at fate and finances. The thousands who are out of employment throughout the United States ought to look into the matter. Right here in Washington millions upon millions of dollars are paid out every year in salaries, and there are lots of fat, easy places. I have been looking over the report which the committee of Congress have just made on the subject, and I find that the patronage is by no means equally divided. There are more than 17,000 clerks in Washington, but nearly one-third of this number are related to one another. Think of it. There are fifty-six hundred people in the departments whose blood flows, more or less, in the same channels, and there are more than one thousand who have two relatives in Uncle Sam's employ. Most of these government clerks get at least \$1000 a year, and at this average \$5,000,000 are paid out annually to parties related to each other. Think of the millions of Uncle Sam's nephews and nieces scattered over this land who cannot get near enough the public crib to have a smell for themselves or their families, and look at these figures. There are 279 cases in which clerks have three relatives employed in the departments here, ninety-six in which the number of relatives are four, ten in which they number six and two in which there are nine clerks related to one another in the government service. There are lots of husbands and wives employed in the departments, and there are more than 900 brothers who work for Uncle Sam. The number of sisters is not quite so large, but it runs between six and seven hundred, and there are sons and daughters, fathers and mothers, uncles and nephews and cousins and aunts galore. In the Interior Department alone nearly fifteen hundred of the clerks have relatives in the government service here, and there are almost thirteen hundred treasury clerks who have blood relations in that or other government departments. It is a tradition of the service that no relatives should be employed in the different offices, and that there should be only one of a family, but this one-third of the service has gotten in, and it is here to stay.

I now and then hear the clerks objecting to their hard work. Take a look at the job and see what you think of it! The office hours are, you know, from 9 until 4. No one comes to the department before 9, and from that time until 12 you are supposed to put in three hours of clerical labor. At 12 you have a half hour for lunch, and you are a very good clerk if you get to doing hard work before 1. At 4 you go out with the rest of the army on to the streets

and do not bother yourself again about work until 9 o'clock the next morning. One month out of the year you have to yourself and can go where you please and do what you please, and your pay goes on just the same. If you are sick your wages are not docked, and I know of clerks who get from thirty to sixty days now and then as sick leave. As to wages, there is no question about the salary; that is fixed by the government, and as long as you are in Uncle Sam's employ it cannot be raised or lowered by the officials just above you. Every two weeks you go to the pay office of the department in which you are working and your money is handed over to you in crisp new greenbacks, or sometimes in gold. If you are a good man your job is pretty sure to continue, and a great number of these clerks have been in the service for years; some, indeed, have spent a lifetime there, and there is one old clerk here who has been drawing a salary for sixty years from Uncle Sam. There are others who have worked from forty to fifty years, and the number who have been in from one to four years runs well up into the thousands. The number who have been just ten years in the service is more than seven hundred, and there are hundreds more who have been in from twelve to fifteen years. A great many clerks have been twenty years or more in the service, and the tenure of government office is by no means as uncertain as is generally supposed. The surety of holding a position increases every year, and the civil service rules are being so extended that only the chiefs will finally be dismissed at the close of an administration.

As to salaries, in proportion to the amount of work done and its character, they are as high as those of any laborers of the world. Uncle Sam's factories are run on a big salary basis, and the classified service get, as a rule, from \$900 to \$1,800 a year. The chiefs get \$2,000 and upward, and there are fat places in nearly every department which command \$3,000, \$4,000 and \$5,000. The Department of Justice, for instance, has three offices which bring between \$4,000 and \$5,000, and the assistant attorney generals each receive as much as a Congressman. In the Department of Agriculture there are a number of good \$2,000 places, and the government of the District has about twenty offices which run from \$2,000 to \$5,000 in salary. The officials who govern Washington city are all appointed by the President, and the salaries received are good. The Post Office Department has many high salaried places, and there are a number of soft spots connected with the White House whose possessors have neither crow's feet at their eyes nor wrinkles in their bellies. The best positions, in point of certainty of tenure, are those connected with the State, War and Navy departments. The clerks of the State Department are rather aristocrats than otherwise. They generally speak one or two languages, and when it is necessary to shelve them they are sometimes sent to consulships on the other side of the world. The treasury has numerous changes. It contains over 4,000 employes, and of these 1,600 are women.

And just here I want to say a word about these women clerks of Washington. They are the brightest and

ablest people in the service. They do their work continuously, and some of the most efficient of Uncle Sam's employes are females. If I had my way I would give the women the preference as to all classes of work which they can possibly do, reserving only the harder places for the men. As it is, however, there are two men to every woman in the departments, and the number of women all told amounts to less than 7,000. These women are of all ages, from eighteen to eighty, and there is, by the way, one clerk in the Treasury Department who has now reached ninety years. There are many women over sixty and hundreds of sweet young maidens of twenty-five. These women do all sorts of work. Starting in as counters in the treasury about a generation ago, they have extended their work to all sorts of clerkship, and they now pass upon questions of law, examine patents, translate foreign languages, and do everything under the sun. Some of the most expert counters of the government are women, and several of the very best bookkeepers of the treasury wear petticoats. Women are fast making their way as typewriters and stenographers, and the chief trouble to the outside employer of labor here at Washington is that as soon as he trains a woman thoroughly into his work as typewriter or stenographer she makes an application to Uncle Sam and gets a place at a higher salary in one of the departments. I have had this experience happen to me half a dozen times, and I have come to look upon my office here as a kind of a training school for the government service. In the dead letter office the most expert translators of bad writing are women, and it would surprise you to know that the Treasury Department has a woman lawyer who prepares the briefs for internal revenue matters and who could probably make more outside of the department by practicing law than she gets by acting as a law clerk within it. There are a number of women editors in the service here at Washington. The official records of the war of the rebellion are to a certain extent gotten up by women, and in the Navy Department you find women who are making maps and tracing charts for our ships in different parts of the world, and in the government printing office there are women typesetters, stitchers, press feeders and compositors.

Everyone has heard of the pretty girls of the treasury, but you find beautiful maidens in all of these government departments. Hoke Smith directs the handiwork of 1,500 girls, and Dan Lamont has a company of 114 in his department of war. Postmaster General Bissell has hundreds of maidens under him, and in the government printing office there are more than a 1,000 women. Many of these come of the best families of the country. Not a few are the daughters of noted generals, governors of states, Senators and Representatives, and now and then you find a relative of a President or a cabinet minister. The majority of them are women of good education, and with but few exceptions they are educated and refined ladies. They receive salaries ranging from \$720 to \$1,800 a year, and a large number of them support families. Many of them are widows, not a few are old maids, and thousands are sweet, marriageable young women, who have too much sense to change a

sure living under Uncle Sam to a prospective one in company with some good-for-nothing man. The best of them are, open to engagements, and not a few of the most noted marriages of Washington in the past have been in connection with the government clerks. Attorney General Brewster, who has the ugliest face which ever entered a government department at Washington, got his wife, whose features were Venus-like in their beauty, in a government department here. She was the daughter of Robert J. Walker, a former Secretary of the Treasury, and as she sat at her desk one day in the treasury department the future Attorney General walked through the room. She made some remarks about his homeliness. I do not know whether Brewster overheard it or not, but he saw her, and with him it was a case of love at first sight. He sought an introduction and shortly afterward offered her his hand and his wealth, and his name for herself and her children. It is said that he proposed to her in words something like this: "My dear, you are beautiful and I am hideous, but if you will marry me it will not be the first instance of mating the beauty and the beast, and I assure you that you will never regret marrying me." His proposition was accepted, and the next time Mrs. Brewster came to Washington it was as the wife of the Attorney General of the United States. Stephen A. Douglas got his wife in one of the departments at Washington, and you all remember what a talk there was about Secretary Bayard and Miss Markoe during the time that Bayard was at the head of the State department.

It is a wonder to me that there are not more marriages among the clerks. Young men and young women of marriageable age work side by side in the departments. They come in contact with each other hourly and sometimes fall in love with one another, but not often. In the bureau of engraving and printing, where the money is made, there is one man and one woman at every printing press, and there is no separation of the sexes. There are, I believe, more platonic friendships here among young men and young women than you will find anywhere else in the country, and cases have been known where couples have married and kept their marriages a secret for years in order to avoid the rule that a husband and wife shall not be employed at the same time in the civil service at Washington. Many such cases have been found out, and the recent investigation of the congressional committee will probably lead to some changes in this respect. According to its report, there were last fall twenty-four husbands and wives drawing salaries from Uncle Sam, which the husband and wives who are out of work and have no job at all think is decidedly unfair.

Does Uncle Sam really pay good wages?

To hear some of the clerks talk about the matter you would think he does not, and, perhaps, in proportion to the amount of responsibility involved they receive small salaries. One clerk tells me that the big men of the departments have the softest places and most money, while the poorly paid clerks do the work. There is no doubt that many a \$1,000 clerk does the same work for

which another clerk is paid \$1,200 and \$1,400, and many a woman at \$900 is doing thoroughly work which a \$1,400 man is half doing at her side. Still, \$1,000 is a pretty good pay, and the chief objection of these government positions that the employes have little chance to rise. They may get up to \$1,400, \$1,600 and perhaps \$1,800 a year, but their chances are small and the limit is fixed. It is seldom that a clerk becomes a cabinet minister, though cases of this kind have been known in the past. Horatio King went into the Post Office Department as a clerk at \$1,000 a year and he acted as Postmaster General under Buchanan. There are assistant secretaries in the departments who have been clerks, but the majority of the men who go into the great mills of Uncle Sam are ground between the upper and nether mill stone and soon become, as far as energy, push and ambitious work is concerned, inanimate power.

You have all heard the story of how Salmon P. Chase once came to his uncle, who was then in the United States Senate, and asked for a government job. His uncle told him he would give him a dollar to buy an ax or a spade, but that he would not aid him in digging his own grave in one of Uncle Sam's official cemeteries. Postmaster General Bissell told me not long ago that he did not consider the government departments a good place for young men, and there is no doubt but that an enterprising, energetic young fellow had better keep away from the government service. The hours are short and all the tendencies are to laziness and good-for-nothingness. A man has to have very positive qualities in order not to be turned into a machine, and all the tendencies are to extravagancies in living. Washington is a city of rich young men and a place in which nearly every man lives up to his income. It is a city containing many installment houses, and I know of society women as well as government clerks who buy the dresses which they wear at all fashionable receptions on installments, and who have not always paid for them by the time they are worn out. The business houses of Washington expect people to run bills, and they have their settlements just after the government pay days at the 15th or the last of the month. Comparatively few of the government clerks save money and only the fewest try to make any money out of that which they do save.

Washington is a great place for people to go into debt, and there is a small class of the government clerks who are in the habit of borrowing money at 10 per cent a month. There are about the Capitol and the different departments brokers who lend money at this rate, and they turn up about pay day in order to catch the clerks who owe them. They know their money is good and they lose but little. Instances have been known of clerks who have paid \$10 a month for ten years for the use of \$100, and the majority of those who borrow at this rate do not appreciate how much interest they are paying. It used to be that such brokers when they could not get the money on time would make complaints to the chiefs of the departments and through them would collect their bills. This has been abolished of late years, and no note shaver has now

any control over the salaries of the clerks. Brokers of this kind were in times past connected with Congress, and I know of a past sergeant-at-arms who made a fortune in this way. He would lend money at high rates to Congressmen and deduct the amount when he came to give them their salaries. The employes of the Capitol and Congressmen sometimes anticipate their pay in this way even now, but it is done very quietly and no one hears of it.

*Frank G. Carpenter*

#### A WORTHY EXAMPLE.

PLEASANT GROVE, March 26, 1894.—On the 16th day of April, 1890, the presidency of the Utah Stake, in company with some of the Twelve Apostles, held a meeting at Pleasant Grove, and as the ward had extended on every side it was considered advisable to divide it into three wards. The first ward, being the most central, retained the meeting house (which had just been cleaned up and repainted by the united efforts of the whole ward). It was necessary for the two new wards to each provide a meeting house. On May 1st, 1890, the Bishop and counselors and the other members of the Second ward held a meeting and appointed a committee of five to select a place and build a meeting house. This committee has faithfully labored to this end as fast as the limited resources of the members of the ward would allow them, until March 24, 1894, when they were able to report the house finished and properly furnished with everything necessary for comfort and reverence of worship—a good grove growing, the grounds properly graded and fenced and everything connected with the lot and house and its furniture paid for—the total cost of it all being three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

On Sunday, March 25, 1894, Elders Heber J. Grant and Abraham H. Cannon of the Council of the Apostles, with members of the Utah Stake presidency and High Council and other friends from the adjoining wards, met with us and dedicated the building to the Lord. The visitors were met at the entrance to the grounds by about two hundred Sunday School children who greeted them with a song of welcome under the direction of our choir leader, A. W. Harper. The meetings were called to order at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. by Bishop James Cobbley. Elder Heber J. Grant offered the dedicatory prayer, and wise and timely counsel and words of comfort and encouragement were given by the visitors and others who addressed the meetings. The choir sang some appropriate pieces and a good spirit prevailed. The Saints feel humble and thankful to their Heavenly Father for their place of worship.

JOSEPH W. ASH, Clerk.

P. S.—I may add, in order that Saints in other wards in similar circumstances may be encouraged to try to unite their humble efforts and have a creditable place of worship, that we are all poor people and our prospects when we started to build were very discouraging; our ward consists of about eighty families, ten of them

being widows with families and others very poor; but with one grand united effort we started and God has blessed our labors.

J. W. A.

#### PAROWAN STAKE CONFERENCE.

The regular quarterly conference of the Parowan Stake of Zion convened in the Cedar City tabernacle on Sunday, March 18th, 1894, at 10 a.m. There were present, of the Stake Presidency, Uriah T. Jones, Morgan Richards Jr. and Francis Webster, members of the High Council, Bishops of wards and a very good attendance of the Saints.

After the opening exercises the time was occupied in listening to the reports of the Stake superintendency of the Sunday schools and Y. M. M. I. associations, which were reported to be in a flourishing condition. The Bishops reported their several wards, and a marked improvement among the Saints in some of the wards was perceptible.

In the afternoon we were blessed with the presence of Elder David H. Cannon, president of the St. George Temple, whose instructions to the Saints of this Stake were very encouraging, and calculated to greatly benefit all who were willing to profit by them.

In the evening a Priesthood meeting was held, at which the brethren received valuable instructions from Elders Jones, Richards and Cannon.

Conference was called to order on Monday the 19th at 10 a. m. After singing and prayer, the statistical report of the Stake was read, and the general and local authorities and list of home missionaries were presented and sustained by a unanimous vote of the assembly. Elder Edward Dalton addressed the Saints, exhorting them to be diligent in performing the duties required of them. The remainder of the time was profitably occupied by Elder M. Richards Jr.

2 p. m. The speakers Monday afternoon were Elders D. H. Cannon, F. Webster, R. W. Heyborne and Uriah Jones, all of them instructing the Saints to be diligent in the great work of the Lord in these last days. Some of the subjects treated upon during the conference were Temple labor for the living and the dead, the example that should be set before the youth, the financial condition of the people, and the starting and sustaining of home industries.

The singing by the Cedar City tabernacle choir under the able leadership of Professor Joseph Coslett was a marked feature of the conference. The visitors to the conference were very hospitably entertained by the brethren and sisters of the Cedar ward.

JAMES CONNELL,  
Asst. Stake Clerk.

The registry lists in these several wards of Central City, Colo., show a total registration of 1,146 voters, of which 806 are male and 340 female. The highest number of female voters registered in one ward is that of the First, where the names of 123 appear, in the Second 80, in the Third 86, in the Fourth 48. The prospects are, says a special to the *Denver News*, that next Tuesday the largest vote ever polled in the city for years will be attested by the number of votes cast for municipal honors.

## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

### THE GRAND SECRET.

The life and prosperity of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the face of so-called wounds and troubles that would have been popularly supposed to be fatal to it, forms one of the real marvels of the latter days. One acute observer, a paper that has been none too friendly to the Saints in times past, recently devotes a long article to the subject; and, noting that a great many missionaries of the Church are being sent out, and that the remotest bounds of the earth and the distant isles of the sea are not overlooked by the zealous ambassadors of the Gospel tidings, it calmly concludes that "there is a great revival in Mormonism, and it is one of the most conspicuous religious signs of the times." The renewal of missionary activity in commented upon with many friendly words for the self-sacrificing spirit and the diligence of the Elders, and this it is which, regarded as a sample of the faith of the whole people, explains away, in large measure, the mystery that although seemingly fatally injured at several times in its career, the Church still pursues its successful way. Not every religious organization, to its friendly critic observes, could have withstood in the days of its infancy the murder of its founder and leader; not every sect could have survived the loss of so forceful and indispensable a chieftain as that founder's successor, Brigham Young; not every religious body could have emerged unscathed from the wars against its power, the assaults upon its tenets, and all the enmity of vilification and malice that have been the Mormons' constant portion; not every church made up of "peculiar people" and entertaining peculiar views would have escaped injury through the prosperity of those of its believers who have built up Utah—"It is not every religion that can stand up under the affluence of its adherents."

To the world all this may seem something of a miracle. To the Saints it is nothing but the fulfillment of the grand plan. Some have faltered and fallen under each of the opposing influences above enumerated. But the faithful expect and must be prepared to be tried in all things. And each new ordeal only strengthens their courage, in showing to them, as it should show those not of them, that "if the work be of man it will come to naught; but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it."

### A NEW SECT.

A new religious movement—and if reports are true, the most peculiar of the many offshoots of the main Christian bodies, has recently been started in St. Louis. A paper published in that place gives an interesting account of the aims of its promoters as well as the means they propose to employ.

The name is the World's Missionary Association and it is formed, for the

purpose of offering salvation to every soul in every land. The members preach holiness and social purity, the necessity of recognizing the influence of the Holy Ghost, healing by faith, the tithing system, the equality of the sexes as to ordination for ecclesiastical offices and the duty to preach without salary.

This last point is one which is attracting much attention. The president of the association, Mr. C. S. Hanley, says ministers should live only on what voluntary contributions they can receive. If they are hungry or need clothing, they ought to have faith enough to present the matter to the Almighty in prayer, and they shall obtain what they absolutely need. But in order to be in a position to pray with perfect confidence their needs must be reduced to a minimum. All sorts of ornaments are superfluous and cannot be the subject of prayers. What he calls "Apostolic simplicity" must be the rule in everything. Their separation from the world must include such things as intemperance, the use of tobacco, the wearing of gold, pearls and all sorts of jewelry, as well as clothes made of costly material. Church sociables, theaters, concerts, corsets, bangs, feathers, ruffles, lace, plug hats, mustaches and fancy hair dressing are especially and severely condemned.

The founder of this association was formerly a Free Methodist clergyman, but his aggressive doctrines rendered him distasteful to the church and he parted company with his associates, as General Booth had to do when the Salvation Army was inaugurated. It numbers at present only thirty members in St. Louis, but has branches in a few other places. They are fond of referring to it as the Pentecostal movement, anticipating for it world wide success.

This new religious sect is hardly sufficiently known as yet to allow of an extensive criticism of its tenets and methods. Its advocacy of faith as an all powerful principle is certainly correct as is its condemnation of the prevailing custom to handle the word of life as merchandise to be bought and sold at so much a year. The word of God in all ages sustains this position most emphatically. But the anxiety to avoid all worldly appearance even in clothing seems to be fostered by a misapprehension of the root of the evil against which their efforts are directed as well as ignorance of the proper remedy. Yet the stand taken by them in this respect will be mildly criticized when it is remembered to what almost criminal extravagance many professed Christians have allowed themselves to drift, and how they are drawing others with them in the current that has proved destructive to vast numbers. Extremes are always near; but a step separates one from the other, and the reaction which these, let us hope, honest souls have caused in earnest is as natural as a sensation of chill in a fever.

Nevertheless, it is well to remember

that asceticism is not a mark of holiness. The fact is that the Heavenly Father never prohibited His children from cultivating a taste for what is beautiful. Ornaments adorned His Temples of old and the clothes of those who officiated therein. Our Savior, Himself, wore a piece of clothing so precious that even the rude soldiers at the cross perceived that to cut it to pieces would be to spoil it. The absence of jewels and ointments and so on is spoken of by ancient prophets as a calamity to Israel, to overtake them on account of their sins, but when they were in favor with God, these things were never alluded to in depreciating terms. Clearly a people can serve God acceptably and yet bestow such care on their personal appearance as is consistent with good, moral customs.

The evil comes in when enjoyment and luxury are made the aim of life; when such things are sought after in the first place and the Kingdom of God in the second, or what is more frequent, not at all; or when people seek only their own enjoyment forgetting the poor sufferer at the door. What the world needs is not to be jostled from one extremity to another, but it needs a teacher who can point out the true path of salvation and teach it how to serve God in all things, including the right use of such things as God has provided for the use of His children and which are so abundant in the world in which we are placed.

### THE SEIGNIORAGE VETO.

The President's veto of the bill to provide for the coinage of the silver seigniorage was not much of a surprise to those who seriously thought of his attitude on the financial question; nor can it be much of a disappointment to the most ardent of those who, forgetful of his past attitude, hoped he might be prevailed upon to approve the bill as a sort of compromise with the free silver element of his party. Indeed, the chief wonder is that a measure so unimportant in its results and so inconsiderable in its benefits, should have aroused such interest and activity on the respective parts of its friends and its enemies. It was at best a half-way measure, satisfactory to neither side in the controversy, and altogether unworthy the gigantic efforts of those who have championed it, as well as the extreme pressure its foes have brought against it. Its enactment would in no sense have warranted the claim that silver's rights were at last about to be fully recognized; its defeat is not to be regarded as an evidence that the gold idea is making headway as against the white metal. The only real benefit its friends might have expected if success had crowned their labors would have been the moral effect and victory—and this would have been largely sentimental; as to any material aid to the cause of free silver or bimetallism, the bill was simply null.

In stating his objections, the President criticizes unsparingly the language as well as the spirit of the bill. His references to the former smack much of the pleading of the advocate, because weak technicalities are digni-



fied as the objects of derision. When he comes, however, to the actual meaning of the proposed provisions, he reasons forcefully and with courage; and from his standpoint makes a really admirable argument. One feature at least of the message is characteristic: there is no manifestation of a spirit of compromise or surrender—the idea being that whatever is wrong must not be winked at or encouraged, although there is the expression of a mysterious hope at the close of the document that some way will present itself in the near future for the adjustment of our monetary affairs in such a comprehensive and conservative manner “as will afford to silver its proper place in our currency.” In view of the fact that Mr. Cleveland called Congress specially together to repeal the Sherman law and approved their labors to that end, and that he has now disapproved of the only other silver legislation that has been attempted, it would be interesting to know just what he regards as silver’s “proper place in our currency” and how he would propose to put it there.

Meanwhile, it is to be expected that the agitation in and out of Congress will go on. The western men will probably cease to spend time and effort upon half-way measures, and the lines between the “goldites” and the “silverites” will be more sharply drawn. We suppose it is necessary that this sort of education should be had and that monetary debates and controversies will be still deemed essential to the interest of legitimate legislative history. And yet we cannot restrain the opinion that the cause of silver and the welfare of the country would be promoted by a more or less complete rest from the agitation for some time to come.

### THE THREATENED WAR.

Last season there was considerable trouble between cattlemen and sheep herders on the plateau east of Grand Junction, Colorado, in which there were many threats against life and property, and in which the latter suffered severely, there being a large number of sheep killed. The statement was made that sheep owners who reside in Utah kept their flocks over in Colorado, and the farmers in Mesa and Delta counties, in the Centennial state, objected; it was also asserted that the sheep did great damage—a claim that was denied by the sheep owners.

Now comes the announcement in the Denver papers that there is imminent danger of another “war” on the Utah-Colorado line, and the statement is made that unless some action is taken by the authorities the militia will be needed within thirty days. It is claimed by the sheep farmers of Delta county that by the location of sheep by Utah men in Mesa county the headwaters of the water supply of Delta people are being ruined, and that the Utah sheep are introducing disease into their midst. Mr. Colby, of Montrose, as the representative of the Delta county men, has been making a statement to this effect to the state veterinarian, Dr. Grasswell, who will take steps to prevent diseased sheep from being brought into the state. Mr. Colby and

Mr. King, a Montrose lawyer, intend to proceed to Washington, it is said, to lay before the Federal authorities a petition signed by 2,000 persons, asking that the sheep owned by Utah men be kept out.

There is no doubt bad blood between the parties in the controversy, and it is equally certain that the statements made by the Coloradoans are exaggerated greatly beyond the facts. There is absolutely no danger of the militia being needed if the law officers do their duty in an impartial manner; but some people in Colorado seem to have a craze just now for calling out troops and threatening bloody work. If the sheep owners complained of were disregarding any law, they would be quickly arrested and severely punished. From the fact that there is no prosecution against them it would appear that they have not violated any statute, and if those who oppose them are kept within legal bounds there will be no trouble. It is alleged that the sheep owners are Mormons, and this statement is used in a prejudicial manner toward them. As a matter of fact, some of the largest sheep owners complained of are not Mormons at all, and these are the ones with whom the trouble has been and now is, and who have had hundreds of dollars’ worth of sheep shot down by the Delta farmers. They insist that they are entitled to keep their flocks on the ranges named, and tell a very different story to that related by Mr. Colby and his associates.

As for the trouble on the Utah-Colorado line, it is of the same character as that which exists almost everywhere in the West where the sheep are herded near cultivated districts or close to streams that supply settlements with water, and there are faults on both sides. Sheepmen are sometimes too careless, and the farmers grow angry and want the wool producers wiped out; the sheep complained of in this case occupy ranges which the complainants want for themselves. That is the substance of the whole matter. The difficulties that exist can and should be settled by fair and lawful methods. But to introduce into the controversy threats of war and religious prejudices, as is being done on the present occasion, is a piece of criminality which Coloradoans ought to be heartily ashamed of.

### A POLITICAL PROPHET.

Reverend Andrew Jackson Jones, a colored brother of exceptional zeal in the cause of Christianity as he understands it, for some time past and at present still is engaged in the somewhat discouraging task of shaking up certain Ohio cities with dire predictions of impending calamities. He is locally referred to as the “Black Prophet,” and his followers themselves apply the term to him in all affection. As to his claims to the prophetic gift, it is asserted that he foresaw and foretold the Johnstown flood, the assassination of Mayor Harrison of Chicago, the result of the last presidential election, besides various other events in recent Ohio history; and now he comes along with the prediction that the American people have entered upon a most critical period of time,

and between this date and 1881 they will be subjected to almost unheard of woes and desolation. “Famines of bread, famines of water, earthquakes and destructive plagues, and storms which shall carry away multitudes,” are among the things in prospect, to be capped by the bloodiest war the country has ever seen. Pittsburg is to be consumed by natural gas, Chicago is to go up in flame and smoke, Philadelphia’s destruction is to be by wind, New York’s by business disaster, riots and the waves of the sea, while Cincinnati and other Ohio towns are promised the widest kind of an assortment of trouble and woe.

There is no portion of this gloomy program that is impossible of fulfillment; but the part that will excite the greatest doubt is the proposed termination and cure of these various difficulties, which in Rev. Mr. Jones’s view will happen in 1881 through the elevation of a colored man to the Presidency and his residence in the White House. The “black prophet’s” peculiar and present mission, therefore, is to proclaim the coming ascendancy of the colored race in America. The Republican party, he maintains, has shirked its duties since the war was over, and “now as a punishment the country has been given over to the devil for a term of years, with Grover Cleveland as a special ambassador to carry out the plans of Satan.”

### WHAT IS A CHRISTIAN?

In his religious crusade in California the noted Methodist preacher, Dr. C. H. Yatman, is startling some of the good people in that locality by informing them that they are not Christians in the true sense of the word, whether they are church members or not. He insists upon this declaration, and at a big meeting on Sunday evening explained that there was not one of them who had the witness of the Holy Spirit. He said going to church would not give it to them, for the devil attended religious meetings and found plenty to do; nor would giving money to the church do it, for saloon-keepers and gamblers often did more in that line than the average so-called Christian. Then, to clinch his argument he declared, “There is not a Christian in this tent tonight, not one; I do not except even myself.”

Perhaps the reverend gentleman was right; we know of no reason for doubting his statement. Certainly he must know his own position so far as receiving the witness of the Holy Spirit is concerned, and he probably could fairly describe his audience in that respect, since none questioned his arraignment, and he was acquainted with their general situation in religious matters. And possibly it was his knowledge of his own condition which prompted him to refrain from telling his auditors how to become true Christians; his exhortation to worship the Supreme Being by good deeds as well as words was, however, most commendable.

“What is a Christian?” is a question of sufficient importance to those who look to the good book for guidance to have it answered correctly and understandingly. Webster says that a Christian is “one whose inward and

outward life is conformed to the doctrines of Christ"—a terse and comprehensive definition. Then to become a Christian it is essential, first, to ascertain the doctrines taught by the Divine Master; and second, to conform, or render obedience thereto.

To learn of the doctrines of the Lord it is natural to turn to the New Testament—the record of His ministry on earth. It is there recorded that the angel who heralded the birth of the infant Jesus announced that He should "save His people from their sins." This is the burden of the promise throughout the Scriptures to all Christians, whether they lived in the earlier centuries or the later times of the world's history. Through the atonement all men were to be raised from the dead; but the salvation accorded to individuals thus brought forth was a promise to "specially them that believe,"—to those that were numbered as "the people" of the Lord, the true Christians. Except men came within this rule they should "in no wise enter the kingdom of heaven."

The New Testament also relates how that John the Baptist was "sent from God," as "the messenger before his face." This forerunner of the Christ taught faith in the Divine Master, required the people to repent, and to those who received his message by heeding the same he administered the ordinance of the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins, and promised that the greater One who followed should baptize them with the Holy Ghost, thus giving them "the witness of the Holy Spirit," and confirming them as members of His Church, or "His people," and constituting them true Christians. To those who were faithful in maintaining the calling thus bestowed, the promise was available that they should be saved from their sins—having repented thereof and received the ordinance for their remission.

When Christ came in His ministry as the promised greater One, His labors and teachings confirmed all that John the Baptist had done as His messenger. There was no variance from and no change of doctrines or ordinances. John had led believers in Christ through the door of baptism to Him to receive the witness of the Spirit; and the Lord declared that those who rejected this baptism, and consequently those principles which led up to it, "rejected the counsel of God against themselves, being not baptized of him." John the Baptist possessed divine authority to make his acts efficacious to salvation; he was "sent from God," not man. After the crucifixion of the Lord the Apostles followed the rule in which He had instructed them; they dared not vary therefrom in their holy calling. Therefore Peter, the chief Apostle, required those who believed the testimony concerning Christ to repent and be baptized, by those having authority to officiate in that ordinance, for the remission of their sins; and after this baptism of the water they received the Holy Ghost—the witness of the Spirit—"through the laying on of the Apostles' hands." In doing this the Apostles and those who received

their testimony performed acts which constituted them true Christians—they conformed to the doctrines of Christ.

A Christian, therefore, is one who believes and obeys the doctrines and ordinances of the Gospel; he is one who not only admits in his mental judgment the correctness of Gospel principles, but by conforming therewith becomes a member of the Church of Christ—one of His people. The Lord says, "He that believeth on me the works that I do shall he do also;" and by the logical force of this rule those who do not the works of Christ are non-believers, notwithstanding any profession they may make. Certain it is that the believers are the workers in a given line.

Jesus did the will of His Father, observing His counsel in all things according to the strength which He possessed. Because He had more power than ordinary mortals He was able to keep the law more perfectly in the eyes of men. Those weaker ones who do their best in following Him are perfect in their sphere as He is in His, for the Lord requires of no man more than he is able by the divine blessing to perform. But efforts at doing must be in harmony with the doctrines of Christ to receive His blessing. The true Christian is the person who renders obedience to the divine law, in its principles, ordinances and authority, to the extent of his ability. It is not a fanciful condition, beyond the reach of men, but is within the scope of those who receive the Gospel message. "He that abideth in the doctrine of Christ, he hath both the Father and the Son," and therefore is a Christian and in the enjoyment of "the witness of the Holy Spirit;" while "whosoever transgresseth and abideth not the doctrine of Christ, hath not God," and is non-Christian because of his failure to obey the divine counsel.

#### RINSING THE STOMACH.

Since the detailed statement made in the NEWS some time ago of the case of a young man in this city who had a novel but effectual experience in being relieved of dyspepsia, there have been several residents of Salt Lake who have been similarly benefited. One lady in particular, the wife of a prominent citizen, had given up all hope of life. She was naturally delicate, and her health had been failing for years. Temporary relief had been afforded by physicians, but the malady persistently refused to succumb to the treatment applied, and the patient grew weaker and more distressed at each recurring attack, until family and friends prepared to meet the sad event which they regarded as inevitable.

The lady was in this situation when she read in the NEWS the article referred to. It aroused new hopes and she determined on having her stomach washed out in the manner described in the case spoken of. The treatment was pursued under the direction of her physician, and though it was attended with some difficulty at first, it was persisted in, until now the lady is wholly relieved from her stomach trouble. To use her own words: "I

am in splendid health. I haven't felt so well for twenty years." She is approaching the age of three score and ten, and though she shows the marks of her former illness, her step has become firm and elastic again as of a woman much younger, and her manner is blythe and cheerful.

In other cases beneficial results have followed the treatment, and in some instances where there have been a complication of troubles the process has enabled the physician to work a cure when without it his medicines have failed to produce the desired effect. Some of the leading physicians of the city now accord "laundering of the stomach," as it is termed in medical slang, the strongest endorsement, and express their firm belief that at last a remedy has been discovered for an exasperatingly progressive affection of the stomach. Not only in this city, but among the medical wisecracks throughout the country and Europe, the stomach siphon, which was used first in Paris, receives warm commendation. Not long since, Dr. Cyrus Edson, of New York, speaking of the new process, said: "If we had known of this two years ago Mr. Blaine would have been alive today. Here we are, puzzling our brains over medicine, when lying about almost at our feet, as it were, was the simplest of remedies, and the only remedy which would have cured him. There are many other prominent men now dead who might be still living had they enjoyed the opportunity of having their stomachs washed." It is also stated that if the stomach were "laundered" every two or three months, dyspepsia would have no chance of gaining a foothold.

The NEWS has been requested to make again a brief statement of the operation, in order that afflicted people may have renewed opportunity of considering it. The apparatus consists of a rubber tube from four to six feet long, a small section at one end being less flexible than the rest of the pipe, and containing two slots for the passage of the liquid; at the other end is a rubber funnel into which to pour water. The small end of the tube is thrust into the throat, or more properly speaking, the œsophagus, and crowded or swallowed down to the stomach. At first there is an unpleasant choking sensation caused by the presence of an unusual article and by the nervousness of the individual, but this is said to pass away after a few trials. When the end of the tube reaches the bottom of the stomach, a quart or more of comfortably warm water is poured in at the funnel, until the stomach is full. The water is allowed to remain a few minutes, during which time nature conducts the rinsing process. Then the person leans forward until the funnel is brought below the level of the stomach, and the water, with the contents of the stomach which it has become mixed with, is siphoned out without any discomfort. The work of inserting the tube is not to be attempted by a novice, lest it be thrust into the windpipe, but at first it is safe to be done by the doctor; afterwards the individual can use it himself. The stomach is rinsed out about four times without removing the tube. When the treatment is over the person feels a

trifle weak, and is hungry as well. The latter water supplied the former condition passes away, and the patient feels relief.

Of course it must not be thought that stomach-rinsing is a cure-all, though it may reach the seat of trouble and aid in correcting many disorders of the human body. In some affections it has been tried without avail. Yet the beneficial results that have followed it in some instances show that it possesses a virtue in some cases of illness. There is no patent on warm water and a rubber tube, and when its use effects the cleaning of the fire-box or stomach of the human engine, the ills that come from its being clogged up are consequently removed. We are not especially inclined to recommend the remedy, and cannot speak of it from personal knowledge. We can, however, heartily endorse the suggestion of a medical friend, that every person should endeavor to masticate his food thoroughly and take sufficient exercise to have it all assimilated, and thus—since prevention is ten times better than the best kind of cure—reducing to a minimum the danger of being visited by stomach disorders.

#### NOT THE "MORMON" WAY.

Not only in statements published in this city, but more frequently in correspondence from here published in outside newspapers, there has been of late a good deal of malicious falsehood and sentimental drivel about the desertion of plural wives and their families by husbands and fathers, who put forth their duty to the laws of the country as a pretext for thus ignobly relieving themselves of the care and responsibility which such relations had imposed upon them. The NEWS has not felt called upon to take up these stories and brand them as they deserve, for the reason that there was at best but the flimsiest foundation for them, and every reasonable person in Utah knew them to be essentially untrue. The frequent quotation and repetition of the scandalous falsehood, however, cannot be permitted to go on indefinitely without protest and denial. And when it happens, as in a correspondence from this city to the *Chicago Tribune* now before us, that the reportorial fancy has fairly revelled in atrocious mendacity, it is time that lies should be stigmatized as such, so that those who might be innocently misled by them may be able to accord them the treatment that known fabrications are worthy of and usually receive.

It is a singular fact that no matter what the "Mormons" do or try to do, they are invariably the subject of some souls' complaining. To writers for the press especially have this people been a veritable mine of sensation, hypocrisy and cant. We were criticized if we pursued a certain policy, and were criticized when we abandoned it for some other; we have been blamed if we did, and blamed if we didn't; until in sheer disgust at fickle men's shifting views, if such had ever had influence with us at all, we would have been justified in doing as we pleased and sending public opinion whirling to the bowwows.

Now, as to this charge of deserting plural wives and leaving them and their families in destitution, the NEWS has only this much to say: it is a sin neither counseled or permitted by the Priesthood, nor practiced by any Latter-day Saint in good standing in the Church. Every Mormon knows that no law can be enacted to absolve a man from the duties of supporting and caring for those who have these sacred claims upon him. No man with the least spark of honor would seek to evade responsibilities of this kind incurred under other conditions. With the Saints, religious duty as well as human honor constitute a pledge that cannot be ignored. Members of the Church have needed no instruction on the subject, and need none now—least of all from those who, as above stated, scan their conduct with a microscope to discover something to find fault with. That all men having plural wives and families are the soul of honor and the ideal of integrity is a claim we shall not attempt to make; but we cannot be contradicted in the statement that the almost universal rule and practice is that such men do provide for and cherish the wives whom the law may prevent them from living with, and do support the children from whose association changed conditions may have more or less cut them off. The contempt which the entire community would feel for a father who acted otherwise is a penalty which no man would wish to incur. Still more unlikely is it that a man who values his standing in the Church and the good will of his fellow-members and those who preside over him, would care to invite the odium that with "his people attaches to a recanter, a coward, and a sneak. Fortunately, Mormon husbands and fathers are not made of that kind of stuff. If there is one of this sort, we do not happen to know of him. We trust there are none, and are certain there can be but very few. In view of this statement of the case, will not our super-critical contemporaries—whose extreme anxiety that we tread bravely the path of duty and steadfastness is sometimes as ludicrous as it is contradictory—do us the credit to say that the Mormons are not in the habit of deserting anybody?

#### MEXICAN LAND GRANTS.

A decision of the United States court of private land claims, made at Tucson, Arizona, on Friday afternoon, March 30, is of great interest to those connected with Mexican land grants, and especially to a large number of settlers in southern Arizona who have settled on the lands in question. There was an area of about 73,000 acres in dispute between the settlers and the claimants under grants from the state of Sonora and the Spanish officials of the Mexican republic.

Three of the grants in question were of the first class named. They are the San Rafael del Valle, made in 1833, 18,000 acres; Babacomari, made in 1832, 38,000 acres; and the Nogales de Elias, made in 1844, 10,000 acres. The claimants under these grants relied on the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, which confirmed all previous grants by the government of Mexico, therefore

the court dealt with the validity of the claim under Mexican law. In 1854 Santa Ana, who was dictator in Mexico from 1853 to 1855, declared that all grants made by the states or provinces of Mexico and not specially confirmed by the general government were void. The claimants to these lands under the Sonora grants insisted that the treaty referred to was a confirmation and recognized the validity of the grants. The court, however, held otherwise, and decided that, while Santa Ana's decree was eight years subsequent to the treaty, it affected the grants previously made by Sonora, and, in declaring them void, vacated the claim of the grantees.

Another grant is known as the Sonita, made in 1821, for 9,000 acres. It was issued May 15, 1825, by Juan Miguel Riesgo, commissary general of the treasury of public credit and war of the republic of Mexico for the state of the west. The proceedings to secure this grant were instituted May 29, 1821, and completed November 12, 1821, when the purchase money was said to be paid. This latter date would be the time of perfecting the title, if it had been done. The claimants urged that as Mexican independence was not established until 1824, the grant of the Spanish officials, under which the title was issued by Riesgo, was valid. The court, however, held differently. The declaration of independence was adopted March 1, 1821, and under the revolution which followed, the City of Mexico was evacuated and the provisional government, composed of a regency of five and a legislative body, was established in the capital city September 27, 1821. As the Mexican republic succeeded this, and the Spaniards never regained control, the court holds that the Spanish officials were ousted in March, and therefore any title based on their sovereignty in May to November following was void, although the contest was continued and did not result in the ejection of the Spanish officials until a subsequent date.

The settlers on the disputed lands are highly elated over the turn in affairs and at the logic by which the court reaches its conclusions. It is the general opinion that any appeal to the United States Supreme Court must result in favor of the settlers, as in the first three grants the decision of the claims court upholds the general government of Mexico in interpreting its own procedure, and in the other the rule always maintained by the United States in its own history, that the Declaration of Independence, and not the date of success through the revolution, was the inception of the exercise of governmental power by the republic.

#### BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY.

The saying that whosoever commences his earthly career on the first day of April—All Fools' Day—must necessarily be himself a fool—that, is, more conspicuously so than other mortals—must have originated before the time of Prince Bismarck, or suffered conspicuous denial since; for that distinguished mortal, born April 1, 1815, is one of the last to whom any-

body would think of giving that epithet. His whole life since 1847, when he attained prominence before the public as an opponent of a scheme which he later carried through with most brilliant success—the unification of the German empire—proves him to be one of the most remarkable men of this or any other century. As regards long and unbroken terms of office Bismarck surpasses all other statesmen of modern times, a fact which is all the more remarkable, because at one period he brought his country to the verge of revolution by highhanded contempt for public opinion and disregard for the enactments of the Diet. A man who could tell the representatives of his country that the government intended to do without their aid, if they refused to sanction his measures for creating and maintaining an army, and yet remain the leading spirit of the country for nearly half a century, is no fool, whatever else he may be.

The celebration of the anniversary of Bismarck's birthday yesterday, April 1st, was the occasion of great rejoicing at Friedrichsruhe. The aged statesman received special marks of honor from the emperor, and as his health seems to have improved remarkably since the reconciliation with his royal master took place, there is every prospect that in his retirement he will yet be able to enjoy for several years such attentions and tokens of respect and honor as a nation and an emperor are willing to bestow upon him.

#### A RIPE FOUR SCORE.

The NEWS, speaking for the people of Utah, and for the Latter-day Saints in all the world, congratulates President Lorenzo Snow on attaining this day, April 8, 1894, the age of eighty years. No man living has been more closely identified than he with the work established in these last days for the redemption of man, and none has rendered greater service than this zealous missionary, and refined, accomplished gentleman. Intimately acquainted with the Prophet Joseph in his life-time, and a participant in the stirring episodes of Church history since the very beginning, President Snow's life is invested with almost the charm of romance—better still, it can be quoted as the life of a righteous man. He has traveled in many lands, and has lifted up his voice among strange peoples as a messenger of salvation; and now in the evening of his days, still busy and earnest in the great cause to which he has given his earlier years, he is continuing within the sacred precincts of the Temple the glorious labors to which he and his associates have consecrated themselves—labors of such profound importance to this sin and death-afflicted world. We feel sure there will be no dissent to the hearty wish that President Snow's health and strength may be maintained and his life prolonged in peace and happiness until in his own heart he can say, it is enough.

The work in the Salt Lake Temple closed on Friday evening, March 30th,

to be resumed after Conference. Anticipatory of the birthday anniversary of President Snow, the officers and workers in the House of the Lord resolved to appropriately express their regard and affection for him. Immediately after the termination of the labors of the day, on the date above named, a meeting was held and a message sent to Brother Snow to the effect that a number of his friends had assembled and greatly desired his presence. He soon made his appearance and Bishop John R. Winder delivered the following address:

*President Lorenzo Snow:*

Your co-laborers—the officers and workers in the Salt Lake Temple—are about to separate for a few days. Before doing so they desire to present you with a token of their esteem and love. They have selected me to make the presentation to you of this cane, in the hope that you will favor them by accepting of it as a memento of the eightieth anniversary of your birthday, which occurs on April 8th, 1894. I assure you that the donors appreciate your many virtues and hope that you may live long to labor in the front rank of the anointed of the Lord for the establishment and extension of the righteousness of His Kingdom.

The cane is the handsomest that could be obtained in Salt Lake City. The staff is ebony and the handle, which is massive and of beautiful design, is gold. On its top is an oval burnished plate, on which is this inscription: "Lorenzo Snow, President Salt Lake Temple, April 8th, 1894," and on front of the handle the following: "Presented by Officers and Workers, Salt Lake Temple, on his 80th Birthday."

Elder Snow made an appropriate responsive address, during the delivery of which he showed that he was deeply moved by the exhibition of good feeling of his co-workers in the Temple toward him, and he assured them that these estimable sentiments were reciprocated toward his brethren and sisters associated with him in the house of the Lord.

#### THE FARMERS' WORST FOE.

No better evidence could be given of the serious importance of the Russian thistle as an agricultural scourge, than the attempt that has been made, by bills introduced in Congress, to invoke the arm of the national government against the imported pest. Various kinds of thistles, Canadian and others, have flourished in times past without exciting congressional oratory; and even the ever-present and persistent sunflower has not been dignified with so much notice. Indeed, as a general thing weeds of all kinds have been deemed a subject for individual study, toil and warfare, not one which should be manipulated and contested with funds from the government treasury. The gravity of danger that is threatened from this new foe will therefore be appreciated when it is remembered that propositions have been made in all seriousness that the work of battling with, resisting and eradicating the invader be done under the government supervision and at government expense.

We believe the Russian thistle has

not yet been able to cross the Rocky Mountains, though it has already reached their eastern base and has been detected near Denver. It is only within the last three years that the weed has been heard of to any extent in the United States, the first complaints having been received by the department of agriculture at Washington in the fall of 1891. The dry season of 1893 gave it unusual development, and farmers became thoroughly alarmed at the situation. It made its appearance in the wheat-raising region of the northwest a few years ago, and its worst ravages are still confined to those sections; but as the damage already done by it is estimated at several millions of dollars, and as the thistle is rapidly spreading over new territory and being more destructive in the region already infested, the subject cannot be without interest to agriculturists of our hitherto exempt region.

For a great deal of valuable information concerning the habits and the proposed remedies for the thistle, we are indebted to a late report prepared by the division of botany of the department of agriculture, and submitted by the assistant secretary to the House of Representatives committee on agriculture. The plant is an annual one, easily killed at any time during the growing season. It produces no seed before the middle of August or first of September, and the seed is short-lived. It would therefore seem to offer exceptionally good opportunity for being checked or even exterminated. Permitted to scatter its seed, however, it spreads with extraordinary rapidity, far exceeding, in this respect, any weed known in America. A single plant of average size, of two to three feet in diameter and weighing two to four pounds when dry, bears about 20,000 to 30,000 seeds. Plants have been found six feet in diameter and estimated to bear 200,000 seeds. The report maintains that the most active mode of distribution of the Russian thistle and the one furnished by nature, is the wind, and flax seed continues to be, in the absence of good fanning mills, the chief artificial agent of distribution. Railroads form a third and most important means of transportation for the seeds over long distances. There is good evidence that the railroads have carried them in the bedding of stock cars. These cars are sent to the stock yards at Indianapolis, Chicago and Sioux City and unloaded, but they are seldom cleaned until they are again sent out and have reached their destination to be reloaded.

The naming of these railway centers for cattle shipment immediately suggests inquiry as to the sections of country most grievously affected, and the report on this part of the subject is significant as it is alarming. At the present time all the counties of South Dakota east of the Missouri river and twenty counties of North Dakota, are infested with the weed, and the plants have crossed to the west side of the Missouri river in at least four places in those states. Two counties in western Minnesota, three in northwestern Iowa and four in northeastern Nebraska are thoroughly impregnated with the weed. Altogether this makes one almost continuous area of about 40,000 square miles which has become more or less covered with the Russian thistle in a compara-

tively brief period of years. There are besides many isolated localities along the railroads as far east as Madison, Wis., west to Denver, Colo., and south to the southern border of Nebraska where the plants have been introduced.

Coming to the discussion of a remedy, the report points out that while, as above stated, the plant is annual and the seed short-lived, and that the conquest of the enemy should therefore be comparatively easy, it is essential that any measure to be effective must invoke concerted action throughout all the infested area. Sheep are very fond of the Russian thistle until it becomes too coarse and weedy. By pasturing on the young plants they may be kept down and the only known quality of the plant utilized. All the remedies given, the report says, are directed to destroy the plants before they produce seed, and these are the only remedies, so far as known, which are effectual of which there should be any need, except care in cleaning seed. It has been suggested that each farmer whose land is not fenced make a temporary fence by planting a double row of sunflowers about his farm each season. The cost would be light, and the fence thus made would doubtless aid very much in the fight, unless the sunflowers so abundantly produced should become troublesome weeds. The building of wire fences to stop the rolling plants is a remedy strongly advocated by some. Under no condition whatever should the cheaper grade of seeds be sown without recleaning.

There is much more in the report that is worthy of study and remembrance; but experiments and examinations are continually going on, and the importance of the subject gives promise that later information will be imparted in the near future.

#### CHURCHES IN NEW YORK.

Notwithstanding the fact that great cities harbor much that is bad, offering countless temptations and opportunities for developing all the immoral characteristics of human nature, the religious element is also well represented in such places. There is a light and a dark side to everything and the contrast is perhaps never more marked than in places where human beings congregate to the number of millions and crowd together in a comparatively narrow space.

New York, for instance, with its thousands of saloons and kindred breeding places of iniquity has no less than 600 churches, owned by the various denominations, with a total seating capacity of 325,000, and the average attendance at all religious gatherings is given as 900,000 of a total population of 1,800,000. Of these church goers the Catholics are most numerous. The Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists are not so well represented numerically but form nevertheless considerable bodies of worshippers. The Jews congregate in 46 synagogues in the city.

The cost of the various places of worship aggregate \$80,000,000. The assessed value of the marble cathedral, the most important of the Catholic churches in town is \$3,000,000. Trinity church is valued at \$4,000,000. Grace church is valued at \$350,000, the Jew-

ish temple Emanu-El on Fifth avenue and Forty-third street is valued at \$400,000. The Jewish temple Beth-El on Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street is valued at \$400,000. The new Episcopal cathedral of St. John the Divine will cost \$1,500,000, it is computed.

There are no less than eighty-seven churches owned by the Catholic population amounting to 500,000 souls. Of these three are held by the Jesuit order; two belong to the Franciscans, two to the Capucins, one to the Carmelites, one to the Paulists and one to the Dominicans. The German Catholics own ten churches, the Italians two; one is Bohemian, one French, one Hungarian, one French Canadian and one Polish. The colored Catholics own one church.

New York City is a fair instance of the gigantic efforts of the church people to "hold the fort" in every great center of population throughout the Christian world. That their success is generally speaking so inadequate when compared to the machinery employed is due partly to the lack of unity among the Christian professors and partly to the suspicion, too well founded perhaps in many cases, that religion is exhibited more for purposes of effect than for any practical purposes, really useful to the tolling masses of the people. Christ was eminently the friend of the poor. His mission was to save that which was "lost" in every sense of the word. Is the same true about His many professed followers in this age who fill the pews of the elegant churches and listen to the well paid orators who occupy the gilded pulpits? When Christianity was first preached it was a power because attended by the manifestations of the Supreme presence and resting on Divine authority. Then at the efforts of one man sometimes thousands were moved to repentance and became new beings. Now the united efforts of thousands often leave no appreciable impression. Why will people persist in refusing to acknowledge the fact and to seek a remedy in the true Gospel of our Redeemer?

#### GOOD WORD FOR THE INDIAN.

The idea that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian" has been so prevalent throughout the West, with the exception of among the people of these valleys, that the desire to do justice to the red man which is shown by leading spirits in the East when the Indian question is being discussed is characterized by many journals as "a sickly eastern sentimentality." Some of these same journals are manifesting disappointment at the refusal of Congress to remove the Southern Utes from Colorado to Utah, remarking that, as "the Mormons sympathize with the Indians they ought to have them." It isn't only the Mormons in Utah who wish the aborigines to have fair play. That feature characterizes non-Mormons as well. But it is no argument why this Territory should be given more than its share of red men; the white settlers want fair play as well, and are pleased to feel that both parties will get it from Congress in this instance. Regarding the "goodness" of the Indians

mentioned, Col. Henry Page, clerk of the Utah Commission, who was agent among the Southern Utes for a number of years, and who negotiated the treaty by which they were located on their present reservation, says: "I wonder that those Indians are as good as they are, considering the way they have been treated. I don't think the white men would take things so quietly. When they were placed on the reservation the government voluntarily pledged itself that they would not be disturbed for twenty-five years; and now before half that time has passed there is bother about another removal."

While instances of breaking faith with the Indian can be freely cited, yet the government has done a great deal with a view to benefiting him, and the good work is still going on. In this Territory Lieutenant Plummer, the Navajos' agent, has made a selection of a place for the government to erect school buildings and conduct a school for the education of the Navajo children. The site chosen is on the south side of the San Juan river, near Bluff, San Juan county. It is intended that the papposes will remain home at nights and spend the day at the schoolhouse, where they will be given their dinner as a special inducement to start in. After they get on a little way in their studies it is expected that they will become so interested that there will be no inclination to keep away. Regarding these Navajos a correspondent of the *Millard county Blade* who resides at Bluff City has this to say: "That portion of San Juan county south of the San Juan river is included in the Navajo reservation, and as we are living on the north bank of the river we are near neighbors to the Navajos. I think they are without exception the finest class of Indians I ever met. While they are very much addicted to gambling, and some of them occasionally will steal, they are as a rule peaceable, frugal and industrious, and possess many of the characteristics that go to make up good citizens. They do not live by begging, stealing nor hunting, but till the ground and raise a variety of products. They also have large flocks of sheep and an abundance of horses and mules. Their wool and the blankets they manufacture quite extensively find a ready sale, and furnish them with those supplies which they cannot produce, so that they are a very thrifty and prosperous people, and a poor Navajo, like a poor Jew, is an isolated exception to a well established and generally illustrated principle or rule that they are all rich. The Navajo women own the sheep and have a voice in all matters touching the family affairs, and they have a conception of their rights and an inclination to defend them that would be satisfactory to the most ardent advocate of woman's rights or universal suffrage." This statement, like many others of similar character that come from men who are necessarily acquainted with Indian habits and characteristics, affords one reason for the friendliness of the people of Utah towards the red men. They realize that under proper treatment and influence the native race may be developed into good and active citizens in a civilized government.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

*Written for this Paper.*

## EXPERIENCES OF A MISSIONARY.

PORIRUA, New Zealand, Feb. 21, 1894.—Elders of Israel have a varied experience while engaged in spreading the revealed truths of the Gospel of Christ amongst the children of men, and probably a few jottings from personal experiences may interest some of the Saints in Zion.

Thousands of missionaries, who have returned to their homes after performing their duties faithfully in the vineyard of the Lord, can testify to the seasons of rejoicing experienced while engaged in leading souls to a knowledge of the true and living God. And yet, 'twas not always sunshine. No pen can fully portray the deep anxiety and anguish of spirit in which many of these zealous ambassadors have sought the throne of grace and pleaded for the divine blessing to sanctify their feeble efforts.

How often the messenger of salvation has reflected upon Paul's exhortation, "I have planted, Apollos watered, but God giveth the increase. So then neither is he that planteth anything, neither he that watereth, but God that giveth the increase." Occasionally members are gathered into the fold here who first heard the truth preached in their native lands.

It is evident that often seeds sown broadcast, a humble testimony perhaps of an earnest Elder who yearned to see the fruits of his labors, fall into good ground and are afterwards quickened by the Spirit of God. A new member recently stated that she had experienced no peace of mind for nearly fifteen years, until she again met an Elder of the Church. She could never forget the truths which she first heard in old England, though more than twenty years had elapsed before she was again privileged to listen to a Mormon sermon.

May not these appropriately be termed

Seeds that live and grow and flourish, when the sower's hand is cold.

Seeds by idle hearts forgotten, flung at random on the air;

Seeds by faithful souls remembered, sown in tears and love and prayer.

The sowers are not always permitted to see the harvest. Many have passed to the "great beyond" to await "the angel's shout of harvest home," while others remain who are now dead to the work of the Lord. The fruits of the testimonies are seen when some of the testators have apparently forgotten them. The heaven of the Gospel, however, undoubtedly remains in the hearts of many who are now outside the fold. Some time ago an evidence of this was observed in one of the most populous cities of New Zealand.

In a singular manner, acquaintance was formed with a family who always extended a cordial welcome to the Mormon Elder. In subsequent conversations, it was learned that the gentleman was baptized and became a member of the Church in 1848. Nearly ten years were spent in the missionary field, and reminiscences of the past were reviewed with mutual

pleasure. Time had not obliterated the record of earnest work, carefully journalised over forty years ago. An honorable release, signed by President George Q. Cannon, is still sacredly preserved. The recollections of travels to Zion, associations in the city of the Saints, trials and disappointments were all dwelt upon. Subsequent wanderings in other lands, for twenty-five years, had not erased this eventful page from life's history and many queries made with regard to the condition of Utah: "How is William Jennings, Bishop Sharp, Daniel H. Wells and others? What became of some who fell away and who fought the Saints?"

These and many other questions were asked and answered, and the conversations recently culminated in a testimony to the truth of the Gospel message, and the frank admission "the happiest moments of my life were spent in associating with the Latter-day Saints in Zion." Neither the hand nor the heart of the sower is cold, and earnest prayers are now offered that the wanderer may return and again be privileged to rejoice in Zion with those whom he led into the fold.

A prolonged conversation, on one occasion, caused the Elder to miss the train, and he therefore wandered in the streets of the city, waiting for the midnight train to convey him to his Maori home. It was Saturday evening. A typical English "Saturday neet." Colonists rigidly adhere to the customs observed in the old country. The streets were crowded with visitors from the country suburbs, most of whom strolled listlessly along gazing in shop windows, or standing on the corners listening to quacks and vendors.

The Salvation lasses attracted a large crowd with their tambourines and songs and after a few minutes of exhortation, the rest of the evening was spent in singing and begging, their success evidently being gauged by the "brownies" (pennies) cast into the ring. On various street corners preachers addressed passing crowds, but none would remain to listen and reflect. The sonorous and melancholy tones of an exhorter attracted the visitor's attention to a small company in a side street. They were Plymouth Brethren, one of whom was commenting on the doom of the wicked. He pictured the sectarian hell in vivid colors. The scorching fires of a never-ending eternity were described with almost terrifying effect, and Boston, in his "Fourfold State," feebly describes it when he talks of "God holding up the wicked in one hand and tormenting them with the other." A vendor of summer drinks, etc., near by, apparently sought to soothe the tortured feelings of these believers in imaginative horrors by occasionally shouting "ice cream."

A few weeks ago, during an interview with an intelligent lady member of this sect, the writer was surprised to learn that she was born in Salt Lake City, and was raised to womanhood by

faithful Latter-day Saints. Though baptized at eight years of age, and re-baptized subsequently, she had no conception of the Gospel as revealed in the latter days. Claiming to be in a "saved condition through the finished work of Christ," she manifested much anxiety respecting the spiritual welfare of her Mormon parents and relatives. About five hours were spent in rearing the Word of God to ascertain the true plan of life and salvation. The lady's forcible declaration, "I know my parents are not saved, for they never taught me the Word of God," contains a pointed lesson for every father and mother in Zion.

If the statement be true it is sad to reflect that Elders should travel seven thousand miles to teach the children of Latter-day Saints principles that they should have been familiar with from childhood.

After the foregoing interview Zion's representative returned and spent the evening with his Maori brethren and sisters.

During a previous visit to this "pah" an earnest soldier of the Salvation army attended the Sabbath service. His badge (a large brass letter S fastened on his coat) indicated his position, and after Sunday school his Bible was produced and an interesting conversation took place, which continued until late in the evening, interrupted only by the afternoon service. The following Sunday the "attack" was resumed, and the discussion of Gospel principles was earnestly listened to, and both parties manifested a kindly spirit. Several months elapsed before this earnest "army" man was heard of again. Returning from a conference in an adjacent district, the Elder stayed at the house of an intelligent young Maori, who informed him that he had been debating "Mormonism" with an "army man" who was working in the vicinity, and that he stated he had previously met Elder —. Of course, the Maori claimed to have vanquished the "Pakeha."

The next encounter occurred nearly one hundred miles from the first scene. Another Elder had the privilege of continuing the labor with the young man. Again the meeting took place at a Maori "pah." After a long evening's research and discussion, a request was made for another meeting, the subject of conversation to be the Book of Mormon. The request was readily assented to, and it was soon evident that one of the debaters had become a sincere investigator. After examining the prophecies, etc., for several hours, the Elder was surprised and perplexed at his Army friend's query, "Have you got a pocket knife?" Wondering what a knife had to do with such an important scriptural subject, the article was produced. Immediately the young man cut the brass "S" off his coat, and having disposed of his "Salvation" badge, he declared himself ready for baptism. The ordinance was attended to the following day, and soon after the young convert commenced distributing tracts and defending the principles of the Gospel in an adjacent town.

In a previous letter to the News, a brief reference was made to the European meeting, at which a Christadelphian minister endeavored to controvert the doctrines taught

This meeting was held at the house of a very earnest soldier of the Salvation Army. The Elders received a cordial invitation to return at some future time. Recently a second visit was paid to the town, and the servants of God were heartily welcomed and hospitably entertained. In the evening their host informed them of his experiences since the meeting, how the Army officers had condemned his action in opening his house for Mormon services, and how the opposition had incited him to investigate and read carefully and prayerfully the works previously loaned to him. The Gospel theme was resumed, and it was shown very pointedly that God had revealed unto His Prophets in the latter day precious truths for the salvation of His children. A faithful testimony was borne by one of the Elders, and then the listener arose and abruptly left the room. After a short absence he returned and asked how long the visitors would remain. The answer was "As long as there is work to do for the Master." The Elders rejoiced exceedingly to learn that, during his absence, their host had been wrestling with God in prayer, and he felt impressed that he should yield to his convictions of the truth. He was baptized and confirmed a member of the Church the following evening.

Two weeks ago another visit was paid to the South Island, at the urgent request of Europeans there. A beautiful drive of forty miles, thro' the Kaituna and Pylorus valleys, the road being lined with blackberry bushes laden with luscious fruit, quickly dispelled all feelings of seasickness consequent to crossing the Cook's Strait. The towns of Havelock and Canva Town were visited, and a series of public meetings arranged for, the town hall in the first named place being granted free for services.

Large and attentive audiences greeted the speaker, and it is evident that there were many honest-hearted souls in the vicinity. Five good meetings were held during the week, closing with an evening meeting in the town hall, Havelock, on the subject of divine authenticity of the Book of Mormon. After the Sabbath meeting, one member of the congregation introduced himself to the Elders, stating that he was baptized over twenty-five years ago, in the town of Plymouth, England, by Elder Willis, but since then he had not been privileged to associate with the Saints.

Many invitations were received to partake of the hospitality of the people, and a few sociable visits proved that a friendly spirit of investigation is in the hearts of many of the residents.

The Maoris of Canva Town were kindness itself, and rejoiced indeed to see the "Pakehas" flock into their meeting house at the "pah" to hear the Gospel message declared by the servants of God. They gave their visitors a hearty "Haere mai." It is quite embarrassing, however, for Elders, laboring amongst the natives, to divert their attention to European work. They are unable to stay long enough in one vicinity, and are compelled to devote much time to acquiring the Maori language. Special and continuous efforts amongst the English speaking population in the province of Marlborough would undoubtedly ac-

complish great good. "The harvest truly is plentiful, but the laborers are few. Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into his harvest."

PHOENIX.

### A "BATTALION BOY."

SOPIO, March 29, 1894.—Thinking a short account of my travels with the Latter-day Saints might be welcome to the readers of your interesting paper, I submit the following and hope you will think it worthy of publication.

My father's name was John S. Martin, my mother's, Matilda Bigler, daughter of Mark Bigler, who was the father of Jacob G. Bigler, of Nephi. I was born on the 11th day of April, 1825, in Harrison county, state of Virginia. It is now called West Virginia.

The first Gospel sermon I heard preached by an Elder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was in May, 1837; the Elder's name was Lorenzo D. Barnes. He was preaching in the woods near the banks of the west fork of the Monongahela river. I received a testimony that day that Joseph was a true Prophet of God, and that testimony has remained with me from that day to this. My father emigrated to Caldwell county, Missouri, in 1838, and arrived near Far West some time in September, I think.

Soon after our arrival in the county David Patten led a company of the Caldwell militia against a mob led by Bogard. Brother Patten fell wounded in that battle and was brought to Stephen Winchester's, where he died about 11 o'clock at night. I was standing by his bed when he died. The last words I remember hearing him say were, "Lord Jesus, receive my soul." I did not see Joseph Smith in Missouri; he was betrayed by Colonel Hinkle into the hands of the mob and carried away before I saw him. I being a boy about 12 years old, my mother kept me hid in the thick brush, to keep me out of the hands of the mob, who were carrying boys off to make them tell where their fathers were hidden. I left the state of Missouri the following March. My father took a poor family to the Mississippi river before he took his own family.

The first time I saw the Prophet Joseph was at a conference near Quincy, Illinois. When he arose to speak there was a halo of light around his head. I knew then that he was the Prophet. After Joseph moved to Nauvoo, I visited him at his house to see the records of Abraham. He took much pains to show me the records. The last time I saw Joseph alive was a short time before he went to Carthage. He reviewed the Legion, riding his favorite horse. The next time I saw him was in his house at Nauvoo after his assassination at Carthage. I left Nauvoo on the 9th of February, 1846, driving one of George A. Smith's teams; went to the camp of the Saints at Sugar Creek. I was traveling during the winter and spring, through snow and mud, with the rest suffering much with cold and wet, at length arriving at the banks of the Missouri river, where I, with five hundred of the camp of Israel, enlisted to fight the Mexicans. The most of us were marched to Lower California and on the 16th of July, 1847, we were

mustered out of service at Los Angeles. Then we traveled north to Sutter's Fort. Some forty of us stopped and worked for Sutter and while building a saw mill in the mountains the gold was discovered. We worked in the mines washing gold for a short time. Quite a company came to Salt Lake valley in September, 1848. President Young had a feast prepared for us on the 6th of October (1848); it was a happy time for us after the hardships of our travels from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean and back to Salt Lake valley.

JESSE B. MARTIN.

### FAIR CLARA.

ST. GEORGE, March 28, 1894.

Perhaps you have never heard of the pretty and industrious town Santa Clara. It is situated about five miles a little south of west from the city of St. George, Washington county, Utah. Its residents are naturally proud of their town, and one of them tells me he believes it is one of the prettiest places in Utah. He also gives me the following: Spring has come and makes everything look pleasing and beautiful. Most all the fruit trees, except pear and apple, are in bloom; fall grain is about five or six inches, spring grain two or three inches and lucern about three inches high. All these give the place a very pretty appearance. Leaves are beginning to come forth from our shade trees, such as cottonwood, poplar and mulberry. There is but one weeping willow tree in the place, which John Graf owns.

The people of Clara suffered many hardships from want of food, clothing, etc., when they first came to settle the country. My parents lived in a cellar dug in the ground, with a willow and mud roof, which they thought was very nice at that time. They have suffered from a flood which washed away the whole settlement save one house, standing at present about one mile above the present location.

The population of Clara is small, numbering about 225 souls, yet it has a very good showing. There are five missionaries laboring in the Swiss and German mission, namely, Theodore Graf, Harmon Hafen, William Tobler, Edward Freiland and Henry Gubler. They are all young and inexperienced men, still they are meeting with good success. Clara has a good record in regard to missionaries and tithing. The people fulfil their duties and try to live up to their callings and requirements. We have no drunkards on the Santa Clara and very few users of tobacco. We have an aged brother, Samuel Stucki, who came with the handcart company. He is blind now, of old age.

I have been informed that a very sudden accident occurred to Susetta Hafen—a paralytic stroke striking the left side of her body. She is recovering.

The people are enjoying splendid health at present, though there was considerable sickness two months ago, three members having been called to the other side of the veil.

The people of Clara are talking of building a new meeting house, which they need, because the old one will not hold the people much longer, their increase is so rapid.

C. PAGE.

## DEATH OF JESSE W. FOX.

Jesse W. Fox, one of the Territory's pioneer citizens, passed peacefully from mortality at Bountiful Sunday morning, April 1st at 7:15, while on a brief visit to that place. Elder Fox was 75 years of age on Saturday last and in the afternoon of that day he went to Bountiful, and was at the house of his wife Sarah Elizabeth Foss, and their daughter Charlotte J. Fox. They did all in their power to relieve him of his sufferings, and realizing that he was in a very dangerous condition Sister Fox obtained his consent to send for his daughter Mrs. Georgiana and her husband Hyrum S. Young, and his son, Jesse W. Fox, Jr., who arrived in time for him to recognize and talk with them each. He passed away as if going to sleep, giving his son a farewell clasp of the hand as his spirit took its departure. His illness was very brief and the immediate cause of death was neuralgia of the heart. His body was brought to Salt Lake Sunday.

Jesse Williams Fox, son of Samuel and Lucy Williams Fox, was born on March 31st, 1819, near Adams Centre, Jefferson County, New York. He was a tenth child of a family of ten sons and three daughters. He had an academic education and taught school in Jefferson County, New York, and at other places. He was the companion of James Keep in their boyhood. The latter being bound out, was oppressed, when young Fox's sympathies led him to aid him to go to Canada, which was the stepping stone to the renowned Keep's financial power.

He embraced the Gospel early in the forties and reached Nauvoo, Illinois, only in time to see the remains of the martyred Prophet and Patriarch, Joseph and Hyrum Smith, they having previously closed their eyes in death. From this time on he followed his favorite occupation, school teaching. With his co-religionists of the Church, he left Nauvoo and came to Winter Quarters, remaining there until the spring of 1847, when he was sent by President Young to his old home in New York on a mission in hope that the change of climate and scenes would recruit his health. It is not to be wondered that Brother Fox's health had failed, when we realize the scenes of want and suffering through which the people of the Church passed from the hour of the martyrdom to the spring of '47—when we realize the strong sympathies of Brother Fox. The facts are, although possessed of ample means for his own comfort and support, he shared with the afflicted people every thing he possessed and would have died had not the Lord prompted His servant to send him on a mission to New York. As it was, he did a good work, and baptized a number of his kindred and other prominent people into the Church.

In the spring of 1849 he again joined the Saints, journeying westward, at Council Bluffs, where on the 2nd of June of that year he was married to Eliza J. Gibbs by the late Apostle Geo. A. Smith. He was organized in the company of Captain Gully's hundred and William Miller's fifty. When the train reached the Loup Fork they were attacked by the terrible scourge of cholera, which followed in the wake of the Cal-

ifornia gold seekers, many of whom died on the boats on the Missouri river and on the Plains. A number of the Saints became victims of the scourge, among the rest Captain Gully, and were buried on the east side of the river. The company was delayed several days at this point on account of high water, and was only delivered from their peril by the hand of a kind Providence. They had no means of ferrying, while the dread disease was decimating their ranks; they accordingly gave themselves to fasting and prayer, when, to use Brother Fox's own language, the power of God was as manifest in their deliverance as was that wherein ancient Israel was led with safety through their perils in the Red Sea, for a roadway was thrown up during the night, formed of the shifting sands, which gave them safe passage on their way. It was remarkable how the cholera was stayed in its ravages in answer to their prayers.

On reaching the valley Brother Fox aided in the surveys of the city and surrounding settlements, and located for one year at Manti, Sanpete county, where he taught school. Returning to this city he resumed his occupation of surveyor and it was he who surveyed the site and set the stakes for the Salt Lake Temple, as well as for others, afterwards built. He enrolled in the Utah militia and became captain of a company of infantry, minute men; being promoted, obtained several commissions, the last being a position on the staff of the late Lieutenant General D. H. Wells. He was elected by the Legislative Assembly Territorial surveyor general of Utah, which office he held for many years until it was discontinued and he distributed the papers to the several counties. He located and surveyed the principal canals of this county and Territory and was appointed chief engineer of the Utah Central and Southern railroads.

He has been an active member in the Church and of late years filled the station of High Councilor of the Salt Lake Stake and possessed the love of his acquaintances. The unfortunate who knew him always found sympathy, and the distressed obtained relief if it was in his power to relieve them. Among those whom he taught in the school room he was looked upon with the most sincere affection. As an illustration, the terrible Black Hawk chief who made war upon our settlements in the southeast part of our Territory in the sixties—Brother Fox, in his travels, had occasion to pass through his camp and was recognized by the chief, who had been a pupil of his when a lad in Manti. Instead of destroying him, (as he was in the habit of killing every white man that ventured within his lines), he ordered that his old teacher be not only permitted to continue his journey unharmed, but gave him escort to a point of safety.

In the death of Elder Jesse Williams Fox our people have sustained a serious loss, and the poor and the afflicted of our community or of any other class will feel the loss in his absence as keenly as his nearest kindred. He is

to be congratulated upon his release from a life of continued toil amid scenes of want and suffering—he having been accustomed to searching out and relieving the needy and afflicted—in that he has now been permitted to enter into the paradise of God and rejoin his loved wife Eliza and their children and friends who have gone before, assured, if any one is to be favored on account of a well-spent life, he will be one that will partake of God's eternal favor.

## CHURCH THEOLOGY CLASS.

At the usual time and place over 1,300 students assembled to finish the consideration of leaflet 17. Prayer was offered by Elder Willard Done. Dr. Talmage answered all incidental questions submitted to date and then proceeded to review the work of the last session leading on to the subject of The Gathering. Many predictions of old were referred to, and it was stated that no prophecies of the scattering of Israel were recorded, which did not also declare that a gathering should take place.

To the student of the Holy Scripture it was clear that two gathering places were distinctly designated for the last days, Jerusalem on the eastern hemisphere and the New Jerusalem in the west. The work of gathering comprised, (1), the return of the Jews to Jerusalem; (2) the restoration of the Ten Tribes; (3) the bringing together from the nations of the earth all of the blood of Israel. The last named constituted the present great work of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The authority to do this work and the keys of gathering were given to the Prophet Joseph Smith through Moses.

To the surprise of many, Dr. Talmage announced that this was the last session of this class, explaining the circumstances under which it was organized and stating that it was the intention from the first to complete the work by April conference. He thanked the members for the interest and earnestness shown and the Stake authorities for the use of the Assembly Hall. The lectures, that would have been given, he said, will be published, and the whole course of lectures printed in a collective form. A committee appointed to read and correct these lectures was represented by two of its members who would now address the class.

Apostle A. H. Cannon here read a letter from the First Presidency regarding the discontinuance of the class. Nothing that had occurred in this vicinity, he declared, had done so much good as the course of lectures delivered by Elder James E. Talmage before the Church University Theology class. All doubtful points had been submitted to the authorities and the work had met their unqualified approval. He encouraged those who had been members to continue in their private study, laying a still broader and firmer foundation of their faith. He expressed his good wishes for Dr. Talmage and called for a vote of thanks from the assembly, to which all responded most heartily.

Benediction was pronounced by Elder Talmage.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

The people of Parowan, Iron county, are arranging to put in a new roller mill.

The rabbit hunt of last week in Iron county resulted in a total of 2,685 of the rodents being brought in.

All of the appropriations made by the City Council up to date are now ready for payment in warrants. The total passes the \$200,000 mark.

Elias S. Kimball has been called to preside over the Southern States mission to succeed his brother, J. G. Kimball. This will cause a vacancy in the Logan city council.

The Ogden Junior Football club has sent out a challenge to the Weber Stake Academy for a match game on April 20th. It probably will be accepted by the academy boys.

**Ephraim Enterprise:** Manti is now getting three dollar coal. If the reduction had come earlier it would probably have been more appreciated by the residents of the Temple City.

The Mayor has signed the ordinance authorizing the issue of \$800,000 bonds. He has also approved the ordinance permitting hackmen to charge fifty cents for conveying a passenger to or from the depot.

The falling of the temperature the last day or two has had a tendency for good in some respects in that it has caused the swelling streams to recede. A few such spells throughout the spring would be of benefit.

**Influenza,** a disease closely resembling the epizootic is attacking some of the Cache Valley horses. Mr. Chris. Jensen of Hyrum has lost four fine animals from this cause; one of them a Percheron stallion valued at \$2,000.

James Kerr, father of G. M. Kerr, depot master, Ogden, died March 29 at the residence of his son, at 11:35 p.m. Mr. Kerr was 87 years of age, and leaves one child and a host of friends to mourn his loss. The cause of death was old age.

Chief Devine, it appears, is evading very successfully the effect of the Montague writ of mandate. When Montague reported for duty he was immediately suspended, as were also Bates and Mowers when they presented themselves at headquarters.

The Bingham *Bulletin* reports a rich strike of ore in the foothills near Fort Herriman, below the Brooklyn mine. The claims on which the discovery has been made belong to the Heaston brothers and J. H. Barryman. A vein of from four to six feet of 670-ounce silver ore has been found.

The Provo Woolen mills have been closed down temporarily. The move is the result of a meeting held by the board of directors yesterday. The directors will give no cause except that a readjustment is needed. It is to be hoped that this readjustment will be accomplished speedily.

The case of the Farmers' Union mills, of Smithfield, vs James Mack, of the same place, that has been occupy-

ing the attention of various courts for about two years, has at last been concluded by mutual consent. Each party claims to have been awarded that for which it contended.

The Morgan hotel on First South street was sold at auction on a trust deed. James H. Bacon, the banker, was named as trustee, and made the sale. The property was bid in by Judge C. F. Loofbourov, for Mr. Anzi Dodd, an eastern capitalist, the price being \$82,000.

It is now stated that W. S. Godbe, of this city, has just completed final arrangements for commencing to build a forty mile railroad extending southwest from Bullionville, Nevada. It is further stated that Mr. Godbe will leave for Nevada within a day or two and that operations will begin immediately.

Work has been resumed and is being vigorously conducted on the canal for the proposed large power plant near the mouth of Logan canyon, and it is confidently anticipated that the undertaking will be complete by early autumn. Poor men are the projectors, but a company is to be organized and they are assured of ample capital.

There seems to be a little friction between the Wellsville city council and some of the citizens, because the council proposes to assume control of the waters running through the city, something that the owners of canals and ditches object to. It is said that a mass meeting will be held to protest against the proposed action.

The head gear of the police officers is now adorned with silver number wreaths. The wreaths are of home manufacture and are very creditable both in design and finish and make handsome circles for the numbers placed within them. Chief Pratt says that every man in the department is required to patronize home institutions first, last and all the time.

Charles Stevenson, a young man from Salt Lake, who is attending the Agricultural College, while in the gymnasium having a friendly sparring match with another student, endeavored to make a sudden turn. One foot caught the other and he was thrown violently to the floor. Both bones of the forearm were broken.

A move is on foot among leading citizens of Provo for the building of an annex to the B. Y. academy to be used as a normal training school.

While there is not a superabundance of cash in the Garden City, there is an abundance of rock, sand, brick and lumber, and a considerable amount of bone and muscle. Why should the addition not be built?

On Thursday last a young man named Moser, of the Fifth ward, was badly hurt in Logan canyon. He was dragging some timber down a steep hill when his horse slipped and fell, knocking the young man down. His left ear was partially severed from the head, and he also sustained several severe scalp wounds. He is now rapidly improving.

The Culmer-Jennings Paving company commenced tearing up and relaying asphalt on East Temple street opposite the Templeton hotel. The cause of this work is that certain parts of the paving done last season was not up to the standard that the contract called for, and now that mild weather is here again it is being proceeded with. The expense is being borne by the company.

Tom King, a character well known to the police for his fiery disposition, was arrested March 29th while haranguing a crowd of idle men on Plum alley. It is claimed that his remarks were of a class that would tend to riot, and he was taken into custody and sent to jail while his motley audience was dispersed with the injunction that a further demonstration of that kind would lead to the arrest of all of them.

Governor West has received a numerously signed petition from the residents of Parowan and Red Creek, asking that the next term of the Second Judicial Court be held at Parowan. As Parowan is much nearer the center of the district than Beaver, which is on the extreme northern end, the petitioners think that on the ground of convenience alone there is good ground for the making of the request. The governor has the matter under his consideration.

There is no longer a doubt about Kaysville having a cheese factory, says the *Eagle*. The creamery company has ordered the necessary machinery, and has engaged Mr. Byron Frank to take charge of that branch of their business. Mr. Frank has had a life's experience in cheese making, and he feels confident that the enterprise will be a success in Kaysville. The machinery will have a capacity for handling three tons of milk a day.

Marshals Low and Fulmer left Milford on the morning of the 27th, having in charge Jake Wickette, the Indian, who is charged with killing his squaw. They caught their man near Frisco. He proved such an ugly customer the officers found it necessary to put both "bracelets" and leg-irons on him. Marshals Tanner and Kuss arrived in town today; the chief goes to Salt Lake while Kuss goes to Frisco.

The president of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing society has made the following committee appointments:

Executive and building—Bamberger, Jennings, Simon, Sears, Empey.

Premiums and exhibits—Peters, Empey, Willey, Bamberger, Melville.

Finance—Jennings, Cragun, Peters, Hatch, Holdaway.

Printing, advertising and transportation—Sears, Holdaway, Simon, Willey, Cragun.

Elder Heber J. Meeks, of Orderville, Kane county, Utah, who departed on a mission on March 29, 1892, has returned home. He arrived in this city on March 28, this year, feeling well in every respect. He has labored in northern West Virginia and Pennsylvania and reports that he has met with success in many places. He was pleased to notice quite a change, favorable to the Elders, in the attitude of some of the papers in those states, and

he had found that the opportunities for preaching the Gospel were numerous.

A number of gentlemen met in the county court house Tuesday and organized the Utah County Fruit and Agricultural society. The object of the association is to benefit the producers by obtaining profitable markets for fruit and farm products, and obtaining trees, agricultural supplies, etc., at reduced prices. The following officers were elected: President, W. H. Kelsey; vice-president, Thos. Leonard; secretary and manager, T. Colver; treasurer, J. F. Booth; directors, F. S. Boyer, Thos. Beasley, George Clinger and D. N. Smith.

Tom Sullivan, a down-at-the-heel individual, stole a hand satchel from a store and then went to the police station, confessed his offense and asked to be locked up. His request was granted and this morning he appeared before Justice Smith and stated that he had stolen the article because he was ill and needed a place to rest and keep from starving, and felt that it would be an easy and proper thing for the court to sentence him for petit larceny. This suggestion from the prisoner was quickly acted on and he was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the city jail.

The following advertisement in an English paper, called to the attention of the News by Elder A. H. Lund, president of the European mission, is republished in the hope that it may meet the eye of the parties concerned:

WILLIAM TUCKER, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that if Sarah Gover (formerly Sarah Tucker), the wife of Morris Gover, who was residing in the Salt Lake City in the year 1869, or, if she is dead, her children, will communicate with us, the undersigned, she or they will hear of something to their advantage. Dated the 17th day of February, 1894. Bythway & Son, solicitors, Pontypool, England.

It appears from information received in this city last night that there was a lively shooting scrape at the Mercur mining camp yesterday morning, although none was injured. It is claimed that one Hugh McMillen, a prospector and a cook at the Prosser hotel engaged in a quarrel and that McMillen drew a shotgun and commenced firing at his antagonist. That he missed his aim saved the hotel its cook. The latter, who was either armed or quickly provided with a weapon, began shooting at McMillen, but he, too, missed his mark. The officers are looking for McMillen with a view to arresting him on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

ALMY, Wyo., March 28, 1894.—A fire at the No. 7 U. P. Almy mine store was discovered at 2 this morning; cause unknown; damage not as yet ascertained, but the whole of the huge building with nearly all it contained is consumed. Money and books are saved.

We have had four deaths of late in the ward—Sister Bartlett of old age, George Woodhouse and his wife, Sister Woodhouse and her niece, Mrs. Martha Hannah Naisbitt, daughter of Eden Brown.

Sister Woodhouse has been in a deranged state of mind for some time, and died in the Evanston asylum on

the 23rd, and was interred at Almy in the Church ground. R. R. H.

A quiet though elegant and pleasant reception was given by the First Presidency last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Jennings, in honor of Mr. B. Nagarkar, of Bombay, India.

The reception was from 5 to 7 o'clock and among those present were of course Mr. Nagarkar and the Rev. Mr. Utter and wife, whose guest the gentleman is during his sojourn in this city. All of the members of the First Presidency Presidents Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon and Joseph Smith, were in attendance, as were also Lorenzo Snow, F. D. Richards, Brigham Young, Heber J. Grant, F. M. Lyman and A. H. Cannon of the Council of the Apostles, Bishop Preston, Captain Willard Young, Elders Orson F. Whitney, B. H. Roberts, Joseph Horne and others. Most of these gentlemen were accompanied by members of their families.

The time was pleasantly spent in social conversation and in listening to choice selections of vocal and instrumental music. Dainty refreshments were served during the reception.

Another deserted babe was brought to the police station March 29th. The infant was a female and apparently had made its advent into the world not more than twenty-four hours before. The little waif had been deposited on the doorstep of the residence of Thomas H. Ash, at 831 First street. It was wrapped in clean linen and a heavy blanket. As the Ash family felt they were not in a situation to rear the foundling it was taken to the City Hall. For the present at least it will find a good home with Mrs. Sheets, wife of the well-known city detective.

Captain Donovan ascertained the identity of the babe's parents and also that the little one was born out of wedlock. The mother is in a precarious state having been in a semi-conscious condition during the day. The unnatural father will be given the alternative of providing for his deserted off-spring or of being required to face a case of prosecution in the courts. It is believed that he will wisely choose the former course and that he will marry the woman who gave birth to the child as soon as she recovers sufficiently from her present sickness.

The Bee Hive House, the former residence of the late President Brigham Young, was the scene of most interesting proceedings last evening. These were under the direction of the society of Sons of Independent Pioneers of Utah. Invitations had been extended to large number of guests, and a big company was brought together. The old-time fashion of many of the costumes worn, the portals of the house, and the illumination of the building by candles such as afforded the light in early days, were unique and pleasing reminders of Pioneer times.

The arrangement of the program was most excellent. It consisted of songs, dances, music, supper, etc., of the old fashioned sort, and was conducted in a highly commendable manner. Elder Brigham Young, eldest son of the

great Pioneer, made a felicitous address, in which he referred to many incidents of early times, citing the prediction of President Young regarding the filling up of these valleys with a prosperous people and its fulfillment, named a similar gathering in the Bee Hive thirty-eight years ago, and gave much interesting information. He was followed by Mayor Baskin, who highly eulogized the work of the Pioneers.

The assemblage then engaged in dancing and amusements until a late hour, when all departed happy.

One of the most brilliant meteoric displays ever seen in these parts occurred on Saturday night about ten minutes past 11 o'clock. Persons who were in the open air at that time were startled by the sudden and intense illumination of the sky east and north of the city. The light was fairly dazzling in its splendor, and those who had the good fortune to witness it were for the time being unable to account for the wonderful change from darkness to a condition that caused the stars to temporarily lose their luster and the moon to cease to shine.

A hasty examination of the heavens disclosed the fact that a large meteor-like body was shooting across the sky from southeast to northwest. On its journey vivid scintillations of a bright color were sent off in all directions. The hue that predominated and outshone all others partook of a greenish tint.

The body was clearly and well defined and as it approached Ensign Peak it burst into innumerable fragments which were showered all over that section of country above the Capitol grounds. It was expected that the explosion would have been distinctly heard but up to the present no person so far as could be ascertained by the News heard the bursting of the mysterious messenger. The display was one that was magnificent beyond description and would have gladdened the heart of any scientist or student of meteorology.

The following proclamation was issued by Governor West this morning:

TERRITORY OF UTAH, }  
Executive Office. }

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye, that the business and litigation of the northern portion of the Fourth judicial district is sufficient to justify and require the holding, annually, of two terms of the district court at Logan in the county of Cache.

Therefore, I, Caleb W. West, Governor of the Territory of Utah, do hereby fix the times and places for holding the Fourth judicial district court, after the 5th day of August, 1894, as follows:

A term of said court shall be held at Logan, in the county of Cache, and commence on the first Monday in February; a term shall be held at Ogden, in the county of Weber, and commence on the first Monday in March; a term shall be held at Logan, in the county of Cache, and commence on the first Monday in August; a term shall be held at Ogden, in the county of Weber, and commence on the first Monday in September.

The said court shall open at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the days herein designated.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused



the Great Seal of said Territory to be affixed. Done at Salt Lake City, this second day of April A. D. 1894, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eighteenth.

CALEB W. WEST.

By the Governor:

CHARLES C. RICHARDS,  
Secretary of the Territory.

The President of the D. A. and M. Society has issued the following letter to stockmen. It is self-explanatory and is of interest to every resident of the Territory:

Dear Sir:—The board of directors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society have decided to hold a fair this fall, commencing Tuesday, October 2nd, to continue until the following Saturday evening, for the exhibition of agricultural and horticultural products, minerals, home made goods of every description, fine arts, educational displays, and everything else that goes to make a grand industrial exhibition. The directors are undecided as to the propriety of including in this fair a live stock exhibition, as several of the prominent exhibitors at former fairs have stated that they do not intend to exhibit this year. The directors realize that they are public servants and would like to ascertain the minds of all the stock exhibitors on the subject. It moderate premiums are offered for live stock, will you exhibit your animals? If so, please answer the following questions without delay:

How many horses? How many horned stock?

How many sheep? How many hogs?

We would be glad to get your views on this subject, so that we may be able to better judge of the general feeling of the public.

Yours very truly,

JOHN R. WINDER,

President D. A. and M. Society.

Address: George D. Pyper, Secretary, Box 1203, Salt Lake City.

This letter will be sent to all past exhibitors in the live stock department. Colonel Winder, however, would be glad to receive the opinions of all who are interested in stock.

The fruit growers of Salt Lake county held a prolonged session on Saturday evening in the south wing of the Exposition building, and organized a permanent organization, to be known as the Horticultural Society of Salt Lake county. The object of the society is stated to be "the extermination and prevention of all insects, worms and pests that destroy fruit, and for the upbuilding of the fruit industry in this Territory."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, M. E. Callahan; first vice president at large, Heber Bennion; secretary and treasurer, F. S. Green.

Salt Lake county was then divided into twelve districts. There being but ten of the twelve represented at the organization, ten vice presidents were elected to represent those districts, leaving two more vice presidents to be elected at the next meeting, provided the districts send representatives at that meeting, which will be at the same place on the last Saturday in April, at 2 p. m.

Mr. W. W. Cole received the endorsement of those present for the appointment of fruit inspector.

Professor Brown, the etymologist, then made some very good suggestions in regard to fruit pests. He will give

further information to the vice presidents of the districts, who meet as per agreement at No. 5 Morgan's Row, in the rear of the Board of Trade building, at 2 p. m. on Thursday, April 5th.

The meeting Saturday is expected to be the means of doing a great amount of good, towards encouraging one of the most valuable industries in the Territory. The members of the society earnestly desire the presence of all those interested in fruit culture at the next meeting of the organization on the last Saturday in April.

March 28th a number of tests were made of the new waterworks system in Forest Dale, south of the city, which proved in every way satisfactory. In case of fire a two-story building can be easily covered by a stream of water from the hydrants in the upper part of the town, and in the central and lower portions three-story buildings can be thrown over, as the water will go to a height of sixty feet. This is by the pressure on the mains alone. When the proposition which has been made to put in a fire engine is carried out buildings of any size will have full protection.

In early days the water was developed from springs above Forest Dale, and was used on what was the well known Forest Farm, then owned by President Young, so that the land owners there also became the owners of the water. For this there have been constructed two substantial reservoirs to protect the springs from being fouled by storms or other means. These springs now furnish 1,442,067 gallons of water per day of 24 hours—nearly one-fifth as much as City creek, and half as much as Emigration creek; so the supply is abundant for all purposes. An analysis of the water showed it to be of excellent quality.

Ten fire hydrants have been placed in position, arranged in such manner that every house in Forest Dale, or that can be built within its limits, is within a block of a fire hydrant. The value of this arrangement can be easily understood as all the houses in the interior of the district are within reach of two hydrants. The water was turned into the system last January and has been running ever since, and quite a number of the residents have had it in their houses for some time, while others are connecting their dwellings with the mains.

A discovery was made by a policeman March 28th that has caused a good deal of uneasiness in official circles during the day and one that will cause a profound sensation throughout the community when the particulars are fully known.

Shortly after the break of day Officer Busby's attention was attracted by a peculiar looking device lying near the foundation of the Commercial block in Wagner's alley leading to Second South street. On picking it up he was startled, when on examination he found it was a cleverly manufactured bomb with a kerosene saturated fuse attached. He reported the matter to Sergeant Eslingier carefully conveyed the dreaded instrument of supposed destruction to the City Hall where later it was minutely examined by Chief Pratt and Captain Donovan.

Inspection disclosed the fact that it had been made from a piece of ordin-

ary gas pipe and was about three inches and a half in length. At either end it was covered with a closely fitting threaded iron cap. Through one of these the fuse protruded. The question of the safety or danger of opening it was discussed for some time. Finally one of the caps was removed. The interior of the tube contained only a spike wire nail and a small quantity of powder-like material. There was so little of this though that even had it been of an explosive character it could have done but little or no damage.

Had the shell been charged, says Chief Pratt, as it was at first feared, and exploded, it could have done almost unlimited damage. How the bomb came to be where it was found and why it was placed there and by whom are the mysteries that Chief Pratt will endeavor to unfold, and that as quickly and effectually as possible. That official is certain of one thing, and that is that there are a good many men here who are exceedingly desperate and who will not hesitate to do the worst should they feel inclined to resort to such means.

When the NEWS announced a few evenings ago that Wendell Benson was lying seriously ill at his residence and that his condition was such as to cause the gravest fears on the part of his family and friends, the community was sensibly shocked and surprised, as it was a comparatively short time before that he was seen about the haunts of business attend to his affairs, apparently in the best of health. When, on March 30, the intelligence was given out that he had passed away from mortality, sorrow took possession of the hearts of those who heard the tidings.

His demise occurred shortly before 6 o'clock and was caused by an attack of typhoid fever in its most virulent form. He was stricken down with the disease less than two weeks ago but as he had a magnificent physique, splendid constitution and a most cheerful and sunny disposition it was confidently believed that he would pass successfully through the feverish furnace. From the first he had the best medical attention and most skillful nursing.

There was a very sad incident in connection with the passing away of the deceased and one that came near causing the death of his wife almost simultaneously with his own. Mrs. Benson, in seeing her husband sink into unconsciousness after he had arisen from his sick bed, immediately seized a glass vessel containing alcohol and saturating her hands with it was about to apply it to his body in the hope of keeping up his respiration until the doctor could be summoned. Unfortunately she was near the stove and the liquid was ignited and enveloped the upper part of her person in flames. But for the presence of Mrs. Joshua Grant who wrapped her in a blanket she would soon have been burned to death. As it was her hands were frightfully injured and her mental and physical suffering throughout the night and during the day has been intense. She is completely prostrated and refuses to be consoled. The case is one that elicits the sympathy of the community and her friends hope for her speedy recovery though it is believed that the usefulness of her hands will be permanently impaired if indeed she does not lose some of her fingers.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Written for this Paper.*

## THE ZUNI INDIANS.

ZUNI (Indian Village), Valenta Co.,  
N. M., March 9, 1894.

In company with President Wm. H. Gibbons and young David Oveson (our teamster), I left St. Johns on the 6th inst. to visit the distant settlement of Ramah, about eighty miles northeast of St. Johns, and twenty-five miles south of Wingate, on the Atlantic & Pacific Ry. After traveling two days and camping in a fine cedar grove over night, we arrived at Ramah in the evening of the 7th.

The village of Ramah is beautifully situated in the extreme northeast end of a fertile valley which extends in a south-westerly direction from the settlement about five miles; its average width is one mile, and it is surrounded by low cedar and pine covered mountains. The foot of the higher mountains, known as the Zuni range, is about six miles north of Ramah. Small grain and corn are raised; also potatoes, but as the altitude is nearly 7000 feet, only the hardier kinds of fruit are produced. The present strength of the ward is ninety-six souls, or eleven families. James R. McNell is the Bishop.

The first settlers in that part of the country where Ramah is situated were Indian missionaries, among whom were Lorenzo H. Hatch, Ernest A. Tietjen, John Hunt, Luther C. Burnham, Wm. H. Gibbons and others, who located in a little valley (lying immediately north of the present Ramah) called Cebollo (pronounced Savoia), and at another place lying eastward known as Savoietta. The first of these missionaries arrived in 1877, and from that time till 1880 Cebollo was, like Moan Coppy in Arizona, an important missionary station. The present Ramah was founded in 1882, and it bids fair to become a flourishing settlement, if more Latter-day Saints can be induced to locate there. The natural advantages for quite a large settlement are excellent; all that is needed is proper development of the resources of the country; but the present strength of the settlement is inadequate to make improvements as fast as could be desired. The lower part of the Cebollo valley is already utilized as a reservoir, and by raising the dam (which is only  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the townsite) ten feet or so, a very large body of water could be stored and used in the season thereof for irrigation purposes. There is plenty of land. The present inhabitants of Ramah extend a hearty invitation to such of their co-religionists as are in search of homes to come and cast their lot with them.

Yesterday we left our friends at Ramah, and traveled twenty-two and a half miles (on our return trip) to Zuni, the famous Indian village, which in past years has been visited by quite a number of our Indian missionaries and other Elders, among whom was Ammon M. Tenney, who baptized quite a number of the villagers. By means of the Spanish language, which is spoken by quite a number of the Indians and which is also spoken fluently by Prest. Gibbons, we have conversed considerably with our dusky friends, several of whom,

after being told that we were Mormons, replied that they also were Mormons; and while they went through the gestures which were intended to illustrate the ordinance of baptism and the laying on of hands, they would exclaim: "Yes, Ammon Tenney did so and so to us." Their knowledge of the Gospel and the nature of its ordinances beyond this seemed to be extremely limited.

Among the chiefs to whom we were introduced was the noted Reman Luna, the present governor of the village, who treated us very kindly. He was among those baptized by Elder Tenney, and because of his friendship to the Mormon missionaries, he was, through certain influences brought to bear upon the majority of his people by Mormon-haters, deposed from his governorship, and stood thus for several years. But the reaction came; and when he was chosen governor again it was also owing to the fact that he had been a friend to the Mormons, whose constant course toward their Indian friends had finally gained their utmost confidence; and today these Zuni villagers look upon our people as their best and truest friends. Be it said to the honor of our Indian missionaries that they have made a good record among the natives. While other white men who have associated themselves with the Indians have become notorious for their immoral conduct and betrayal of confidence, our brethren have invariably acted like men and Saints; and the fruits of their example and precepts are now quite apparent among the natives.

The Zuni village is situated on the north bank of the so-called Zuni wash, which in times of high water represents a large stream, but which in the dry season is very small so far as its running water is concerned. The village covers about five acres of ground; some of the largest buildings are five stories high; but most of them only one and two stories. Instead of using inside stairways, the upper stories are reached by means of ladders, which are placed on the outside of the buildings; the inhabitants thus pass from roof to roof, all the roofs being flat. From the top of the tallest buildings a fine view is obtained of the surrounding country.

There are a number of white Indians in the village; we were introduced to two men, one woman and one half-grown girl; all of these were fully as fair as the average white man, and their hair was also quite light. Their features and general physiognomy are, however, pure Indian. Elder Baker, formerly editor of the *Logan Nation*, who is at present teaching school at Ramah, has spent considerable time at this Indian village. He believes that these white Indians are literal descendants of the ancient Nephites; the philosophy of this is certainly no more incredible than the theory that nearly all of those who embrace the fulness of the Gospel in these the last days are literal descendants of the house of Israel, though mixed up with the Gentiles to such an extent that it would perhaps be impossible through the ordinary method of tracing genealogy to prove this. So also with these white Zunis, whose parents in all instances were Indians of the ordinary

hue, and whose children again are like the other Indian children in the village as to the tint of their skins. But this does not destroy the theory advanced by Elder Baker and other Elders in the Church, nor those advocated by many scientific men of the age to the effect that the color of another race, though hid for generations through repeated intermarriage, may occasionally assert itself in a perfect type, when its existence was barely known.

While staying in the village last night we were invited by the governor to attend a dance of the young people; there were in fact three dances; but the governor assured us that the one he took us to represented the "better blood" or the "aristocracy" of the village. After waiting till our patience was almost exhausted a young Indian with a drum at length appeared; and after waiting another half hour or more, he commenced to beat his drum, very gently at first, but as he proceeded he hit it harder and harder; then the older Indians began to sing, keeping time with the drum. At first they sang in an undertone; then in a more audible manner, and at length they introduced their full volume of voice. Next the young men began to dress—or undress—for the ball; I shall not attempt to describe their attire; but suffice it to say that they at last placed themselves to the number of twenty-eight on the flag stone floor in two rows assuming a position somewhat similar to that of our more civilized white dancers when they are preparing to dance Scotch Reel or kindred figures. But as yet there were no women on the floor; the men stood there alone a long time waiting for the other half of the participants of the intended dance to get ready. Nothing is done in a hurry by these Indians. In the mean time the young women were preparing their toilet in the same room and at length marched up in single file and took their position between the men without saying a word. Whether they chose their partners right there and then or whether it was understood beforehand as to who the respective women were going to dance side by side of, our Indian interpreter was unable to tell, or at least we could not make him understand sufficient to give us the desired explanation. It was perhaps fully three hours after the young man first began to beat his drum that the dancing proper commenced; apparently it took them that long to get up sufficient steam or ambition to step forth. And then the whole movement amounted simply to what we would call a plain "balance all" or stepping to music, while turning to the right and then to the left; now facing partners (if such they could be called; for it was impossible to tell who were partners), and then facing the ladies on the other side. But there was no swinging of partners, nor did the men touch the women throughout the whole performance, save for an accidental touch of the elbows in turning around or in moving slowly from one end of the hall to the other which was done several times during the exercises. The men danced in their moccasins, while the women were barefooted. The men danced holding a gourd in the right hand and a feather in the left; the women, while dancing, held a feather in each hand. Though the music consisted of nothing more than the beating

of a single drum and the singing of a number of men, and though the tune was painfully monotonous, and partook of a sameness throughout, there was time and tact in it; which the respective dancers seemed to understand almost to perfection; for every dancer seemed to step accurately to the music; all turned and moved with one accord, and apparently made no mistakes.

There were, according to the U. S. census of 1890, 1,463 Indians at Zuni; but though they all spent part of the time at the main village, a large number go off in the summer season to farm at neighboring villages; of these there are three or four in the vicinity; considerable grain is raised, and sufficient is saved or stored away to keep the inhabitants in bread for three or four years. Fine peach orchards are planted in the sands half way up the slope of a mountain standing four miles to the southeast of the village. On the top of this mountain, which is upwards of 500 feet higher than the country below, are the ruins of the old Zuni village, where the forefathers of the present population a long time ago sought refuge from their enemies; they are supposed to have lived there for several generations.

Though there is an unpleasant smell about the Zuni village, I found the inhabitants more cleanly in their habits to all appearances than I had expected, judging from such reports as I had previously heard concerning them. Most of their rooms are large and airy; and the walls and floors are kept quite clean in most places; earthen floors abound; but there are some laid with flat stones. The largest dwelling room we entered measured no less than 75 feet in length by 25 feet in width; and was about 12 feet high from floor to ceiling. Some other dwellings which we visited contained rooms varying in size from 15x20 to 20x40 feet. In some rooms there were crude paintings on the walls; but the furniture was very scant. No tables or chairs are seen as a rule; small wooden blocks are used to sit upon; and meals are served upon the floor, where also the beds are spread.

There are in New Mexico nineteen Indian pueblos altogether, containing a total population of 7,681. The smallest of these pueblos or villages (Pojoaque) has only fifteen inhabitants, while the largest is the Zuni village, which we are visiting. The Pueblo Indians (so-called by the Spaniards because they dwell in "fixed habitations" or permanent villages) are the original inhabitants of New Mexico. They are noted for that docility and gentleness of character that demarks civilization from barbarism and have always been distinguished from the nomadic Indians by their fixed homes, their permanent cultivation of the fields adjacent to their villages, and the civility that comes from an organized system of government. The Pueblo Indians have from times immemorial been the bitter enemies of the Apaches, the Utes and the Navajos. War between the wandering tribes and the Pueblos were constant in times past. Now the warlike Apaches and Navajos are confined to their respective reservations, and the semi-civilized Pueblos are left to pursue their labors in peace. The Zunis, unlike most other Indians in the United States, receive no annuity from the government, as they are self-sustaining. We may add that we saw in the village quite a number of good wagons and

some farming implements of modern manufacture; still a great deal of their farming is yet done in the old, rude way; a forked stick answering for a plow, etc.

The Catholics seems to have lost their "grip" upon the Zunis long ago; the old church, probably built centuries ago, is in ruins; but they are now repairing the walls with a view to roofing it in again, after which it is intended to hold Catholic services in the village once more.

A young intelligent Indian, in conversation with Elder Gibbons, conveyed the idea that there exists a tradition among the Zuni Indians to the effect that some records are hid in a stone box up on the top of the mountain where the old village once stood, but that an old Catholic priest carried off the paper or document which described the place of concealment; consequently, the present generation of Indians are unable to find these records, which they believe contain some account of their forefathers. Perhaps, after all, Moroni was not the only one of the ancient inhabitants of this land who hid up historical records in a stone box. What tales would not the hundreds of Indian pueblo ruins that abound in this part of the country unfold if they could speak; or, if records, giving account of their inhabitants, could be found.

ANDREW JENSON.

#### HISTORICAL FACTS.

The first paper ever manufactured in Salt Lake City, Utah, was on June 27, 1864, by Thomas Hollis and Thomas Howard. Some time previous to this the necessity of saving paper rags had been publicly advocated, and some 800 pounds had been taken to the Titling office, and from these about forty pounds of paper was made by hand, suitable for hardbills, etc., on the above date. One sheet of this lot has been preserved and may now be seen at the Deseret Museum. History records this fact that paper made in Salt Lake City in 1864 was the first paper ever made west of the Missouri river. As soon as this was noted abroad, and that paste-boards could be had in exchange for rags, there was no lack of material to supply the slow method of making paste-boards and paper from such a crude process then at command.

President Young had granted the above-named men the free use of the old nail factory situated on City Creek, afterwards used as a molasses factory, which contained a boiler and other machinery, additions to which made by Nathan Davis constituted their paper-making establishment. They had the privilege of using the water power after it was needed by the public works during the day, so that their card boards and paper-making had to be done during the night or until 7 o'clock in the morning. From June until November they furnished the DESERET NEWS office with many hundred dollars' worth of paper, upon which was printed the NEWS, edited by then by Hon. Elias Smith. There was a demand for all the paste boards they could make, because of many uses they could be utilized for, such as sun bonnet, bonnet boxes, etc.

About this time a change in the firm occurred. Mr. Thomas Howard retired to his farm in Mill Creek and Thomas Hollis entered into partner-

ship with Wm. Jeppson. They removed the machinery to Centerville, and through mismanagement or otherwise, little or no paper or cardboards were afterwards manufactured; the machinery was disposed of in fragments and the parties left for California.

Nothing further was done until 1860, when machinery for the manufacture of paper was brought from the East. In January, 1861, President Young called on Thos. Howard to aid in the conversion of a building known as the sugar works into a paper factory, suitable for the imported machinery. He was ably assisted by Z. Derrick Sr., machinist. The factory was all fitted up in time for the first lot of paper to be manufactured by machinery on the 24th of July, 1861. When all was ready for a start, President Young, with a number of invited guests, including Heber C. Kimball, Daniel H. Wells, Joseph A. Young, Elias Smith, Wm. H. Hooper, besides others, with their ladies, went down in a body to see the first lot of rags put into the mill, and were delighted to witness all the machinery work like a charm. The first lot made was 10 reams of wrapping paper and some brown paper, total 680 lbs. Second lot, made August 9, was 6 reams of job paper, 261 lbs. Third, on Sept. 4, was 19 reams of news paper, 562 lbs., being the first ever made in Utah by machinery.

Thomas Howard not only put up the mill but made all the paper from July 24, 1861, to January 16, 1863, which amounted to 28,997 lbs. He is now in his 80th year, hale and hearty, and living in this city.

Here we have in 1861 a paper factory, costing several thousand dollars, with a capacity for making 2,000 lbs. of paper daily, and no material on hand (viz., rags) to run it with, the above figures showing the comparatively trifling quantities made at one time, and then only occasionally. Hence the necessity of some bold effort being made to wake up a more universal attention to the husbanding of paper rags throughout the country.

To meet the emergency, President Young asked me if I would accept as a mission for the good of the community the gathering of paper-rags from house to house, and advocate the necessity of fostering this home enterprise. I consented, and for about three years my field of labor extended from Franklin, Idaho, in the north, to Sanpete in the south, including all intermediate settlements. To say that after being one of the leading merchants of Salt Lake City at one time, and the only auctioneer at another, the gathering of paper-rags did not seem somewhat humiliating would be an injustice to human nature. But duty before pleasure being the mainspring of my past life, I conferred not with flesh and blood, but as an Elder in the Church of Jesus Christ I gladly assumed the comparatively menial employment and became almost universally known as the rag-gatherer.

I have the satisfaction to know that by my labors a foundation was laid for a large and thriving business being done in rags as an article of commerce, and an immense amount of paper manufactured since the year 1861. As an evidence of my earnestness in the

prosecution of my labors, my public discourses were of a very ragged character; and my hands and my head during the week being full of rage, I could not well divest myself of them on the Sabbath day.

I will here remark for the benefit of the young men in this community: "You know not what lies before you; but whatever labor you may be called upon to do by the servants of the Lord, do it with your whole might, with a cheerful heart, and the Spirit of God will be with you to make the yoke easy and the burthen light." Such was my experience. GEORGE GODDARD.

### NEW TERRITORIAL LAWS.

An Act amending chapter 50 of the Laws of Utah, 1890, entitled "An act concerning the laying out and platting of towns."

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

That chapter 50 of the Laws of Utah, 1890, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out section 6, and adding thereto the following sections:

SECTION 6. Any owner or owners of land that has been laid out and platted as hereinbefore provided, may, upon application to the city council of the city wherein said land is situated, or to the county court of any county wherein said land is contained, have such plat, or any portion thereof, or any street or alley therein contained vacated, altered or changed as herein-after provided.

Sec. 7. If it is desired to vacate an entire plat, and the land is situated in any incorporated city, an application in writing signed by all of the owners of the land contained in said plat, and by the owners of land contiguous or adjacent to any street or alley in such plat, shall be made to the city council of the city wherein such land is situated, and in all other cases the application shall be made to the county court wherein said land is contained.

Sec. 8. The city council or the county court shall at its next regular meeting, after the filing of such application, consider the same, and if the said council or said county court be satisfied that the public nor any person will not be materially injured thereby, it shall order such plat to be vacated as prayed for in the petition, which order shall be recorded in the office of the recorder of the county wherein said land is situated.

Sec. 9. If it is directed to vacate a portion only of any plat or a street or alley therein, application in writing may be made for that purpose to the city council of the city wherein said land is situated, and in all other cases, to the county court of the county wherein said land is contained, which petition shall be signed by all the owners of land in the plat of which a portion is to be vacated, and by the owners of land contiguous or adjacent to any street or alley in such plat, to vacate or alter which, application is made.

Sec. 10. Upon the filing of such application, the city council or county court, as the case may be, shall at its next regular meeting proceed to hear and consider the same, and if the said

council or county court be satisfied that the public nor any person will not be materially injured thereby, it shall order such portion of said plat or such street or alley to be vacated, altered or changed as prayed for in the petition, which order shall be duly recorded in the office of the recorder of the county wherein said land is situated.

Sec. 11. This act shall take effect from and after its approval.

Approved February 28th, 1894.

An act providing for the location of county seats and election of county officers in new counties.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

SECTION 1. That whenever any new county is formed in this Territory the Governor shall, within thirty days after the act forming such county takes effect, call a special election to be held in said county within thirty days after such call, for the following purposes:

1. To determine by vote of the registered qualified voters of such county the location of the county seat for such county, and the city, town or village receiving the highest number of votes cast shall be the county seat of such county. Said election shall be held and returns thereof made as provided by law for holding general elections, and the form of the ballot to be used in voting upon said question shall be as follows:

For county seat of the county of \_\_\_\_\_ (here insert the name of the county and city, town or village, for which the voter desires to cast his vote).

2. To elect all county officers made elective by the laws of Utah Territory, which officers so elected shall qualify and give bonds within the time, and in the manner as other county officers are required by law to give bonds and qualify; provided, such officers shall file oaths of office with and to the acceptance of the Governor of the Territory; and the said officers shall hold office until their successors shall be elected and qualified. At the next succeeding general election for county officers there shall be an election of the county and precinct officers of such county the same as for officers of other counties.

Sec. 2. All county revenue collected in the year in which such county is organized in the Territory, comprising such county, shall be its property and shall be turned over to the treasurer as soon as elected and qualified.

Sec. 3. That all the property of the county or counties from which a new county may be organized that lies within the territory comprising the new county shall be its property.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval.

Approved March 3rd, 1894.

An act to amend chapter 5, of title 13, of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1888, in reference to larceny.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

SECTION 1. That chapter 5, of title 13, of the Compiled Laws of Utah of 1888, be amended by inserting after section 4652, the following:

"Section 4652 a. Every person who

with intent to injure or defraud makes or causes to be made any connection by wire or other instrument with any cable or wire used for conducting or supplying electricity for power, lighting, heating or other purpose to one burner or orifice by or at which such electricity is used or consumed for lighting, heating, power, or any other purpose, around or without passing through the meter provided for measuring and registering the quantity used or consumed, or in any other manner so as to evade payment therefor, and every person who with like intent injures or alters any electric meter or obstructs its action, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Approved March 8th, 1894.

An act abolishing the office of collector in cities of the third class.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

SECTION 1. That the office of collector of each city of the third class is hereby abolished and all the duties of said office shall be performed by the treasurers of their respective cities.

Sec. 2. All act and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its approval.

Approved March 7th, 1894.

An Act permitting school boards to establish kindergartens.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

SECTION 1. That the school board of any school district in this Territory shall have power to establish and maintain one or more kindergartens in connection with the public schools of said district, for the instruction of children resident therein and between three and six years of age, and shall establish, in case such schools are opened, such courses of training, study and discipline, and such rules and regulations governing such kindergarten schools as said board may deem best; Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to change the law relating to the taking of the census of the school population, or the apportionment of Territorial or county school funds among the several counties and districts in this Territory: Provided further, that the cost of establishing and maintaining such kindergartens shall be paid from the school funds of said districts, and the said kindergartens shall be part of the public school system, and shall be governed as far as practicable in the same manner and by the same officers as is now, or hereafter may be provided by law for the government of other public schools of this Territory; Provided further, That teachers of kindergarten schools shall have a diploma from some kindergarten teacher's institute, or pass such examination on kindergarten work as the kindergarten department of the Territorial Normal school may direct.

This act shall be in force from and after its approval.

Approved March 8th, 1894.

Pueblo (Colo.) firms are shipping mining machinery to New Mexico and other points.

## FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

So many inquiries are made both personally and by letter as to the objects of the Utah Forestry Association, that a plain statement of its objects seems highly proper.

In a general way it may be said that its objects are to study the forestry problem in relation to the conservation of the water supply, and in relation to the agricultural and horticultural interests of Utah. One of the most pressing needs, so far as the water supply is concerned, is to secure timber reservations around the headwaters of our principal streams. To secure these reservations it is necessary for the people, who will be benefited, to present petitions to the secretary of the interior asking for them. In these petitions the area of the proposed reservations, the names of the streams which head in them, the character of the land, whether rocky, mountainous, heavily or sparsely timbered, and whether or not the soil is fit for agriculture when stripped of its timber, must all be clearly stated. It would probably be wise to state the facts in reference to the irrigation ditches already drawing water from the streams heading in the proposed reserves, and wherever possible statements should be made that the timber on the proposed reservation is not immediately necessary for the use of the resident population.

It is not the purpose of the government in creating these reservations to withdraw them permanently from the use of the public, but only to reserve the title in the government for all time. When there is a demand for the timber and when it can be cut under proper supervision, without injury to the purpose of the reservation, the government sells the standing timber (stumpage as it is called) to local buyers.

Another purpose of the association is to collect and disseminate such knowledge as will be of use to people who wish to plant groves or ornamental shade trees. Much of the tree planting which has been done in the past has been most unfortunate. Large areas of land are now planted to Lombardy poplar trees. These trees are of little use. The timber from them is of slight value except for fuel, and for that purpose it is vastly inferior to many other species of trees. If tree planters had known of the valueless character of these trees they would undoubtedly have planted other kinds.

There are perhaps but few persons in Utah who know the best kind of tree to plant on any given kind of land or for any given purpose. Those who have this knowledge should be willing to disseminate it for the benefit of others in the Territory; and to facilitate the spread of such useful information, is among the chief objects of the Forestry association. Those who have rare information pertaining to trees in their relation to health, to economy and to the industries of the commonwealth ought to communicate such information to the society through its president or secretary, when steps will be taken to give it wide circulation and to file it under classified heads, for future use; as it is the purpose of the society to become a bureau of informa-

tion on matters relating to tree and timber interests.

Should we not begin at once to collect just this kind of information?

In a previous paper I referred to the relations between forests, birds, injurious insects and fruit growing, and from the reports of dealers in fruit I showed that Utah is losing thousands of dollars every year from fruit injured by insects. And as was stated in the article referred to, birds are the natural enemies of insects. This is not true, however, of all birds. It is almost certain that the sparrows which are so plentiful in all of our cities, do far more harm than good, and the sooner systematic efforts are made to rid ourselves of them the sooner can we hope for the increase of the insect-eating song birds. Careful observations should be made to determine positively which birds are our friends and which ones are our enemies.

A great task which is before the people of Utah is the foresting and the re-foresting of the mountain sides. This is a task of such magnitude that full information regarding the best means should be collected, before the work is undertaken; but when it is once accomplished, the land which is now useless, and which in many places is rapidly losing all of its soil, leaving only the bare rock exposed, will yield a yearly revenue which will go far towards the support of our state institutions.

If we knew a farmer who complained of "hard times" while he permitted large tracts of his land to remain unused, we would wonder at his stupidity. Is it not as unwise for a state to allow its lands to be unemployed as for an individual?

The Forestry Association is anxious to get some definite information as to the extent of the present timber area of Utah, and also of the character of the timber. To secure this information an accurate observer is needed in every neighborhood, one who will give the subject a little time and careful thought, and who will write a careful report, answering the questions which will be sent him on application. All who are willing to take part in this work are requested to communicate with either the president or secretary of the Utah Forestry Association.

The address of the president is, Dr. John R. Park, 166 north, State street, Salt Lake City. The secretary may be addressed at the University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

C. A. WHITING, Sec'y.

Arbor Day is at hand and a few practical suggestions as to how to plant trees may not be inopportune. The first question which presents itself is, "what kind of a tree, or trees shall I plant?" The answer to this question depends upon the character of the soil, and upon the purpose for which the tree is planted.

There are at least five trees which are fine street trees, and also suitable for most yards which seem to grow well in Utah. These five are the hard maple, the white elm, the linden or basswood, the black locust and the black walnut. It is highly probable that there are other trees nearly or quite as good as these, which will do well in our climate. All of these trees require a moderately dry soil, that is

they are not suited to wet or swampy ground. For such ground the silver maple, the gray willow and the box elder are suitable. All of these trees furnish fairly good fuel and they will grow on land that would otherwise be useless. Of course native trees are more likely to live than trees which are imported. It is generally better to procure trees from a nursery than from the forest, for in a well managed nursery especial attention is given to the formation of roots, which will permit the trees to be transplanted with little danger to its life.

It is usually better to transplant small trees; as a general thing it is better to select trees not more than two inches in diameter and not more than ten feet high.

The roots which are essential to the life of a tree are microscopic in size and they are invariably killed by drying. These essential roots, or root hairs, are borne on the sides of the smaller roots, hence the necessity of securing an abundance of fibrous roots.

Before the tree is dug up, a large hole should be dug to receive it. The hole should be so large that when the tree is placed in it and the roots properly spread out, the sides of the hole will be a foot from the ends of the roots. The hole should not be too deep. The tree should be planted at about the same depth at which it was growing. Before the tree is placed in the hole, if the ground is dry, one or more pails of water should be poured in. In digging the tree up for transplanting care should be taken not to shake the earth from the roots. By shaking the roots, while they are covered with earth, the root hairs are broken off, and as before stated these are essential to the life of the tree. Whenever it is possible it is a good plan to retain a bulb of earth around the roots, and place this unbroken in the hole prepared for the tree.

Care should be taken to have fine mellow soil, not too wet, to pack around the roots of trees. In filling the hole care should be taken to press the soil closely around the roots.

After the tree is planted it will need careful and regular watering. A good way, if one has only a few trees to attend to, is to put straw around the trees and pour the water on the straw. In this way it soaks slowly into the ground and is less likely to wash the soil away from the roots than when it is poured directly on the ground. The ground around the trees should be kept free from grass and weeds for at least two or three years after the trees are planted.

Would it not be well for teachers who celebrate Arbor Day to make it the occasion of a lesson in forestry for their pupils? I would also suggest that an accurate record be kept at each school house of the growth of all the trees in the yard. In this way valuable statistics of timber culture may be preserved.

C. A. WHITING,  
Secretary Utah Forestry Association.

The Dillon, Mont., *Enterprise* makes the startling announcement that many of the miners and prospectors of Summit county are making money selling gold and specimens to parties that are trying to start gold camps in other parts of the state.



## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds rendered a decision today which will greatly enlarge the pensions rolls. It will admit to pensions a large number of insane, idiotic and permanently helpless minor children of deceased soldiers, where the pensions of the former had ceased by the children attaining the age of sixteen years prior to the act of June 27th, 1890, the decision holding that the act of 1890 has the effect of restoring these dependent persons to the rolls during life, or the continuance of the disability.

EL RENO, O. T., March 27.—A peculiarly horrible murder was committed in Cheyenne county, Saturday. A Mrs. Williams, it appears, had left her baby in the care of its two brothers, Gibson, aged 6, and another boy still younger. During the mother's absence Gibson slipped up to the bed upon which the child lay and beat it to death with a club.

After having killed the baby, the two boys dragged the body to the rear of the house and were preparing to bury it when discovered. Gibson, though seemingly aware of the enormity of his deed, refuses to give his reasons for committing it.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, March 27.—E. E. Thompson, who is walking from the United States to South America on a wager, passed through this city. He looked the "worse for wear," and people stared at him in wonder.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The route usually taken by the western-bound steamships at this season is literally blocked with ice and the commanders of several vessels, which left the other side before the bergs began drifting down on the Labrador current, have doubtless been surprised to find themselves nipped in immense fields.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 27.—Mysterious mail robberies, detectives who cannot find the thieves, and hundreds of angry correspondents whose money has gone astray have lately been making life miserable for certain venders of patent medicines and cosmetics at South Bend.

More than \$10,000 is said to have disappeared in some mysterious way from the letters sent to South Bend, and notwithstanding the efforts of the post-office inspectors the leak has not been discovered. Most of the money has been taken from letters addressed to a patent medicine concern.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—A distinguished company gathered in the Senate chamber this morning and participated in the funeral services over the remains of Senator Colquitt. The President was absent, but all the members of the cabinet, except Lemont, were there, together with the members of the Supreme Court and the diplomatic corps. The family of the senator and immediate friends occupied seats to the left of the vice president and Speaker Crisp, and the honorary pall bearers, consisting of members of the two houses, formed a semi-circle back of them.

HONESDALE, Pa., March 28.—Charlie Young, an eleven-year-old boy whose parents live in Carbondale, was

brought to this city and lodged in jail upon the charge of train wrecking. It is alleged that he and a youthful companion named Arthur Taylor threw a switch at Plane Eleven and derailed a train of Delaware & Hudson coal cars. A passenger train following the coal train narrowly escaped disaster from the same cause. The boys say they did it for fun.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Dr. Emery, health commissioner for Brooklyn, issued an address last evening declaring smallpox to be an epidemic in Brooklyn as well as in New York. Dr. Emery calls upon all classes of people to submit to vaccination and declares that unless his advice be followed the ravages of the disease will be something to be dreaded.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, March 28.—Cokey's army broke camp after a good night's rest on clean straw and a plentiful breakfast of fried ham and pork, bread and coffee at 9 o'clock this morning, with 193 men in line by actual count. The next camp will be at Salem, thirteen miles distant. It is scheduled to reach there by 2 p. m., but the thaw of yesterday, followed by a freeze last night, rendered the roads rough, and the end of the journey will probably not be reached on time.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 28.—The citizens of Newfane village and vicinity are much excited over alleged spirit communications from deceased residents of the village. Business has been practically suspended and everybody attends the seances. The epidemic is spreading and the leading church members are investigating the subject. The orthodox worshippers at first pronounced it a delusion of the devil.

GALESBURG, Ill., March 28.—The First Church was packed last night, the occasion being the annual oratorical contest by students of Knox College. The orations were all of unusual merit. The first prize was awarded to Otto A. Hauerbach of Salt Lake City, Utah, whose subject was "The Hero of Compromise."

Hauerbach will represent Knox at the inter-collegiate contest next fall.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The proposed amendment to the preamble of the Constitution, "acknowledging the supreme authority and just government of the Almighty God in all the affairs of men and nations," has been finally disposed of by the House committee on judiciary, when it was decided to lay on the table.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The following is the letter of Vice President Stevenson transmitting the condolence of the United States Senate to the family of Louis Kossuth:

"In the Senate of the United States, March 28.

"To the family of Louis Kossuth: I have the honor to send you a copy of a resolution adopted by the Senate of the United States, March 25, 1894:

"In obedience to the decree of the Senate I hereby tender you respectful condolence for the loss you, in common with the whole world, have sustained in the death of this illustrious patriot and lover of liberty. The people

of the United States still remember his visit in 1851. The profound affection and respect with which he inspired them still abide in their hearts. Though a citizen of a foreign and distant land, he spoke our language as if it were his native tongue. His consummate eloquence made a great and permanent addition to the treasures of our literature. We are glad to bear witness that to the cause of constitutional liberty—his cause and our cause—he remained faithful to the end."

"I have the honor to remain, with great respect, your obedient servant, A. E. Stevenson, Vice President of the United States."

NEW YORK, March 28.—George Tichnor Curtis, the lawyer and writer of political economy, died today of pneumonia, aged 82.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The statement that Howard Gould, a third son of the late Jay Gould, and Miss Odette Tyler, the young actress, were engaged to be married, was confirmed today by Mr. Gould and Miss Tyler herself.

GARFIELD, O., March 28.—The weary commonweal straggled into Beloit at noon, five miles out of Alliance and seventy-two from Pittsburg. The march was broken at Niles Junction, where Marshal Brown called a halt for half an hour. Horn blowing and chaffing from the villagers greeted the woe-begone army. Some of the boys had several bushels of snowballs prepared for the army, but the appearance of the men was so forlorn that they were allowed to pass through unmolested. Several have deserted, and there is much grumbling. The army, sixty-seven strong, passed through Damascus at 1:30 p. m., and was jeered by the people of the village. Owing to the rough roads the marchers have not been able to make schedule time today.

EL PASO, Texas, March 28.—"General" Fry, who is still at Sierra Blanca, ninety miles east of here, with 470 men, wired A. L. Whiteside, of this city: "We need provisions and boxcar transportation to San Antonio. Can anything be done for us?"

This afternoon \$200 worth of provisions for the hungry men was forwarded by express.

HUDSON, Wis., March 29.—United States Marshal Oakley, of Madison, brought William Sauntry, the prominent Stillwater, Minn., lumberman here last night. He is charged with unlawfully cutting 684,000 feet of government timber in Doudlass county. Sauntry was given a hearing before United States Commissioner Helms and bound over in \$1,000 bonds to appear at the April term of the district court at Madison. Sauntry is the fourth lumberman who has been arrested on a like charge.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, March 29.—A bicycle last night saved from capture Bill Cramer, the Albia desperado, who held the Albia officers at bay last week and escaped. The officers got wind of his presence here and started to make his capture. When they first caught sight of Cramer he was on foot and had a good start, being just beyond pistol range. Seeing that his pursuers were gaining on him, the desperate man seized a bicycle which was standing in front of a store and mounting it was soon off like the wind. Before the

officers could get a vehicle it is supposed he succeeded in getting many miles away. They have not caught him yet.

PARIS, March 29.—Advices from Grand Bassam, Western Africa, are to the effect that Pullo, the administrator of that district, has been killed in an engagement with natives. It is reported that Dosmev, the administrator of Casamanza, Senegambia, has been murdered by natives.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 25.—The state board of health is informed that there are more cases of smallpox in Chicago than ever before known. There were 221 cases reported from March 1 to March 25 in that city, 18 new cases being reported yesterday. The pest houses are full, over 600 patients being in them. One case is reported in Alton and the disease is reported as having appeared at Hoopston, Vermillion county.

LONDON, March 29.—Baron Hennen, lord of appeal in ordinary, is dead. He was president of the commission which tried the charges against Parnell in 1888.

ABBAZIA, March 29.—Emperor Francis Joseph was met at the railway station this morning by Emperor William. Triumphant arches spanned the streets through which the two emperors passed and an enormous crowd cheered them as they rode by. After being conducted to the residence prepared for him, the emperor of Austria paid a visit to the empress of Germany and partook of luncheon. The emperors will take sail on the German emperor's yacht later, followed by a brilliant reception on board the German warship *Moltke*.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 29.—A dispatch from Danville, Ill., says: W. H. Owens, city marshal of Paris, shot and killed James Gaines, a colored coal miner, at Grape creek, near that city, last evening. Gaines was under arrest for stealing an overcoat and some jewelry from Wallace Blackburn, of Paris. Gaines attempted to get his revolver away from Owens and the officer shot him to protect himself. Owens surrendered and is now in jail.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The President has sent the House a lengthy message, vetoing the Bland silver coinage bill.

DALLAS, Tex., March 29.—A telegram to the *Times-Herald* from Sierra Blanca, Texas, says: A special train of five coaches and two baggage cars left here at 1 o'clock this morning, with General Fry's first regiment of the industrial army on board. Company K, of the regiment under Captain Cunningham, will join the regiment at Valentine, which place they reached day before yesterday. The train is expected to reach San Antonio tonight.

COLUMBIA, O., March 29.—Coxey has rejoined his army. The Commonwealth is enjoying a big boom. The Farmers' alliance provided three wagon loads of provisions and two of wood. In a speech during one of the army's stops today, Carl Brown said he was being misrepresented by forty argus-eyed demons of hell who followed him around. He meant the reporters, and has issued orders to put newspaper men out of camp. The citizens of this place provided a camp, straw beds

being provided. Thirty-six recruits from East Liverpool joined. This town has a Coxey club, with fifty-three members.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 29.—The house this afternoon passed the woman suffrage bill, giving women the right to vote for city and school officers and on the question of issuing bonds.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 30.—Tidings of the British ship *Somali*, long overdue at San Francisco and thought to be lost were received here this afternoon.

The *Somali* was spoken by the *Kennebec* on March 27, a little north of San Francisco, and only a short distance from the coast.

She was entirely out of provisions, the crew having lived since Christmas on rice and tea taken from the cargo.

The *Somali* sailed from Hong Kong November last. She battled with northwesterly winds in an attempt to pass Formosa, but the captain finally gave it up. She ran down China sea and went clear round Australia.

Officer Morgan, of the *Somali*, was taken on board the *Kennebec* and told of the *Somali*'s terrible voyage. He wanted provisions, he said, as those aboard his vessel were starving. With the exception of rice and tea, which composed the cargo, the *Somali*'s crew had had nothing to eat for many days.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 30.—The fact has just come to light that on Sunday last a young man fired two shots at the Armenian patriarch, the head of the Armenian church. Being arrested he admitted that a plot existed, in which several were concerned, to kill the distinguished prelate, and declared that they would eventually carry out the object, because he is not capable of managing the Armenian affairs. Several others are arrested.

OMAHA, Neb., March 30.—E. F. Cook, an aged and wealthy pioneer of Omaha, is lying at the point of death at his rooms and his physicians hold out little hope for his recovery. As nearly as can be ascertained from the neighbors and attending physicians Mr. Cook's present serious condition is in a large measure due to the importunities of an elderly spinster whose anxiety to become Mrs. Cook led her to harass the patient in season and out of season. She availed herself of all the opportunities afforded a nurse in Mr. Cook's sick room, until finally, in sheer desperation, the patient jumped from his bed, smashed the window and fled out into the street. On another occasion he rushed up into the attic and threw himself out of the window, falling thirty feet to the walk below. This experience was the one that brought on the present aggravated phase of his illness, as he sustained four broken ribs and was also injured about the head. Since that time there have been indications of mental failing and the doctors say the patient is now suffering from softening of the brain. The woman in the case has been removed and the dying man is in the hands of his relatives.

WALLACE, Ida., March 30.—Between Gem and Burke, the heart of the Coeur d'Alene mining district, yesterday, not less than six destructive snowslides rushed down into Canyon creek. As far as is known five lives were lost, and these were all killed by

one avalanche, but reports are current that two men were caught in another slide, which is quite probable.

At 9:30 a. m. a slide started 2,000 feet above the creek at the head of the draw in which the Black Bear mine is situated. At the foot of the draw, four board shanties were smashed to pieces and buried under forty feet of snow, and one was carried bodily forward across the creek, with but little damage.

In one of the buildings was an Italian family, comprising Stefans Delro, aged 29, his wife, aged 25, their daughter Victoria, aged 14. These were all killed, and the bodies of Mrs. Delro and daughter have been recovered. The body of Mrs. Nellie Rowe was also found.

Immediately after the slide occurred the entire shifts of the Gem, Frisco and Standard mines, about 200 men, were put to work to search for the missing persons, and these were recruited by several hundred volunteers from Wallace, Gem and Burke. Arthur Swayne, an inmate of one of the cabins, was found at the surface, but was so terribly injured that his recovery is uncertain. Two other men were partially covered with snow, but were not seriously hurt.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Judge Dallas has filed an opinion in the United States circuit court holding that Chinamen can not be naturalized.

AUCLAND, New Zealand, March 30.—The steamship *Alameda*, from Samoa, brings intelligence of a serious uprising there. It appears that Henry Ide, the American chief justice under the joint protectorate exercised over the islands by the United States, Great Britain and Germany, fined and imprisoned the chiefs of the rival factions and compelled them to work on the roads like ordinary convicts. This angered the natives, who finally broke out in armed rebellion. King Malletoa sided with the chief justice and sent troops to put down the insurrection. Several sharp encounters followed in which thirty were killed and fifty wounded, the rebels being driven into the interior. It is claimed that Malletoa's troops indulged in all sorts of barbarities and atrocities, such as mutilating prisoners, beheading the dead and outraging the women. This so incensed the natives that a general uprising was threatened at the time the *Alameda* left. The foreign population is greatly alarmed, looking anxiously for the appearance of the warship of one of the nations forming the protectorate.

LOGANSFORD, Ind., March 31.—H. Purcell, of this city, who is now in his eighty-second year, has issued a challenge to any octogenarian in the country to run him a half mile foot race for a purse of \$400, winner to make two best of three heats. He is remarkably active for one of his advanced years, and has always been noted for his sprinting abilities and powers of endurance.

LONDON, March 31.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Daily News* says that private intelligence has reached that city from Samoa to the effect that fresh fighting is threatened. The dispatch states that the *Schettische Zeitung* learns that the Aana and Atua tribes who have hitherto been faithful to the

government threaten to revolt. In order to prevent complications as long as possible the chief justices have invited seventeen of the discontented chiefs to attend a conference at which their grievances may be discussed.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 31.—The war in Darlington is not over. The citizens are still hunting the constabulary. The fugitives have been located and a posse started in pursuit. The adjutant general here is trying, without success, to get the soldiers to go to the scene. The mayor of Darlington has telegraphed for bloodhounds to track the constables. Last night's account stating that the first fire came from the constables are confirmed. A few citizens were seated round the depot and a number of spies were collected in a group a short distance off. F. E. Norment expostulated at the language being used by the dispensary agents. Constable McLendon drew a pistol and shot Norment dead. Instant firing became general, the constables using winchesters and the citizens revolvers. Pepper was shot through the heart. Redmond fell with three wounds. McLennon was shot through the abdomen. Chief of Police Darigan was dangerously wounded in the body. Louis Norment was shot in the breast and arm. D. K. Lucas was wounded in five places. Then the spies fled in all directions. Four of them are known to be wounded. The citizens at once armed and started in pursuit. The military companies of Charleston, Sumter, Manning, Winsboro, all refused to respond to the governor's call.

TUCSON, Arizona, March 31.—The United States court of private land claims has adjourned after handing down a decision in the *Sonita San Rafael del Valle*, *Babacomari* and *Nogales de Elias* grant cases favoring the settlers. The grants were declared void.

PIERRE, S. D., March 31.—The United States grand jury has returned three indictments against Whiteface Horse, the Sioux Indian, for the murder of white men. The murders were committed on Pine Ridge reservation in February, 1898. He pleaded not guilty to all charges and the cases were carried over to the next term of court.

BUDA PESTH, March 31.—The remains of Kossuth's wife and daughter were reinterred today in the presence of many distinguished people. A continuous stream of people passed the remains of Kossuth which lie in state in the national museum.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—President McCoy, ruler of the little community on Pitcairn Island, has arrived here on the missionary brig *Pitcairn*. McCoy is a descendant of Boatswain McCoy, one of the mutineers of the *Bounty*, who settled on Pitcairn Island many years ago.

The community now comprise 128 people. McCoy's errand is to engage two school teachers to educate the children on the island. He says the community is in a prosperous condition and has recently adopted a new form of government, over which he presides as president. He is advised by a council of six men.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 1.—Early this morning Governor Tillman established a telegram censorship, placing several militiamen, the most intelligent

that could be secured, in charge of both offices to supervise all messages offered.

The governor then summoned the Governor's Guards to the executive mansion. Drawing them up in a line, he addressed them, saying he was informed their disbandment was not their fault, but that they had been overawed by a mob at their doors. He told them they stood before the people of the state as a disgrace, and that he wished to give them the opportunity to wipe the stain from their brow and to restore them to honor. He asked for some indications as to whether they would obey his orders, in which event their arms would be given back to them. They threw down their bayonets and disbanded.

At 5 o'clock marching orders were given to the troops stationed at the penitentiary. Governor Tillman addressed them, saying: "As chief executive of South Carolina, I wish to say a few words to you before your departure. I thank you for your promptness and zeal displayed by you in responding to the call for duty. Many of you have doubts as to the justice of the cause for which you go.

"You go as an arm of the law, and you must treat the Darlington people with consideration, but if you are ordered to shoot you must do it, or anarchy will prevail in the state. I hope to restore you to your homes as early as possible; but the law must be upheld or the state will become the laughing stock of the world."

General Reichberg, who is commander, would not say anything about his orders. The troops went on a special train over the Atlantic Coast Line road. Immense crowds of people were at the crossing at which the soldiers boarded the train. Three companies were left in the city. Three hundred volunteer citizens, armed to the teeth, left shortly after the departure of the troops and are ready to obey the orders of the governor. More volunteers are to come. Nothing can be heard here from Darlington, as the telegraph company will not receive or send except to and from the governor.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 1.—Coxey's industrial army is beginning to assume serious proportions in the southwest and awakening serious thought in the people of this state. Two hundred more of the army arrived today on a stock train and joined their comrades who were camped at Little Rock. Nine hundred more are at San Antonio, awaiting transportation.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The steamer *China*, arriving today from China and Japan, brings the interesting rumor that a son had been born to their imperial majesties, the emperor and empress of China.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., April 1.—Several thousand people met the commonwealth army this evening. A delegation of mounted citizens met Coxey and escorted him and his followers in a parade through the town. Camp was then pitched near the Beaver river, on College hill. Meetings were held on the grounds at once, and \$38 was collected by Marshal Smith. In the evening the usual meeting was held in the opera house, and, after the audience left, the army, 270 strong, were marched there and put to bed in the theater.

By 9 o'clock 125 recruits had joined, necessitating the formation of a new commune, called the *Oyclones*. Eighteen of the recruits were potters from East Liverpool.

### THE TANNERY IS GOING.

The Rowe-Morris-Summerhays company's tannery, on Fourth North street, between First and Second West, which has been shut down for several weeks, has resumed operations again, and this week starts in full-handed for the season's work. The business carried on is that of tanning sheepskins. The raw product is paid for in cash, and after being tanned is sold to home users. Some of the skins that are not needed here are shipped east, but they go in a partially prepared state, as, owing to the high freight on tanning materials, the local company cannot tan the skins and compete in the eastern market.

In the local market, however, the home product has the entire trade, the eastern article having no chance, either as to price or quality. The tanned sheepskins are used for linings, trimmings, etc., for shoes, and for years Z. C. M. I. and Solomon Brothers, who are the chief users, have taken their entire stock in this line from the Rowe-Morris-Summerhays company, which has the only tannery for this material in the Territory.

The company, a short time since, made an experiment with canaigre root. They took the roots and tanned two calfskins, producing a splendid quality of leather.

Incidentally it is interesting to note the growth of this tannery. Some 16 or 17 years ago, when Z. C. M. I. had a hide and wool warehouse on South Temple street, near the corner of East Temple, Mr. Robert Morris, of the Eleventh ward, bought half a dozen sheepskins from that place. Cash was scarce with him, and it took all he could raise to pay for his purchase. He took the pelts home, cleaned and tanned them, and offered them for sale at Z. C. M. I. They were of such good quality that that institution took them and gave an order for two dozen more. This was great encouragement for Mr. Morris at that time, and he continued in the work.

His business steadily grew larger, and after a while the late Bishop Hunter offered to form partnership with him for a year, and to furnish money for launching out more broadly into the business. The tender was accepted, and at the end of the year the result proved most satisfactory. Mr. Morris continued under a lease of buildings and grounds from Bishop Hunter, and subsequently Messrs. Rowe and Summerhays joined with him, formed the present company and enlarged the plant.

From the small start made by Robert Morris, the tannery has worked up till its purchases of sheep skins now amount to \$75,000 per annum. Notwithstanding the present dullness in business, the company anticipates reaching that figure this year. It now supplies all of the local demand, and expects to be able to meet the additional requirements which will come from the increased sale of home made boots and shoes.

*Written for this Paper.*

## THE COMING CHANGE.

How easily and imperceptibly men become accustomed to a change of surroundings! Nay, it is even possible for a person to chafe if unable to become as others in a similar situation. This thought was renewed after reflecting on prison life as experienced by quite a few of this community. They accepted the inevitable with its control and restraint, its discipline and deprivation, as if nothing more had ever been known. There was an unresisting adaptation to association, labor and demand, which surprised each man for himself. Even in the matter of clothing, to be without the prison garb was an annoyance, because its absence rendered a man conspicuous, mayhap as much so as one in stripes would be in the everyday haunts of men.

One raised under depressing circumstances, of poverty, ignorance or crime, when lifted up from his surroundings may become refined, intelligent, honest or reliable. But somehow human nature seems to go down more easily than it goes upward. Men fall easily, almost insensibly, into bad habits. Depravity seems to be more potent; and a low level of morals and manners is acquired without that effort which seems requisite in the better direction.

"Evil communication corrupts good manners," said an old authority, and theologians have always asserted an innate drift toward evil in the very constitution of man. Without accepting this in its full professional presentation, enough is known of human nature to assert that the down-hill of travel is easier apparently, and when some men—some women—fall and glide, it can easily be assumed that all "the ways" of life seem specially greased for the occasion.

John Bunyan, of immortal memory, claimed that the time would come when it would be "easier to go up hill than to go down." But his prophetic eye must have pierced beyond the mists and storms of present human experience. He must have discerned afar off, either a revolution in human nature or the removal of ten thousand barriers, allurements and temptations in inner and outer forms—which is the main many cannot at present resist. The seers of all time have detected through the haze of ages this advanced possibility; prophets have said a mighty change would assuredly be brought to pass. "The word of the Lord" has been given, and a condition of rule, government and society has been foreshadowed, which embodies all the elements of order, beauty, poetry and right. Nay, an inspiration has rested upon the hearts of multitudes who spiritually discovered "the bow of promise" as it bent over a sin-sick world. Yet they and their generations have "died without the sight," and their dreams with them are as the dust which is blown away.

Not a few even now who have had the same ideal, whose souls have been touched by "the live coal" from the same altar, silently acquiesce in the wondrous question, "Where is now the promise of His coming, for since the fathers fell asleep, have not

all things continued even as they were?" Can it not be asserted that the majority of this community, gathered as they are from all the nations of the earth, are in many respects discouraged, partly with circumstances, partly with their associates, and partly with themselves? Is it not realized that these circumstances, and combinations thereof, make men selfish and avaricious, that every thing and every body is secondary to themselves? That they are prone to forget the requirements and covenants of their faith? That opportunity and speculation are nearly as potent among the Saints as among those who "know not God and are not familiar with His way?" Are we not tintured with the spirit of the fathers? Is it not realized that tradition, custom, training, education, have left, upon the older members of the Church at least, their almost ineffaceable brand or fingermarks? That the will is flinful, that the spirit of self-restraint is weak, that in trade and traffic and deal, "the old Adam" drops out involuntarily as it were? And that hundreds have "made shipwreck of their faith," given up their grand ideals, become insensible to the spirit of brotherhood, and lost reverence for the tone and glory of undying Truth?

Samson shorn of his locks and "weak as other men," was a significant illustration which has been repeated a myriad times, all of which shows the grand philosophy of the gathering, the erection of a better environment, the multiplication of a seed with weakened drift toward tradition and the customs of an ancient civilization. It is to the youth that prophecy will look. It is through them that the unseen forces of the universe will work; by them that "Zion will be established," and in their posterity that "the universal reign of righteousness and peace shall be ushered in!"

"My people shall be willing in the day of my power;" "new wine will not be put into old bottles," the garments worn for centuries will not be patched with the "new cloth" woven in our Father's loom. This experiment was tried of early Christianity, when worldly wisdom presided at its nuptials with paganism, for that marriage, although consecrated by diplomacy, was but an alliance of the virgin with the roue, and their posterity were tainted in the blood, until all the features of the bride have become near obliterated, and "the mark of the beast" prevails in Christendom at least. "Come out of her, Oh my people, that ye receive not of her sins, nor partake of her plagues!" "How far?" the world inquires; and the query is repeated among those who have been obedient to the call! Quite a few though, yet want the customs of Babylon, its style and fashion, its amusements and entertainments, its goodwill and association, its methods of life and ways of trade. They love its dash, its gaiety, its gold. They prefer its rule, its assistance, and its appropriation; its education, its art and literature, its schools and culture, its spirit and its inspiration. It is not seen that these are all to be supplanted; that they cannot accomplish the design; that "every plant which my Father hath not planted shall be rooted up," and that "Ichabod" is yet

to be written on the civilizations of this day, as it has been written on the historic tablets of nations, whose proud prominence was in their estimation as much beyond the purview of Omnipotence as impregnable to the corroding force of Time.

Reconstruction from the old material is not the intent of the Architect or the builders. "Untempered mortar" will not bind together the superstructure of our God, nor will the works of men endure if they essay to build thereon any element unsuitable, or of man's device. Supervision will be more keen and critical even than was the vision of President Young; yet he, deeming the foundation of the present Temple unworthy of its character, had that torn up and replaced beyond the possibility of query or suspicion. Nevertheless that edifice and its authoritative supervision is but a symbol of that grander edifice of human society which is to be erected through the Latter-day Saints. Yet the Temple required a variety of labor, every grade of faculty and accomplishment—each workman certainly contributed to it, according to his own special gift or appointed duty; from the man who by sheer force of muscle toiled in the excavation, to the one who blasted the rock and drove the half-mired team on the State road in 1855-6-7; from the carving of the tablets of the earth, to the gilding of the angel; from the one who labored on the brazen font, to the decoration of the grandest room—everyone in his sphere was a worker on that Temple of our God; and none could say to another "I have no need of thee." So in the grander work of which this is but a symbol; while "some men labored and others entered therein," all were in the main animated in that labor by the Divine Spirit; and whatsoever of cultured intellect, of mental grasp, of spiritual power, of breadth of knowledge, and fullest application to the demands of complete and perfect salvation may be needed in the exacting future, that education, training, qualification will come from use of faculty in plastic soul impervious to tradition and human schools; for it shall come to pass that "every man shall be taught of God." Then it will be known that art, science, literature, trade, social life, religious worship, and all human interest, effort and success will depend upon the transfusion of that spirit and power which cometh only from above!

## BUSY SANPETE.

The new county road from Ephraim to Castle Dale, Emery county, is to be pushed to a finish as soon as workmen can get into the canyon. The live citizens of this county are anxious to see it completed, for it will greatly benefit both counties, and will make of Ephraim more than ever a junction city.

The recent action of the Governor giving Mantu one term of the First district court meets with general satisfaction through the county, for the people are tired of having to travel all the way to Provo every time there is any little dispute to be settled.

Can any other of the cities of Utah boast of a guitar factory? True, its works are not extensive, but such as

they are, they are deserving of praise. Adolph T. Ulin, a musician-mechanic, having wearied of being idle and hearing people talk of "hard times," went quietly to work making musical instruments, and thus far he has turned out quite a number of very fine guitars. Mr. Ulin has long had a local reputation of his fine toned violins, but the public didn't know he could make other instruments equally as fine.

Sanpete county teachers held their monthly institute at Mt. Pleasant last Saturday. The next one will be held at Fairview the last Saturday in April.

The educational interests of this and surrounding counties will be greatly enhanced by the summer school to be held at Mantli during vacation. Dr. Tanner, of Salt Lake City, is working hard to make it a success. Already a number of the counties, among them Juab and Sevier, have expressed their desire to join with the Sanpete teachers in holding their official summer institute at Mantli.

People of Sanpete, when you have any items for the NEWS, and you are too modest to have them printed above your own signature, send them to box 5, Ephraim, and "Wilderness" will help you.

WILDERNESS.

### SCHOOLS AT OGDEN.

A representative of the NEWS paid a visit March 29 to the Weber Stake Academy and found the teachers busy in conducting the closing examinations of the winter term.

The academy was founded in 1888, by the following gentlemen who still constitute the educational board: President, L. W. Shurtliff; secretary, Joseph Stanford; treasurer, Robert McQuarrie; other trustees, C. F. Middleton, T. J. Stevens, David McKay, N. C. Flygare, L. F. Moench.

Its first principal was L. F. Moench, who assumed charge in 1888, continuing in that relation until 1892, when he was succeeded by E. B. Isgreen, who accepted the principalship for the year 1892-93. In 1893, Dr. Geo. F. Phillips, of the University of Glasgow, was elected principal. He appears to be a gentleman well equipped for the position.

Primarily the aim of the institution is to acquaint the students with principles of the Gospel of Christ. Its other object is to develop the highest degree of academic culture. The present building was erected in 1889. The design at first was to only prepare students for academic work, but in 1893 its scope was extended by the organization of a normal department.

The entire personnel of the teaching force is as follows:

Dr. Phillips, Greek, Latin, French, algebra, geometry, botany, chemistry, and physics. W. H. Jones, grammar, penmanship, physiology, book-keeping, political economy, English literature. A. F. O. Neilson, fourth and fifth grades; also teacher of phonography, typewriting and general history. Miss Marion Burton, sixth and seventh grades. Miss Mercy Burton, fifth grade. Miss Clara Chambers, first and second grades. Squire Coop, of the New England Conservatory of Music, vocal and instrumental music. Carl Anderson,

drawing and painting. Miss Mamie Gates, physical culture. The theological department is in charge of Bishop T. J. Stevens.

The Athenaeum, a literary society, has been established by Dr. Phillips, and meets every Friday evening. Among the educators who have delivered addresses before this society may be mentioned Prof. C. A. Whiting, Salt Lake; Prof. J. H. Paul, Logan; Prof. Joseph Whiteley, Provo. Among those expected to deliver lectures are Dr. J. E. Talmage, Salt Lake, and Prof. Benjamin Cluff, Provo.

The academic department contemplates the preparation of students for both the Church University and the Utah University. The courses of study parallel those of the Latter-day Saints' College, Salt Lake, a statement of which has already appeared in the NEWS.

The attendance in each department is as follows: Normal, 19; academic, 66; intermediate, 85; preparatory, 73; primary, 40; total, 283.

With the return of prosperous times, it is expected under the new regime to have a period of increased usefulness.

### NEW WEST ACADEMY.

A visit was also made to the New West Academy. The institution is under the auspices of the Congregational church and was founded in 1883.

As stated in its articles of organization, it contemplates "affording the youth of Ogden the means of acquiring a Christian education. The New West Commission and its teachers recognize that a proper development of character is more necessary than a merely intellectual education."

Pupils are accepted at the lawful age at which a child may commence attending the public schools, and a course of study provided to fit them for college or university.

The academy was opened under the principalship of Prof. H. W. Ring, who was succeeded in 1879 by the present principal, Prof. D. A. Curry, of Indiana University.

The present attendance is as follows: Academic department, 38; intermediate, 22; primary, 50; total, 110. The teaching force is: Principal, D. A. Curry; associate teachers, Miss Fannie Day, Mrs. H. H. Smith, Miss V. N. Liden, Miss Amelia A. Binler.

It is learned that this academy has made a good record for efficiency, and that under the present policy it is doing well. Following are the courses of study offered:

First year.—First term: Arithmetic, physiology, English, civil government. Second and third terms: Arithmetic, physical geography, English, zoology.

Second year.—Three terms: English—scientific—Algebra, rhetoric, general history. Preparatory or classical—Algebra, Latin, general history.

Third year.—First and second terms: Greek or physics, French or Latin, geometry. Third term: Greek or astronomy, French or Latin, botany.

Fourth year.—First term: Greek or chemistry, French or Latin, botany. Second term: Greek or chemistry, French or Latin, geology. Third term: Greek or literature, French or Latin, geology.

A class in bookkeeping will be con-

ducted each year and full credit given in either course. Studies in American and English literature will be required throughout the last three years of either course.

### HOME INDUSTRY FAIR.

The Home Industry Fair makes a grand showing, and a genuine surprise is in store for the crowd of people who will throng to the opening ceremonies March 31st. Most of the exhibits are in place now, and present a picture that is highly complimentary to Utah industries. The section of the Continental market facing on First South street is a scene of beauty and life that cannot fail to bring cheer to visitors, as they gaze at the tastefully arranged display.

March 31st at 7 o'clock the doors to the Fair will be thrown open to the public, and while the people are obtaining their first glance at the grand display, Held's Band will discourse sweet music. At 7:30 o'clock the regular opening program will be entered upon, when Governor West and other leading citizens will address the assemblage. The services of the evening will be in full harmony with the interesting surroundings.

That the Fair has taken a wide scope may be seen from the following list of exhibitors, who had their displays mostly in place this afternoon. A few others are expected in on Monday:

Johnson's marble works, display of marble monuments and headstones.

Anderson Pressed Brick company, varieties of building brick.

Salt Lake Pressed Brick company, varieties of building brick.

Ellis Morris, tiling, plaster of paris, etc.

Burton-Gardner, combination fence.

J. W. Eardley, combination fence.

Johnson's new patent churn.

Crager Wire and Iron Works, iron fence and ornamental wire work.

Salt Lake Co-operative Iron Works, iron and brass castings.

Neder & Clelland, fine carriages and buggies.

James I. Gallagher, trunks, valises, etc.

F. Platt & Co., saddlery and harness.

Jenkins & Sons, saddlery and harness.

Hulbert Brothers, trunks, valises, etc.

Salt Lake City Railway company, electrical machines, fine machine work, etc.

James Anderson & Sons, iron and brass castings.

C. F. Borden, light road carts.

Pacific Tin company, tinware.

A. Needlands, tin and copper ware.

Utah Slaughtering company, lard, hams, etc.

Silver Iron works, iron castings.

Utah Onyx company, onyx.

John Reading, garden seeds grown by George E. Simmons at Charleston, Wasatch county.

Layton Roller mills, flour and other mill products.

Farmers' Union mills, roller mill products.

Miller Brothers, roller mill products.

Wasatch Roller mills, roller mill products.

Taylorville mills, roller mill products.

Smithfield Roller mills, roller mill product.



G. F. Culmer & Brothers, show cases, asphaltum, etc.  
 R. M. Jones, electric drill.  
 P. V. Coal company, coal.  
 C. F. Murray, cabinet work.  
 Smith & Rider, bamboo work.  
 T. H. Smart, glue and neat foot oil.  
 Sears Glass and Paint company, art glass and show cases.  
 Rowe, Morrie, Summerhays company, leathers, hides, etc.  
 Solomon Brothers, boots and shoes.  
 Robinson Brothers, boots and shoes.  
 Z. C. M. I. factory, boots and shoes.  
 Salt Lake Silk factory, silk goods.  
 Women's Relief committee, quilts, clothing, etc., contributed for the needy.  
 Mrs. A. Crocheron, children's books.  
 J. E. Sherlock, knitting factory, knit goods.  
 Utah Suspender company, suspenders.  
 Z. C. M. I. overall factory, overalls and jumpers.  
 Mrs. Snell, shirt factory, shirts.  
 Grant & Curtis, shirt factory, shirts.  
 J. C. Cutler & Bro., Provo Mills goods.  
 Henry Dinwoodey, furniture, mattresses, etc.  
 Simon Brothers, Deseret Woolen mills goods.  
 Salt Lake Lithographing company, ornamental printing.  
 Turner & Goodyear, cigars.  
 Carlson Brothers, cigars.  
 Sam Levy, cigars.  
 Julius Gauer, cigars.  
 Grant Soap company, bath and laundry soaps.  
 R. J. Knight, prize boxes and bluing.  
 Utah Sugar company, sugar.  
 J. G. McDonald company, confectionery and paper boxes.  
 George Arbogast, confectionery.  
 F. W. Scarff, gum.  
 American Biscuit company, crackers.  
 Hewlett Brothers, mineral waters, extracts and spices.  
 Salt Lake City Brewery, beer.  
 Inland Crystal Salt company, table and dairy salt.  
 J. W. Snell, table and dairy salt.  
 James Meler, Jamaica ginger and hair restorer.  
 Mr. Scofield, baking powder.  
 C. E. Johnson, Valley Tan remedies.  
 Salt Lake Soda Water company, mineral waters.  
 Wa-sat-ka Mineral Springs company, mineral waters.  
 Atkinson Medical company, medicines.  
 Z. C. M. I. Drug department, extracts.  
 C. W. Nunn, black oils.  
 Ogden Broom Co., brooms.  
 C. L. Webster, brooms.  
 Jabee Taylor, washboards.  
 Salt Lake Soap company, bath and laundry soaps.  
 Utah Soap company, bath and laundry soaps.  
 Lambert Paper company, book, print and wrapping paper.  
 Thomas Slight, paper boxes.  
 Sainsbury & Johnson, photographs.  
 C. R. Savage, photographs.  
 Miss Mary Teasdel, burnt wood art work.  
 Miss Kate Wells, colored photographs.

Mr. Jonassen, baskets made from Utah poplar.  
 C. W. Carter, photographs.

### THE HINDOO PEOPLE.

Mr. Nagarkar's lecture at the Congregational church March 30 was one of the most interesting addresses heard in this city for a long time, and merited a much larger audience than was present. The subject was, The Social and Domestic Manners and Customs of the Hindoo People.

In beginning his lecture, which lasted nearly two hours, Mr. Nagarkar said that India was about 18,000 miles from where he then stood and that it covered an area of about one-third of the United States and contained a population of 285,000,000 souls and 100 races of mankind. These varied in color from the coal-black negro to the ruddy-complexioned Indian with all the intermediate shades and degrees.

In fact India was a vast museum of nations associated with all the vagaries and fantastic dreamland notions of "Arabian Night" fiction. But it had its own history, antecedents and civilization and all were highly interesting. The people of America, he said, were separated from them by geographical boundaries, religion, caste, creed and all that was kindred between man and man. Ninety-nine per cent of the Hindoo people were of Aryan ancestry but today they were subdivided into innumerable classes, clans and communities entirely dissimilar from each other. That diversified condition has developed different sentiments, emotions and modes of living.

Hindoo social exclusion was one of the most striking peculiarities to the foreigner. One Hindoo may know another during his natural life but no matter how good a friend he might be would never ask him to dine or accept an invitation to do so if there was any difference in their caste. The speaker wanted it understood that he did not belong to that class which never exchanged social amenities. Natives of India, on account of political tribulations and religious caste had become decidedly suspicious of foreigners who almost invariably misinterpreted their motives and conduct. Travelers generally passed through India at a whirlwind speed learning little or nothing of the people and then stigmatized them as exclusive.

The second distinct peculiarity was that of female seclusion. In the greater part of that country a woman must stay continually within the four walls of her own home. It is not possible for women to go into the open streets. In Bombay where the speaker lived they were not so strict yet there was no such freedom possible as in this and European countries. In the temples, theaters and churches the sexes are entirely separated and are never allowed to intermingle. The condition of caste today was due to Mohammedan influence and tyranny which engrafted the cruel and fatal institutions of caste on Indian social life.

A third peculiarity was the united or composite family system where the sons, married or single remained in the same household until the death of the parents or themselves. Oftentimes there were as many as fifty members in one family. Thus the true patri-

archal system had been perpetuated and preserved. There was the greatest reverence and respect among the younger members of the family for the older ones and no child unless in an extremely rare case would do anything to bring sorrow or trouble to old age. The undutiful child is regarded as an outcast and receives the keenest criticism and obloquy from those who were once his or her friends. In the united family system there were to be sure domestic disturbances at times but they were not nearly so frequent as many people supposed. It had its advantages which were many and its disadvantages were few.

It was with a feeling of extreme sadness that the lecturer observed an utter and consurable want of reverence and respect for old age among the youth of this country and Europe. The shameful treatment of aged persons that he had seen in his recent travels could never be witnessed in his native land.

The fourth distinctive feature was that of caste, which was a great puzzle to the average western mind. Caste was a social classification based on birth, and breeding and sanctioned by religion. It was thus divided: (1), the priest; (2), the soldier; (3), the merchant, and (4), the servant. There is no intermarriage possible between these elements of society. Caste was a delicate though powerful institution in Indian social life. It is not created nor can it be, but comes into existence of its own accord in the course of social evolution.

Mr. Nagarkar then took his hearers on an imaginative trip to his native land and gave them a "peep into the Hindoo home." This part of his remarks were extremely interesting but space will not permit their reproduction.

### A MISSING PARCEL.

Isabella Willson, or Elliot, writes from Richfield, and makes inquiries for a parcel that would be of little use to anyone else, but is of special value to her. It was placed in care of Elder A. H. Lund, at Liverpool, last September, and was given by him to some one coming to Salt Lake. It was to be left with Joseph Horne, of this city, for the owner, but the person who carried it failed to deliver it as instructed. The inquirer says she has learned that it was left in Salt Lake City, but she cannot discover where, and requests that the party who has it, or who brought it over, leave it at Mr. Horne's or at this office, where some one who is attending Conference may call and get it for her. The lady is 77 years of age, and the person having the parcel would confer a favor by not delaying its delivery to the owner any longer.

The apples and pears grown in Potlatch, Palouse, Craig Mountain and Camas Prairie districts have qualities that make them very desirable, remarks the Lewiston (Idaho) Teller. They are firm, high colored and richly flavored; and their keeping qualities have surprised all judges who have examined them. Under present conditions such apples could be marketed either in California or in the East with a nice profit to the grower.

## WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

Bishop Talbot of Wyoming has \$10,000 with which he will begin work on the new cathedral at Laramie.

There is a large inquiry for sheep in Nevada, where it is claimed the business is still profitable, notwithstanding the low price of wool.

Cheyenne, Wyo., is rejoicing over a prospective order that will require all car work to be done at the shops in that city instead of at Omaha.

W. E. Hill, foreman of Holmes & Company's mill at Hawthorne, Nev., shot himself in the head at Candelaria and died instantly.

Camas Prairie, Idaho, put up 180,000 pounds of pork this season and estimates the value at 10 cents per pound—\$18,000—a home product.

The ranchmen on the Roaring Fork, about Carbondale, Colo., have determined to open a grange store at Aspen for the sale of their products.

The late farmers' institute at Bozeman, Mont., was a great success and resulted in making the agricultural college professors solid with the tillers of the soil.

Six thousand five hundred Chinese out of about 15,000 in Oregon and Washington have registered. They are now registering at the rate of about 100 a day.

In order to quell a disturbance in the Salvation barracks at Woodland, Cal., the other night one of the female soldiers thumped a visitor with a tambourine.

The Barbers' union of Sacramento, Cal., has disbanded on account of the lack of interest the members of the union have of late displayed in the proceedings.

George H. Chessman, of Denver, has bought the entire Carpenter & Stanley heart of cattle at Fort Cummings, numbering about 8,000 head, delivery to be made before June 1.

An Oregon farmer was driving pickets with a sledge hammer, while his wife was holding the pickets. The head of the hammer flew off and struck the woman in the head, crushing her skull. She will recover.

A. H. Barnee, a representative of an eastern syndicate of newspapers, was taken sick on the west-bound train, and was taken off at Flagstaff, A. T., and died an hour afterward. His home was in Indianapolis, Neb.

Citizens of Craig, in Routt county, Colo., and particularly the school children, are rejoicing over the arrival of a new bell, which now occupies a place of honor in the school house belfry.

An Oregon farmer had an exciting experience during the recent floods. He drove on a bridge of which the supports had been washed away. Both of his horses were drowned and he barely escaped with his life.

A company has been formed at Riverside, Cal., to erect a 400-room hotel. The capital stock of the corporation is \$460,000. The building will cost \$200,000, and work will be commenced soon.

A Los Angeles officer was endeavoring to seize some stray cattle when he was attacked by the man and his wife who owned the stock. He was badly bruised in the conflict. The man and woman will be arrested.

Articles of incorporation of six telephone companies have been recorded in Prescott county, A. T. The parent company is called the Standard Telephone company, and sub-incorporations cover all the states and territories.

H. L. Darr, a wealthy resident of Portland, Or., has committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a shotgun. He was 62 years of age, and had been despondent for several weeks over the loss of a small sum of money.

Dick Ryan, while intoxicated, attempted to board an engine in the Prescott, Cal., yards. He missed his footing and fell between the engine and depot platform, his head striking the platform with such force as to cause death in a few minutes.

Superior Judge Prewett, of Placer county, Cal., has just given out an exhaustive opinion relative to our registration law. He holds that electors cannot vote at the general election on certificates. Their names must be on the printed register used at the polls.

Many business men of Evanston, Wyo., are arranging to go into the chicken business, simply for amusement. Incubators and prize eggs have been ordered and commission merchants solicited to handle the output from these investments.

The Palace hotel and five lots on the northwest of Bennett avenue and Second street, Cripple Creek, Colo., have been sold to Simmons & Donahue for \$87,500. This is the biggest real estate deal ever made in Cripple Creek. It is understood that the purchase was made for Chicago parties.

At last it is possible to buy telephones outright, remarks the *Denver News*. Anybody who cares to have a private line can get the necessary instruments at \$7.50 each. This was announced on Thursday at a conference of the local managers of the Colorado Telephone company throughout the state.

San Diego county, Cal., supervisors have decided to place iron guide posts on the desert between San Diego and Yuma. The posts are to be not more than a mile apart, and will give information as to the direction and distance to various places. They will also tell where water may be found.

Members of the Oakland, Cal., board of supervisors were not very well pleased when they heard that the annex to hall of records had been placed under attachment and was in the hands of a keeper. The contractor is trying to get matters straightened out so that the workmen can get their money and the attachment may be released.

At Paso Robles, Cal., on Friday evening, a large warehouse, 200 feet long by 56 feet wide, with two porches 200 feet long and 12 feet wide, and the

whole containing 30,000 sacks of grain, collapsed. The warehouse is the property of the Southern Pacific Milling company, and the estimated damage is in the neighborhood of \$4,500.

The Idaho Sheep Growers' association, says the *Nampa Leader*, have appointed a committee to wait on the assessors and to demand that the valuation of sheep be reduced from \$2 to \$1 per head. As all values have fallen in the same proportion, it will now be in order for all tax payers to call on the assessor and demand that valuations be reduced one half.

T. W. Driskell, the cattle king of South Dakota, has just returned from a trip through the ranges of that state. He is reported as saying that while on the trip he did not see a single dead animal, and that the losses during the winter will not reach 8 per cent. But these statements were made before the recent storm which has just swept the whole plains country.

The Fort Collins *Courier* states that the contract for excavating for the laying of about 5,000 feet of water pipe through which to bring water onto the college farm for irrigation has been awarded to William Forbes. James Wheelbee has the contract for laying the pipe, 3,900 feet of which is to be 12-inch and the remainder to be 6- and 8-inch pipe.

Fifty-five car loads of wheat and flour was shipped from Berthoud, Col., says the *Bulletin*, during the week ending March 21st. The wheat is shipped principally to Texas points, while during the week consignments of flour have been made to Elizabeth, Salida, Leadville, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Aspen, Denver and Central City, Col., and to Marquis, Tex.

At Lander, Wyoming, a few days ago, Bill Gallagher and a woman with whom he had been living had a quarrel, and Gallagher began beating the woman. A man named John Witman interfered, when Gallagher drew a pistol, but Witman was too quick for him and shot him through the head. The woman had three ribs broken by Gallagher's blows, and is in a critical condition.

The Arizona *Stock Grower* says: A comparatively small number of beef cattle have been shipped out of the territory the last six months. Cattle-men say the prices are such that they cannot afford to sell and their ranges are good and the prospects favorable for their continuing to be fed some months to come, they are in no great rush to place their cattle on the market till better returns can be realized.

The Phoenix, Arizona, *Gazette* states there is likely to be trouble soon between the cattle and sheep men along the line of Maricopa and Yavapai counties. There are several thousand head of sheep, it is said, along the line in the Bradshaw mountains, dodging back and forth from the assessors, and in this dodging process they are encroaching on the ranges of some cattle men who are seriously objecting.

A sensation has been caused in Los Angeles by the arrest of C. B. Platt, a prominent jeweler, and Emil Harris, ex-Captain of the Police Department, who is now at the head of a local detective bureau known as the California State Detective Agency, under

charges of extortion. Allegations of blackmail are made by E. E. Crandall, a capitalist, formerly engaged in general merchandising in Los Angeles.

Thomas J. Partridge, a middle-aged blacksmith, who recently arrived in Los Angeles, Cal., from Arizona, where he lived for fourteen years, was examined as to his sanity in the superior court on Thursday. Partridge was poorly dressed and unkempt. The court attaches looked upon him as a tramp and were astonished beyond measure when he went down into his pockets and produced currency and certificates to the amount of over \$18,000. Partridge was sent to jail pending a further examination into his condition.

Citizens of Vancouver were startled the other day by the announcement that cholera had broken out at Nicomen, B. C. Correspondents were asked to say nothing until an investigation was made, and Public Health Inspector Thomas was sent to Nicomen to report. Dr. Thomas returned Saturday. He pronounced the disease, which had become epidemic, choleraic diarrhea of a malignant type. A number of children had died. When he was there the epidemic was at its height. The visitation cannot be accounted for. Children under 12 years are the only victims.

On Friday, Joseph Smith, a miner in the employ of Jackson & McCue at Folsom, Cal., had a narrow escape from death. He was at work in the bottom of a shaft, and at the depth of thirty-five feet from the surface his pick struck through into an old drift or cave. Smith had barely time to drop his tools, clutch the rope and shout to his partner on the surface when the entire bottom dropped out the shaft. It is not positively known how deep the old excavation is. A bucket was lowered over forty feet from the spot where the cave took place without touching bottom.

**Says the Ketchum (Idaho) Keystone**—Mr. V. W. Clement, well known here as the manager of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan, and now manager of the New Primrose mine in South Africa has had trouble with his black miners, says the *Spokane Miner*; about 2,000 of them struck and a riot ensued in which a hundred were wounded and several were killed. His relations with his men in the Coeur d'Alene could scarcely be said to be pleasant for the last year of his stay there, but he seems to have jumped from the frying pan into the fire.

One of the saddest accidents in the history of this part of the county, says the *Moscow (Idaho) Mirror*, has occurred at the farm of G. E. Potter. While Mr. Potter's hired men were chopping feed with a chop mill, the little four-year-old boy of Mr. Potter slipped into the barn and, it is supposed, attempted to step over the tumbling shaft, when his clothes caught on the knuckle and drew him under. Those who were present think that he made at least seventy-five revolutions around the rod before the horse power could be stopped. He was beaten to death.

Colonel Charles Treichel, governor of the Soldier's home at Santa Monica, Cal., has just died (in his fifty-second year) from consumption. Colonel

Treichel was a cavalry officer during the Rebellion and gained the rank of colonel by meritorious service. When General Arthur became collector for the port of New York, Colonel Treichel was appointed auditor of the New York customs house. He held that position until the Pacific branch soldiers' home was established at Santa Monica and the board of managers selected him for governor. He was a native of Pennsylvania.

In the district court at Glenwood Springs, Judge Rucker has entered a decree in the Hallett ditch case which ends all litigation and turns over the twenty-nine miles of canal to a new company, composed principally of Denver capitalists, who anticipate expending \$25,000 during the coming season. This, says an exchange, will give employment to a large number of men and bring under cultivation several thousand additional acres. Work has been suspended on this property, owing to litigation, for the past eighteen months, and there is general rejoicing at the successful termination of the controversy.

The child of Fred Haines was drowned in the ditch at Golden, Colo., late on Saturday night. The child was missed about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A diligent search was begun by the parents and friends. At 10 o'clock no trace having been discovered, a general alarm was rung from both the fire stations, which brought out the whole town. A systematic search was begun that continued throughout the night, six different parties scouring the entire surrounding country. The water in the ditch was shut off, as it was thought the child might be along the course of the ditch. This was realized next morning by the finding of the body below the town in the ditch bottom.

Word has reached Laramie (Wyo.), says the *Boomerang*, of one of the most peculiar pugilistic encounters ever heard of. Two ranch hands on the old Bramel ranch, sixteen miles from Laramie, became engaged in a controversy regarding pugilism at the breakfast table. They decided to settle the dispute by a resort to a fight with the gloves, and agreed that the rounds should be ten minutes each. They began at noon and fought for a long time pounding each other about with the gloves. After fighting nearly an hour, four rounds of ten minutes each, the fight was stopped and the contest declared a draw. It has been decided to refer the question to Corbett and Jackson.

The Steamboat Springs (Colo.) county seat agitation, says an exchange, is flourishing at blood heat. Already prominent business firms are recognizing Hayden as the county seat, and two attorneys from Steamboat have moved to that place. It is claimed that the facts of the first legislature establishing Routt county were never carried out. No election was ever held removing the county seat to Hahn's peak from Hayden, at which latter place it was first established. The question involves the legality of the existence of Routt county and should the claim of Hahn's Peak for the county seat be knocked out, it will invalidate every official act transacted in the county since 1877.

The supreme court of Colorado, says the *Denver News*, has refused to issue the injunction asked for by Orr and Martin against Mullins, Barnes et al to restrain the latter from interfering with the former in discharging the duties of the fire and police board. The court held that it had no jurisdiction to entertain the proceeding on a writ of error because the matter is still pending in the district court without final determination, and also that it cannot entertain original jurisdiction during the pendency of the suit in the court below. The supreme court was also careful to say that it does not in any way pass upon the merits of the case and that it has grave doubt if any constitutional question is involved sufficient to give it jurisdiction in any court.

An old man accompanied by his wife walked slowly from the palace hotel, San Francisco, on Wednesday afternoon, to the Southern Pacific ticket office and purchased tickets for Monterey. As they walked out to take a car for the ferry the man was seen to stagger, and would have fallen but for prompt assistance. In a moment he recovered himself, but stretching out his hands exclaimed, "I'm blind! I'm blind!" A physician was sent for and from a hasty examination gave it as his opinion that the man had suffered a stroke of paralysis and the blindness was permanent. The sufferer is J. J. Morton, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who with his wife had been touring for several weeks in California, and had about concluded to buy a home near Monterey, where friends of theirs are living. Morton is still blind, but has gone to Monterey, where he can have the care and attention of friends. Oculists say that only time can tell the extent of injury to the optic nerve.

While iron bars may prevent Murderer Fredericks from plucking flowers this spring, remarks the *San Francisco Chronicle*, present prospects indicate that he will not be deprived of inhaling the perfume of roses and lilies of the valley. The hands of fair and fashionable women are even now outstretched to grasp the opening bud and carry it wet with their tears to the cell of Cashier Herrick's slayer. Charmed by the description of his calm blue eyes and musical voice, a certain class of women, who make a practice of frowning over each red-handed murderer, have begun the expression of their maudlin sympathy for Fredericks. From hither and yon fair ones come to see him. Now it happens that Fredericks, who is thrice a murderer, is regarded by the police as so desperate a man that nobody is allowed to visit him without an order from the office of the chief of police. Women who never heard of Fredericks before his arrest last Friday go to the trouble of visiting the new city hall and obtaining a permit for the sake of seeing him. As a consequence, every day is reception day with the murderer. In other words, he is always "at home." Fredericks is elated over the furore he is causing among those who visit him and frequently boasts of his own importance. He has told so many times that he is "no ordinary criminal" that he is beginning to believe he is entitled to more consideration than the average murderer.

# THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

## SWEDEN.

A large tourist hotel will be built at Dalen.

Ex-sheriff H. J. C. Aall died at Christiania at the age of 88 years.

Rev. E. Larson, of Torkan, the parish of Vallentuna, died at the age of 72 years.

The wholesale merchant Joh. Lunde, of Christiania, has been appointed Swiss consul in that city.

Mrs. Edla Ekelund, of Kolmarp, Vestergothland, celebrated her 102nd birthday.

The crown prince has left for Rome, where he intends to stay some time with his sick wife.

Dr. K. F. Thedenius, one of the ablest botanists of Sweden, died at Stockholm at the age of 79 years.

About 60 per cent of the teachers in the public schools of Sweden are women, and about 40 per cent are men.

The cost of the proposed railroad between Umea and Vännäs is estimated at 2,600,000 kronor.

Thirty thousand reindeer are said to have starved to death in the northern Sweden during the present winter.

Mrs. Davida Afzelius, a young Swedish songstress from Gothenburg, is meeting with great success in Germany.

Several large steamers ordered by the Russian government will be built at the mechanic workshops of Bergsund.

The country-mansion Saxebo in the parish of Graftnas was burned down. Jonas Jakobson and his wife perished in the flames.

Four giant guns, which will be manufactured at the Finspong works, have been ordered for the fort Oscar-Fredricksborg.

Prince Oscar Bernadotte does now attend gospel meetings every week, and some members of the upper ten, trying to imitate his royal highness, have suddenly become very religious.

Djurgarden, Stockholm's "Bois de Bologne," is far superior in beauty to the latter. It is about Djurgarden that Carl Michael Bellman, the great national poet, has written so many songs.

Hon. W. W. Thomas, the ex-minister of the United States to Stockholm, intended at first to spend the summer in Sweden, but has now changed his mind and will with his wife return to America next month.

The price paid by Alfred Nobel for the Bofors works in Vermland was 3,000,000 kronor. It is Mr. Nobel's intention to found an establishment at Bofors, which will compete with the famous Krupp gun factory at Essen.

The province of Dalecarlia in Sweden is celebrated for its lovely scenery and for the independent spirit of its sturdy inhabitants. The Dalecarlians piously observe the customs bequeathed to them by their ancestors, and still retain the peasant costumes worn for ages in this province. The costume of each parish

is different, and all are gaily colored and highly becoming.

The constitution in regard to the composition to the two houses (chambers) of the Swedish Riksdag has been slightly changed. The Upper house will henceforth comprise 150 members instead of 108, while in the Lower house the number of members is increased from 228 to 230. Of these 150 will represent rural constituencies and eighty urban constituencies.

There are about 2000 owners of flour mills in Sweden. Most of them employ only a small number of workmen. Several large steam flour mills, however, have commenced operations during the last decades, e. g. two in Stockholm, one in Upsala, etc. On the whole, the flour-mill industry have made great progress since 1888, when a pretty high import duty was laid on foreign flour.

Fire-proof paint has of late years been manufactured in Sweden, and seems to obtain more and more favor with the public. As a general rule it contains certain ingredients which do not fuse readily and which hinder the access of the air to the heated mass, and thus delay the breaking out of the flames. In consequence of the great number of wooden buildings here, this paint will doubtless be extensively used in times to come.

## NORWAY.

Congressman John Waalen, of Gausdal, is dead.

Railroad inspector Hermansen, of Skien, was killed by the cars.

J. L. Ebbestad, a prominent merchant of Svelvik, died at the age of 54 years.

A big snowslide, which crushed several houses, took place at Ejerland.

"The Dramatic Company of Bergen" recently celebrated its 100th anniversary.

The death-rate in Trondhjem was very high last year, the number of deaths per thousand being 27.

The well-known wholesale merchant C. A. Jakkeln, of Bodo, has been forced to make an assignment.

A very large number of wolves has been killed in the northern part of the country during this winter.

The Norwegian state has bought the large picture "Spanish Blacksmiths", by Ernst Josephson, the Swedish painter.

At the big fire in Christiansand last year, 350 houses were burned to the ground. Many of the burnt houses have now been rebuilt.

A teacher at one of the public schools of Hardanger was fined 25 kroner and costs, because he had kissed one of the female pupils in the school.

D. Faye Hansen has made the proposition that the Storting refuse to grant all appropriations for the diplomatic service.

Second Lieutenant Wal and Second Lieutenant Juergens will both depart for the Congo state, where they have been offered good positions.

The Norwegian government has now decided to present to the United States the famous Viking ship sent to the Chicago Fair. Captain Anderson is going to Washington to make the official offer.

## DENMARK.

Dr. Sigismund Jacobsen, one of the best known physicians in Copenhagen, is dead.

Much anxiety is felt in regard to the condition of the Crown Princess, as she is a woman very much loved by the people.

Salomon Meyer Trier, assessor pharmacian and a well-known citizen of Copenhagen, died at the age of ninety years.

Lieutenant N. R. Agerskov, an old veteran from the Danish-German war, died at Holstebro at the age of seventy-four years. Agerskov was a knight of the order of Dannebrog.

The Danish Crown Princess is very ill, and some physicians believe that she will not live to celebrate her and her husband's silver wedding next summer. The Crown Princess, as known, is a daughter of Charles XV, the former king of Sweden.

The *Næstved Tidende* is responsible for the following: A farmer of Fyen one day heard a hen screaming in his yard. He rushed out, found a fox chasing the hen, and hurled his wooden shoe at the fox, thus saving the hen. But lo and behold! In the night the hen laid an egg, in the big end of which may be seen the picture of a fox stooping over a hen. The same authority claims that the egg was to be exhibited at a poultry show at Kjøge.

## OUR STOCKHOLM LETTER.

STOCKHOLM, March 5, 1894.—No tourist to Sweden ought to neglect to visit the mountain district. These mountain regions are situated in the western part of northern Sweden, or, as most of this country is commonly entitled Lapland. The characters which differentiate this country from the other mountain regions of Europe, are the numberless lakes and streams, the flora, and the inhabitants.

The alps of southern Europe are in general almost destitute of water during the summer months. Not so Lapland. Picturesque mountain lakes, rushing torrents, mighty waterfalls meet the eye on all sides and greatly contribute to diversify the scenery. Peculiar to the mountain flora of Lapland is the prominent place occupied by the birch. The birch region extends much higher than the pine forests; the light green foliage and white trunks give the landscape an unexpected idyllic charm. This beauty is still further heightened by the varied hues of the flowers springing up in rich luxuriance among the snowdrifts, to live their brief summer life in the beams lavished by a sun that does not set for several weeks.

Not least remarkable, however, is the singular population of the country, the nomad Lapps. With their great herds of reindeer, their bright colored dress, their strange language and appearance, and their tent-like dwellings, this people lend the Swedish mountain district an interest unique of its kind.

A visit to a Lapp encampment either in summer or winter is almost invariably rewarded with sights novel to European eyes. One may watch the milking of

the reindeer. The wild cattle are captured with the lasso, and often enough Lapp and reindeer roll over and over on the grass in desperate conflict, until at last the animal gives in, is tethered to a tree and handed over to the milkmaid. On another occasion we may see a herd of reindeer, perhaps a thousand in number, turned out to pasture. The dappled herd rushes in mad career up the mountain side, and the branching horns toss like the waves of an angry sea beneath the light green foliage of the birches. In winter the adventurous sportsman may make the somewhat risky experiment of driving out with a reindeer in the traces. The passenger takes his seat in the singular, boat shaped "pulka," the reindeer is harnessed to the vehicle, and off they go at a headlong pace, the snowflakes whirling in clouds under the reindeer's hoofs. To avoid an upset, and to guide the untractable reindeer in the right direction, no little skill is necessary. The Laplanders are also masters in the use of snow-shoes (skies). At a wolf-hunt they can follow the quarry with such unflagging speed that it finally drops from exhaustion.

**\*\***  
The Swedish post-office, which, as early as 1636, was made a government department, annually transmits more than thirty million letters and parcels. The post offices number more than 2000.

Sweden has more than 5,500 miles of telegraph lines, those of the railways not being included, the length of wires being altogether about 15,000 miles.

The telegraph has not reached a very high state of development in Sweden (the number of telegrams not being fully two millions a year, for close upon five million inhabitants), but so much more progress has the telephone made. This novel means of communication has been eagerly embraced by Sweden to an extent which, relatively speaking, far surpasses that of any other country in Europe. The total length of the connections is about 40,000, and the number of apparatuses 27,000. An enormous amount of telephoning goes on, especially in Stockholm, where there are more than 8,500 apparatuses in use for a population of 257,000. Even in the United States, the birth place of the telephone, there is not found a companion picture to this fact. Stockholm is the greatest telephone city, and Sweden the greatest telephone country in the world.

**\*\***  
In all large communities in Sweden swimming-baths of different sizes exist, generally spacious and well equipped—mostly at the expense of the communes—where workmen, children attending schools, and the poor may obtain a refreshing bath, either at greatly reduced rates or entirely gratis. The art of swimming is encouraged by competitions, usually in connection with the conferring of the so-called "master of nation" degree. The city of Stockholm has erected magnificent baths with numerous large and small floating swimming-baths, where 300,000 to 400,000 dips are annually enjoyed; 150,000 of those being taken by scholars, who at the same time receive instruction in navigation, so that each child can obtain about forty baths gratis. The poor pay but 1½ cent for each bath taken at this establishment.

**\*\***  
The right of manufacture of whisky

("brännvin") in Sweden has been gradually restricted by the enacting of new laws, at the same time that the tax has been raised, and the right to sell has been limited and separated from other branches of trade.

The change in country places was immediately for the better, but in the cities a new condition of things was first brought about by the so-called "Gothenburg System," employed first in Gothenburg, but afterwards into 93 per cent of the towns of Sweden and also into many country villages. The object of the "Gothenburg System" is to make the sale of intoxicating drinks independent of profits to the seller, to diminish the abuse of such drinks and to increase the difficulty of obtaining them. The latter is accomplished by setting the price high, limiting the times of sale, and by degrees decreasing the number of selling places.

Influenced by the change in the public opinion and an energetic temperance propaganda, the object of which is to ensure total abstinence, legislation on the subject is becoming by degrees still more restrictive, and is, perhaps, one of the most palpable results of the temperance struggle, a result, in the accomplishment of which it must be acknowledged that the Swedish women, both in private and as members of the large temperance unions, have been most actively engaged.

The most considerable donation ever given by a Swedish woman is that which was bequeathed by Mrs. Wilhelmina Hierta, widow of Lars Hierta, a well-known politician. Besides 100,000 crowns given for the establishing of a professorship in national economy at the university of Stockholm, she left 400,000 crowns to a fund for an institution called "In Memoriam of Lars Hierta," which has to work for the progress of humanity, by promoting and advancing such scientific inventions and discoveries, social improvements and liberal reforms as are to benefit mankind generally and the people of Sweden especially.

### TO PROTECT LABELS.

An act to protect associations, firms and persons in their labels, trade marks and forms of advertising.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

**SECTION 1.** Whenever any person, association or firm whether incorporated or unincorporated, have adopted or shall hereafter adopt for their protection, any label, trade mark, device or form of advertisement announcing that goods to which such label, trade mark, device or form of advertisement shall be attached, were manufactured by such person, or by a member or members of such association or firm, and who shall have complied with section 3 of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to counterfeit or imitate such label, trade mark, device or form of advertisement. Every person violating this section shall upon conviction be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars, or both.

**Sec. 2.** Every person who shall use any counterfeit or imitation of any

label, trade mark or form of advertisement of any such person, firm or association, knowing the same to be counterfeit or imitation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Sec. 3.** Every such person, association or firm that has heretofore adopted, or shall hereafter adopt, a label, trade mark, device or form of advertisement as aforesaid, who desire protection under this act, shall file the same for record in the office of the secretary of the Territory, by leaving two copies, counterparts or facsimiles thereof, with the secretary of the Territory, accompanied by a written declaration, verified by the person, or by a member of a firm, or by an officer of an association or corporation applying, to the effect that such party has at the time a right to the use of the trade mark, sought to be registered, and that no other person, firm, association or corporation has the right to such use, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive, and that the description and facsimiles truly represent the trade mark sought to be registered; said secretary shall deliver to such person, association or firm so filing the same a duly attested certificate of the record of the same, for which he shall receive a fee of two dollars. Such certificate of record shall in all suits and prosecutions under this act be prima facie evidence of proprietorship and proof of the adoption of such label, trade mark, device or form of advertisement, and of the right of such person, association or firm to adopt the same. Provided, That no trade mark which is simply the name of the applicant or any other person, or any name which is simply descriptive of the article sought to be protected shall be registered under this act. No label, trade mark, device or form of advertisement shall be recorded that would be liable to be mistaken for any label, trade mark, device or form of advertisement already of record.

**Sec. 4.** Every such person, association or firm adopting a label, trade mark, device or form of advertisement who have complied with the requirements of this act, as aforesaid, may proceed by suit to enjoin the manufacture, use, display or sale of any such counterfeits or imitations; and all courts having jurisdiction thereof may grant injunctions to restrain such manufacture, use, display or sale, and shall award the complainant in said suit, such damages resulting from such wrongful manufacture, use, display or sale, as may by said court be deemed just and reasonable, and shall require the defendants to pay to such person, association or firm the profits derived from such wrongful manufacture, use, display or sale; and said court shall also order that all such counterfeits or imitations in the possession or under the control of any defendant in such case be delivered to an officer of the court, or to the complainant to be destroyed.

**Sec. 5.** Every person who shall use or display the genuine label, trade mark, device or form of advertisement of any such person, association or firm in any manner not authorized by such person, association or firm shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. In all cases where such association or firm is not incorporated, suits under this act may be commenced and prosecuted.



cut by any authorized officer or member of such association or firm.

Sec. 6. Any person or persons who shall in any way use the trade mark or seal of any such person, association or firm or officer thereof, in and about the sale of goods or otherwise not being authorized to use the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 7. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act, and sections 4551, to 4555 inclusive Compiled Laws 1888, are hereby repealed.

Approved March 8th, 1894.

### CORPORATIONS.

An act amending sections 2277 and 2285, of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1888.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

SECTION 1. Section 2285 of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1888, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2285. Unless required by the agreement or by-laws no notice need be given of annual or stated meetings of the stockholders. Notice of special meetings shall be given in such manner as may be prescribed in the agreement or by-laws. When not otherwise specified in the agreement or by-laws notice of special meetings of the stockholders shall be given by personal service of the notice upon each stockholder at least five (5) days before the day fixed for the meeting, or by advertisement in some newspaper published in the county in which the principal place of business of the corporation is located, or if none is published therein then in a newspaper published in an adjoining county, or in the nearest county in which one may be published. If publication be made in a daily newspaper the notice shall be published in each issue of the paper for a period of two (2) weeks; and if a weekly newspaper for three (3) successive issues next before the day of meeting.

A director or trustee may be removed from office by a vote of stockholders holding two-thirds of the capital stock outstanding at a meeting held after previous notice of the time and place and of the intention to propose such removal. Special meetings of stockholders for this purpose may be called by the president or by a majority of the directors, or by stockholders holding at least one-half of the shares of stock outstanding. Such calls must be in writing and addressed to the secretary, who must thereupon give notice of the time, place and object of the meeting, and by whose order it is called. If the secretary refuses to give the notice, or if there is none, the call may be addressed directly to the stockholders.

In case of removal of a director or trustee the vacancy may be filled by election at the same meeting. At all meetings each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock which he or she may have in his or her own right, or any held by him or her in trust for others, as administrator, executor or guardian, and such votes may be given in person or by an authorized agent or proxy.

Sec. 2. Section 2277 is amended by striking out the words "for misconduct."

Approved March 7th, 1894.

### OBITUARY NOTES

#### ANOTHER PIONEER PASSED AWAY.

LEEDS, Wash., Co., Utah, March 22, 1894.—Died in St. George, March 21, 1894, Daniel M. Thomas, born in Richmond county, N. C., 25th Dec., 1809, aged 84 years, 2 months and 24 days.

Bro. Thomas had been a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints near fifty years, and was known to have been faithful to the end. He received the Gospel in February, 1844, and was ordained an Elder during the same year, being called to preach the Gospel in his native land soon after. During the first year of his ministry 150 of his own converts were baptized by him. He gathered with the Saints at Winter Quarters in the spring of 1847. At Laramie he joined President John Taylor's company of incoming Saints and was appointed captain of ten in said company. Soon after reaching the valley he was ordained a Seventy and belonged to the Eighth quorum. In 1851 he was called on a mission to San Bernardino under Charles C. Rich and Amasa Lyman. While in California, he was highly respected by the people, both ecclesiastically and politically; and while there was ordained a High Priest, and acted as first Counselor to the President of the Stake. He was elected to the office of justice, and served about seven years; was also postmaster under the government of the United States.

About the year 1857 the Saints on that mission were called to return to Utah and he came with them. He was next called on a mission to assist the Saints in settling Beaver county, U. T., and made his home at Beaver City. He there served as probate judge and postmaster. From there he was called to assist the Saints in making settlements on the Muddy, state of Nevada, and after the settlements there were broken up, he moved to St. George, U. T., the place of his death. While living in St. George he was known to be a faithful Latter-day Saint, and has done a great work in the Temple, officiating for relatives and friends to the number of 400.

ELIJAH THOMAS.

#### ELIZA C. BINDER.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Eliza C. Binder were held in the Fifteenth ward meeting house Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The room had been appropriately draped for the occasion, and at the appointed time a large congregation, some from outside points, had assembled to pay their last respects to the deceased lady. Bishop Elias Morris presided, and spoke in a feeling manner of the departed sister, and bore his testimony to her excellent labors in his ward, as a member of the different Church organizations. The other speakers were Elders Angus M. Cannon and C. W. Penrose, of the Stake Presidency; Bishop R. T. Burton, Bishop John Watkins, of Midway, Elders William Spicer, George Goddard, C. R. Savage and H. G. Park; and Sisters Sarah M. Kimball and Zina D. Young, with whom Sister Binder had been associated in the Relief Society. All the speakers dwelt with great feeling upon the many virtues of the deceased, of her uniform kindness and desire to relieve distress or administer to those who required assistance, either of mind or body, and of her earnest devotion to and advocacy of the principles of the Gospel. The balm of sympathy and love was poured upon the hearts of those who mourned by the many consoling sentiments that were uttered, and by the evidences of the universal esteem in which Sister Binder was held.

Eliza C. Binder was the daughter of James and Sarah Camp, and was born in Hertford, Hert, England, Jan. 11, 1833.

She was baptized a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in September, 1849, and married to William L. S. Binder Dec. 25, 1853. In 1856, she left her native land, and in company with her husband journeyed to Utah. She joined the hand-cart company of Edward Martiu, and participated in its memorable march of that year, arriving in Salt Lake Nov. 30. Under circumstances so dreadful as drawing a hand-cart through deep snow in severely cold weather, and in the many and varied difficulties and dangers which the little band encountered, Sister Binder again and again proved the great courage and integrity of which she was possessed, and remained with her until her death. She resided in Provo until 1859, when the family moved to the Fifteenth ward, Salt Lake, where she has since made her home. She had been a member of the Relief Society of the ward for thirty-four years, having been first counselor to President Kimball for several years prior to her death. She was a member of the Old Folks' committee, whose labors in providing entertainment for the aged are so well and favorably known, and she was one of the most earnest workers in that noble cause. Though subject to frequent illness, she devoted her life to acts of loving kindness towards her fellow beings, and many persons who have been benefited by her ministrations will bless her memory. The poor, the sick, the aged and the little ones, were ever the recipients of her thoughtful care.

About twelve years ago the deceased underwent an operation for the removal of cancer, and though she was benefited thereby she never fully regained her health. The immediate cause of death, which occurred March 26, was malignant hemorrhoids. The only surviving relatives are her husband and a niece in Salt Lake, and a nephew in California. Sister Binder had raised from early childhood one adopted son, an adopted daughter, and had, about three years ago, adopted a third child, now a boy five years of age. These children over received a mother's care at her hands.

A long cortege followed the remains to the cemetery, and prior to interment a beautiful duet was rendered at the grave's side by Mrs. Maggie Hull and Mrs. Sarah Langford. A dedicatory prayer was offered by Elder William Eddington.

### THE DEAD.

Peaceful be their Rest.

WILKINSON.—At Hoytsville, Summit county, Utah, March 20, 1894, Aaron, infant son of Wm. and S. A. Wilkinson, aged 7 days.

BINDER.—In this city, March 26, 1894, at 9:20 p. m., Eliza C. Binder, wife of W. L. Binder, in the 62nd year of her age.

HARRIS.—In the Eighth ward, this city, March 27th, 1894, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas F. Harris; aged 35 years.

KERR.—At Ogden, March 29, 1894, of old age James Kerr, at the residence of his son, G. M. Kerr; born February 13, 1807, at Haddington in Scotland.

QUIST.—At Monroe, Sevier county, Utah, March 28, Mary Johnsen, wife of Peter L. Quist, born Dec. 12, 1816, at Skaraborgslan, Sweden.

BEMENT.—In this city, at 251 B street, March 30, 1894, Mrs. Anna Thomassen Bement, wife of Albert H. Bement; she was 35 years of age in November last, and was a native of this city. She leaves two children, twins, born last Thursday, March 22.

WICKEL.—In this city at No. 723 south West Temple street, Sunday morning, April 1, 1894, at 9:45 o'clock, Liddle, wife of W. M. Wickel. Death was caused by consumption of three years' duration. The deceased was 29 years, 6 months and 15 days old. She leaves a husband but no children.

# THE DESERET WEEKLY.

Truth and Liberty.

No. 17.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, APRIL 14, 1894.

VOL. XLVIII.

## ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

### The Sixty-Fourth General Anniversary of the Church.

The Sixty-fourth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints convened in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 a. m. on Friday, April 6th, 1894. The following were on the stand: Of the First Presidency—Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith; of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles—Lorenzo Snow, Franklin D. Richards, Brigham Young, Francis M. Lyman, John Henry Smith, George Teasdale, Heber J. Grant, John W. Taylor, Marriner W. Merrill, Abraham H. Cannon; Patriarch John Smith; of the Presidency of the Seventies—Seymour B. Young, C. D. Fjelsted, John Morgan, B. H. Roberts, George Reynolds and Jonathan G. Kimball; of the Presiding Bishopric—William B. Preston, Robert T. Burton and John R. Winder. There were also a number of Presidents of Stakes and other prominent Elders from different parts of Utah and surrounding territories and states.

Conference was called to order by President George Q. Cannon.

The choir and congregation sang:

Redeemer of Israel,  
Our only delight,  
On whom for a blessing we call;  
Our shadow by day,  
And our pillar by night,  
Our King, our Deliverer, our all.

Opening prayer by President Joseph F. Smith.

Singing by the choir:

Praise ye the Lord! my heart shall join  
In work so pleasant, so divine,  
Now while the flesh is my abode,  
And when my soul ascends to God.

PRESIDENT WILFORD WOODRUFF

delivered a brief opening address. He expressed his gratitude to God for the privilege the Saints enjoyed in assembling in the Sixty-fourth Annual Conference of the Church, and that there were present the entire First Presidency, ten of the Twelve Apostles, and other members of organizations and authorities. It was a matter of congratulation that the work of the Lord was progressing at home and in the nations. The Lord was with us and would continue to be so long as we sought the salvation of our fellowmen and performed our duties. The President spoke of the testimonies which had been borne and left on record by all the holy prophets, from Adam down, concerning the

raising up of a Prophet in the latter days to establish the Church of Christ in fulness and prepare a people to meet the Savior when he should come to reign during the millennium as King of Israel. He concluded by expressing a fervent desire that the spirit of inspiration and revelation might rest upon speakers and hearers during the present Conference.

ELDER A. H. CANNON

said he rejoiced in the testimony of the Gospel which the Lord had given him, and though he felt his own imperfections and weaknesses and saw them every day he lived, yet he hoped, through the faith and power which God would give him, to bring himself in due time under complete subjection to His mind and will. He was greatly pleased in traveling among this people to find how richly God was blessing them, especially in spiritual matters. It was said in some quarters that the Saints are gradually drifting away from the old love which inspired their hearts formerly and brought them into such close communion with the Lord our God. There were doubtless many cases of this kind—too many considering the day in which we live and the momentous events which lie before the people. But he was thankful to know, and to bear his testimony, that the vast majority of the Latter-day Saints were striving to live their religion and in possession of the Holy Spirit. But he realized also that there was still much room for improvement, and never before had there been so great an effort made by the adversary of our souls to lead away the children of God, to deceive the people and lead them into darkness, as at the present day. The speaker warned his hearers to beware of the false doctrines and lying statements of those who were going abroad among mankind. We might be sure by the testimony within us, if we lived faithful to the covenants made with God, that when Christ came again we should know Him; there would be no need then for men to tell us that He had again come to the earth. Elder Cannon offered some good counsel to the young in this regard, and referred to the signs which had and would accompany those who believed. It was fashionable nowadays for some men to ridicule those who prayed to God. Infidels made light of the supplications which were offered to the Throne of Grace; but we might rest assured that God always gave to those who sought Him in prayer the things which would be for our good. The subject of faith was touched upon, and illustrations were given to show how the Lord, to teach us some divine

lesson, sometimes tested us to the uttermost by sending afflictions which we seemed hardly able to endure. The speaker testified that the Lord was near unto us; He heard and answered our prayers and gave to His children who served Him faithfully and sought Him continually those blessings which would be for their temporal as well as their eternal happiness. He admonished the young to seek Him while he was near, for there were troubles coming upon the earth which would try the souls of all men; and those who leaned upon the testimonies of others instead of depending upon their own faith and works leaned upon a broken reed. In conclusion Elder Cannon prayed that the peace and blessings of God might rest upon all present during this Conference.

ELDER MARRINER W. MERRILL

was the next speaker. He said it was a matter of congratulation that we had with us the First Presidency, and that we had heard the voice of Brother Woodruff, who was so much beloved by the Saints. We were fortunate in having a part in this glorious work in the Lord. It was not necessary that any member of the Church should be in the dark. Each could have a testimony concerning the divine mission of Joseph Smith for himself. We had seen some persons occasionally who presumed to have revelation to direct others. We had seen men arise up in the ranks of the Saints with a feeling in their hearts that they were of more than usual importance and had the right, in certain instances, to direct the affairs of the Church. But sensible and thinking people looked upon that class with pity. The Lord had His work organized, His servants appointed to labor in the various callings of the Church and each had his allotted place. The training of the young in the work of the Gospel was dwelt upon, and examples cited for their guidance. We wanted, he said, to see our young men valiant in the cause of God, willing when called upon to go forth and proclaim the Gospel tidings without excuse or hindrance. We should teach our children the principles of the Gospel as fast as they were capable of comprehending them; here a little and there a little as the opportunity presented itself. He knew there was a feeling in the midst of the Latter-day Saints in some directions, on the part of parents—how extensive he did not pretend to say—that in regard to baptism their children should be left alone until they arrived at maturer years, and that they might then judge of the matter and what they wished to do for themselves.

The Lord had said this was wrong. Our children were given and entrusted to us to bring up in the ways of the Lord; and we should see that they were not neglected in any religious duty. The speaker deprecated the too common practice of card playing among young men, even for purposes of amusement; he believed it led to evil and should therefore be condemned. There was no harm in dancing if conducted aright; it was proper to have social amusements and gatherings of that kind; but the great danger lay in the excess of these things, and he warned the young to be careful as to how far they went in these directions. There was, he feared, too much indifference at this time in reference to the spreading of the Gospel and the welfare of Zion. Let us resolve, therefore, henceforward to labor with all our might and put forth our hand whenever the opportunity offered for the carrying of God's message throughout the earth. Then the Lord would reward us as we deserved, and His blessing would continue to rest upon this great latter-day work.

**ELDER JOHN W. TAYLOR** was the next speaker. He was thankful for the privilege of meeting in Conference with the Saints, where temporal affairs could be put aside for a season and the spiritual things of the Kingdom of God could be solely considered. He read a portion of the first chapter of Paul's epistle to the Corinthians, including the following verse: "If we or an angel from heaven preach any other Gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you let him be accursed." He also read that part of the epistle of the same Apostle to the Romans which treats upon baptism as being typical of a burial and resurrection. This language, he contended, meant that the mode of administering that ordinance was by immersion in water. This was a part of the Gospel which was taught by Paul. The speaker next referred to the incident in point related in the 19th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, when certain persons were baptized by Paul and received the Holy Ghost by the laying on of his hands. The administration of the same ordinances—baptism in water and the laying on of hands for the imparting of the Holy Ghost—were sustained by reference to the 8th chapter of the Acts, which speaks of certain ministrations to believers in Samaria. Other passages were cited for the same purpose, Elder Taylor at the same time dwelling upon the fact that these doctrines, which formed a part of the system of religion taught by Paul, were not taught by the churches of the day, aside from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The Lord had established His Church and Kingdom upon the earth. He himself knew that the community of Latter-day Saints were today but in their infancy, and that they would grow stronger and stronger until the Gospel had been carried unto all the nations of the earth.

The choir sang:  
From afar, gracious Lord, Thou hast gathered  
Thy flock.

Conference adjourned until 2 o'clock  
p. m.

Benediction by Patriarch John  
Smith.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 p. m.

The choir sang:

Great God, attend while Zion sings  
The joy that from Thy presence springs;  
To spend one day with Thee on earth  
Exceeds a thousand years of mirth.

Prayer by Elder George Reynolds.  
Singing:

Glorious Things of thee are spoken,  
Zion, city of our God!  
He whose word cannot be broken  
Chose thee for His own abode.

**ELDER HEBER J. GRANT**

was called upon to address the congregation. He said it was always a pleasure to him to have the opportunity of meeting with the Latter-day Saints, and especially was this the case at the annual Conference. He rejoiced exceedingly in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, in the plan of life and salvation that had been revealed in this our day, and he prayed that he might never break any of the covenants into which he had entered with God. His great desire was to know the mind and will of God and to act in accordance therewith. In proportion to our diligence, faithfulness and humility in keeping His commandments would He bless and assist us in the labors of life. A man who possessed the testimony that we were engaged in the work of God valued that testimony more than life itself, and the most earnest desire of every true Latter-day Saint, male or female, was that their children may grow up in the nurture and admonition of the Gospel; and so keep the commands of God that they may be saved in His Kingdom. We received a testimony of the Gospel by obeying its laws and ordinances; we received a knowledge of the divinity of the work in which we are engaged by keeping the commands of God; and our children would receive that knowledge exactly as their parents had before them. The Lord had commanded that we shall teach our children the principles of the Gospel, and that they shall be baptized when they are eight years of age. If we failed to keep that commandment the blessings which He had promised us would be revoked and we would have mourning and sorrow in seeing our offspring grow up without a desire to serve God. In after years, when we endeavored to instill into their minds the principles of the Gospel, failure would come, because the seeds of error and distrust would have been already sown, and we would be unable to control them; whereas had we done our duty the opposite of this would have been the result. In conclusion Elder Grant invoked the blessing of God upon this people.

**ELDER GEORGE TEASDALE**

was the next speaker. He said that he appreciated the privilege of associating with the Saints in Conference. He spoke briefly of his recent labors, in connection with Apostles Brigham Young and John Henry Smith, in the Mexican mission. He remarked that the Saints were there located in a beautiful country, and they had passed the most laborious part of opening up of that region for prosperous homes. The mission was in good condition, which, so far as related to settlements, was about seven years old. There was a tannery, a flouring

mill, a good deal of fruit-raising, and the progress made was surprising.

The speaker referred to the words of Paul, who said he was "an apostle not of man." He was an apostle raised up by Christ that the Gospel might be preached by him. The words of Christ in reference to the necessity of being "born of water and of the spirit" in order to see or enter the Kingdom of God were dwelt upon. The preaching of the Gospel and the administration of the ordinances thereof could only be done acceptably by those holding divine authority, being "called of God, as was Aaron." Even as Paul was called to be "an Apostle not of man" but of Christ. He who administered baptism must say to the candidate for entrance into the Kingdom of God—"Having been commissioned of Jesus Christ I baptize you in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." To reject the Gospel was a serious matter. That authority and plan were withdrawn after the days of the ancient Apostles because the people rejected the message. The same Gospel as they preached has been restored and a Prophet (Joseph Smith) had been raised up in this age to establish the true Church of the Savior. This was the testimony of the Latter-day Saints to the world. But the great bulk of the people had no faith, and without faith it was impossible to please God. He wished to bear his testimony that we were living in the hour of God's judgment, and the Gospel was being preached to all nations for a witness; and the Latter-day Saints were the witnesses. He knew that Joseph Smith was a prophet of God, and had seen the signs follow the true believer continually; and he also knew to his great satisfaction that this organization known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was the Church of the living God. The speaker stated that since the year 1852, up to which time he was a member of the Episcopal church, he had been engaged more less in the work of the ministry in this organization; during that period he had had a variety of experiences, preached a good deal, and traveled very many miles for the Gospel cause. Will we, he asked, be faithful and true, or be satisfied with the mere theory of the Gospel? Let us teach our children the principles of righteousness by practice as well as by precept; and example had greater force and more influence upon the people than precept. Elder Teasdale dwelt upon the importance of family prayer and the training of our children in this regard. He concluded by exhorting the Saints to be meek, humble and faithful.

**ELDER JOHN HENRY SMITH**

was the succeeding speaker and his opening remarks were directed to the subject of revelation. There had been one continuous stream of light and knowledge, he said, coming to the Latter-day Saints, through the various channels which our Heavenly Father had selected, ever since this Church was first organized. We were too apt, however, to become forgetful of the great responsibilities which rested upon us as a people. Men and women were too unmindful of the obligations which they took upon them-

selves when they entered into their covenant with God. Let us henceforward resolve to be more faithful, and more earnest in our efforts to advance the onward progress of this great latter-day work. He dwelt for some time upon the authorities and regulations existing in the Church for the maintenance of peace and union, and urged the strictest conformity thereto. Much depended upon due regard being paid to this matter. The judgments of the ecclesiastical tribunals should be respected, as they were based upon the evidence presented and a clear understanding obtained therefrom as to the rights of the principals interested.

The system was so organized as to give the fullest protection to those who had differences with their brethren. A spirit which had appeared in some localities to foment dissension should be rebuked wherever it was exhibited. Instances had occurred where people whose cases had been adjusted by the Church tribunals had shown dissatisfaction with the result, because it had not been favorable to them. Others had sympathized with them instead of directing them to appeal to a higher court than that which had investigated the dispute. Thus a spirit of disunion had been encouraged by those who ought to have counseled wisely in the interests of peace.

The speaker turned his attention to the world, and the threatening and unsatisfactory condition existing in its affairs. It had been taught the Latter-day Saints to place their affairs in such a condition as would enable them to rise above such disastrous situations and furnish an object lesson to all people. The question of the necessity for their doing this was becoming more and more apparent. If we failed in conforming to the commandments of God in this respect we would not deserve His full confidence and approval. He urged the people to patronize and encourage home manufactures.

The choir sang the anthem,

Jerusalem, my glorious home.

Benediction by Elder C. D. Fjelsted.

#### SECOND DAY.

Saturday, April 7, 10 a. m.

The choir and congregation sang:

Now let us rejoice in the day of salvation;  
No longer as strangers on earth need we roam,  
Good tidings are sounding to us and each nation,  
And shortly the hour of redemption will come.

Prayer by Elder John D. T. MoAllister.

Singing by the choir:

Glory to God on high;  
Let heaven and earth reply.

ELDER F. M. LYMAN

was the first speaker. He said he believed he felt the importance of the present gathering and the business transacted more than ever he did in his life before. In the month of January last he was called to go on a mission to Southern California, and it fell to the lot of Elder B. H. Roberts to be his traveling companion and spokesman. They spent nearly two months there, visiting the principal cities of the state, and gave the people the privilege of hearing the Gospel as the Latter-day Saints had received it. But they found there

were other people who claimed to be Latter-day Saints, professed followers of the Prophet Joseph Smith; and some of their hearers were somewhat doubtful as to whether they should listen to them or to others who claimed to be the legitimate followers of the Prophet and the Church which he established.

This was about the 101st Conference that had been held since the death of the Prophet Joseph, and from that time until now the Latter-day Saints had gathered together twice every year and by their unanimous vote had sustained those men who were designated by the voice of the Lord to bear the keys of the kingdom. The Latter-day Saints should keep a little account of the line of the Priesthood that had come down to us, in order that every man might know that he had received his ordination from those who stand in fellowship with the Church. The Josephites claimed that we had been cast out; that when the Saints left Nauvoo and went out into the wilderness they went away from Zion; that Nauvoo is Zion, and no other part of the country. But fortunately the Prophet Joseph, during the very last Conference of the Church that he attended, in April, 1844, announced that the continent of America was the land of Zion, both north and south. And on the following day the Prophet Hyrum Smith stated the same fact. This Church was as much the work of God now as it was in the days of the Prophet Joseph Smith and Brigham Young, and there had never been a moment when there was a chance for any reorganized church, or any other, to come in and break the thread of authority and succession of the Church that we had here today. When, therefore, he saw this body of men gathered together in this place, bearing the Priesthood, he knew that God was still with this great latter-day work and would never desert it. The people must guard the authority of the Priesthood, then, as steadfastly as they would their lives. The Twelve never would be disorganized, from this day forth; and God had so ordained it that this Church would remain and endure, and its greatness would increase from this time forward until the final winding-up of the scene.

#### ELDER BRIGHAM YOUNG

next addressed the assemblage. He was specially glad to be once more among the Saints in General Conference, as he had been absent from Salt Lake City for several months, visiting members of the more southern stakes of the Church, including Mexico. He had been much interested in witnessing the improvements that had been made in those remote settlements, especially in Juarez, which was already a beautiful little city. He had never witnessed so much of the power of God manifested in the Church as recently. The Saints had been forgiven their sins at the dedication of the Salt Lake Temple, and it was evident they had not returned to the practices that then required the special exercise of the clemency of the Almighty. Experience had taught the speaker that although the Saints did not fully obey the commandments embodied in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, if they strove to reach as

high a degree of perfection as practicable the Lord would forgive them their trespasses. They knew that the revelations contained in that book were true. All these things were for the perfecting of the people of the Lord, and for the building up of the Kingdom of God. The day would come when the law of God must be kept upon this and every other land, when the fiat would go forth, "Thus saith the Lord God," and it would affect not only this people, but every other nation under the whole heavens; it would be obeyed and Christ would come whose right it is to reign. The times were near at hand when the commandments of God would be given to us in things which never had been before. In conclusion the speaker prayed that His heavenly blessing would rest down abundantly upon this people.

#### ELDER FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS.

rejoiced in the opportunity which had been given to the Latter-day Saints of again meeting together in General Conference, and in the testimonies which had been borne by preceding speakers. A variety of subjects had been touched upon. When this Gospel first reached us and we were permitted to investigate it, we found therein that which would amply satisfy the human soul in its longing and searching after the truth. And what blessings it gave to the repentant sinner, to know that by going down into the waters of baptism, under the hand of one authorized to officiate in that ordinance, his sins were all forgiven. The power of the Latter-day Saints had been increasing and extending ever since the organization of this Church, not merely upon earth but with the heavens. The Lord had watched over this people and would never desert them nor suffer their prayers to go unanswered. We were on the road to exaltation, in fellowship with angels, with the just made perfect, to be made hereafter partakers of God's kingdom. Elder Richards spoke on the subject of the building of temples and the sacred work for the dead performed therein; he also touched eloquently upon the beauty and importance of the labors of the Saints in that direction. If we were living correctly before the Lord our testimonies would increase, our light would shine brighter and brighter, and we would be still further strengthened in the ways of righteousness and truth. He counseled the Latter-day Saints to be diligent in keeping God's commandments and to remain steadfast to their covenants with Him. Let them depend not on falling Babylon. The speaker touched briefly upon the question of home industries and advocated the supporting of these as far as possible by the people. Utah had obtained a good reputation in the East for the firm stand which she had made during the late trying crisis, and there was no reason why we should not continue to maintain it. If the Latter-day Saints only kept their lamps trimmed and sought to do the will of God, the Holy Spirit would give them understanding and guide them onward unto the perfect day.

#### ELDER LORENZO SNOW

was the next speaker. He read from the Book of Doc. and Cov., section 84. The question refers to the blessings

predicated upon the reception and magnifying of the two Priesthoods, and also the results of turning away from the Priesthood after having received it. The speaker also read from the 8th section of the same book. He had sometimes asked himself the question, where did he come from, why was he here and what was his destiny? We had a first estate and had obeyed its laws and conditions, otherwise we would not be here. We were here because we were worthy to come, having kept our first estate. It was his view that before our advent to mortality we made certain covenants with those who were in control—that we would seek to discover the will of God as it should be revealed. We had forgotten these things, but God was bringing them to our recollection. What we wanted to know was how to be worthy of securing the positions we formerly occupied in the previous life, together with the additions resulting from experience gained in mortality. No man nor woman could afford to do anything in this life except it be what was in accord with what God revealed. As a general thing there would be no failure associated with the work of the Lord. It might seem as if we were moving backward, because we had sacrificed what was dear to us. We had come along through these conditions and there had been no failure, because the majority of the people had sought to be guided by the Spirit of the Lord. There was a course that could be taken which would obviate failure. It was implied in the verses which had been read, "If your eye be single your whole body will be filled with light." There was the key. The Lord had said "I can of my own self do nothing, as I hear I judge, and My judgment is just because I seek not to do my own will but the will of my Father who sent me." According to this saying we should forget ourselves and try to discover how to spend our energy and our means to the honor and glory of God. If we did this there could be no failure. When our Elders were sent into the world, who sent them? It was the Lord who sent them, and none were so much interested in them as He. A man's mind should be single to the glory of God in everything he undertook. Here was the grand secret. We were too apt to forget that we were working for God. The work in which we were engaged was that of the Almighty, and His watchful eye was constantly upon us. God bless the Latter-day Saints, and he prayed we might so live as to be worthy to receive the blessings which had been promised upon the faithful.

The choir sang the anthem:

Praise ye the Father.

Benediction by Elder Seymour B. Young; after which Conference adjourned till 2 p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 p. m. The choir and congregation sang the hymn beginning:

Our God, we raise to Thee,  
Thanks for Thy blessings free.

Prayer by Elder B. H. Roberts.

The choir sang the anthem:

Light and truth the world are waking.

#### THE AUTHORITIES

of the Church were presented by Presi-

dent George Q. Cannon for the votes of the assembly, as follows:

Wilford Woodruff, as Prophet, Seer and Revelator and President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in all the world.

George Q. Cannon as First Counselor in the First Presidency.

Joseph F. Smith as Second Counselor in the First Presidency.

Lorenzo Snow as President of the Twelve Apostles.

As members of the quorum of the Twelve Apostles—Lorenzo Snow, Franklin D. Richards, Brigham Young, Moses Thatcher, Francis M. Lyman, John Henry Smith, George Feasdale, Heber J. Grant, John W. Taylor, Marriner W. Merrill, Anthon H. Lund and Abraham H. Cannon.

The Counselors in the First Presidency and the Twelve Apostles as Prophets, Seers and Revelators.

Patriarch to the Church—John Smith.

First Seven Presidents of the Seventies—Seymour B. Young, C. D. Fjeldsted, John Morgan, B. H. Roberts, George Reynolds, Jonathan G. Kimball and Rulon S. Wells.

William B. Preston as Presiding Bishop, with Robert T. Burton as his First and John R. Winder as his Second Counselor.

Franklin D. Richards as Church Historian and General Church Recorder, and John Jaques as his assistant.

John Nicholson as Clerk of the General Conference.

As the Church Board of Education: Wilford Woodruff, Lorenzo Snow, George Q. Cannon, Karl G. Maeser, Willard Young, George W. Thatcher, Anthon H. Lund, James Sharp and Joseph F. Smith.

As Trustee-in-Trust for the body of religious worshippers known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints—Wilford Woodruff.

All the voting to sustain the authorities as presented was unanimous.

An approximate statistical summary of the Stakes of the Church was read. It was stated, however, that it was somewhat incomplete. It did not include the missions in this nor in foreign lands.

A report of the Young Ladies' Improvement Associations for the last seventeen months was read. Among other matters of information it showed as follows:

Number of associations, 386; number reported, 358; number of members, 13,372, increase, 1,815; average attendance, 6,738. Number of books in library, 5,587. The receipts were—Cash on hand at last report, \$2,085.83 cash received, \$5,173.02; total, \$7,258.85. Property on hand at last report, \$2,605.89; property received, \$761.49; total, \$3,367.38. The disbursements were: to charities, \$1,772.65; miscellaneous, \$3,557.85; balance on hand, \$1,928.35. Property disbursed, \$436.98; property on hand, \$2,930.40; total, \$3,367.38. Also on hand, fifty-three bushels of wheat. The report is signed by Elmina S. Taylor, president; Maria Y. Dougall, first counselor; Martha H. Tingey, second counselor.

The Sunday schools report for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1894, showed as follows: Number of male officers and teachers, 5,593; number of female officers and teachers, 3,842; total 9,435. Male pupils, 86,627; female pupils,

87,595; total, 74,222. Grand total 83,657.

PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. SMITH addressed the Conference. His introductory remarks were directed to the concert to be given in the Tabernacle this evening and its worthy object. He invited the whole audience to attend it.

He then turned his attention to Sabbath schools and the necessity of men and women qualifying themselves to be efficient workers in those institutions, and spoke commendably of the normal class which had been established at Provo to enable the brethren and sisters to graduate for this work. Similar remarks were made in reference to the Young Men's Mutual Improvement normal class in the Brigham Young Academy. He announced that, to meet the expense connected with this important department, it was expected that the members of the Church would contribute 50 cents a year.

The speaker next alluded to card playing, the tendency of which was in the direction of evil.

In relating to round dancing, he said he did not believe that any good came from it and it ought not to be encouraged. He understood this to be the sentiment of the First Presidency who regretted that the young people were disposed to go to extremes in this matter.

The discourse then turned in the direction of Latter-day Saints becoming connected with secret societies. This theme was elaborately and instructively dwelt upon, the position of the Church in reference to it being clearly defined.

The closing remarks of Brother Smith were mostly devoted to the correction of certain fallacious ideas in reference to the Godhead, in which the three were represented as one person. The speaker read from the Book of Doctrine and Covenants and the Bible, passages showing clearly the erroneous character of the views to which he referred.

#### PRESIDENT WOODRUFF

expressed the hope that if mothers brought small children here tomorrow that they would take seats near the doors, so that they could leave the building, if the little ones should begin to cry. It was desirable that all should hear what would be said, as matters of great importance would be presented.

The choir sang:

Let the mountains shout for joy,  
after which the congregation joined in singing the Doxology.

Benediction by Elder Moses Thatcher.

#### THIRD DAY.

Sunday, April 8th.

The choir and congregation sang:

The Spirit of God like a fire is burning!  
The latter-day glory begins to come forth,  
The visions and blessings of old are returning,  
And angels are coming to visit the earth.

Prayer by Elder John Nicholson.

Singing by the choir:

Earth, with her ten thousand flowers,  
Air, with all its beams and showers  
Heaven's infinite expanse,  
Sea's resplendent countenance,  
All around and all above  
Bear this record, God is love.

PRESIDENT WILFORD WOODRUFF addressed the Conference. After he had made a few preliminary remarks



upon the necessity of the servants of God being influenced by the power of His Spirit in their ministrations, he announced that President George Q. Cannon would read from the 128th section of the book of Doctrine and Covenants. This revelation treats upon the power of the Priesthood to bind on earth and it is bound in heaven; also of the means of salvation or redemption of the living and the dead. After the reading President Woodruff resumed his remarks and delivered an important and instructive discourse, throwing additional light upon the process, under the law of adoption, by which the children and the fathers are to be united and bound together by indissoluble ties. The method of procedure for the accomplishment of this great purpose had been manifested by the Lord to the President and his counselors in the First Presidency, and also the Twelve Apostles had received a witness on the same subject. The presidents of the Temples and their associates were to be henceforward governed by the principles of adoption enunciated by President Woodruff in their labors in that department. The subject is too important to admit of the presentation of a mere synopsis of the discourse in which it was embodied.

#### PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON

followed on the same theme, and showed the beauty, power and efficacy of the Gospel, by which, through the authority of the Priesthood, all the endearing relations of life were made eternal, because they were by that means cemented under the law and the direction of the Almighty.

The choir sang the anthem,

Daughter of Zion.

President Cannon here stated that it had been deemed proper to discontinue from this time forward the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the regular services held in the Tabernacle on the Sabbath day. He cited the 18th chapter of third Nephi, Book of Mormon, which embodies reasons for the taking of this step. In future this ordinance would be administered under the direction of the Bishops of the wards, in their Sunday meetings, where they could carry out the requirement which forbids that the unworthy shall partake of the sacred emblems.

Benediction by Elder Jonathan G. Kimball.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

##### Overflow Meeting at the Assembly Hall.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon an overflow meeting was held in the Assembly Hall. Apostle Franklin D. Richards presided.

The services were commenced by singing the hymn:

We thank thee, O God, for a prophet,  
To guide us in these latter days;  
We thank thee for sending the Gospel  
To lighten our minds with its rays.

Prayer was offered by Elder Lyman Martineau, and the congregation sang the hymn beginning:

Come, come ye saints, no toil nor labor fear,  
But with joy wend your way.

#### ELDER H. J. GRANT

was the first speaker. He was very pleased, he said, to meet with the

Saints, and rejoiced in the fact that the Tabernacle was full to overflowing; that so large an attendance was present and that there were as many people outside as would fill over again the building in which they had met. He rejoiced to see so great a manifestation on the part of the Saints of the spirit that brought them together to hear the Gospel, and hoped that they would be strengthened and built up in their most holy faith. The sooner the people awoke to the truth of the fact that it is in proportion to their faithfulness that the Lord will pour out His blessings upon them, the greater would be their progress. He rejoiced exceedingly to have had the privilege of listening to the remarks made in the forenoon by Presidents Woodruff and Cannon, for the doubts that have hitherto been in the minds of the Saints concerning the ordinance of sealing and the principle of adoption had been cleared away. The speaker urged the necessity of a general work of purification among the Saints, and asserted that there was no question but that sacrifice brought forth the blessings of heaven. The Gospel of Jesus Christ is so broad and magnificent in its proportions that there is sufficient for all to do, and there was no necessity to infringe on the prerogatives of others. If the commandments of God are kept, the Gospel is the power of life and salvation unto all who believe. Not only will it secure exaltation in the eternal world but it would promote prosperity in material things in the present life. He thought that some of the Saints had been too narrow and contracted in their opinion of the plan of life and salvation, and was glad to hear the servants of God say that, though it was written but few in this probation walk the narrow path that leads to eternal life, in the spirit world the great majority of souls would accept the Gospel and be redeemed through the vicarious work of the Saints on earth. Reflection on the boundlessness and magnificence of the plan of redemption was fraught with thoughts of the great love and mercy of the Heavenly Father; and in further elucidation of the Gospel of Christ the speaker read the 76th section of the Doctrine and Covenants, from which he said he derived more joy and pleasure than all besides. In conclusion he hoped that as the Saints grew in years they would also continue to grow in grace and in the knowledge of the truth, which he asked in the name of Jesus Christ.

#### ELDER A. H. CANNON

knew of no doctrine or principle, he said, that gave him more joy and pleasure than that which he had heard that morning. It was one of the advanced doctrines of the Gospel. It opened up to view the great depth and breadth of the plan of salvation more than had been hitherto accepted, and answered many questions that had come up in the minds of the Saints for many years. As soon as the first principles of the Gospel had been preached to the nations of the earth, the people had naturally concerned themselves as to the condition of their ancestors; for if faith, repentance and baptism were essential to salvation now, they had always been and always would be. Hence, when the Gospel came to them and they were told of the plan of the

redemption of the dead, it filled them with great joy and satisfaction. It was a pleasure to know that before the bar of God no man would be judged without having had an opportunity of accepting or rejecting the Gospel, and that it would be preached to them in the spirit world. The family organization existing on the earth was symbolical of that which will exist throughout eternity, and through the medium of the plan of salvation all would be united in the world to come. The speaker treated upon the principle of sealing husbands and wives and stated that though in years gone by there were but few instances where wives had been sealed to husbands who had died without the faith, yet good men withal, the opportunities now were greater because of increased knowledge having been received. To think that the family organization is to extend back link by link to the very beginning; that those who are dead would not be robbed of their children whose progress, integrity and faithfulness their hearts are yearning for, and who by such would yet stand at the head of their kindred as saviors upon Mount Zion, was replete with comfort and joy. But those who at that day do not stand as saviors upon Mount Zion will not receive the highest glory in the Kingdom of God. There are none so feeble now who can not perform some work, and though they have but few kindred that they know, they can perform the work for others and obtain a blessing. To those who are faithful and anxious to do this, God will reveal to them the names and lineage of their kindred as He has done to many in the temples before. The Lord does not wait till the millennial day for such work to be done. Link by link must be completed now and henceforward, and during the millennial reign the chain of ancestry will be revealed back to the beginning of the race. This is a principle new to this people, but old as eternity, and the increased light shed upon it by the servants of God had come in fulfillment of a desire on the part of the people. They had longed for this with which to satisfy their souls. They had gone as far as they could and it was necessary for God to reveal His mind and will. This shows that God must needs be sought, that He desires His people to draw near to Him. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and in like manner the necessity for further light had foreshadowed itself through the general anxiety in the hearts of the people and was known to God. If the people are discontented and feel that the Lord has withdrawn His face from them, the way to overcome the difficulty is to draw near to Him that the soul may be satisfied. The speaker rejoiced that God had filled the hearts of the Saints with love and charity to all mankind, both living and dead; for God Himself was full of mercy and was loving and kind. He was not one to condemn by outward appearances nor to condemn to all eternity any who sinned against Him, unless they placed themselves beyond the pale of pardon. Though their sins were as scarlet they might be made as white as wool if they would but repent.

#### ELDER MOSES THATCHER

was the next speaker. He had not

ufficiently recovered his strength of body, he said, to be able to speak with perfect ease to so large an audience, and he desired the aid of their faith and prayers and careful attention. He had not the good fortune to be present with his brethren during the discussions they may have had in connection with the subject just mentioned, but this much he would say: The Almighty, in order to turn aside a curse that should come upon the world, ordained or fore-ordained that one of His servants should come and turn the hearts of the children to the fathers and the hearts of the fathers to the children, and how this could be brought about more fully than by the plan outlined by the brethren in the Tabernacle during the morning services could not be conceived. He was glad to have had none of other kindred sealed to any of his family nor any of his family to others, for a doubt had always remained with him as to the accuracy of such a proceeding. But the principle as now revealed, and which has turned away the curse that must have come upon the world, was such that all should fully appreciate it.

In a recent visit to California there was one thing, the speaker said, that had been deeply impressed upon his mind, and it was this: Thirty-eight years ago the Elders of the Church had been sent out to buy a tract of land which was known as the San Bernardino ranch. It was purchased and payments made upon it. The best location was selected upon which to build a city—that upon which the town of San Bernardino now stands. Not far away is the city of Riverside, a perfect Garden of Eden in many respects, where there is everything to gladden the heart of man. Everywhere around a picture of surpassing loveliness enchants the eye, and beauty reigns in a wealth of tree and flower. San Bernardino had a quarter of a century the start of Riverside and thirty years of Redlander, but what is its condition today? It is almost a picture of desolation; fences are down, weeds and decaying vegetation cover the ground, and insects blight the growth of tree and shrub. All around the alkali flats in the sun as if the land were sown with salt. Has a blight fallen upon San Bernardino, because it has also fallen upon her people? Shall the inhabitants of this glorious mountain valley permit that same spirit of inertia to fall upon them? Shall they cease to beautify their homes, trim their lawns, and plant trees and flowers to gladden the hearts of wives and children? The speaker made a comparison between the condition of this city and Riverside, and urged that the spirit of sloth and carelessness be abandoned. He hoped that by next October the many thousands of acres of untilled land would be made to produce something more than weeds.

The evils of ambition were then taken up. The priests of India, Elder Thatcher said, held that all disease was the result of unsatisfied ambition, and that man being the highest creation of God, his mind should have control over all matter. The latter part of the proposition is a true doctrine, and it is a part of Mormonism. These priests also held that to do this there must be concentration of thought; it

was necessary in its application, such as in healing the sick and such like.

"When I hear the word 'great' mentioned in reference to the servants of God," said the speaker, "it makes me shudder. I think of Alexander, Napoleon, Grant and Lee and others. History has been so written that these men have been marked out as great; but in the life of Jesus Christ every word and act breathes of love and power. One word from Him would have called down the hosts of heaven, but it was not to be. His whole life was one of sacrifice. It is, therefore, goodness we want, not greatness, the crucifying of ambition. The very foundation on which we rest is the principle of vicarious sacrifice. Why do we try to love our neighbors as ourselves? Because in its practice alone is peace and power. There is no greater mistake than to suppose that peace or power will come to us if we become imbued with the spirit of the world."

Continuing, he said that gold was the god of this world, and because money was recognized as a power men tampered with legislatures and governments with it. The world was bowing down to the golden calf, but the Saints should look to the power of love. A people could not be controlled with out love and confidence, even as a father could not control a son without them. Confucius has said that three things essential to the perpetuation of a stable government were an army, a well-led people and confidence in their rulers; that the first could be dispensed with if necessary, the second also, since it was ordained that all had to die, but that if a nation lost confidence in its rulers that nation would perish. Confidence was being lost in the government of this country, as was evidenced by the growth of anarchism, nihilism and other societies, and this was something that the Church should forever prevent as far as lay in its power. He had done business in Cache valley for ten years and never asked a bond nor a mortgage, but trusted to honor and had never lost a cent. He hoped that a change for the better would be instituted in our dealings one with the other, and that the Saints would follow their file leaders as they followed Christ.

#### ELDER SEYMOUR B. YOUNG

spoke on the subject of the redemption of the dead on the same lines as those followed by Elder A. H. Cannon, and he rejoiced exceedingly that the Saints had a Prophet and revelator who gave them the word of God. He bore testimony to the truth of the work and the purity of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ.

#### ELDER F. D. RICHARDS

aided his testimony to the truth of the words already spoken and said that this was the beginning of the restoration of that which was lost by ancient Israel. He urged the people to be more diligent in tracing their genealogy and performing the duties devolving upon them in behalf of the dead. If they only could see through the veil, a world of anxiety would appear because of the desire the spirits in prison had for the hour of their release to come, and the Saints ought not to shut their eyes to the importance of this great work. Though there were

many difficulties in the way at times, everything pertaining to the work of the Lord opens up continuously as the ear of corn does until it is filled with ripeness. In conclusion he called upon the Saints to cherish every virtue that attaches to the family, the Church and the State, that all may be steadfast in the principles of government and prepared to act in time of need.

Oh, say what is truth, 'tis the fairest gem  
That the riches of worlds can produce,  
was sung by the congregation, and benediction was pronounced by Elder B. H. Roberts.

#### AT THE TABERNACLE.

2 p. m. The anthem, "Let all Israel sing," was sung by the choir.

Prayer by Elder William W. Cluff. The choir sang the hymn beginning:

O, my Father, Thou that dwellest  
In the high and glorious place.

#### PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON

took up the thread of the remarks made by him at the morning session and further elaborated the subject of the organizing and binding character of the Gospel, by the power and efficacy of which the whole human family would be placed in perfect order clear up to Father Adam. In this great scheme of redemption no individual, no matter how insignificant he or she might appear to be, would be overlooked. Only those who committed the unpardonable sin would be omitted from the benefits of the divine plan. This great labor devolved upon the Church of Christ, with whose Priesthood there would always be sufficient light from the Lord to conduct it.

The speaker then treated upon the subject of secret organizations, and showed with great clearness that the Church possessed all the organization, power and principles to correct every evil existing in society and was destined to accomplish this mighty reformatory triumph. It was unnecessary for any person claiming to be a Latter-day Saint to seek relief elsewhere. President Cannon also spoke of the system (the United Order) concerning which God had already given revelation, and which would some time, when conditions were propitious, be established, and all the children in mortality would finally enjoy its beneficent effects.

#### PRESIDENT WILFORD WOODRUFF

made a few closing remarks relating to the importance of the subject treated in his morning discourse—the binding of the children and the fathers together back through the generations according to lineal descent.

The choir sang the anthem,  
"Hosanna."

Benediction by President Wilford Woodruff.

Conference adjourned until October 6, 1894.

JOHN NICHOLSON,  
Clerk of Conference.

*Written for this Paper.*

#### THEN AND NOW.

With every recurring Conference there is more or less of a mental review of the changes that have come over this Territory and its people within what memory we possess. How in the days gone by we enjoyed, in anticipation, the visits of our friends,

who came up, as it were to "the great feast at Jerusalem," along miry and dusty roads, with an ox team, spending days in transit, and camping with friends in settlement after settlement, bringing their bedding along, then finding room in our dooryard for the team wherever it might be procured! Just think of the hearty greetings we had, the warm welcome we gave, the all-round visiting, the modest fare, the rush to meeting, this or that; maybe a dance, or the Theater allured us all, old folks, married folks and the babe! What a jolly time, to be sure!

Our country cousins used to think we in town had all the news although mail facilities (which meant letters, newspapers, magazines or books,) were indefinite, and looked for only when they arrived. But the isolation of this city was as nothing to that known of our visitors in the settlements, who had probably come one or two hundred miles, and were more hungry for converse, reading and news than we in the center, who had what little was available. Who cannot recall the talks so long drawn out, of things at home, things in our adopted country, and things in Utah whose destiny ran parallel with our own! How often "beyant the wee sma' hours" we talked, and talked and talked; of our own efforts and progress, the projects of the authorities, the plots of our enemies; all about our city lots, our houses, our fruit trees, our farm, our trade or business, our friends "way back," how to help them out; the news of their start, on the way, going to meet them, their arrival; our pride in all this, in their appreciation of a water melon, a ripe peach, a grand potato; how with bounding pulses we led them to the Tabernacle, pointed out the Prophet, the authorities, our city of magnificent distances, the pure air, good water and fertile soil; with what fondness we talked of Zion, its mighty bulwarks, its rare resources, its phenomenal growth, its predicted glory! We were younger then, our work was play; our eyes knew no tears save those of joy, and every thought and dream was of the marvelous work which had drawn us from home and kindred, from native land and old associations, to redeem the desert, and make it vastly more attractive and resplendent than it is as yet!

How we look back lingeringly and lovingly to those old parties which memory has surrounded with a halo of unfading glory! The gatherings with our leaders whose presence sanctified the Social Hall; their dignified abandon, the way they revelled in the peace, security and association of their friends after the dark and stormy days of fanatical persecution and prospective death; the calm of rest, the undisturbed serenity, the rejuvenation of body and spirit consequent on this; how it made their travel and responsibility of settling a great people, of founding a nation, seem insignificant by contrast, for it was indeed an undisturbed labor of Godlike love!

Our friends sometimes journeyed many a mile to attend such gatherings as is here alluded to, and many a little episode occurred which had its amusing side. One such is remembered, where a friend and wife from south came up to a party in the selfsame hall,

It was some twenty miles or more to travel by ox team, with a grist to leave at a midway mill, which seemed quite a diplomatic stroke. The party was crowded and kept up late of necessity, but when the morning of return dawned, they "bright and early" were on the way. The grist was got and still the jog kept up. The wife had taken her nap ere this and before the noonday hour. But as the heat increased the weary husband invited the wakeful wife to drive awhile; the silence, heat and dust speedily affected the ready driver until she too fell asleep; and it was only with the setting sun that they awoke, to find the undriven team laid down as yoked in the middle of the road, and quietly chewing the cud, yet many miles from home.

Such things gave a pleasant tinge to the more exacting duties of this primitive life, for it is hardly possible to realize now how fully and heartily men's souls went out then in the varied lines of salvation and necessity, to colonization, to the creation of suggestive industries, to gathering the poor, to missionary duty, and calls innumerable besides; how they struggled and toiled, were worn out and died, though their works remain, until from Idaho to Arizona, from Nevada to Colorado, from Canada to Mexico, the imprint of the Pioneers and their associates is like the everlasting hills which can never—no never—be removed or swept away.

When it came to business, this city was the undisputed center for supplies. Conference time (April and October) was looked forward to by all visitors. Winter goods and spring goods had each their appropriate season, and to wait for these opportunities of seeing and buying was a general rule. Merchants "had a high oil time" of it—weighing, cutting, packing, ran into late hours; meals were irregular, customers were crowding, goods became piled up, for straightening was out of the question until the doors were closed; and for two or three weeks after Conference adjourned, recuperation seemed impossible, particularly as in the fall goods were rolling in from the East, until approaching winter and Christmas holidays were halt supplied. Then in the later fifties California had to be the market, and the Southern deserts became familiar as they never could be in the drouth and heat of summer.

Then to think of the prices! How did the buyer pay for a handle and axe (which everybody needed) three to five dollar; spade or shovel, five dollar; a plough, seventy-five dollars; to secure which many a man and his wife lay awake at night, wondering what a little butter, a few eggs, some fruit, dried hops or corn, half a dozen sacks of oats or barley would do towards it; probably a little money had by hook or crook, (i. e. by truck or trade) was hoarded for the same great opportunity!

Children needed shoes; the wife a dress; the man a pair of boots, some nails or 8x10 glass for the little cabi; a scythe, cradle or hoe for use in the garden or farm! What a struggle it was, what a fight; but how earnestly and bravely and perseveringly man toiled and woman endured! Then what an infinitude of blessing fol-

lowed, how after a while the log cabin gave way to the brick, the old bake-skillet to the stove, the calico dress to one for Sundays of a higher grade! How the trees grew and the flowers began to bloom, and the stock to increase! How a growing family added to the labor and to the resources of the family! How while the outer was improved, the inner of the home kept pace, and wall paper, then curtains and carpet (rag may-be) made a cozy room or two! Until by and by the railroad whistle echoed among the mountains from five hundred miles away, and Z. C. M. I. became a possibility and a success! The people needed it, understood it, gave it patronage! It dominated the market, saved millions to the people, found an opening for their surplus, and pioneered the way to increased home manufacture in obedience to the spirit which prompted its organization and constituted its essential life.

Today the thousands of Israel gather to Conference as of old, but the ox team has vanished from our thoroughfares. They spend but little time with friends. This great social feature of the past is dying out. Visitors come one day and return quickly, or arriving in the morning they go home at night. Even the authorities of Stakes and towns afar off, hurry back to duty and responsibility, not being amenable so fully to President Young's counsel as in days gone by: "Stay and enjoy yourselves, brethren, we want to talk, to hear how you feel?" "You farmers, don't get excited, the Lord will take care of your crops; keep cool, don't get in a hurry. Conference will last a week, and there will be many a meeting 'after that!'" Those were palmy days. The authorities rejoiced, the people were made glad, the merchants had a harvest, salvation—social, religious, mental and financial—joined hands as would hardly be deemed compatible with this era of rush and speculation, these times of divided interest and unrest! The masses may come here to be spiritually fed; they need not come to trade. Every town, every village has its store and supply of goods. The Capitol may have magnitude, larger stock, grander buildings, more of the evidence of wealth and stability, and there may be considerable dependence after all. It is the same spiritually; the presiding authorities travel, the local brethren have had a long and rare experience, they have learned to bear "the burthen of the word of the Lord," and even our General Conference may yet shrivel as the mercantile interests have done by becoming more decidedly local. For Stake conferences, settlement conferences may yet supply the desired mental and spiritual pabulum, as the home store ministers to the needs of the great majority.

The people are growing. The signs of the times are increasing. Change is in the air, and in the nature of things. Utah and her populace—the Latter-day Saints—can discern in the heavens and on the earth their increasing influence and power; for truth must triumph, and all who are devoted to it will share in that "coming consummation so devoutly to be wished!"

PARIS, April 2.—Prof. Brown Sequard, the inventor of the supposed elixir of life, died here today.

## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

### REV. SIDNEY ALLEN, STAND UP!

A little more than four months ago, a gentleman in South Carolina, desiring some information about the Mormon people, wrote a letter, of which the following is a copy, to Rev. Sidney Allen, at Franklin, Idaho, who poses as a Presbyterian preacher, and an exponent and exemplar of the Christian religion:

*Rev. Dr. Allen, Franklin, Idaho.*

Dear Bro. Allen—I take the liberty to write you concerning a people you, no doubt, are familiar with. I have been informed by a friend and a brother too, where you are and that you are among the Mormons; and as there is two of their ministers in our county preaching their doctrine and causing much disturbance in our churches, my desire is to know who and what they are. As the people here say they do not give correct statements of their people, neither of their country, and as you are among them, you know what they are, and would do me great honor and service by answering the following questions:

Are they law-abiding? How are they in education? How are they in morals? Do they practice polygamy? Do they preach from the Bible or Book of Mormon? Do they worship Joe Smith? What respect do they have for the female sex? Are their ministers paid salaries?

Please give me a general outline of this sect and oblige

Yours fraternally,

In due course of mail the following answer from the saintly Dr. Allen was received by his correspondent in South Carolina:

FRANKLIN, Idaho,  
December 5th, 1893.

Dear Brother—Yours of the 29th just received. In reply I will say, first, that you can form no idea of what Mormonism really is from the statements of their missionaries. I will answer your queries seriatim:

First—They are law abiding so far as a people can be who are under the iron rule of a despotic and irresponsible priesthood.

Second—They have schools in which they are taught first of all to obey the Priesthood. Since the different churches have established mission schools they have in self-defense built up schools of better grade.

Third—As to morals, profane, obscene, Sabbath breaking and falsehood are the rule. A leader in our town in a sermon said lately, as they could no longer keep Gentiles out, they must deceive them to the eye and the ear. Many ignorant people among them were raised under Christian influence, yet have some regard for decency and morality, but the more intelligent ones are Mormons from love of power, lust and gain. These hold the others under a grinding tyranny.

Fourth—The "Manifesto" only "suspended" the taking of plural wives for the "present distress," that is, till Utah can secure statehood. They do not take more wives openly, but continue to live secretly with those they had before. We live two miles from the Utah line. There are many polygamous wives living here whose men are prominent Saints in "Zion" and who visit them regularly. And what they call "underground kids" abound. Polygamy is a matter of revelation, a "glorious principle of their religion," and cannot be abandoned.

Fifth—Their missionaries have a little

book of New Testament subjects, which with catches, quirks and perversions constitute their stock in trade. At home they make very little use of the Bible, more of the Book of Mormon and more still of the Doctrine and Covenants. They say the Bible is reliable so far as correctly translated, but in error when it condemns their tenets and practices.

Sixth—Joe Smith is the greatest of the Prophets but Adam is God with the body passions of man—and in natural human form—by ordinary procreation became the father of Jesus, who in turn was a polygamist. Those women who followed him from Gallilee with Martha and Mary of Bethany comprised his harem.

Seventh—Woman is only the slave of man's lust and convenience here and to be raised from the dead only on the call of her husband, and with her children to form a part of his retinue—every "Saint" is to be a "God;" and the more wives and children he has the higher his rank. A Bishop here said a woman was like a hen, valuable only so long as she can raise progeny.

Eighth—As to salaries, the people pay a tenth of income—butter, chickens, eggs, sheep, cattle, horses and money to the local Bishop, who accounts to the First Presidency at Salt Lake. The leaders become rich from this fund. To support the missionaries each ward (Bishop's jurisdiction) holds a dance in the tabernacle, open with prayer, sell tickets and pay the proceeds to missionaries. The officials are paid out of the tithing fund by the Presidency and the people do not know how much the priests receive.

This is in some respects a good country, but a hard country to make a living in, and many of our people are very poor, and those who are deluded by missionaries into coming here will find themselves in abject slavery.

To go back a little—the Mormons of low grade are kind and friendly and restive under the galling yoke, but cannot escape.

I have tried to answer your questions and will only add that I run a risk in writing and would request you not to publish my name as I could not live here if it were known I had written this. But I felt it a duty to do all in my power to expose this monstrous fraud.

To sum up then, these men yield to law when they must, but hate intensely the government and people of the United States. They are ignorant, morally debased, polygamists, caricature the Bible, honor Joe Smith more than Christ, and enslave their women. God save the people of your grand old state from this fearful delusion. I have been laboring among this people four years. Most of our converts are boycotted in business and ostracised socially until they leave.

Yours for God and truth,  
SIDNEY ALLEN.

P. S.—A president's counselor preaching here said, "The Bible was all right for the time it was written but now we have 'the everlasting gospel.'" President George Q. Cannon also said: "Be faithful, pay your tithes and sustain the Priesthood, and the people of the states will soon come bowing down to you for favors."

Naturally the receipt of this letter stirred up things in South Carolina in the vicinity where its addressee lived, and the two Mormon Elders, whose labors had been the cause of the beginning of the correspondence, were promptly confronted with the clerical

reply. But the gentleman who wrote the first letter was fair-minded enough to say he did not believe all of Allen's statements, and he suggested, inasmuch as one of the Elders—G. L. Braley of Franklin—knew Mr. Allen personally, that copies of both letters be taken and the veracity of the answers which had been given him be inquired into; he himself being very anxious to know the result. A copy of the first letter was accordingly taken, the original of the second was kindly loaned for the purposes of the investigation, and the two, with the necessary explanations, were sent by Elder Braley and his traveling companion, Elder Cowley, of Utah, to the proper authorities in Franklin.

There it was at first decided to take the statements of a number of non-Mormons in refutation of Allen's slanders, and at least one such affidavit, by a prominent and thoroughly responsible non-Mormon resident, was freely given. With this, and others like it, it was determined to face Mr. Allen, and give him an opportunity either to repudiate his own statements, or to place himself on record at home as he had already done abroad, through refusing to sign a similar declaration. Finally it was decided to ask him for a statement on his own part, without intimation that his previous falsehoods were known, or reference to the statements from other non-Mormons; and after some little hesitation—until he could consult with his wife about it—he consented to do whatever he could in this way to remove prejudice against the Mormons. On the evening of the 7th of January, he accordingly called at the residence of Mr. George C. Parkinson, a notary public, and there voluntarily subscribed to the following.

To Whom it May Concern:

Being solicited by a friend to give a statement of my experience while among the Mormon people, I cheerfully do so.

I located in Franklin, Idaho, in the year 1890, and have been constantly engaged in the ministry as a missionary of the Presbyterian church in this settlement and surrounding neighborhood ever since, and I here take pleasure in certifying that I have found the Mormon people to be honest, frugal and industrious.

They are strictly temperate and moral and stand abreast intellectually with most progressive class of citizens of the Union, manifesting every evidence of patriotism and loyalty to the institutions of our great government.

They regard the marriage covenant as an eternal compact and show the highest regard and tenderest feelings for their wives and children.

As a rule they own their own homes and seem to be free, prosperous and independent.

They have great regard for the sacredness of the Bible and make constant use of it as a text book from which their Elders preach.

Personally, I have been treated with the greatest courtesy and hospitality while among the Mormon people and have experienced no undue opposition or influence against my efforts to promulgate the tenets of my faith.

SIDNEY ALLEN.

Subscribed to before me, George C. Parkinson, a notary public in and for Oneida County, State of Idaho, this 7th day of January, 1894.

[SEAL.] GEO. C. PARKINSON,  
Notary Public.

My commission expires Feb. 5, 1896.

For the completion of the chain of

circumstances connected with the incident, it only remains to be said that Elders Braley and Cowley, writing from Camden, Kershaw county, South Carolina, under date of Feb. 17, acknowledge the return of the letters and the receipt of the testimony, affidavit, etc., which they took to a local newspaper editor for publication. He refused to use the matter at all in his columns, saying he had "made no contract to defend Mormonism" through his paper. Mr. Allen's previous statements had been made generally known, however; and being denied the opportunity of publicly meeting them in that section, the Elders and their friends have desired the *News* to print the story in full. We have complied, omitting only the accompanying affidavit of a non-Mormon of Franklin, because hundreds and doubtless thousands of the same kind could be had for the asking, and would therefore be no novelty.

As to the Rev. Mr. Allen, the light thus thrown upon his character and methods will be sufficient, we think, to answer every needed purpose. For those in other parts of these valleys who do not enjoy the pleasure of an acquaintance with him, we may say that he is in the habit of making great pretensions to friendliness toward the Mormons, and is and has been often invited by the people of Franklin to attend gatherings of a public character held in their meeting house and to speak from their pulpit. It is from letters such as his that seek us enemies of the Latter-day Saints derive much of their so-called information; and the writing of such falsehoods as he sent to South Carolina is perhaps deemed by him an appropriate part of his missionary work, and the doing of real God-service. It was precisely just such a letter sent from Ogden that, according to Elder Braley's letter, "caused my companion and two more Elders to be driven out of a neighborhood at the muzzle of shotguns." Yet we would not judge Mr. Allen, or any of his ilk. It suffices for us to lay bare his proceedings and leave him to the judgment of the Chief of that court whose livery, as he understands it, he has put on and wears for a livelihood.

#### B. F. GROUARD'S DEATH.

The *Los Angeles Times* of March 19 contains a telegram announcing the death, in Santa Ana, California, of Benjamin F. Grouard. He was stricken down with paralysis as he was standing in his dooryard, talking to his daughter, Mrs. Harry Stafford, who was visiting at his home. The *Times* says of him:

Mr. Grouard was a man of varied experience in life, having left his home when but fourteen years of age and going to sea. Later he visited the South Sea Islands, where, with the assistance of the natives, he built a vessel which he commanded for several years in the southern waters. He has traveled around the world several times and has often spoken of having helped construct the boiler that was placed in the first ironclad vessel ever turned out by the United States. Mr. Grouard was born in Portsmouth, N. H., January 3, 1819. He came to California in 1852 and settled in the gold fields of northern

California. Yet in the '50's he moved to Los Angeles, where he resided until he moved to the Santa Ana valley fifteen years ago. He died at the ripe old age of 75 years, leaving one son and four daughters.

The memory of B. F. Grouard will be recalled by many Utah people, though he has made his home in California for more than forty years. He was once an energetic member of the Church. He was one of the missionaries called by the Prophet Joseph to go to the Society Islands and open the Gospel doors to the people there. On June 1, 1848, Elders Addison Pratt, B. F. Grouard, K. F. Hanks and Noah Rogers left Nauvoo on their mission. They were nearly a year making the trip, as it was May 4, 1844, when Elders Rogers and Grouard landed at Tahiti. In July following the first branch was organized by Elder Pratt, and a good work was done by the missionaries.

Later, Elder Grouard made his home in San Bernardino, where at that time there was a considerable body of the Saints. It was there that he drifted from the Church. He made a visit to Utah a year ago, and was present in this city at the time of the dedication of the Salt Lake Temple. Regarding his missionary labor among the Society Islanders, he expressed himself as not desirous of undoing any part of it, and stated that he had taken great interest and pleasure in the work there.

#### AN UNPUBLISHED POEM.

A. M. Blanchard, of North Ogden, favors the *News* with the copy of a poem, heretofore unpublished, which he treasures as a choice memento of Zion's poetess, Eliza R. Snow Smith. Shortly after her return from Palestine, in 1874, the authoress was at the home of Brother Blanchard, who then resided in Springville, and presented him with a copy of the poem, which she requested be not given for publication during her lifetime. Now that the gifted authoress has passed from mortality, the *News* is pleased to give space to the poetic gem:

Man's tide of existence is fearfully changed—  
From God and from Nature, how widely estranged!

Vice, dandied by fashion, mocks Nature's designs,  
And existence is lessened as virtue declines.

We wake into being—how hopeless at birth!  
How short, at the longest, our stay on the earth!

Too short to develop (we merely begin)  
The germ of the Deity, planted within.

As a father transmits from the father to son,  
So God, our Creator, our Father, has done;  
No attribute God in His glorified form  
Possesses, but man, too, inherits the germ.

Though frail and imperfect, unlearned and unwise,  
He's endowed with capacities needful to rise!  
From an embryo state onward, upward—at length  
To a fulness of knowledge, of wisdom and strength.

He's his own acting agent with freedom to choose—  
With power to accept, and with power to refuse—

With a future before him, the sequel of life,  
To which this is a preface, with consequence—  
rife.

He should learn how to strengthen this life's feeble chain  
And bring back the longevity rightful to gain;  
Develop ability, greatness and worth,  
By improving himself and improving the earth.

He should squander no talent, no health and no time,  
All, all are important—age, manhood and prime;  
As we sow we shall reap—what we earn we'll receive—  
We'll be judged by our work—not by what we believe.

We're renow laying foundations for what we shall be,  
For life's current extends to Eternity's sea;  
And whatever debases, ennobles, refines,  
By our acts, we imprint in indelible lines.

We're the offspring of God: We should never degrade  
The form which at first in His image was made;  
If we honor our beings and callings while here,  
We'll secure an admission to life's higher sphere.

In the likeness of Deity gracefully formed—  
With His own noble attributes richly adorned;  
For a grand immortality, man is designed—  
Perfected in body and perfection in mind.

ELIZA R. SNOW.

#### OUR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

One great feature, and one of the more important, of the work in which the Latter-day Saints are engaged is their Sunday schools. The magnitude which the cause has attained was well illustrated by the interest manifested in the Sunday school conference held on Sunday, April 8, in the great Tabernacle in this city, and by the encouraging reports presented to the vast audience. It was found on roll call that thirty-four out of thirty-six Stakes were represented at that conference, and statistics proved that more than 83,600 people are actually engaged in the Sunday school work of the Church, or about one third of the entire number of Latter-day Saints. Probably no other religious denomination on earth can make a similar showing, or even approximate it. The work is as yet only in the first stage of its development. Under the efficient leadership of the general superintendent and his assistants, and the blessings of the Almighty, it will continue to grow until it shall have become a mighty power for good among the Saints and for all mankind.

The wisdom of the suggestions offered at the conference to those engaged in the work is obvious. One was for the convening of annual Sunday school conferences in each Stake for the purpose of furthering the interests of the cause in every settlement in Zion, and another, equally important, for the establishment of training classes for teachers on the same plan as that held in Provo with highly gratifying results. The necessity of employing well-trained teachers for the pupils in the Sabbath schools is evident, when it is considered that the duty of those teachers is to lay the foundation for the



religious thought and sentiment of the young minds under their care and guidance, and to develop this further in the right direction. For that work the best intellectual qualities and careful preparation are equally necessary for success. And as the possibilities of enlisting these in the service of the great cause are placed within the reach of every school, the work will in the course of time, by the aid of the Divine Spirit, accomplish its great object.

The hope of any people is centered in the growing generation. If moral principles, regard for truth and justice, loyalty to God and to the country are to be perpetuated, these things must be instilled into the minds of the young at the earliest possible date and by such means as are suited to their undeveloped minds and faculties. The work of Sunday school teachers is eminently the work of a sower. Some of the good seed may fall by the wayside or upon stony places or among thorns, but most of it will fall in good soil, for the mind of the child, pessimists to the contrary notwithstanding, is essentially good. The results of the work may not be visible at once, but a time will come when the faithful labor of the teachers will be amply rewarded by an abundant harvest, for some of it will bring forth a hundredfold, and future generations will be blessed as a result of the labors of a humble Sunday school teacher. This is a work which can never be in vain.

It is a notable fact that every one who has taken a more prominent part in the affairs of the Kingdom of God on earth has been led in this direction in his early youth. We might refer to Moses, to Samuel, to David, to Nephi, to John the Baptist, to Luther, to Joseph Smith and a host of others, all of whom were trained in the fear of the Lord as children and afterwards accomplished great things for the cause of the Lord. The fact is well worth consideration, for it shows the vast importance of the work in which our brethren and sisters are engaged when they give their services as Sunday school teachers to the children of the Saints.

#### UNIVERSITY CHANGES.

The generosity of the Salt Lake Literary and Scientific association of this city in coming to the aid of the University of Utah at this particular crisis, will be gratifying to every friend of education in the Territory. By the terms of the agreement now formally entered into between the officers of the association and the regents of the University, the former turn over to the latter the splendid apparatus now in the association's handsome building, as part of the endowment of a permanent chair or professorship in the University. The latter institution, it is further understood, shall have the use, during two years, of the laboratories, class-rooms, etc., in the new building referred to. The chair or professorship which the association thus elects to endow is that of geology and mineralogy, and for the first incumbent of this chair, it names Dr. James E. Talmage, who at yesterday's meeting of the board of regents of the

University was not only confirmed in the position, but was elected president of the University.

In all of this, the News sees nothing but mutual advantage and profit to the two parties to the compact, and a long stride forward in the amalgamation of our higher educational interests. It cannot fail to result in good; and though the parsimony of the Legislature seemed in the outset calculated to deal the University a killing blow, and even now has made necessary the reduction of expenses and the dropping of professors whose services under other circumstances it might have been desirable to retain, yet it has evoked a patriotism and a union in support of the one pioneer institution of learning that prosperity would perhaps have been much slower to arouse.

As to the personnel of the faculty as at present constituted, the News takes this occasion sincerely to congratulate Dr. Talmage on the honor conferred through his elevation to the presidency, and the University on securing so valuable and accomplished an educator to stand at its head. But we cannot refrain from expressing in this connection a high regard for the motives and conduct of Professor Kingsbury, who with rare magnanimity and unselfishness put away his chances of preferment by laboring to effect the other changes in and benefits to the University above mentioned. All the way through he has thought of the institution first and himself last; and the honor conferred upon him in naming him vice-president by acclamation was as graceful as it was deserved.

That which now seems to us to give promise of the brightest and greatest success for the University is the admirable harmony and union that prevail. In all the negotiations leading to the result above outlined, there has been neither jealousy nor impugnement of motives. Everything has been frank, candid, honorable and patriotic. We believe the University has seen the last of its dark days, and will now enter upon a career of unbroken prosperity.

#### SHARP, THE MOBOCRAT, DEAD.

A telegram from Carthage, Illinois, brings the news that on the night of Monday, April 9, Thomas Coke Sharp, editor and proprietor of the *Carthage Gazette*, died at his home at that place, from paralysis, from which he had suffered the past three years. The deceased was the son of a noted Methodist minister, Rev. Solomon Sharp, of Philadelphia, and was in the 76th year of his age at the time of his demise. He was a native of New York, having been born at Mt. Holly, September 25, 1818. He came west and settled in Quincy, Illinois, and engaged in the practice of law. Shortly afterward, in the summer of 1849, he moved to Warsaw, Hancock county. He became associated in business with James Gamble, and together they purchased from Daniel N. White the *Western World*, of which Sharp became editor. A year later the name of the paper was changed to the *Warsaw Signal*, and for a number of years it was the only paper published

in Hancock county outside of Nauvoo. In later years Mr. Sharp became the editor of the *Carthage Gazette*.

The chief interest of the people of Utah in Thomas C. Sharp arises from the fact that they and others have had to regard him as one of the murderers of the Prophet Joseph and the Patriarch Hyrum Smith, at Carthage jail, June 27th, 1844. Perhaps the last Utah man to visit and converse with him was Sheriff Gilbert Belnap, of Ogden, who returned from the East a week ago. He stated at the time that Sharp was an invalid, and his mind impaired. He was non-communicative on the subject of the assassination, particularly the part he played in it, but Sheriff Belnap believes that at the time of his visit Sharp would have told all he remembered if his wife would have allowed it, but this she would not do.

When Sharp came into Hancock county there was some anti-Mormon agitation and he entered into it with ardor. He was ambitious for political preferment and was wholly unscrupulous in measures to gain his ends. He published in his paper the most infamous falsehoods against the Latter-day Saints. All through those troublous times the columns of the *Signal* were replete with vicious articles inciting and urging violence toward the Mormon people. Thomas C. Sharp had murder in his heart then and later availed himself of the opportunity to imbrue his hands in the blood of innocence. He was denounced by the sheriff of the county as "a villain of the worst dye."

In connection with his associates he was instrumental in inflaming public prejudice to the extent that meetings were held, the first of them at Warsaw, in which resolutions were passed declaring that in the opinion of those participating the time had arrived when the Mormons, "as a body, should be driven from the surrounding settlements into Nauvoo; that the Prophet and his miscreant adherents should then be demanded at their hands, and if not surrendered a war of extermination should be waged to their entire destruction." Sharp was an ardent advocate of the murderous policy.

This situation was known at the time, as may be seen by the following from the diary of the Prophet Joseph, though the people did not realize the full import of the ominous proceedings. The Prophet says, under date of June, 18, 1844:

About 2 p. m. the Legion was drawn up in the street close by the mansion. I stood in full uniform on the top of the frame of a building. Judge Phelps read the *Warsaw Signal* extra of the 17th, wherein the "old citizens" were called upon to assist the mob in exterminating the leaders of the Saints and driving away the people.

Thomas C. Sharp was one of the attorneys engaged as prosecuting counsel when the Prophet Joseph and his brother Hyrum were placed under arrest. Knowing that they were innocent of any crime, and that if the case proceeded to trial acquittal must follow, he joined with others in carrying out the mobocratic design. He was a leader in the murderous conspiracy, and conducted the negotiations by which it was arranged that the mob should get possession

of the jail unopposed. When the assault took place he was one of the participants. The readers of the News will remember that a few weeks ago there was present in this city Col. M. B. Darnell, of Iowa, who was an eye witness to the shooting at Carthage. A relative of his, a young man who was with the mob, names Sharp as one of the persons who engaged in the actual shooting. He was indicted with others, but all were acquitted by a jury selected, as was well understood by the people then, and as testified to by Col. Darnell from personal knowledge, from among the mobocrats themselves.

No language can make the crime in which Thomas Oake Sharp was a leading participant appear more heinous than it is. He has gone to his final account, where he will receive from a just Judge that reward which his works merit. The people of Utah are satisfied to let the matter rest there. The News refers on this occasion to the awful tragedy of June 27, 1844, because it feels it to be a solemn duty to make the record in connection with the passing from mortality of one of the men chiefly responsible for the assassination of the Prophet and Patriarch.

#### THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The adjournment of the General Conference Sunday afternoon brought to a close one of the most interesting gatherings of the kind in which the Saints have participated. It was truly a time of refreshing, of peace, of encouragement and rejoicing to the members of the Church, and in this respect has never been excelled in the history of latter times. The spirit of instruction and revelation rested upon speakers to a marked extent. The remarks were forceful and addressed to living topics in the experience of the Saints, being accompanied by the power and under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit.

One feature which was made prominent in the spirit of the Conference is a matter of comfort and encouragement to those engaged in the work of the Lord. This is the development of unity and spiritual growth that is manifest among the people. The increase of humility, brotherly love, charity, earnestness in the cause of truth, intelligence, union, and of every element to the furtherance of the work of righteousness, was clearly manifest, bearing witness of growth in the knowledge of truth and in grace and good works throughout the body of the Church, among the youthful as well as those of more mature years. Never at any time have the Saints presented themselves so compactly in this regard as at the present, thus giving evidence of the power and blessing of God that attend their progress.

The instructions at all of the meetings were indeed plain and precious. Counsel and admonition in the temporal affairs of the people were presented with a clearness and precision that brought them within the comprehension of all. In a spirit of gentleness and persuasion, faults were pointed out, a means of remedying them shown, and methods indicated for avoiding

temptation and danger in the future. The principles which should guide the Saints in their daily life were placed before the assemblages in a simple, powerful manner, and attention directed to the blessings that follow obedience to the laws of God.

An instance of special importance and interest to the Saints was at the Sunday morning meeting, when President Woodruff gave to them information relating to the work for those who have passed beyond the veil. This revelation through the Prophet of God of the Divine will was attended by the manifestation of the Holy Spirit among the people, giving to them a comprehension and testimony of the truth of the glorious principle enunciated, and which was hailed with joy by the Saints.

The instructions regarding the sacrament, the united order, and other principles of vital importance, will also call forth a harmonious response from each member of the Church who is walking in the path of duty. Altogether the counsel, the exhortation, and the exposition of heavenly principles that have been witnessed during the Conference just closed, are of a nature to cause great rejoicing among the Saints and to lead them to an increase of diligence in serving the Lord.

#### REMEMBER THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC!

The events of the past few days are surely enough to justify the people of Utah in entertaining unfriendly feeling for the Southern Pacific, which in its treatment of the industrial army and of this Territory has shown a heartlessness that is almost without a parallel in railway history. And if out of this unfriendliness there should grow a determination on the part of Utah people to cease all save the most compulsory relations with the S. P., the latter company would receive just such treatment as its own course has invited and most thoroughly deserves.

We suppose the local courts have it in mind to inquire into the railroad's action in this grave matter; and we trust they will be able to deal with it effectively. We would not therefore try to prejudice the issue by any premature or one-sided comments. Yet there are certain features of the S. P.'s conduct that are so monstrous as to admit of no palliation. The treatment of the pauper passengers in transit was, in the first place, undeniably barbarous and inhuman. The wrong to these passengers in dumping them upon a community which cannot give them employment and is under no obligations to give them anything else, was despicable. The crime against the Territory, in throwing this chaotic and troublesome element into our community, with supreme indifference as to what the results might be in the way of rapine or starvation, to say nothing of the enforced expense in the endeavor to maintain order, was as outrageous and high-handed as any act of a tyrant against the peace and property of a subject people. If all these facts do not constitute an arraignment from which the S. P. railroad

will find it difficult to escape, there is less human nature in the heart of the community than we have looked for.

For the poor, starving, shivering army, we have the utmost pity and sympathy. But those attributes, however helpful at times, will not satisfy their present needs. The main body are less to be blamed than are the leaders, and so far as Utah's present grievances concerned, none of them is held so much at fault as is the railway corporation that has so shamefully ill-treated them. But there is nothing in this Territory for them, and to hope the community can feed and warm them indefinitely is too unreasonable to be thought of. Every effort to induce them to move on or go back and to assist them peaceably so to do, ought to be encouraged, apart from carping political criticism or unwise local outbreak. As human beings and American citizens they have rights and liberty of action. What they may not be forced into doing they may be perfectly willing to do of their own accord. Persuasion is at any rate better than compulsion, and we trust none but the coolest and wisest advice will be listened to. In the meantime, let the Southern Pacific railway be remembered for the service it has done us; and since we shall want to continue to do legitimate business with the golden Pacific coast, let us not lose too much time in getting another railroad through that will have a little regard for the people at its Utah end.

#### THE PASSING OF MR. COOK.

For the information of those who take an interest in antiques, the News notes the presence in the city of Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston. He addressed an audience in one of the churches in this city on Sunday night, and a small number of curiosity-seekers in another church last night. As a pecuniary venture the reverend speaker's coming cannot be deemed a success, and if he depends on the silver-quarters of the Salt Lake public to help him out of the country, he would better join the "army" at Ogden at once and take his chances on free food, fuel and transportation. The time has long since passed when a heart and tongue like those enclosed within the mortal frame of Mr. Cook would be able to draw any sympathy from a Western audience. In sheer pity for his old-time popularity a considerable houseful turned out Sunday night to hear him discuss the Mormons. But in common self-respect, a number of his non-Mormon auditors got up and left the building in disgust during the course of his fanatical drivel. His coming and his lectures have proven a sorry fiasco; firstly, because his already tottering reputation is now completely shattered, and secondly, because in his dotage he has to be sternly informed that no one on earth cares a copper cent what he thinks, says or does about the "great Utah problem." It is a terrible fall for one who esteems himself so highly—a fall for which his senility will be less harshly blamed than will the stupid judgment of those who brought him here or permitted him when once here to discharge his mouth.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

The annual Sunday school conference of the Church was held in the large Tabernacle, Sunday evening, April 8, 1894, at 7 p. m. Present: Gen. Supt. George Q. Cannon, Assistants George Goddard and John Morgan; all the members of the Sunday School Union board; President Joseph F. Smith, Elders Brigham Young and George Teasdale, and the largest gathering of Sunday school workers ever assembled in these valleys.

The meeting was called together by Asst. Gen. Supt. George Goddard. The Tabernacle and Juvenile Choir under the able management of Prof. Evan Stephens furnished the music for the occasion and sang: "From Afar, Gracious Lord."

Prayer by Elder George H. Brimhall.

Choir sang, "Hard Times, Come Again No More."

The general secretary called the roll of Stakes, showing thirty-four out of thirty-six represented. Also read the totals of annual statistical and financial reports for 1893, as follows:

Total number of schools of organized Stakes, 581.

Total number of schools of various missions, 86.

Grand total number of schools, 617.

Number of times school held during the year, 26,124.

Number of male officers and teachers, 5,598.

Number of female officers and teachers, 8,842.

Total number of officers and teachers, 9,495.

Average attendance of officers and teachers, 6,020.

Number of male pupils, 86,626.

Number of female pupils, 87,595.

Total number of pupils, 74,221.

Number of pupils in primary department, 29,484.

Number of pupils in first intermediate department, 16,259.

Number of pupils in second intermediate department, 12,863.

Number of pupils in highest department, 15,615.

Average attendance of pupils, 47,045.

Total number of officers, teachers and pupils, 83,656.

Number of books in library, 26,881.

Cash on hand at last report, \$2,688.93.

Cash collected, \$9,961.49.

Cash disbursed, \$9,861.46.

Cash in treasury, \$2,748.96.

The secretary and presented the general Sunday school authorities as follows, who were unanimously sustained by the vote of the conference:

George Q. Cannon, general superintendent of Sunday schools in all the world.

George Goddard, first assistant general superintendent of Sunday schools in all the world.

John Morgan, second assistant general superintendent of Sunday schools in all the world.

As members of the Deseret Sunday School Union Board: George Q. Cannon, George Goddard, John Morgan, George Reynolds, Abraham H. Cannon, Thomas C. Griggs, Joseph W. Summerhays, Levi W. Richards, Francis M. Lyman, Heber J. Grant and John C. Cutler.

As general secretary, John M. Whitaker.

As general treasurer, George Reynolds.

Elder George Goddard was grateful to his Heavenly Father to live to see the Sunday school cause grow to be of such magnitude—representing nearly one-third of the entire population of the Church, nearly 84,000 engaged therein. And with the growth in numbers each year there has also been a corresponding growth intellectually and systematically in the presentation of the truths of the Gospel.

Grading has marked a new era in this work, and will be followed by results which time alone can measure. The "nickel day" on the first Sunday in September of each year, with one or two exceptions has been nobly responded to and has enabled the general board to publish works for the free distribution of the schools.

Elder Goddard paid a high tribute to the faithful workers in this great cause and closed by invoking the blessings of heaven upon them and the Sunday school work.

Elder George Reynolds said that in view of the rapid growth of the Sunday school cause the First Presidency of the Church have felt impressed to announce annual Sunday school conferences in each Stake of Zion, having for their purpose the better understanding and closer relations and general advancement of the Sunday school cause.

Elder Reynolds read following portions of the circular:

The instructions given by the First Presidency that in future an annual Sunday School conference shall be held in each stake of Zion, impels us to offer a few suggestions for your consideration.

Saturday and Sunday should be used, as those days will not interfere with the attendance of the children at their day schools, which would be the case if the conferences were held on the Sunday and Monday. But where Sunday and Monday are used the program arranged for Saturday should be rendered Monday. The following suggested programs outline our ideas of their general conduct and the work that should be done thereat:

## SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR TWO DAYS CONFERENCE:

First day, 10 a. m.—Officers' and teachers' meeting.

2 p. m.—Review of their classes by prominent teachers of the stake and their methods of teaching them. Reports.

Second day, 10 a. m.—General meeting of members, with instructions from visiting brethren. Reports.

2 p. m.—General instructions and reports. Presentation of General and Stake Sunday school authorities. Administration of the sacrament.

7 p. m.—(Services to be arranged during the preceding meetings.)

The addresses decided upon for the convening of these conferences will be published, for general information, in the same manner as are those of the quarterly Stake conference; and we suggest that the superintendent of each Sunday school call a meeting of its teachers and officers about two weeks before the time appointed for the conference of its Stake and at that meeting:

First—Decide which of the officers and teachers shall attend the confer-

ence. As many as possible should go.

Second—Arrange for the conduct of the school with those officers and teachers that remain so that as little change as possible is made from the regular program, and as little interference occur in the regular studies. Where the usual order of studies is impracticable, a miscellaneous program is suggested.

Third—Prepare report of the condition of the school so that the superintendent may be able to answer the questions of the members of the general board of the Union who may be present at the conference. Among the questions that every superintendent should be prepared to answer are:

How many children of Latter-day Saint parentage are there in your ward or district, under the age of eighteen?

How many of these are enrolled in your Sunday school?

What is their average attendance?

What is the average attendance of officers and teachers?

Have you any attendants at the Sunday school normal course, held in connection with the B. Y. Academy?

Do you use the Sunday school visiting book?

Stake secretaries should be prepared to take minutes of the meetings of these conferences.

Every Sunday school should continue its sessions, as usual, on the date of the Annual Sunday School Conference, except those situated in the town or settlement where the conference is held. But the children should be encouraged to attend from those outside places where the distance or other causes do not render it impracticable or undesirable.

A program of singing exercises should be prepared of songs, etc., well known in the various schools of the Stake, and a leader be chosen by the Stake superintendency for the entire congregation. If the Stake is fortunate enough to have several leaders of ability, one may lead at the first meeting, another at the second, and so on, so that each school may feel that it is remembered and duly honored. In all cases a thorough understanding should be had of what is to be sung (which should invariably be from the Church publications) and the various schools be given time to practice.

Your brethren in the Gospel,  
GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
GEORGE GODDARD,  
JOHN MORGAN.

At the meeting of Stake officers, the desirability of the organization of a Normal training course in the Stake, on the same plan as that at Provo Academy, will be decided upon. The dates of these conferences are as follows:

Subject to revision, 1894, Sunday school annual conferences.

April 21st and 22nd, Maricopa.

April 28th and 29th, St. Joseph.

May 5th and 6th, Mexico.

May 12th and 13th, St. George.

May 19th and 20th, Casals.

May 26th and 27th, Tooele.

June 2nd and 3rd, Box Elder, Sanpete.

June 9th and 10th, Onida.

June 16th and 17th, Malad, Junab.

June 24th and 25th, Star Valley.

June 30th, July 1st, Bear Lake.

July 8th and 9th, Wayne, Wasatch.  
 July 15th and 16th, Kanab.  
 July 21st and 22nd, Panguitch.  
 July 28th and 29th, San Luis.  
 August 4th and 5th, St. Johns, Utah.  
 August 11th and 12th, Snowflake.  
 August 18th and 19th, San Juan.  
 August 25th and 26th, Millard.  
 September 1st and 2nd, Morgan.  
 September 8th and 9th, Utah.  
 September 15th and 16th, Cache.  
 September 22nd and 23rd, Emery.  
 September 29th and 30th, Summit.

As general treasurer Elder Reynolds stated he had received \$1,085.25 as the 80 per cent on "Nickel donation"—the other 20 per cent being retained by Stake officers for Stake Sunday school purposes.

The choir sang, "Jesus once of humble birth."

Elder George H. Brimhall gave a brief report of the two Normal Sunday school training classes for 1893-4—stating that the first class numbered forty-five, the second one hundred and six, and consisted of the most interested students and hardest workers he ever taught. It was a veritable pleasure to teach them.

The course consisted of instructions in three great points for the preparation of the teacher:

First—That he shall know the child.  
 Second—That he shall know the subject he is going to teach.

Third—That he shall know the best methods of imparting instructions.

Those who attend not only take a thorough course in psychology and the regular Sunday school course in discipline and Sunday school methods, but have the privilege of taking any two studies of the academy course not interfering with the Sunday school course. Music is also made a prominent feature. Elder Brimhall thought if those who sent the normals to Provo knew the magnitude of their work, no means would be spared to aid and keep them at Provo until the entire course was completed and the graduates received a certificate.

Elder F. M. Lyman thought the Sunday school movement now but in its infancy. The importance that we should attach to its sacred work cannot be overestimated. There is no labor of any Elder or sister that will secure to them a greater portion of the Holy Spirit than working in the Sunday schools of Zion training the precious youth of whom we expect such great results. He deplored the fact that the statistical report showed an average attendance of only a little over 50 per cent whereas it should be 75 to 80 per cent at least; and he trusted the superintendents, teachers and workers would make a great effort to have the average attendance increased greatly another year.

Among the new features introduced during the last year, the first Sunday in the month among theological classes was set apart as fast-day where all members come together and bear their testimony to one another; and it is resulting in much good. In the theological classes more system is being followed, which results in greater interest. Among the most important text books he felt like recommending to the theological classes was *Outlines of Ecclesiastical History*, one of the most

thorough and useful works ever published for a text book. Also the *Juvenile Instructor* should be in every home of the Saints as it contains reading of an excellent character for old and young.

Elder Lyman was pleased to see the many improvements being inaugurated for the bettering of the Sunday schools and closed by invoking the blessings of heaven upon both Sunday schools and workers therein.

Elder Heber J. Grant in contrasting the great number of children among the Latter-day Saints and those of eastern states, could not help but notice the tendency of "modern civilization" to live without raising children. He related an instance of a gentleman going back to his native town in Massachusetts, attending a Sabbath school and found but two children of American born parents; while all the rest were children of foreign parentage. He would be pleased in one year to listen to the reading of the statistical report, as he believed by all taking an interest to increase the attendance, the number instead of being eighty-three thousand as now enrolled could be increased to an even one hundred thousand.

The Sunday schools are a great factor in the instructions of the young—one of the most important institutions in Zion, and he was pleased to see the manifest interest and faithful labor of the workers therein.

Assistant Superintendent John Morgan said that the importance and great labor attached to the formulating of a proper course of instructions for the guidance of Sunday school officers and teachers has prevented the completion of a course which was intended to have been finished and ready for distribution at this conference. The committee who have the important task in hand will work until the course is completed and ready for publication. In the meantime superintendents and teachers should be exceedingly careful what they permit in their schools. No literature or songs should be permitted in the schools that have not been passed upon by the proper authorities; as the inculcating of instruction should contain nothing but pure principles of the Gospel. And if thus taught we need have no fear of them departing from the truth, but there will arise in the mountains a host of men and women mighty in good works, whose influence will be felt throughout the earth for good and exert a power on the salvation of the human family.

Elder Morgan drew special attention to the necessity of carefully and correctly compiled statistical and financial reports, few of which, this year, were correct. It thus involves an immense amount of labor at the general office, which could be avoided if due vigilance were shown during the year of every secretary keeping correct records and at the end of the year compiling a careful report. He trusted a reference to this important part of our Sunday school work would be all that is necessary to insure a careful and correct report from each Stake and school hereafter.

General Superintendent George Q. Cannon felt to extend to the ushers the thanks of the general officers for the excellent order they maintained; and to the choir for the sweet music furnished to enliven the interest in the meeting.

Referring to a recent visit to the Sunday School Normal class at Provo, he was very much gratified to see the interest and ambition everywhere exhibited both by the Sunday school missionaries from various Stakes receiving instructions to become teachers in the Sunday schools of Zion and by the instructors themselves. He felt that the excellent course being given would result in much good for the Sabbath school work. The great advantage the teachers and children have today of all the intellectual attainments of this country and Europe ought to make our schools the best and leading institutions in the art of teaching and in the advancement of the pupils of any in the world. The speaker referred to the great work being accomplished by the Sunday schools, paid a high tribute to the energetic and faithful labors of the general and local Sunday school officers and teachers, and closed by invoking divine benediction upon the Sunday school cause.

The choir sang:

Jerusalem, my glorious home.

Benediction by President Joseph F. Smith. JOHN M. WHITAKER, General Secretary.

## MURCUR GOLD FIELD.

MERCUR MINING DISTRICT, Utah, April 9, 1894. — Your special correspondent made, through the courtesy of the U. P. R. R., a flying trip from Weber to Mercur, the thriving little city in the Mercur mining district. I can hardly express my surprise at the peculiar methods of both mining and milling the ore of this camp, neither can I feel justified in my own mind as to the forces of nature in bringing about these large deposits of gold-bearing ore.

A good newspaper man should and does have the "gall" to enter the presence of kings in his thirst for news, and I presume, if the truth was known, many, now gone, have entered the presence of Satan, out of mere curiosity, of course. But the mining man must have both "gall" and nerve if he desires to obtain mining knowledge.

The old story of mining in this district years ago for silver need not be gone over. That story is without doubt true from the evidence of the "pot holes," caverns, caves and excavations in many places on both "Mercur" and "Marion" ground as well as in other portions of the camp.

Many theories have been advanced as to the cause of the formation. Some think it a deposit; others say this can hardly be the case from the fact that the gold bearing deposit seems to follow the silver ledge—is in fact the hanging wall of the silver ore. The latter I can hardly feel is the true theory, from the fact I could not see any reason to justify a statement of any silver ledge.

The silver ore, judging from the holes from which the ore was taken, was "found here and there occasionally," where the miner happened to run onto it, while the gold bearing portion has a well defined course and dip between two walls of different character of rock and can be mined systematically, after the prospecting

has been done and the miner chooses to combine system with work. I took the liberty to crawl down and into many of these abandoned silver pot holes and found here and there pieces of silver bearing rock, and occasionally found a cinnabar stain, as it were, something like the same as found in the gold bearing deposit now being so profitably worked. This silver bearing ore seems to possess much antimony, in fact I found several pieces which seems to be all antimony and doubt if there is any silver in it.

From the facts I have stated in regard to the condition of the gold bearing rock, which seems to be a conglomerate mass of quartz, spar, crystallized lime, shale and black lime, verging onto dolomite and also talc, it has two perfect walls. The floor or foot wall of the ledge is black, hard lime, while the roof or hanging wall is composed of lime shale. On the Mercur and Marion grounds the ledge or deposit lies almost flat, and only has a dip where the mountain slope is quite abrupt. The trend or strike of this gold-bearing ledge or deposit is northerly and southerly, and my opinion is that the miner or prospector who finds this ore zone either north or south of the above mentioned locality will find it more nearly averse and more perpendicular, and perhaps a higher grade of ore. This very easily worked ore cannot possibly be confined to the small territory which has been prospected near the town of Mercur the past fall and winter months.

Near the valley on the Glencoe side, I understand, very fine prospects have been opened up and large boules of ore of a better grade have been found. This part of the camp I have not yet visited. On the Rush Valley side Messrs. Dicks and Jones seem to be opening up an immense deposit of this ore, which they claim will assay on the average of some \$12. Mr. Jas. McNeece has several claims in this same vicinity that also look fine with what work has been done. These claims are almost in the valley. Some day some enterprising miner is liable to go farther down in the valley, get a solid formation that has not been interfered with by a stray volcanic eruption, and get a bonanza for his pains. This may prove a false theory, but the chances are greatly in its favor. In my opinion the Mercur mining district will be to Salt Lake City what Leadville was to Denver.

The fact that the Colorado party did not take the Mercur mines need not deter those interested from working their claims, nor keep Utonians or any other legitimate mining men from faithfully prosecuting work in the camp in the belief that a legitimate profit will crown their efforts with success.

HUDSON.

#### IOWA CONFERENCE.

Minutes of the Iowa conference, held in Huntington hall, Council Bluffs, Iowa, March 24th and 25th, 1894, Elder William Butterworth presiding.

Elder Beal reported his labors in Boone, Iowa; spoke on the labors of the Elders, and on the goodness of God. His field he reported in a good condition.

Elder Joshua Cook was the next speaker; he bore testimony to the truth

of the Gospel. He was followed by Elders H. J. Nielson, J. M. Jepson and Francis Webster, who bore testimony to the truth of the work we are engaged in and reported their various districts.

Elder S. A. Bunker reported his labors in Decatur, Nebraska, where the Elders had been the means of allaying a great deal of prejudice, and a much better feeling prevailed. Elder P. J. Garn spoke on the principles of the Gospel and expressed his pleasure for being called to go forth as an Elder.

Elder Wm. J. Butterworth reported his labors in the Council Bluffs district, where he held two meetings during the winter. The Josephites were not as prejudiced as they have been, and they treated us well.

The Elders at the Conference were President Wm. J. Butterworth and P. J. Garn, Council Bluffs, Iowa, headquarters, 191 Graham avenue;

George A. Beal and Francis Webster, headquarters in Nebraska, Coyard, Dawson county;

Joseph M. Jepson and Hans J. Nielson, headquarters in Boone, Boone county, Iowa;

Stephen A. Bunker and Joshua Cook, headquarters at Decatur, Burt county, Nebraska.

Elders not present—Miles F. Weaver and J. J. Jensen, headquarters at Warrens, Monroe county, Wisconsin;

James Cluff, headquarters at St. Johns, Stafford county, Kansas.

P. J. GARN, Clerk.

#### PRIESTHOOD MEETING

held March 26, 1894, in the Huntington hall, Elder Wm. J. Butterworth presiding.

Elder Butterworth presented the general authorities of the Church and those of the conference, all of whom were sustained.

Elder J. Jepson reported the St. Johns branch in good shape, and that a good work could be done there with the right kind of effort. He also bore his testimony to the work.

Elder George A. Beal reported the Boone branch in fair shape; that some were investigating the Gospel; also that a great deal of good could be done there by canvassing the county, that there are some that are converted but not baptized yet; that they are asking a great many questions in regard to the Gospel.

Elder S. A. Bunker reported his labors in Nebraska: two baptized, one re-baptized; also some investigating. He had met with some opposition, but believed a good work can be done there.

Elder William J. Butterworth reported the Council Bluffs branch; that an impression for good has been made with some of the people. He also spoke encouraging words to the Elders.

Elders J. Cook, H. J. Nielson, F. Webster and P. J. Garn spoke on missionary labor, bore strong testimonies, and expressed their desire to do their full duty as Elders and messengers of salvation.

P. J. GARN, Clerk.

#### RETURNED ELDERS.

The NEWS had a pleasant call April 5 from Elder James Vance Jr., who returned yesterday from a mission to the Southern States. He left his home in Salt River valley, Arizona, on March

3, 1892, and was assigned to labor in the Virginia conference. His field was the central portion of the state, where he was well treated by the people. He speaks highly of their hospitality. His health was good and he enjoyed his missionary labors. He will leave for Arizona after Conference.

Elder L. D. Cranney, of Logan, who returned with Elder Vance, also called in April 5. He left home April 4, 1892, and performed missionary duties in the West Virginia conference, meeting with good success. There was quite an interest manifested by the people, among whom he was hospitably treated. His health was good.

Elders John P. Cardon, of Logan, and John S. Curtie, of Orangeville, Emery county, also returned, each having filled a two years mission in Virginia.

Elder John L. Howells, of the Fifteenth ward of this city, called on the NEWS Thursday afternoon. He arrived home on Tuesday from a mission to Great Britain, on which he left April 9, 1892. The first few months of his missionary labors were in the Manchester conference, where he met with many friends. In the fall of 1892 he was transferred to the Welsh conference, and remained there until his release, laboring most of the time in Monmouthshire, where he met with gratifying success. There was considerable interest shown by the people in the testimony of the Elders.

Elder Howells left Liverpool on the Teutonic on March 21, and passed through the stormy experience met with by that vessel, as related in the dispatches.

Elder George H. Hall, of Huntville, Weber county, made a pleasant call at the NEWS April 6th. He returned on Tuesday from a mission to Great Britain, and is in excellent health and spirits. He left this city April 9, 1892, and for the first year labored in the Leeds conference of the British mission as traveling Elder, receiving good treatment among the people and meeting with satisfactory success in his missionary work. In the latter part of April, 1893, he was appointed to preside over the London conference, and remained in that position till his release to return home. He reports the conference as being in a very prosperous condition, the labors of the Elders there being blessed with much fruit in the way of bringing people to a knowledge of Gospel truths. Elder Hall made the homeward voyage in the Teutonic, which sailed from Liverpool March 21st.

Brother George D. White, of Beaver City, Utah, paid the NEWS a pleasant call Tuesday morning. He has just returned from a mission to the Southern States, his field of labor having been in the northern Alabama and Mississippi conferences. Elder White left home on March 15, 1892, and his time has been equally divided in the states named. He reports having thoroughly enjoyed his labors and had received good treatment as a general thing. The mission is in a prosperous condition, he says, and he had been successful in finding out many of the honest in heart, and had assisted in baptizing eleven.

Elder Martin Henderson, of Idaho, returned home with him, having been released on account of sickness after an absence in the South of six months.



## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

PROVO, Utah, April 7.—The jury in the murder case was out four hours, and came in at 7:30 p. m. The verdict was: Smith, guilty of voluntary manslaughter, with a recommendation to mercy. Hallett was acquitted.

It is now thought and strongly whispered among some of the railway officials that the Union Pacific receivers will not move in the matter of broad-gauging the Utah Nevada from this city to Garfield this season as reported some time ago.

Scott Jensen, the 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jensen, of Brigham City, is recovering from the effects of poisoning. Last week he was out on Plymouth flat, and ate some wild onions, which proved to be poisonous. He suffered intensely, and for a time it was thought he would die, but with proper care he was brought through.

The cold hand of death has again visited our midst and taken away one of our respected citizens, Robert Simpson having passed from the scenes of this life to the land beyond. He had been a sufferer of Bright's disease and dropsy for some time. Deceased was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1884 and came to this city 23 years ago. He leaves a wife, four sons and two daughters.—*Payson Globe*.

The mail from Scotland brings news of the sudden death, at Catrine, Ayrshire, on March 9, of Mrs. Sarah Anderson Forrest, wife of Mr. James Forrest of Culbert house. The deceased was 61 years of age, and a most estimable lady. She gave a hospitable welcome to the missionaries and others from Utah who called there. A number of her relatives reside in Utah. She leaves a husband and three daughters.

Don Maguire was at the Fair April 5. He reached Salt Lake that morning, fresh from the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco, where he has been connected with the Utah exhibit. He states that the Territory's display there is perfectly satisfactory, and attracts great attention. When he came into the Home Industry Fair today he took a good look around, and remarked: "There is nothing like this in San Francisco, not even in the Mechanics' Institute. Utah is showing up splendidly."

A couple of police officers were called to the Morgan Hotel last midnight to take charge of a guest of the house who was reported as being very anxious to take his own life. It appeared that the man had been drinking and was very much discouraged and downhearted. He had in his possession a bottle of chloroform which he wanted to swallow and when that act was prevented he threatened to stab himself with a dagger. His identity was not disclosed and on the intercession of his physician he was not taken to the city jail.

An accident occurred on the west side of the Hot Spring lake, Sunday morning, by which Brigham Langton, a young man seventeen years of age, may lose a limb. He was out on a

shooting trip in company with a friend, and while near the copper plant Langton drew his gun toward him by the muzzle end, and it went off. It was a careless act, and resulted in a great hole in his leg. The young man was taken to his home in the northwestern part of the city and is being attended by Dr. Beer. It is doubtful if the leg can be saved.

At the regular meeting of the Fifteenth quorum of Elders of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, held at Draperville last Sunday, April 1st, the presidency of the quorum was reorganized with the following named brethren as officers: Thomas H. Lloyd, president, and Charles B. Stewart and Soren Rasmussen, counselors. The members of this quorum comprise the Elders residing at Draper and Sandy.

Elders Angus M. Cannon and Charles W. Penrose, of the Stake presidency, met with the quorum and attended to the reorganization, after which they made remarks appropriate to the occasion.

Governor West is in receipt of the following self-explanatory communication:

Special Order No. 77.  
Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, March 31, 1894.

By direction of the acting secretary of war, First Lieutenant William Lassiter, of the Sixteenth infantry, will proceed to Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, and report in person to the Governor of the Territory of Utah for temporary duty pertaining to the militia of the Territory. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By command of Major General Schofield.

By GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Adjutant General.

C. CORBIN, Assistant Adjutant General.

Word comes from Frisco, Utah, that the splendid concentrating plant and hoisting works at that place were completely destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at \$90,000 and no insurance was carried. During the progress of the conflagration the timbering of the main shaft was ignited and burned down to a depth at present unknown. The mine is filled with smoke and a interior investigation is well nigh impossible at this time. Two miners narrowly escaped with their lives. All of the men were hoisted from the mine but six, and they were obliged to scale the ladders from the 700 feet level through the air shaft. About 180 men are thrown out of employment by the fire.

During the heavy windstorm last Saturday Mr. Louis Anderson, of Union, this county, met with a serious loss. About 2 p. m. Mr. Anderson, who was near the barn discovered smoke issuing from the roof of his house, hastened back and told his wife what had happened. She seemed seized for the moment. Then grasped their child in her arms and made for the door, when the roof—which by this time was all ablaze—fell in. The fire

must have been burning under the tim of the roof for some time, as when Mr. Anderson got up to it with some water it was all on fire. There was only one person near at hand to render any assistance, and when help finally arrived, the dwelling which was a frame, was burned to the ground. A sewing machine, bedstead and bedding was all that was saved. The loss is between \$400 and \$500. No insurance.

Ed Underwood, a young man of Salem who is herding sheep for John Dixon, was very much surprised last Friday evening when he approached his camp, to see his dog emerge from the tent with a huge mountain lioness after him. The lioness soon gave up chasing the dog and leisurely walked up the mountain side, while young Underwood hastened over to the camp of Eugene Winn, a young man of this city, who seized his rifle and hastened over to Underwood's camp. The lioness was soon discovered sitting on a rock a short distance up the side of the mountain. Young Winn fired a shot at the animal, severely wounding it. He approached within a few feet of the wounded beast and fired two shots into her which laid the intruder out. It was killed over by Goehen gap, near the R. G. W. railway, only a few miles from this city.—*Globe*.

Tuesday the NEWS received a call from Elders Theodore D. Alder, of Preston, and Heber C. Loveland, of Chesterfield, Idaho. They left here March 9, 1892, and returned yesterday, April 9. Both labored in the South Alabama conference. Brother Alder's field was mostly in south Alabama, though a portion of the time was spent in Florida. He was generally well treated by the people, and only on one or two occasions was serious violence threatened, and then no injury was done. On one occasion armed men escorted him out of the town of Pine Level, Montgomery county, Alabama. Elder Alder speaks highly of the hospitality of the people as a rule, as does also Elder Loveland. The latter labored in Florida—his field being in one of the hottest sections of the United States. He succeeded very well in his missionary work, and is thankful for the experience he has gained in proclaiming the Gospel. Both Elders enjoyed fair health during their missions.

PAHREAH, March 29, 1894.—A sad and fatal accident occurred here on the 27th of this month to Cyrus Mangum Jr., in the following manner: Deceased was working on a water ditch with his father and others when a portion of the bank and a large rock fell on and killed him instantly. He left home after noon and was brought home about 5 p. m. a corpse.

Deceased was a son of Cyrus Mangum and Unity Alexander Mangum. His age was 14 years, 10 months and 17 days. He was a bright, intelligent boy and a great help and comfort to his parents. He will be sadly missed by his grief-stricken parents, sisters, brothers, relatives and schoolmates and by every person in our little settlement. At his burial the children formed in procession, under the guidance of our school teacher, and marched to the cemetery. Deceased has many relatives in Utah and

Arizona who will be griefstricken to learn of his sudden death.

E. P. ADAIR.

A News representative Saturday afternoon was shown a piece of copper capping that had just been removed from the right eye of Mr. Charles Simpkins, of Wells, Nevada, a young man about 19 years of age who met with a serious accident at that place about two weeks ago and who for a time suffered intensely.

Being unable to secure proper treatment at home he came to Salt Lake for that purpose and was operated upon by Doctors M. A. Hughes and Theodore Meyer, who found it necessary to remove the injured organ, the sight of which was completely destroyed and which was beginning to have a bad effect on the left eye.

The operation was entirely successful and the patient was resting as comfortably this afternoon as could be expected under the circumstances.

It appears that Simpkins, when the accident occurred, was testing a dynamite cap over a lighted candle, when an explosion followed. A fragment of the cartridge struck the inner angle of the eye and deeply imbedded itself. As a result enucleation had to be resorted to.

There was a serious accident in the southwestern part of the city Thursday afternoon. The victim was the daughter of E. Smithin, an employe of the Union Pacific machine shops, who resides near the corner of Sixth South and Eighth West streets. The child, who was eight years old, was playing in the street with a number of youthful companions about a bonfire some distance from home. It appears that she stepped too close to the flames and her clothes were ignited. The flames shot upward and were fanned into a big blaze as the unfortunate little girl started for home. On her arrival there an older sister seized hold of her and immersed her in a tub of water which was conveniently located. Dr. Bascom was summoned and he now has charge of the case. The child was very badly burned about the hips, and next day died from her injuries at the family residence at No. 150 Post street. The case is a very sad one and great sympathy is extended to the grief stricken family who it seems have been subjected to a long strain of trying circumstances.

The first Territorial convention of Populists ever held in this Territory ended its labors at Clift's hall on Market street in this city April 6. A considerable amount of business was transacted and letters from Governor Walte, of Colorado, Governor Llewelling, of Kansas, Lafe Pence and Thomas Patterson were read expressing regrets that they were unable to attend.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved; That this convention adopt and ratify the Omaha platform of the People's party.

Resolved, That the People's party of Utah favor the admission of all Territories into the union of statehood.

Resolved, That we favor the right of suffrage regardless of sex.

Resolved, That we proceed at once to effect a permanent central Territorial organization of the People's party in this Territory.

Resolved, That the Populists of the

various counties are urgently invited to at once organize clubs and affiliate with the central organization of the Territory.

Resolved, That all Populists of the Territory pledge themselves as a committee on propaganda and prepare immediately for active campaign work and for organized participation in the coming Territorial election.

R. H. JONES,  
E. W. REED,  
C. A. MADSEN,  
W. A. GRAVES.

ALMY, Wyoming, April 5, 1894.—In looking over the columns of the last issue of the *News-Register* we saw an article on the fire at Almy, about the U. P. company's store being burned down. In said article it was stated that the general belief was that the fire was of incendiary origin. The above statement we positively deny. We have talked to two-thirds of the men of Almy, and without any exception they claim that the statement is misleading and has a tendency to prejudice the minds of the public against the people of Almy; and we further believe that the company should make a thorough investigation of the cause of the fire and if possible have the guilty parties if any brought to justice, and not have the shadow of such charges hanging over the head of a community of law-abiding citizens.

When No. 7 mine caught fire it was saddled on to the citizens of Almy and the company utterly failed to make an investigation or to substantiate their charges.

We now earnestly request that the company or its officials make a thorough investigation of the case to the end that the community may be vindicated and to further said investigation we will render all the assistance we possibly can.

ALMA PETERSON,  
THOMAS KIRBY,  
GEO. HARDY,  
Comm. ttee.

The following special to the NEWS, from Jacob's Pool, in Arizona, just over the Utah line, was forwarded by messenger to Kanab, and from there to this city:

JACOB'S POOL, March 27, 1894.

We arrived here this morning at 10 o'clock. While watering our horses at the tanks, William Rothwell who stays here, called to us and said, "Come up to the house," but before we had time he came down to our wagons and we saw a wound in his face that he said he would like us to examine immediately. He then returned to the cabin. After watering our horses, we went up and on examining found that his right cheek, from eye to ear, was literally torn away as if done by a gunshot. Then just below the eye, entering the right side of the nose, and apparently penetrating into the center of his head and ranging down to the back of his neck, was another hole, as if made by a small pistol shot.

The old man said it happened last night when he was asleep, and that he heard nothing or knew nothing of what had happened till he awoke and found himself bleeding.

The sight is a ghastly one. We can see into the hole nearly two inches. The temple bone and cheek are entirely cut in two and lap down towards the neck.

We will send a message to Kanab

and have something done to have the old man taken and doctored.

J. B. MORRISON.  
E. A. FOUTZ.  
REUBEN JAMES.

This is true.

his  
WILLIAM X ROTHWELL.  
mark.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Elder Jesse W. Fox were held in the Salt Lake Assembly Hall Wednesday afternoon, commencing at 1 o'clock. There was a large attendance. The stands were draped in white and appropriately decorated with flowers. The opening prayer was offered by Elder John W. Hess, president of Davis Stake, Elders F. Kesler, Theodore McKean, Geo. H. Taylor, Francis M. Lyman, John R. Winder, Lorenz Snow, Angus M. Cannon, Brigham Young and Franklin D. Richards made brief remarks relative to the integrity of the deceased and his steadfastness in the cause of right through a long and useful life.

President George Q. Cannon spoke on the hopes of the saints for the future, the knowledge they had of the life to come, and the condition in the paradise of God of men of such faithfulness as Elder Fox. He also bore testimony to the atonement of Christ and the resurrection of the body.

President Woodruff followed with remarks of consolation and comfort, and testifying to the virtues of the deceased.

The services were closed by prayer by Elder Joseph Horne, and the assemblage were permitted to view the remains.

The procession, which began to move at 8:30 o'clock, was headed by two large carriages containing the High Council who acted as pall-bearers, followed by the hearse containing the casket, and this being followed by carriages containing the family and friends of the deceased veteran. The cortege comprised in all thirty-four vehicles.

The recent farmers' institute at Bozeman, Mont., has given quite an impetus to the discussion of agricultural topics in that state.

The farmers along the San Pedro river in Cochise county, Ariz., have purchased a boring outfit and will commence to sink for artesian water.

David Franks, of San Luis Obispo, Cal., is suffering from glanders. He contracted the malady from a horse afflicted with the disease. He will die.

A 17½ pound trout, said to have been the largest fish ever caught in the Truckee river, was hauled out of that stream by a lucky angler near Reno, Nev., the other day.

John Phippe, of Flounce Rock, Or., was drowned in Rogue river, Saturday. He had started in a canoe to cross the river. It was overturned and he was swept away by the rapid current.

The number of business houses now completed and under course of construction in Victor, Colo., it is said, will not reach less than 100. At the present rate of building, there will be double the number within the next sixty days.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Written for this Paper.  
ON A LOCOMOTIVE.



TWO thousand miles through the snow! A ride through vast white plains which glitter under the sun like the ice fields of Lieutenant Peary's Greenland tour! Hauled by the iron horse through hundreds of miles of silvery hills and rolling plains! Dragged up and down the ragged passes of gorgeous white mountain ranges, the heads of some of which are capped with vast blue glaciers, and the faces of which are rough with a beard of frosty pines! During the past four days I have traveled from Minneapolis to Vancouver over the new line, known as the Soo-Pacific, the last great arm to reach out from the Mississippi to grasp the riches of the great northwest. It has now been in operation only a few weeks and it opens up some new and interesting country. Leaving Minneapolis, it cuts across Minnesota, ploughs its way through some of the richest of the undeveloped lands of North Dakota, and enters the Canadian boundary in the province of Assiniboia, joining the Canadian Pacific at Portal about 500 miles west of Winnipeg, and thence onward without a change of cars to Vancouver. It runs through a new country, and it will throw open to settlement, I am told, millions of acres of good government land. The biggest town in the United States on the western part of the road is Minot, which has about 2,000 population. Tributary to this there are about 2,000,000 acres of government land already surveyed, and in the Moose River valley and the De Lae valley the road runs for 100 miles through some of the richest farming lands of the country, none of which have as yet been touched by the plough. The British provinces have vast areas of good farming and grazing lands, and there is here in this northwest a great world which awaits the advent of muscle and brains to make it produce enough to feed the nations.

We people of the United States have but little idea of the vast extent of Canada and her provinces. Did she belong to the United States we would have long before this have built an empire upon her territory, and her property would be worth billions where it is now worth thousands of dollars. Look at her agricultural area. From north to south for a distance of 1,600 miles the cereals can be cultivated, a distance about as far apart as Rome is from St. Petersburg. The Province of Ontario is as wide, taking its northernmost and southernmost points, as Cleveland, Ohio, is distant from Mobile, Ala., and Canada can grow anything that we can, with the exception of rice, cotton and tobacco. Ontario grows more corn to the acre than any of our states, except Missouri, and the wheat fields of the dominion are among the best of the world. The Manitoba wheat is noted in the markets of Europe, and it is said good wheat

can be grown as far north as the Mackenzie river basin. Along the Canadian Pacific road I passed a number of big farms, and there is one great agricultural stock company which runs its farms on a big scale and has about a dozen farms of ten thousand acres each. This company engages in wheat raising, as well as stock and sheep farming, and aims to keep about 4,000 acres under cultivation at each of its ranches. It manages everything on scientific principles and is, I am told, doing well.

This is not the case, however, with many Canadian farmers. There is a disaffected class here, as there is in the United States, and the cry of hard times is often heard. Many young fellows have come out from England to pick the dollars out of the soil with kid gloves, who are now going about bare-handed and red-nosed, with patches on the seats of their pantaloons. Some of them are the good for nothing second sons of old families, who came here and bought land, thinking it would farm itself, and others were sent out by their rich fathers to learn farming. A few years ago a number of sharp Canadians made a business of going to England and bringing back young Englishmen for agricultural tuition. They would get from \$500 to \$1,000 per year for bringing the young men here and having them work on their ranches learning practical farming. The young men when they arrived were allowed to do much as they pleased, and between doing a little work at long intervals and smoking and hunting and drinking, they passed the time till they could persuade their fathers to buy ranches for them. A number of such men, and younger sons, are in the dominion today. They are facetiously termed remittance men, because they depend on remittances from home to keep them going. Numbers of good stories are told here of how they keep up appearances and of their excuses and arguments which they send home to extract more money. The latest is regarding a British Columbia good-for-nothing, who had bled his father until the old gentleman had written from England positively declining to send any more money. This state continued up until six weeks ago, when the boy wrote home an enthusiastic letter about his ranch and his prospects. Among other things he told his father that he had now a stock of seven hundred blooded gophers on his place, and if he had \$500 to keep them in good condition he would come out all right. The name of gopher, ground squirrel, was a new one to the old man and he sent the money. He evidently thinks his boy's stock a fine variety of sheep or cattle.

Speaking of sheep, I find that the profits are fast being knocked out of sheep farming. Australia mutton is being frozen and sent by the shiploads to the London markets and several cargoes have been shipped to Vancouver and sold at less than the cost of the handling in order to introduce the meat. In the stores here I see canned Australian mutton for sale at seven pounds for a dollar, and the sheep growers of

Montana, North Dakota and Canada are losing money. I traveled here with a Manitoba stock man, who told me that he had 3,800 sheep last year, but that he had sold all but 1,100, and he said he intended to sell them in the spring and get out of the business. "There is no money in it now," he said. "I refused \$3.50 a head for sheep a year ago, which I would now be glad to sell for \$1.25. I have gotten numerous letters from sheep men in Montana wanting to sell out to me, and there are great numbers of Montana sheep growers who want to come to Canada for work. I got seven such letters in my yesterday's mail. Sheep are worth practically nothing in Montana. I know of one firm there who owned two years ago about 15,000 sheep. They feared that they would be crowded out and they wanted to buy some land. They borrowed \$40,000 on their sheep and bought a large tract of land, giving a mortgage on the sheep and the land. The hard times of last fall came. Their sheep fell in value and they could not see their way out. They went to the bank and offered to give up their sheep and the land if they could be cleared of the debt. The bankers would not accept their offer. They tried to sell out. They could not get a buyer. The result was they left and the sheep brought only \$1.35 a head and they still owe more than \$20,000."

Some of the grandest scenery of this world is seen at its best under a covering of snow. The Canadian Pacific railway runs for about a thousand miles through some of the most beautiful parts of the Rocky mountains and the Selkirk range. During the summer the sides of these mountains are covered with a dense growth of green, though the tops are capped with snow and ice. There is no vast desert of cactus and sage brush, such as you find on the other trans-Pacific roads, and the picturesqueness and grandeur of the Rockies are seen at their softest and best. I have seen them, however, under different aspects, and one of the remarkable experiences of my life was a ride which I took this week on one of the engines of the Canadian Pacific railroad down the wildest and roughest parts of the Rocky mountains. Seated in the cab of the engine near the grimy fireman, who was shoveling bushels of coal into the furnaces, and on the other side of the boiler from the stern-faced engineer, I rode for miles and miles—it seemed almost an eternity to me—through vast snow-walled gorges, under massive overhanging rocks, in an out of tunnels and snow sheds, now hanging above a raging river and now shooting about curves into other cañons equally as grand. The cab of the engine was walled with glass, and I could see as well as though I had been riding on the iron snowplow fastened to its front in place of a cowcatcher. The great iron horse throbbed like a thing of life. It puffed out vast quantities of smoke in two spiral columns, and as we neared one of the little mountain stations it cut the cold air with a steam shriek which made me think that all the souls in hades were loose in the Rockies and the pent-up agony of the damned was concentrated in the escaping steam of that engine. After riding a while, however, one's nervousness goes off. You see the care of the engineer, the parties of watchmen stationed at almost every

mile of track, the frequent snow sheds' where the danger is the greatest, and you can then note the wonders of nature about you. The scene changes at every turn of the great wheels of the locomotive. Now the mountains on both sides of the track rise almost straight upward in a snowy wall for hundreds upon hundreds—it seemed to me for thousands—of feet, shutting out the sun, and their tops kissing the pure sky. Now you shoot out into the open, and there is a long vista of ragged hills, which rise one above the other till they fade away into the glacier peaks of the horizon. Here a great river of blue ice runs for miles along the track, and you know you are almost at the head-waters of the Columbia, which goes on its course down through Washington and Oregon and empties into the Pacific. Further back you saw the Saskatchewan river flowing toward Winnipeg and Hudson bay, and a few miles further you will find the rocky, blue Frazer plowing its way through great gorges and over the golden sands which so excited the gold hunters in the days of early California, and which, by the use of modern dredging machinery, I am told, bid fair to excite them again. On through these waters into scenery which almost takes away your breath. You think of the Texas cowboy who made his pile and awoke one morning amid the finest of the mountains of Switzerland. His life had been spent on the plains, and the grandeur filled his soul till he could contain himself no longer, and he threw up his hat and yelled, not irreverently, but honestly, these words, "Hurrah for God!"

Now you see Mount Stephen rising 8,000 feet above you, and holding on its top, just over your head, a glacier of green ice 500 feet in thickness. Now you pass Sir Donald, another vast mountain, whose naked, rocky peak, as I went by it, had cast a great shadow on the sky, a thing I have never seen before in any mountain range or anywhere. Then on under more glaciers, through mighty hills which have beards of gray, thin pines, each containing enough Christmas trees to supply the world, on into ravines the rocky walls of which you could almost touch from the engine window, and out into other gorges, the walls of rock, which are made of stone piled one upon the other by nature's giant hands, till the height of the tower of Babel is surpassed and they seem to reach to heaven itself.

The scene changes at every turn, and the wonders of engineering in building a great road over the Rockies amaze you. This road was completed in about five years. It made something like eight million dollars of profit, I am told, two years ago, and it is one of the few railroads in America which are paying to-day. Its service is good, and the intention is to double the number of trains on the mountain division next year. You note the difference between it and one of our roads the moment you enter the cars. The accent of the employes is English, and every official is either a Canadian or an Englishman. Even the negro porter of the sleeper was of Canadian birth, and the dining car conductor, who wore brass buttons and looked like Henry Irving, the actor, said "don't you know," and really paid some attention to seeing that the passengers were served.

Speaking of Frazer river and its gold

deposits, this was, you remember, one of the riches placer rivers of the world along late in the fifties, and something like fifty million dollars' worth of gold has been washed out of the sands of British Columbia. The stream is very rough and rocky, however, and much of it has been inaccessible to the placer miners. It is known, however, to contain great quantities of gold, and four different American companies are now at work here trying to get this gold out. They have had dredge-like pumps made, which are to suck up the gold-bearing sand and throw it into a sluice box, which will extract the gold. The experiment is a new one, but it was tested only a day or so ago in the shallow water at the edge of the river, and some gold was the result. I talked last night with the president of one of these companies—a Mr. Young—who comes, I think, from Minneapolis. Said he: "There is no doubt but there are millions upon millions of dollars of gold in these rivers, and I think there is no doubt but that we are going to get out a large part of it. We lease certain strips of the river from the government at so much per mile per year. We now have under lease fifty-seven miles, and we have men prospecting and locating other tracts. Our machines cost us from four to seven thousand dollars apiece, and I expect to see some of them earning a thousand dollars a day. In a month from now I can tell just what they will do. Each machine ought to wash and reduce one hundred cubic yards of gravel a day, and we can get out stuff from the very center of the river, where the most gold is supposed to be. In the old days of placer mining a man did well to wash out three cubic yards a day, and here he had to rely upon the banks only."

"What will be the result if you succeed as you expect?"

"It will make this whole country boom. I don't think there is a doubt of our success, and I expect to see a great deal of placer mining done in this way in the future. It is only applying to mining the machinery that has been used for years in dredging. If we succeed it will bring millions of capital to Vancouver, and will make times good again."

"How are the times here now?"

"They are hard here, and all over the world. The only place I know where they are at all good is in South Africa, and you would be surprised to know what an emigration is taking place to that country. Within the past few months at least 100 have sailed from here alone, and others are going. They expect to make fortunes in the new gold mines there. As for me, I would rather stay here."

Referring to the hard times, I met with a curious evidence of them on my way over the Canadian Pacific. At several of the stations I noted great piles of buffalo bones which had been gathered upon the plains and had been brought to the station for sale. For some time there has been a great demand for these bones from parts of the United States. They are exported and are bought at so much per car load, the usual price being \$100 per car of seven tons. Since the panic, however, the Americans have had no money to pay for them, and the skeletons and odd bones lie bleaching

in the snow waiting for the financial skies to brighten.

There are about 3000 Chinamen in this town of 20,000 people. Victoria, which is about as large as Vancouver, has a like number, and it is from here that many Chinese are smuggled into the United States. There are numerous trails over the border, and many are taken in by sea. We have no good protection of our northern boundaries, and I am told that quantities of opium as well as numbers of Chinamen are taken in every month. The opium is prepared at Victoria, it is said, and smuggled in. It takes only a small package to hold a pound, and each pound thus brought in escapes a duty of \$12. Ten pounds can easily be hidden, and a hundred or so pounds can be carried in a canoe. The hundred pounds would bring a profit of \$1200, so you see there is money in the business. I doubt not that Uncle Sam loses hundreds of thousands of dollars in this way every year, and the only prevention would seem to be for him to swallow up Canada or to establish a more efficient line of custom detectives along the frontier. As it is the Canadians protect their border better than we do. At every station I saw their mounted police, and they have a very fine organization to watch over their interests and to keep order along the border.

Frank H. Carpenter

#### THE INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

The "General" Kelly contingent of the Cuxey commonwealth army, 1250 strong are in the city of Ogden and are now subjects of Territorial charity.

In anticipation of their arrival Commander-in-Chief West, General Ottinger and Surgeon General Fowler, with two companies of the National Guard of Utah, (the Norden and Military companies) went up to Ogden on the 7 o'clock train Sunday morning taking with them a gatling gun and the necessary paraphernalia and equipment for a regular siege. Arriving at Ogden they were augmented by the first cavalry company stationed at that place and also by a large number of special police in addition to the regular force.

Something had to be done that was clearly evident and the Governor and Mayors Baskin and Brough decided to appeal to the court to issue an injunction prohibiting the Southern Pacific from allowing the army to cross the state line or to make Ogden the dumping ground.

The case was heard by Judge Miner who issued the order prayed for and in a very short time and early in the afternoon the papers were served, but Division Superintendent Knapp stated that the men were coming and that he was powerless to stop them.

When it was ascertained that the army was coming despite the efforts to prevent their arrival a strip of country adjoining the S. P. tracks near the stock yards, about three quarters of a mile from the central part of the city was set apart for them and here it was decided to keep them under guard until a fur her settlement was arrived at.

The train pulled in at the depot at

6:30 in the presence of probably three or four thousand people. The north, south and east sides were surrounded by the Utah National Guards and Salt Lake and Ogden policemen, and escape was made impossible on the west by the Weber river. The train consisted of twenty-six cars, and on board huddled together like sheep were 1,250 men of at least a dozen different nationalities. They were very much dismayed on seeing the troops drawn up in impregnable lines though they said but little as they had been cautioned by their leaders to maintain order and this they did fairly well. A little later they were permitted to partake of a car load of provisions that had been sent out to them by the Ogden authorities.

Many of the men were well nigh frozen as they were as a rule very thinly clad, and had had, they claimed, but very little to eat for the last two or three days. Superintendents Bancroft and Welby sent down a car load of coal and a couple of car loads of ties and in a short time there were great fires blazing on either side of the train around which hundreds of shivering forms soon sought warmth and comfort.

There was a sad and fatal accident to one of the members of the army about 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the Balfour switch, 26 miles out of Ogden. The name of the hapless victim was J. Holmquist. He was about 35 years of age and said to be a waiter by occupation. It is claimed that he was raised somewhere in the East and that he was making his way back after a visit to the Midwinter Fair. His comrades state that he had a wife and two children.

OGDEN, April 10th, 8 a.m.—The hearing before Chief Justice Merritt and Associate Justice Miner, on the Southern Pacific to show cause why the injunction prohibiting the company from unloading or allowing the industrial army to remain in Ogden or Utah Territory, came up at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The courtroom was packed with Salt Lake and Ogden attorneys, officials and citizens interested in the outcome of the case. It was the main topic of conversation for the time being, and was discussed vigorously on every hand.

"Colonel" Baker, who has command of the army, was the first witness, and told practically the same story as he related to Governor West and Mayor Brough on Sunday night and chronicled in last evening's News concerning the march and purposes of his men.

Chief of Police Pratt of Salt Lake, Governor West, Superintendents Bancroft and Welby of the Union Pacific and Rio Grand Western respectively, were put on the stand and examined in the order named.

G. M. Kimball, an ex-clerk of the Ogden city attorney, testified that he recognized among the army men who had been convicted of vagrancy and petty offenses in the Junction city and that they had served terms of imprisonment.

Superintendent Knapp, of the Southern Pacific, was the next and last witness, who, with a few supplemental statements, related the story he gave to the News yesterday morning and published last evening.

The court then adjourned until 7 o'clock, at which time elaborate and vigorous arguments were made by Attorney James N. Kimball for the plaintiffs and Thomas Marshall for the defense. Mayor Baskin, of Salt Lake, closed the arguments and shortly before 10 o'clock last night the following order was made by the court:

It is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the said defendants, their agents, servants or employees and each of them, are hereby enjoined and restrained from keeping or allowing that certain body of men recently brought by said defendants unlawfully into said Territory and commonly known as the industrial army, or any of them from being in any place except in the twenty-seven box cars belonging to said defendant company, and in which said men were brought to said Territory; and also from keeping any of said men or said army, in said box cars any longer than is absolutely necessary to take said men and said cars out of said Territory.

The order being made, a writ of injunction was signed and sixty deputy marshals immediately sworn in, who were placed on guard at 12 o'clock midnight and relieved by Sheriff Belnap with forty deputies at 6 a. m.

Several of the men yesterday succeeded in passing the picket line unobserved along the banks, willows and underbrush of the Weber, and making their way beyond the city limits. A farmer met a squad of them headed for Salt Lake. The matter was reported to Captain Gilbert, who immediately sent a detachment of cavalry after them and conveyed them back. They were unwilling to be captured and yielded in an ugly mood.

Last midnight Governor West, Secretary Richards, Hon. F. S. Richards, Chief Pratt and a representative of the News went down to the campground, which was illuminated with blazing bon fires until it could be seen a great distance away. The men were scattered over a large area and were found in almost every conceivable condition, huddled about on the ground, some asleep, others washing their clothes, the parts of the bodies from which they were taken being entirely exposed to the cold night air, others were smoking and conversing in a low tone while not a few were reading the Salt Lake and Ogden evening papers, either quietly or aloud to their friends.

OGDEN, Utah, April 10, 11 a.m.—All was anxious expectation among the great army of unemployed at Ogden this morning. Long before daylight scores of the industrials were busy preparing breakfast. The arrival of "General" Kelly, the patron saint, presiding genius and general director, had patiently been awaited the last twenty-four hours and when that gentleman came in on the 5:40 train, he was greeted with a burst of applause and enthusiasm, as though he were a veritable Napoleon.

In a short time Kelly was in private consultation with "Colonel" Baker and staff. Just exactly what they did beyond considering the condition in which the army was now placed and discussing the ways and means calculated to extricate them and bring about a satisfactory solution of the problem, was not known. The men, who were dejected, gloomy and despondent, brightened up immensely after "General" Kelly's arrival and

were sanguine as to the result, believing confidently that their leader would baffle the authorities and come off triumphant. Kelly is anything but prepossessing or powerful in appearance, though he is said to be very deceiving in this respect. He is spare in form, of dark complexion, with a brown mustache and does not appear to be more than 33 years of age.

At 10:30 this morning General Kelly had an interview with Governor West at Mayor Brough's office. Kelly insisted on the exclusion of newspaper men and carried his point.

Kelly on his arrival at the depot this morning, made the positive and unqualified statement to Superintendents Knapp and Welby that Governor Walte had sent him an official communication, announcing that the army would be gladly received and provided for at Denver, and that arrangements for transportation east of that point to Washington would be made in short order. It was at first believed that this statement was simply made as an inducement for the Rio Grande Western or the Union Pacific, but General Kelly disclaimed all such intentions and said that he was truthful and serious in his assertion.

OGDEN, U. T., April 10, 12:30. p. m.—During his interview with the Governor, Kelly reiterated his statement that Governor Walte, of Colorado, had extended an invitation and promised a warm welcome to the army on its arrival there.

Kelly was informed by Governor West that he must take his men back. The former begged to be allowed to continue the journey, but he was informed that the railways would not transport them; that the people of Wyoming were aroused and did not want them, and finally that all appeals to go east would be without avail.

Kelly then asked for time to present the situation to his men, saying he was only their executive and would submit to their wishes, but he was certain they would not retrace their steps.

Next came an interview between Governor West and Superintendent Knapp.

The colloquy was a very stormy and warm one, and during which Knapp said "I cannot take the men back unless their full fare of \$35 each is paid."

Governor West replied in stentorian tones: "I serve notice on you now that you must provide for the support of these unfortunate people whom you have foisted on this Territory; some of them are now dying and it is inhuman to allow them to freeze to death. The people want none of your kind of magnanimity, the quality of which is exhibited by your dumping paupers upon us for the insignificant sum of \$600, made more shameful by the exorbitant demand of \$40,000 to take them away."

To this Knapp replied, as he showed pronounced signs of weakening: "The men don't want to go back, and we cannot put them on the cars; besides, should we be successful in this, they would destroy our property."

"Leave that to me," quickly rejoined the Governor. "We are fully prepared to put every man into the cars under lock and key and will guard your property and interests."



This was at 11:35, and Knapp asked for an hour's time to communicate with General Fillmore at San Francisco. The request was granted, and thirty minutes later preparations began to send the men out this afternoon, and at 12 o'clock it appeared to be simply a question as to who would operate the train, the employees of the Southern Pacific or the Territorial officers.

OGDEN, 12:40 p. m.—The death knell was sounded again in the camp of the industrials last night. The soldier who answered the final bugle call this time was D. Abbott, a member of company M, first regiment. He was a man of large stature and immense strength, and was about 50 years of age. Last night he went to sleep in the best of health, apparently, and was in a very cheerful mood and chatted pleasantly with his comrades. This morning his dead body was found on the ground. It was placed in a car where the dead man was later identified by U. S. Marshal Brigham as a convict at the Utah penitentiary up to three months ago, and who after his release went to the Milwaukee Fair, and joined the army at San Francisco on April 4.

Abbott was arrested for grand larceny committed at Spanish Fork last year. He had a son-in-law captured with him in Utah county. The latter escaped from Provo City jail, but Abbott was sent to the penitentiary. The coroner took charge of the remains, and will hold an inquest this afternoon.

12:55 p. m.—Shortly after noon, Mayor Brough ordered additional provisions, amounting to nearly another car load, which would go the army until considerably after passing the Utah and Nevada state line. He said he believed the men would not seriously resist going back should an attempt be made to put them on board the cars this afternoon. Others think differently and are of the opinion that a clash will occur and there is a good deal of excitement.

Another member of the army, in the person of Thomas Henderson, a recruit from Sacramento, was taken to the city hospital this afternoon with apparently a short lease on his present life. He is 30 years of age and single. Many other men in the army are very sick, and there is a good deal of suffering from exposure and lack of proper clothing and medical attendance.

OGDEN, Utah, April 10, 2:33 p. m.—General Kelly consulted with his men as he promised. A meeting was held and the crowd harangued by himself, Colonel Baker and others, after which the executive committee went into executive session and resolved that it should be the sense of the army that it should not submit to being returned to the coast. Later that matter was laid before the members and they decided to go east, ride if they could, walk if they must.

A deputation waited on Governor West and reported this decision, also showed him a copy of the following telegram received this afternoon from Governor Waite, Colorado:

"DENVER, April 10.

To General C. T. Kelly, Ogden: Any and all citizens of the United States have the right of passage through Colorado.

(Signed) DAVID H. WAITE."

Governor West cautioned them against their course; he said it was unwise. Baskin declared it meant going into the jaws of death.

The reply from the member of the deputation was that he would walk all the way to Washington on one meal a day.

West said they must go back on the S. P., and the message was borne to the camp of the army.

A response is being awaited.

The people are very apprehensive that something desperate might be done. They deplore the evil and expense of keeping the army, and almost resent the decision to send them back by force when their condition is fully considered. There is some delay in taking final action, though it is said the authorities show no signs of weakening.

Everything now seems suspended and the army is more hopeful of victory than ever.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 10.—If the western wing of the Cockey army comes here it will be taken to the stock yard where food will be provided by the city. An effort will be made to have the army move on within an hour after the arrival. Under no consideration will the city authorities allow the army to enter the city except while passing in the cars. Special policemen have been employed.

2:50 p. m.—It is now certain the army will not be removed tonight, as the Southern Pacific officials positively refuse all assistance, and up to a late hour this afternoon it was found impossible to secure railway men to run the army train. It is openly said that the S. P. is doing all it can to defeat the action of Gov. West. The governor, though temporarily handicapped, declares he will not yield an inch of ground and that the delay will be brief.

Mayor Baskin goes down to Salt Lake on the evening train.

Many persons here regret the postponement of action, but prefer delay to bloodshed.

4 p. m.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon all sorts of rumors are afloat regarding the intended movement of the army tonight. It is now stated that many will desert the ranks after nightfall, considering that another canvass of the men made today shows that 350, or more than one-third of the army, have left since its arrival in Ogden. At that rate the problem is fast solving itself. Many of those who have broken file have quietly slipped out to the east on Union Pacific freight trains, and many of them are now doubtless being whirled across the plains of Wyoming.

In the meantime matters in Ogden are *in statu quo*.

### BEE CONVENTION.

The Utah beekeepers' association held its semi-annual meeting on Wednesday, President Huntington in the chair. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: E. L. Lovesy, president; H. Tauffer, vice president at large; J. C. Swanner, secretary and treasurer.

With a view to enlarge the usefulness of the association, the following vice presidents were elected:

Weber county—R. T. Rhee, of View.

Cache County—J. J. Bell, Logan. Davis County—Wm. Blood, Kayaville.

Tooele County—George Cramer, Tooele.

Salt Lake County—Daniel Jensen, Mill Creek, and Joshua Terry, Draper.

Utah County—O. B. Huntington, Springville, and H. L. Brooks, Lake Shore.

Juab County—H. C. L. Jorgenson, Levan.

Sanpete County—P. M. McArthur, Mt. Pleasant.

Sevier County—J. D. Whipple, Aurora.

Some very interesting remarks for the general benefit of the association were presented by the retiring president.

At the evening session the wintering question was discussed. The gist of opinions was that upward ventilation was absolutely necessary in successful wintering. A vast amount of valuable information was given as to the best method of wintering, and was greatly appreciated by those present.

Discussion was had on the effect of the new fruit law and resolutions were passed regarding spraying trees while in bloom.

Messrs. Lovesy, Swanner and J. S. Scott were appointed a committee to draft suggestions to the county courts not to allow trees to be sprayed, while in bloom, with any poisonous substance, as it is sure death to the bees and does the fruit no good, the proper time to spray being when the blossoms have fallen or when the fruit has set.

It is desired wherever practicable to have the vice president organize local associations, thereby creating more general interest in the bee industry.

After some interesting remarks by the members on ants, yellow jackets, the best and easiest hive to handle, etc., the meeting adjourned for six months.

### GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATIONS.

The following proclamation were issued Thursday afternoon, April 5th by Governor West:

TERRITORY OF UTAH,  
Executive Office.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye, that the convenience of the people requires the holding of the district court for the Second judicial district at more than one place within the district.

Therefore, I, Caleb W. West, Governor of the Territory of Utah, hereby fix the time and place for holding the Second judicial district court as follows:

A term of said court shall be held at Beaver in the County of Beaver, and commence on the first Monday in May; a term shall be held at Saint George in the County of Washington, and commence on the second Monday in September; a term shall be held at Beaver in the County of Beaver, and commence on the first Monday in November; a term shall be held at Parowan in the County of Iron, and commence on the second Monday in February.

The said court shall open at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the days herein designated.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Ter-

[SEAL] ritory of Utah to be affixed.  
Done at Salt Lake City this  
5th day of April, A. D., 1894.  
CALEB W. WEST.

By the Governor:

CHARLES C. RICHARDS,  
Secretary of Utah.

#### THE CARBON COUNTY ELECTION.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, }  
Executive Office. }

To all to whom these presents shall come,  
greeting:

Know ye, that by an act of the Governor and Legislative Assembly which took effect on the eighth day of March, 1894, the county of Carbon was created.

Therefore I, Caleb W. West, Governor of the Territory of Utah, in obedience to the requirements of law, do hereby call an election to be held within and for the said county of Carbon on the first day of May, 1894, for the following purposes:

1. To determine by a vote of the registered qualified voters of such county, the location of the county seat for such county.

2. To elect all county officers made elective by the laws of the Territory.

The said election shall be held and the returns thereof made in the manner provided by law for holding general elections.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed.

[SEAL] Done at Salt Lake City this  
Fifth day of April, A. D. 1894.  
CALEB W. WEST.

By the Governor,

CHARLES C. RICHARDS,  
Secretary of Utah Territory.

#### SCHOOL MONEY.

The second apportionment of school money for the year 1893 has been received by Territorial Auditor Calne from the Territorial commissioner of schools. The following cities and counties are entitled to the amounts set opposite their names:

	School Population	Apportionment.
Beaver County.....	1927	\$ 2618 51
Box Elder County.....	2656	5675 45
Cachin County.....	4365	9267 45
Logan City.....	1616	2442 08
Davis County.....	2805	5383 53
Emery County.....	2046	4 87 98
Garfield County.....	1118	2381 34
Grand County.....	145	308 86
Iron County.....	857	2089 41
Juab County.....	1886	3335 45
Kane County.....	687	1462 81
Millard County.....	1581	3367 63
Morgan County.....	652	1368 76
Piute County.....	834	1137 42
Rich County.....	684	1350 43
Salt Lake County.....	5906	12,579 78
Salt Lake City.....	11,194	24,056 22
San Juan County.....	144	306 72
Sanpete County.....	4542	10,313 46
Sevier County.....	2484	5290 92
Summit County.....	2622	5384 56
Tooele County.....	1268	2700 00
Uintah County.....	1120	2383 60
Utah County.....	7864	15,686 53
Provo City.....	1923	3889 99
Wasatch County.....	1441	3 69 53
Washington County.....	1451	3090 63
Wayne County.....	681	1450 68
Weber County.....	3087	6 75 61
Ogden City.....	3886	8275 05
Totals.....	71,709	\$ 182,740 17

The money is now being held subject to the order of the different county treasurers; for whom Auditor Calne will proceed to draw warrants at once. The apportionment was made at the rate of \$2.13 per capita of all children in the Territory of school age.

## INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND MINES.

Monday evening's home industry meeting in the Assembly Hall attracted a good audience, though the attendance was not so large as desirable, doubtless owing to the many meetings that have been held of late and the fact that numbers of the country people hastened home after the close of Conference to attend to getting in their crops. The meeting, however, was a representative one, and those in attendance were highly pleased. The program was well arranged, and the proceedings were of a most gratifying nature. The excellent music furnished by the Tabernacle choir was thoroughly enjoyed.

John Henry Smith called the meeting to order, and on his motion B. F. Grant was selected as chairman. Mr. Smith explained that owing to the complications which had arisen at Ogden, Governor West could not be present at the meeting, his duty requiring him in the field in the emergency which existed at the Junction city. President George Q. Cannon also was unable to attend the meeting, owing to pressure of business and ill-health, and sent a note of regret. C. E. Wantland was chosen secretary of the meeting.

Chairman Grant opened the ball by a ringing speech in which he indicated the intention of the manufacturers' bureau to continue its good work, and gave interesting figures relating to Utah industries. He was followed by A. W. Ivins, who had not much acquaintance with local manufacturers, but was in sympathy therewith. G. F. Culmer came next, and urged the establishment of additional industries. Joseph Birch, a pioneer in home manufactures in southern Utah, then gave some of his experiences, imparting valuable lessons of energy and perseverance to his auditors.

Heber J. Grant, George L. Farrell, George Goodard and John Henry Smith addressed the meeting in the order named, giving instructive figures and facts relating to home production and importations. When these gentlemen concluded, the choir sang the Soldiers' Chorus and were given a vote of thanks for their services, and the meeting adjourned with the audience in the best of humor.

Judge F. A. Hammond, of San Juan county, is in town to attend Conference. He is in good spirits and full of praise for the San Juan country, which he thinks has a great future before it as a farming, fruit, growing, grazing and mining section. As to the mining interests, though some prospectors were disappointed in not finding gold at every point where they thought it should exist, the precious metal is being found there in considerable quantities. The product is expected to increase largely as the country is developed. The placer grounds below Bluff City give indisputable proof of their richness in the gold dust that is brought in by the miners to the Bluff stores to pay for their supplies.

A great many sheep are being driven into San Juan county and are occupying the ranges there to the exclusion of

the herds of cattle which formerly roamed in that section. Judge Hammond says the cattle interests are being pressed so closely by the wool producers that the people are seriously contemplating going out of the cattle business and engaging in the sheep industry to keep even.

In regard to the Indian situation, the judge says the people of the county are highly elated over the information that their section is not to be made the dumping ground of the Colorado Utes, and are grateful to those whose energetic efforts brought about the result which has been attained. The settlers now feel safer in going on and making improvements.

The health of the people, says the judge, is good. The people are busy with the usual spring work, and in fruit raising and farming are doing their share of building up that country.

Reports have reached Sanpete of the usual wholesale slaughter of salmon, silver and mountain trout at Fish Lake, that most beautiful of Utah's natural pleasure resorts. It is a shame that such a practice is not stopped, and a wonder that the stock of fish has not been exhausted long ago. To those who have never visited the place, the stories of how easily the speckled jewels are caught, and how hundreds of dollars' worth are wasted every year seem almost incredible. It is a fact, nevertheless, that during the last fifteen years, hundreds of tons have been caught during the spawning season, and thousands of pounds been allowed to lie in heaps on the ground to rot. It is also true that the Indians have destroyed the most, for it used to be (and perhaps is yet) a practice with them to trap all they could, whether they had use for them or not, and pile them in heaps along the creeks, awaiting buyers. The writer remembers coming to the lake at one time, when no buyers had been there for two weeks, and seeing as many as five or six tons piled up along the Jorgensen and Outlet creeks, to say nothing of the waste around Twin creek, the chief fishing ground this time of the year. The impracticability of seining in Fish Lake has discouraged the few who have tried it. Explosives have not been used to any extent, for wherever they would be effective, simpler means can do as well, so the popular ways of fishing have been to trap in willow baskets, or club with the first handy pine or willow.

The small attendance at the Dairy men's convention held April 7 in the Wasatch building, at which all save one of the Utah creameries were represented, duly attested the infancy of this important industry and the necessity of vigorous steps being taken to increase the output, and advance the consumption, of home manufactured cheese and butter.

The fact, as stated, that 26,000 lbs of oleumargarine is sold monthly in this city alone is one that seems to incite the creamery men to earnest action; and as this is two or three times more than the whole production of butter manufactured by all of Utah's creameries combined, the field for more

extended operations is prolific of great possibilities.

The afternoon session was devoted to listening to the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws, which, after being amended, was adopted. A permanent organization was also effected and the following officers elected: Seth C. Jones, president; H. J. Faust Jr. secretary, and J. M. Christensen, treasurer. The name of the association was decided upon as the Utah Dairymen's association. The convention adjourned sine die.

The board of regents of the University of Utah held a meeting Monday and Professor James E. Talmage was named for the honorable office of president of the University. The following committees were appointed: Chancellor, Robert Harkness; executive, Harkness, Thatcher, Hills, Donnellan and Cannon; building, Donnellan, Wilson and Daly; finance, Hills, Donnellan and Daly; advisory, Cannon, Pierce and Van Cott; deaf mutes, Harkness, Van Cott and Pierce; land commission, Harkness, Daly and Hills.

The Salt Lake Literary and Scientific association offered to establish a chair of geology and mineralogy at the University, and to loan the association library apparatus. The generous offer was accepted with thanks.

The changes made in the faculty are as follows: Dr. Talmage, in addition to his duties as president, has been elected to the chair of geology and mineralogy, vice Prof. Montgomery, who has tendered his resignation. Prof. Kingsbury was elected to his former position, that of professor of chemistry and physics. In view of the value of his past and present services to the University, the board created the office of vice president, and elected Prof. Kingsbury to the new position. Prof. Byron Cummings was elected to the chair of assistant professor in ancient languages, and will have charge of that department. The only other changes are the resignations of Prof. W. M. Aber, of the department of Latin and Greek, and Prof. J. P. White, instructor in physics and mathematics.

The Territorial board of medical examiners held a meeting at their rooms April 9th. There were present Dr. Allan P. Fowler, president; Dr. Dart, secretary; Drs. Richards, Carnahan, Graves and Allen. Licenses were issued to the following graduates: Drs. W. W. Betts and John J. Silver. Licenses were issued to non-graduates as follows: Dr. J. B. Cooper, of American Fork; Samuel Rudd, of Goshute; Mary A. Martin, Provo, and Fred A. Klay, Hooper.

The following women were allowed to practice obstetrics: Jane S. Redood, of Bountiful, and Isabella West, Salt Lake City. An application was received from a party licensed to practice obstetrics for a license as a non-graduate practitioner of medicine. The application was refused by the board on the ground that the party had never been known as a general practitioner of medicine.

The board adjourned subject to the call of the president.

D. H. Cannon, Esq., is up from St. George for conference, and reports affairs as prosperous down his way.

There is a greater breadth of crops being planted than ever before. In the field which is brought under water by the canal, about 1,700 acres of land will be cultivated this season additional to that of former years, and there will be a better supply of water for the whole. Some fifty miles of lateral ditches will be necessary for irrigating this tract.

The almond and apricot blossoms have dropped; peaches, pears, etc., are in full bloom, and field and garden crops are advancing. The season there opens early, so that if there was railway transportation, early vegetables could be supplied to this market from there instead of California.

A force of men began breaking ground April 10th for the macadamizing of State street for a mile and a half below Eighth South street, and the work is to be pushed with all the speed possible in order that the grading may be completed as soon as the broken rock to be used is delivered. Operations were begun yesterday in the quarries in Parley's canyon, and the rock will be supplied according to agreement. Another improvement, that will be appreciated by the country people, is the construction of a stone and brick culvert across Big Cottonwood creek on State street. The road will also be placed in proper condition for macadamizing should experiments about to be made prove successful.

Messrs. Bagley, George Swan and N. W. Lowman, of this city, left April 9 for the Salmon river country. The first named gentlemen own some good tree milling gold claims near Leesburg in Lemhi county. On one of the claims which they are developing the shaft is down ten feet and the vein is eleven feet wide. The ore run on an average \$11 to the ton. This property is near the Golden Star, locally known as the Dago mine, which was sold for \$17,000. The owners will continue the work of development rigorously. This part of the country has been more devoted to placer mining than to quartz, but the indications are that there is plenty of good rock in the neighborhood.

An important change in the business affairs of the Salt Lake *Herald* is to be made within the next few days. The transformation of the management has been in contemplation for some time but it was not until today that negotiations were closed.

In the change that takes place Richard W. Young, who has control of or rather who has secured an option on the purchase of a large block of stock, becomes general manager of the business and editorial departments with full and complete supervision of both. Mr. H. C. Brownlee, who has been the manager of the paper since the retirement of George E. Blair, will of course step down and out.

The course of study to be formulated for the public schools of the Territory is now in the hands of a committee appointed at a meeting of county superintendents held in this city April 9th. The committee is as follows: D. R. Allen, Salt Lake county; S. Oldham, Cache county; D. H. Christensen, Utah county; Moshah Hall, Weber county; Angus Vance, Box Elder county; D. O. Willey, Davis county; P. P. Christensen, Tooele

county; John Foote and Peter Graves. The permanent organization resulted in the election of D. R. Allen as president and P. P. Christensen secretary. The committee will meet April 24 and report the results of its deliberations.

At the annual meeting of Z. C. M. I. stockholders Thursday afternoon, the report of the President—the twenty-fifth in the history of the institution—was read. It reviewed the past year's business and gave interesting information to the stockholders.

The sales of the institution for 1893 amounted to \$2,343,089.97. The cash and merchandise on hand aggregate \$933,197.64, or \$464,000 more than the sum total of liabilities, exclusive of capital stock in reserve. There is owing to the institution \$683,178.99.

The old wooden bridge which spanned Big Cottonwood creek for so many years on the State Road at Gordon's, is being torn down and the debris hauled away. A great amount of slag from the smelters is being conveyed to the banks of the stream and placed in position on either side in order that the new bridge erected there may have safe, solid and substantial footings.

Logan has a medium in the person of Bernard Holton, of San Jose, Cal. It is alleged that he can unerringly indicate the presence of mineral veins, tell their exact proportions and the value of the ore. He has located numerous claims in this vicinity for a company who have great faith in his occult divinations. Should their fond hopes be realized, we will have a big mining boom this summer, and millionaires will be quite common.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Park City Heat and Power company last week there were represented 3,856 shares out of the 4,000 of stock. Everything was reported to be in good shape and working satisfactory. Henry Hewell, Barney Riley, J. H. Deming, Walter Scott and W. V. Rice were elected as directors for the ensuing year.—*Park City Record*.

E. H. Rollins & Co. purchased \$3,000 bonds of school district No. 4 and \$4,000 bonds of school district No. 25, both located in Brigham City, Box Elder county. The bonds are for twenty years and bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. They were purchased at par.

Deputy Marshal Roman Cannon arrived in the city Monday morning from Lewiston, Idaho, having in custody C. H. Cummings, wanted here on a charge of embezzling \$1,700 at Beaver. Mr. Cannon's trip occupied nearly eight days, and he has been traveling day and night.

The directors of the Utah Sugar company held their meeting last evening and re-elected the old officers, as follows: Elias Morris, president; George Q. Cannon, vice president; H. G. Whitney, secretary and treasurer, and Thomas R. Cutler, general manager.

The question of purchasing the Horseshoe canal Sanpete is being seriously considered by water owners of Cottonwood creek. There is some talk, also, of Ephraim buying it, but it hasn't been brought up as official business in the council yet.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 2.—The storm has broken and the scenes of 1891 are being repeated throughout the coke region tonight. The big coke strike, with all its attendant rioting and destruction of property, is now in full force. This morning the call of the Scottsdale convention was obeyed by more than half the works in the coke fields and it took 5,000 men from their work. The situation is now one of great peril.

The ranks of the strikers have been so reinforced that tonight the lowest estimates gives them 10,000 men. From the outset the strike has been turbulent, with a tendency to open defiance of the law. There was rioting in several quarters last night. It has grown steadily worse and today there were more serious outbreaks in this end of the field.

KANSAS CITY, April 3.—The American Protective Association and the Catholics came together in a bloody conflict at the polls today. More than 200 shots were exchanged between the combatants in less than that many seconds.

The riot which resulted so seriously was the climax of a series of smaller riots that took place at other points earlier in the day between the same opposing factions. This riot took place on the southwest boulevard, very close to police station No. 8, and those who took part in it had been heated to a fighting temper by reports that had been hourly arriving at the station of brawls at other polling places.

DENVER, Colo., April 3.—This was ladies' day at the town elections throughout the state, and flowers and smiles abounded. Pretty young women could be seen pinning violets or carnations on the coat lapels of big bearded men, with winning smiles that said, "You will vote my ticket, won't you?"

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., April 3.—The hottest city election ever held here resulted in the election of the whole Republican ticket. Mismanagement of city affairs for two years by the Democrats caused their defeat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—A cablegram was addressed today by Acting-Secretary McAdoo to Admiral Benham, on board the San Francisco at San Lucia, West Indies, relieving him of further duty and permitting him to return to the United States, either from San Lucia direct or from Colon. He has seen his last naval service, for he will retire probably next Tuesday.

DENVER, April 2.—A special to the *Times* from Washington says the House committee on Indian affairs has decided not to move the Utes from the Colorado reservation. The substitute bill which is a compromise will be reported to the House but will not become law until the Utes agree to the provisions. It will provide for keeping them on the west end of the reservation, and giving them one township in New Mexico. They will be given a quarter of the present reservation.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 2.—Governor Northern this morning appointed Pa-

trick Walsh, editor of the *Augusta Chronicle*, senator, to succeed Colquitt.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The annual distribution of seeds from the agricultural department is practically completed. The amount distributed is 80 per cent greater than last year. Each Congressman received 3,000 more bags of seeds than in any previous year. The appropriation for the present fiscal year was \$185,400.

NAUVOO, Ill., April 3.—The Nauvoo Fruit company has been compelled to destroy over 400,000 fruit trees that have been injured by the weather and insects. Fruit growers say, however, that the late blizzard did not kill all the buds and that a fair crop is expected.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 4.—It is ascertained that Coxey and a large number of followers have decided on a trip through the Southern states as soon as the mission to Washington is fulfilled. This completed, the task of the reformers will be fulfilled and the army will disband.

DENVER, April 4.—The local contingent of Coxey's army is broken up. They had neither shoes, money nor food. Gen. Hamilton is thought to have deserted.

LONDON, April 4.—Nothing but the vigilance of the engineer prevented a fatal accident to the prince of Wales at Marseilles station. The prince stayed too long at the buffet and as the train started he clung to the railing of the saloon carriage. The station master saw the danger and signalled the engineer, who stopped the train. The prince arrived safely in Paris.

PARIS, April 4.—Another bomb explosion occurred here this evening near the Senate chamber about 9:20 o'clock. The bomb was placed in a flower-box on the window sill of a restaurant opposite the Senate chamber. It exploded with tremendous report and shattered all the windows of the restaurant, besides breaking the windows in a number of other buildings. M. Taillade, an artist, and a companion, were injured by the explosion.

OMAHA, April 5.—Judge Caldwell's decision in the U. P. wage schedule was rendered this morning. It is a complete victory for the employees.

After the decision was rendered the engineers adopted a resolution thanking Judge Caldwell for his firmness.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 5.—The Queen's Own, Toronto's pet regiment, held its first spring parade last night. Over a thousand toughs gathered at the doors of the new armory, near the Queen's park, and endeavored to block the entrances. A detachment of the regiment was ordered to clear a passage and a sharp but decisive fight followed in which several of the military and a good many more of the mob were wounded. The toughs threw bricks and stones and the soldiers whacked the toughs right and left with the butts of their rifles. A strong police force shortly appeared on the scene and the mob fled in disorder.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—For a while last night it looked as if ex-priest Slattery and his wife would be the central figures of a battle of relig-

ious factions. Slattery was billed to lecture in Odd Fellows Hall on "Why priests do not wed." The hall was crowded and on the outside fully two thousand people gathered. Cries of "lynch him," "hang him," "kill him," went up. During the lecture Slattery received a note stating that a mob was waiting for him outside, but he said he was not afraid. When the lecture was over members of the A. P. A. formed a guard about the ex-priest's carriage. When the lecturer and his wife appeared they were hooted and jeered at. Guarded by the A. P. A. men they entered the carriage and were driven at a gallop through the crowd. The mob attempted to follow but were distanced.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The President has granted pardon to Willie Lunn, sentenced in Nevada to ten years' imprisonment. The reason assigned is the failing health of the prisoner.

ROME, April 6.—One hundred and fifteen thousand Spanish pilgrims are in Rome, and the pope has decided that the services in connection with the beatifying of Juan de Avilla, Diego of Cadiz, and Diaz, are to be held in St. Peter's which has not been the scene of a similar ceremony since 1870. The pope on April 18th will give an audience to the pilgrims in the Basilica. A consistory for the recognizing of bishops for the creation of cardinals will be held June 18th. The public consistory at which the new cardinals will receive their hats will be held June 21st.

LONDON, April 5.—Private advices have been received from Samoa to the effect that seventeen chiefs have been summoned before Chief Justice Ide and were obliged to withdraw their complaints against the government. The chiefs, however, stuck to the protest against disarming the natives, which is strongly resented. The trial of Alipia and other chiefs of the Aana tribe ended February 2nd, the court pronouncing a sentence of two years' imprisonment at hard labor against Alipia and \$50 to \$100 fine against the other chiefs.

CHICAGO, April 6.—In a lecture tonight, Theodore Westmark, a young Swede, who made two explorations of the Kongo country in Central Africa under the auspices of King Leopold II, of Belgium, accused Henry M. Stanley of having lunched on human flesh to satisfy a morbid curiosity. He said that at Stanley Pool, in 1884, Stanley, curious to know how human flesh would taste, sent his servant Duala to procure a chunk of native material, but it proved tainted and Duala received a sound drubbing. A second trip after the flesh proved successful. It was fried in butter and served with pickles, but, despite these accompaniments, Stanley pronounced the flesh tasteless.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 6.—The city of Oakland has had many exciting events in its history, but never has anything occurred here to compare with the turmoil caused early this morning by a regiment of unemployed men which left San Francisco Wednesday to join Coxey's army in its march to Washington.

All night long every man, woman and child in Oakland was on the streets, the riot alarm was sounded, the

governor was asked to call out the national guard, extra police and deputy sheriffs were sworn in and armed with rifles, and preparations made for fighting of the bloodiest kind, because 640 unemployed, desperate men refused to leave the city. Only a rash word, or an unlucky shot was required to precipitate a conflict which would have resulted in the extinction of this branch of the industrial army, for the men composing it were mostly unarmed, and could have made but feeble resistance to the officers and citizens. But the word was not uttered, nor the shot fired, for the army, overawed by force, consented to move on when it was seen that further resistance to the will of the citizens of Oakland was useless.

At 2 o'clock a general alarm was sounded by the fire bells and the citizens hastened to the city hall, where about one hundred of them were sworn in as deputy sheriffs and were armed. The fire department also responded and were armed with axe handles. Then the city's forces marched to the tabernacle where the industrialists were peacefully slumbering. They were rudely awakened and ordered to move out. The men refused and things looked ominous. Consultations were held on both sides.

Finally the police arrested leader Kelly and several of his men, and penned the rest of them up in a corner of the tabernacle. They still refused to move until their leader was returned to them and the police held another consultation. It was proposed to handle the army by force. Acting under Kelly's advice, however, the industrialists agreed to submit peacefully, and at 3:20 a.m. formed a line and, escorted by 200 armed police and citizens, marched to Sixteenth street station, where they entered the box cars, and shortly after 4 o'clock the train pulled out for Sacramento.

DENVER, April 6.—The sheep situation looks critical in Delta and Mesa counties. The Utah sheepmen continue to move that way, and Colorado cattle and ranchmen are arming to resist the invasion. Settlers say the militia need not be called out, as they are equal to the occasion. Over 125,000 sheep are at Thompson Springs, Utah, en route east.

Later reports are much less warlike. It is claimed most of the Utah sheepmen will obey Governor Waite's proclamation, though a few will have to be driven out.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The *Herald's* Montevideo dispatch says: The correspondent in Rio Grande do Sul sends word that Admiral Mello's fleet, which sailed from Desterro yesterday to meet President Peixoto's squadron, forced the bar of Rio Grande this afternoon. As soon as the fleet was in front of the city, the big guns of the Aquidaban and Republica were brought into action. The city of Rio Grande was bombarded and was still under fire when the *Herald* correspondent sent his dispatch. The forces which had been landed from the transports were sent ahead, and will attack Porto Allegro.

LONDON, April 7.—It is reported that LeCaron, the British spy, is not dead as stated, but en route to one of the most distant colonies under the protection of officers. The announcement of

his death and removal was made because of a Fenian plot to kill him.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—Dr. John Howe Jenks, professor of physiology and modern languages at Washington university, died today of blood poisoning. While dissecting a corpse last Tuesday, Dr. Jenks cut himself on the hand and was inoculated with poison.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Mr. Dunphy of New York, thinks a boulevard across the continent is one of the necessities of the age. He has just introduced a bill in the House providing for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the matter. This commission is to determine, in the first place, whether a transcontinental boulevard is desirable, and in the second place whether it is feasible. The commission is to consist of four members, one to be selected from the war department, one from the department of agriculture, one from the postoffice department and one from the interior department. The boulevard is to extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific and, of course, the eastern terminus, in Mr. Dunphy's opinion, ought to be at New York City. The western terminus to be in San Francisco.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 8.—During the past three days the prairies in western Kansas have been swept by destructive prairie fires, and many stacks of straw have been consumed. A big fire broke out in Clark county, and before a strong south wind burned north over a wide range of country, many fences, hay and straw stacks and outbuildings were consumed. In front of this wind storm the flames leaped ten to fifteen feet high. Several farmers barely saved their homes. They sent a courier to Ashland for help. Wagons were procured, loaded with men and barrels of water and sent to the relief of the people.

A strip of prairie two miles long by sixty feet wide was thoroughly saturated by people who had come to the rescue with the water, and the fire was finally hemmed in.

In Wabunze more than 10,000 acres of range grass have been burned over during the past three days.

OMAHA, April 9.—Today the trial of Bishop Bonacum of Nebraska opens in Omaha. It promises to be a remarkable case in Catholic circles. One hundred priests and nuns are present to testify concerning the charges which include tyranny, oppression, insubordination, inciting strife, slander and libel, violation of diocesan statutes, misappropriation, falsehood, peculation, undue influence, unjust favoritism, scandal, gambling and incitation to perjury. These are supplemented with 115 specifications.

Heretofore bishops accused of grave offenses have been called to Rome and quietly suppressed by removal to some distant diocese or placed on the retired list. The sending of a papal delegate to the United States reversed this policy to some extent by creating a local court for the determination of questions of church management arising in this country. For certain reasons proceedings in the case of Bishop Bonacum will be heard before Archbishop Hennessey instead of the papal delegate. Appeal from the findings may be had to the papal delegate and finally to Rome. The progress of

the case, the proceeding heretofore had, and the prospect of an early determination excites great interest among church men.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., April 9.—The greatest gold strike of the year at Cripple Creek is reported in the Caledonia. The mine is located with the vein which is eighty feet wide. The lowest assay shows \$90 to the ton; a half ton assayed \$400 to the ton; several feet will run half that amount. Quartz streaks three to four inches wide will give as high as \$1,000 to \$1,500. The mine has been opened for two years, but attention has been called away from it and its richness was not dreamed of.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 9.—The Davidson Theater, the finest in Milwaukee and one of the handsomest and costliest building in the country, was destroyed by fire which broke out between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning. The valuable scenery carried by the "Lilliputians," worth \$25,000, is all gone. The theater roof, on which a score or more firemen stood, went down and the men were carried with it. Some were rescued from the flames by comrades who risked their lives to drag out the forms of the dead and injured. Seven or eight men were soon brought out and those able to speak said there must be ten more in the ruins. The burning roof had fallen on them and they were roasted to death if not killed in plunged from the roof. Several men working in the theater were caught by the falling timbers and other portions of the roof, making the rescue of the imprisoned men impossible. The police report sixteen lives lost and estimate the property loss at \$500,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The second division of the San Francisco industrial army was organized here today. It expects to leave San Francisco Thursday morning for Washington with 500 men, and to recruit 250 more at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The first California conference of the Latter-day Saints was held here yesterday. The attendance was good, though mostly of women. The conference by an unanimous vote sustained the action of the General Conference in the election of officers from President Woodruff down.

The membership of the San Francisco branch now consists of two Seventies, one High Priest, four Elders, one Priest, one Teacher, twenty-one members and sixteen children under eight years of age. Ten persons have been baptized and six children blessed since the foundation of the mission.

CHICAGO, April 8.—A case of black smallpox caused the liveliest kind of commotion in the Harris street police station this afternoon. A man suffering with the plague died in a cell there and from twenty to thirty officers and forty-five prisoners were exposed to the disease.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—The Utah Commission will be reorganized in the early part of next week. The resignation of three of the members have been tendered to Secretary Smith, and a fourth will probably be tendered Monday. There is a vacancy on the board, owing to the death of Henry C. Lett, a recent appointee.



*Written for this Paper*

## THE ST. JOHNS STAKE.

LUNA VALLEY, Socorro Co., New Mexico, March 16, 1894.

After attending the quarterly Stake conference held at St. Johns on the 4th and 5th inst., I started out in company with Elder Wm. H. Gibbons, counselor in the Stake Presidency, to visit all the settlements of the Saints in the St. Johns Stake except Erastus, which was visited on the journey from Snowflake to St. Johns. Part of the time I was also accompanied by President David K. Udall, Patriarch Henry J. Platt and Sisters Udall, Patterson and Pace, the Stake Presidency of the Relief Societies; also Elder Amencus V. Greer, Brother Marble and others. We held one or more meetings in each of the settlements and had an enjoyable time with the Saints, who appreciated our visits and instructions; this was made manifest by the way in which they turned out to the meetings. I was also successful in obtaining such historical data and information which is needed for Church history; and I found the Stake records in first-class condition, while many of the ward and society records are very imperfectly kept.

The St. Johns Stake of Zion consists of the Saints residing in the eastern part of Apache county, Arizona, and those residing in Valentia and Socorro Counties, New Mexico. There are seven organized wards in the Stake, namely St. Johns, Union, Erastus, Nutrioso and Alpine, in Apache County, Arizona, and Ramah, in Valentia County and Luna Valley or Heber Ward, in Socorro County, New Mexico. The numerical strength of the Stake is 237 families, or 1,467 souls, namely 2 Patriarchs (Henry J. Platt and Jens N. Skousen), 69 High Priests, 60 Seventies (members of the 104th quorum), 86 Elders, 4 Priests, 14 Teachers, 110 Deacons, 619 lay members, and 503 children under eight years old. Elder David K. Udall, a man of much experience in life, and who has passed through very trying ordeals in the interest of God's cause and for his brethren, has presided over the Stake since its first organization in July, 1887. He was formerly Bishop of the St. Johns Ward. Elder John H. Freeman, who performed a mission to Europe several years ago, is first Counselor in the Stake Presidency, and Wm. H. Gibbons, who labored as an Indian missionary for eight years in Arizona and New Mexico, is second Counselor. He now fills the responsible position of treasurer for Apache County, to which office he has been elected repeatedly; the last time his nomination was made by acclamation. President Udall resides in Union Ward (Round Valley), while his Counselors both live at St. Johns.

St. Johns, the county seat of Apache County, is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Little Colorado river, in the midst of an open, fertile country, which would be capable of sustaining a large population if there was sufficient water wherewith to irrigate the lands. A great deal is being done now to reservoir the water, the facilities for this being very good with the expenditure of considerable labor on dams and ditches, which indeed is being done as fast as possible.

St. Johns was first settled by Mexicans and a few white adventurers about 1873, and the Saints purchased the place in

1879 of Sol. Barth and others, who claimed to own everything in the neighborhood, including water right and all. But after a while complications arose, and the brethren found a number of law suits on their hands, besides having to face a conspiracy on the part of the anti-Mormons, who were determined to drive the Saints away from the county in regular old time Missouri fashion. But the brethren stood their ground nobly, though at a great sacrifice. They were mobbed, robbed, shot at, deprived of their political rights, taxed beyond reason by the unscrupulous demagogues who had been elected to office by the anti-Mormon ring; and one man (Brother Nathan C. Tenney) was shot and killed outright, while acting as a peace maker between his friends and the mob. But the victory at last appeared on the side of the Saints, who, after humbling themselves in fasting and prayer, laid their case before the Almighty. Soon after that the strength of the enemy was broken; the wickedness of some of the anti-Mormon ringleaders came to light. One man was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Yuma penitentiary for forgery, or for raising county warrants; another one was killed by his own kind; some fled the country to escape justice, and others, who had expended their means in fighting the Saints, were reduced to poverty, and are now void of influence. The prospects for the Saints in St. Johns are now better than ever before since they settled the place. The anti-Mormons are confined to a small portion of the town bordering on the river, while the Saints occupy a regularly surveyed townsite, adjoining the original Mexican village, with narrow and crooked streets; and the co-operative store, owned by our brethren, does more business than all the rest of the stores in St. Johns put together. Our people also own the only flouring mill in the town, control three-fifths of the water used for irrigation purposes, and constitute the majority of the population, though the non-Mormons, including of course the Mexicans, still outvote our people at the polls. This, however, does not cut much of a figure now, as the people have divided on national party lines; at the last county election, however, the non-Mormons, or at least many of them, acted treacherously to the Saints; for while our brethren voted their respective party tickets honestly and straight, the non-Mormons scratched off the names of all the Mormon candidates and voted for the Gentile opponents, which resulted in every one of our brethren being ousted at the polls; and consequently the county is still run by political tricksters, most of whom own no property to speak of, and as a matter of course pay no taxes, and are only hanging around the county seat to feed from the public crib. Of course there are a few exceptions to that rule.

In the face of all the abuse, lying, and violence to which our brethren have been subjected in St. Johns during past years, they have acted very wisely and prudently; in fact, an all-wise Providence and the spirit of meekness and forbearance have guided them in the midst of all their difficulties. Instead of retaliating in the shape of punishing their oppressors, which they could, perhaps, have done very successfully on different occasions, they refrained from all overt acts; not one of their persecutors was

killed or even severely punished by any of the brethren, though the provocation to do so was often so great that I doubt very much whether any people except the Saints could have stood the test without rising up in righteous anger to take vengeance upon the evil-doer. But the brethren held the fort, and it is generally understood throughout this Stake of Zion that had not the Saints of St. Johns stood their ground as they did, all the other settlements which now constitute the St. Johns Stake of Zion would have been an impossibility. The present strength of the St. Johns Ward is seventy-five families, or 460 souls, belonging to the Church. A comfortable meeting house (though a log building) and a fine two story tithing office, occupying one of the most conspicuous places on the townsite, and a Relief Society hall constitute the public buildings of that part of St. Johns which is controlled by the Saints. Charles P. Anderson, a young man of promise, is the Bishop of the ward.

Erastus, also known as Concho, is situated in a snug little valley, about 16 miles southwest of St. Johns, and 34 miles southeast of Snowflake. The old Mexican town called Concho is situated in the lower end, while most of our people live on the townsite called Erastus, which is in the upper end of the valley. A fine reservoir has been constructed which so far has proven very successful and beneficial to the settlement. At Erastus the finest peaches produced in Apache County, and other fruits are claimed to be raised, and the prospect for a flourishing settlement is promising, though the present Mormon population only consists of eighteen families, or 138 souls. Christopher J. Kempe, extensively known among the Scandinavian Saints from his missionary labors in Norway, presides as Bishop at Erastus. The place was named thus in honor of the late Apostle Erastus Snow. It was first settled by the Saints in 1879.

Union Ward embraces all the Saints residing in Round Valley, which is situated near the so-called white mountains about 35 miles south of St. Johns. The post-office name of the place is Springerville. Formerly there were two wards in this valley, namely Omer and Amity, but in 1886 they were amalgamated and the new organization called Union, and of late years the headquarters of the ward have been built up at a place called Eager about a mile and a half southwest of the valley of Springerville and near the east end of the valley. The townsite of Eager is a most beautiful one, and when more families shall have located upon it, it will present a better appearance than at present, when the houses are somewhat scattered. The altitude of this place is about 6,500 feet, or nearly 800 feet higher than St. Johns. George H. Crosby, formerly Bishop of Hebron and Leed's in Southern Utah, presides over the Union Ward, which at present contains sixty families, or 350 souls, belonging to the Church.

Nutrioso is a fine village situated on Nutrioso Creek, a tributary of the Little Colorado river, in the south end of a beautiful and fertile little valley near the summit of the mountains which form the watershed between the Little Colorado and the Gila rivers. Nutrioso attracts the attention of the visitor at once by its fine frame dwellings, its

large and commodious school house and its Relief Society Hall, etc., all built of good native lumber. This place is surrounded by pine forests which cover the mountain slopes as far as the eye can reach in all directions. Consequently, timber and fire wood are very plentiful. The farming land is also good, and though the altitude (about 7000 feet) is so high, good grain has been raised here in past years. Leonard J. Brown, a son of Lorenzo Brown, of St. George fame, is the Bishop of the Nutrioso Ward, the membership of which is represented in twenty-nine families, or 172 souls. Nutrioso was first settled by the Saints in 1880. It is fifteen miles southeast of Union, or fifty miles from St. Johns.

Across the mountains in a southeasterly direction, about eleven miles from Nutrioso, is Bush Valley, on the headwaters of the San Francisco river, a tributary of the Gila. The first Latter day Saints entered this valley in 1879 and purchased the improvements previously made by a Mr. Bush and sons (in whose honor the valley was named) and others; and there is now a ward called Alpine containing eighteen families, or 138 souls, presided over by Joseph N. Heywood, a son of Patrioach Joseph L. Heywood of Panguitch Garfield Co., Utah, who was also the first Bishop of the Seventeenth Ward, Salt Lake City. Bush Valley is about six and a half miles long from west to east, and has an average width of nearly two miles. Here the people have been quite successful during past years in raising grain without irrigation, though the lands which are watered yield by far the most. The township is somewhat broken, but is rendered picturesque by the presence of beautiful groves of tall pines which grow in the valley and on the mountain slopes surrounding it. The land is good and productive, and the people entertain good hopes for future prosperity. But here, as well as in every other settlement throughout the St. Johns Stake, progress is somewhat impeded through lack of element; now settlers are wanted to build up the place and to make the ward prosperous.

Luna Valley, which contains twenty-three families of the Saints, or 150 souls, organized into the Heber Ward, thus named in honor of Apostle Heber J. Grant, is situated about twelve miles southeast of Alpine, on the same stream (the San Francisco river.) The valley is very irregular, but may be said to extend from west to east for a distance of about four and a half miles, with an average width of two miles. The valley was named after the Luna Brothers, Mexicans, who located here before our people came in; it also means the valley of the moon. The first Latter-day Saint settlers rolled their wagons into this valley February 28, 1883. This place is about 120 miles west of Magdalena, a town situated on a branch of the A. F. & S. F. Ry. eastward, and about the same distance from Silver City lying southward. From St. Johns it is sixty-three miles. The boundary line between New Mexico and Arizona is about midway between Luna Valley and Bush Valley. George D. Green is Bishop of the Heber Ward. The Luna Valley reservoir is situated in the lower end of Bush Valley, in Arizona, about eight miles northwest of the settlement. Pine and cedar forests abound in Luna Valley and vicinity. There are also plenty of oak, juniper, cotton-wood and

other kinds of wood in the vicinity. In order to make farms the heavy growth of timber must in many instances be cut down in regular lower canopy style. More Latter-day Saints are wanted in Luna Valley. I am now bound for the "Mormon" colonies in Old Mexico.

ANDREW JENSON.

### BIOGRAPHICAL.

ST. GEORGE, Utah,  
March 30, 1894.

As you have given the short account of myself a place in the NEWS, I venture to continue my history, though it may be written in a broken way. After the Saints had been driven from Missouri, one day while standing near the wharf at Quincy a steamboat on her way up the Mississippi stopped at the wharf. The mate wanted to hire a hand, offering twenty-five dollars per month. I told him if he would liberate me from yawl duty I would accept his offer. This he said he would do and told me I would be night watchman and the work I might be called to do in the day he would pay me for extra. Agreeing to his terms I went aboard. Privilege was given me to go into the cook room whenever I pleased, night or day, and help myself. I always found plenty of victuals left from the cabin table, such as cooked fowl of various kinds, fish, veal, mutton and baked beef, all of which I did ample justice to, except veal and goose.

The mate and deck hands seemed to take to me but, whether it was because I was a Mormon I could not say. My name was never asked for, but they gave me one; they called me "Picayune"—the name of a little silver coin worth six and one quarter cents. I remained with the Alpha—for that was the name of the steamer—about one month, when I was taken sick and told the captain and mate I wanted to go home. The captain told me to go to the clerk and get my pay, all of which I got except ten dollars; this the clerk said they did not have, and the sum is due me today. I returned to Illinois, where I found my father living on rented land near Payson, Adams county, and with a little nursing I was soon all right and went to work on a farm for \$12 a month.

In August of this year, 1839, the Prophet having escaped from Missouri, a conference was called and held in Quincy. There I was set apart to go on a mission, having been previously ordained an Elder and then a Seventy in Far West, under the hands of Elders Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball. At the same conference a young man by the name of Amos Lysons was ordained a Priest and set apart to take a mission; he was my traveling companion.

The very first time we announced ourselves messengers of salvation and offered to preach, we were told that we deserved a severe flogging for going about to preach Joe Smithism and that we should be ashamed of ourselves, etc. At another place we were invited to preach, and after having done so in our weak way (for this was our first attempt to speak in public), at the close of our meeting we were told that we were more fit to drive oxen and should let preaching alone and go home. The next morning, as we were about to depart, an

old lady fixed her eyes on us and the tears came from her eyes and ran down her cheeks. She took from her pocket a couple of quarters and gave us—perhaps all the money she had. Although no invitation was given us to preach, yet we felt the good Lord was with us. We went to Virginia, our native state. There Brother Lyons concluded to marry a wife. I went into Jackson county, where I baptized a few and organized a branch of seven members, one of whom Brother Lyons had baptized previously. By the consent of the members I ordained Brother John D. Vandal an Elder to preside.

Returning home I went to work helping to get out rock for the Nauvoo Temple. If my memory serves me it was in the month of August, 1842, the Prophet called a special conference, where Elders were called to go on missions and to rebut John C. Bennett's lies. Among the number I was called, and about the first of the following September I started, in company with three other Elders; but wisdom dictated that all three should not travel together. About this time I met with Elder Alpheus Harmon, and he having no companion but wishing for one, we traveled together. As cold weather approached, and we met with poor encouragement, Elder Harmon concluded to return home to Nauvoo. On leaving him I felt lonesome, for he was good company and I believe a good man. Since then I heard that he froze to death while crossing a prairie just before reaching home. This brings to my mind Brother Lyons, my former companion; whatever became of him I could not learn. It was said by some that he was drowned and by others that he went out of the country with drover, and it was surmised by a few that he met with foul play and was murdered.

I remember one cold winter day, in January, 1843. The snow was on the ground about a foot deep. My road lay through the woods for several miles before reaching the first settlement. Late in the afternoon, tired, hungry and cold, I came up to a fine looking house that seemed to say, "Call in, friend." I did so, and found the man of the house in the kitchen sitting at his shoe bench. I asked if he would please keep a servant of the Lord over night. He inquired where I was from and to what order I belonged. "From Nauvoo, and I belong to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," was my reply. He scratched his head with the awl and said he had not heard of that order. I told him we were known as Mormons but that was not our true name. "Oh, yes," said he, "I have heard of the Mormons, and shall not keep you." He had a family of grown up children, mostly girls. They and their mother stood gazing at though I was some frightful being.

I left to seek quarters elsewhere, and had not gone over 150 yards when I was called back. They told me I could stay all night. The man said he wanted to talk with me, and taking my valise invited me in his house and told me to make myself as comfortable as I could. Pretty soon a steaming supper was on the table. Whenever a question was asked me there was an anxiety on the part of the wife and daughters to listen to what the Mormon had to say in answer to his questions.

While at supper a peddler drove up and asked to stay all night. We were introduced to each other by our host. The peddler was one of those knowing men, and what he did not know was not worth learning. He acted as though he had the world by the wrist, and could use up Mormonism in less than no time and prove myself a false teacher. He did all the talking. I had not a word to say—could not slip in a word edgewise. At last his power ran out, when it was my turn to talk. Mr. MecMelon, our host, turned to him and said, "It is no use for you to talk and argue with him, for he has the Scriptures all on his side."

It happened to be Saturday night, and the next morning after breakfast Mr. MecMelon invited me to go to meeting with him, and said I might give out an appointment to preach that evening at his house. This surprised and also pleased me. I was introduced to the minister, a Lutheran preacher. He was a fine looking man who treated me very courteously, and at the end of his discourse he invited me to speak, which I did, and gave out my appointment. The minister told the people to turn out and hear me for he believed I was a good man. That evening I had a full attendance and after meeting several remained awhile to talk with me and to ask questions. Doors were opened for me and Mr. MecMelon told me to make his house my home while I remained in the neighborhood.

There was a Campbellite preacher, I think his name was Moses Bonom. He would meet me at my meetings and fight the truth and do all he could to prejudice the people against me and the doctrines I advocated. At one of my evening meetings a party came intending to tar, feather and ride me on a rail. The man of the house told the mob to come in and behave themselves and hear what I had to say. "For if you don't," he added, "I will use my rifle on the first man that attempts to disturb him while under my roof."

One evening I was pelted with snow balls. I had just held meeting in a school house. As the snowballing was going on, two horsemen rode up and inquired for the Mormon preacher. Being pointed out they invited me to get up behind one of them and go with them. I confess that I felt dubious, not knowing what was ahead. However, I did as they bade me and had not gone far when they told me they were brethren with families on their way to Nauvoo, but that cold weather and deep snow had prevented them from traveling and they had stopped for the winter at a neighboring town, Lima. At a late hour that evening they heard of my meeting and had come in haste, hoping to arrive before its close. They lived six miles distant. They were Ira Oviatt and a Brother Cole. Through these brethren I had the Lima courthouse to preach in, and although there was considerable prejudice I had friends and homes during the cold winter months. I simply mention these incidents to show how easy it is for the Lord to provide for His servants and open the way that the people may be warned. The Book of Mormon and Voice of Warning were read by many, but strange to say not a soul offered themselves for baptism. One young

man by the name of Jonathan Church at one time gave me \$3. He professed to be an infidel, but said if there was any truth in the Bible the Mormons were right. H. W. BIGLER.

### IN NEW ZEALAND.

OAKURA, Whangaruru, New Zealand, Feb. 12, 1894.—The semi-annual conference of the Whangarei district of the Australasian mission was held at this place, beginning Friday at 10 a. m. There were present five Elders from Utah, Wm. Gardner, president of mission; B. H. Hollingworth, president of district; Charles B. Bartlett, president of Bay of Isles district; J. H. W. Goff and Thos. J. Morgan, traveling Elders; ten native Elders, ten Priests, four Teachers, two Deacons, 140 native members and some non-members, one local European Elder, one Priest, one Deacon and one member.

Conference was called to order by Elder Hollingworth, and the people sang heartily "Ha, kaputa mai a Ihu." Elder Bartlett offered the opening prayer. Elder Gardner made the address of welcome, and spoke upon the object of these gatherings. A verbal report of the district was then given, also of the Whangaruru branch. Elder Hoani Pita then spoke briefly on the apostasy and the restoration. Rev. Wiremu P. Te Waha, a Maori minister of the Church of England, asked the privilege of speaking to the people. He said he was glad to meet the Elders, considered them his friends. He came to get knowledge concerning the Church to which so many Maoris of his circuit belonged, and he was pleased to see the people met together in conference.

After singing, Elder Pita Kino, of the Big Barrier Island, offered the closing prayer.

At 4:30 the Big Barrier Saints led the singing and the prayer was made by Hone Heta, of Puaruku. Elder Mita Wepiha, president of the Waikaro branch, addressed the Saints with power; illustrated the parable of the sower; touched on baptism by immersion for the remission of sins; said this earth was baptized in Noah's day to cleanse it from pollution; referred to the Savior as our pattern and guide; dwelt upon the gathering of Israel in former and the gathering of Israel in latter days; knew this to be the work of God, and was very happy in it. Hopa Peka reported the Waikaro branch. Elder Bartlett addressed the conference and gave a short account of the Bay of Islands district; said the conference would produce good results, because the people had come together to hear the word of life under the influence of the Holy Ghost; dwelt on miracles, faith and works. He was appointed to act as interpreter for the local Europeans who were afterwards called to address the assembly.

We began our testimony meeting at 9:30 p. m. and twenty-five Maori brethren and sisters spoke, and four non-members expressed their pleasure (by permission) at being present. After midnight the congregation stood up sang "Ete kahui iti nei;" prayer by Haluta of Big Barrier.

Second Day—Meeting opened at 10:40. Prayer by Elder Henere Wiki (Tekahiwal). Elder Goff spoke

a short time in Maori on the Gospel. Elder Paora Pene, of Matauri branch, gave some good counsel, and was followed by Elder Hamuera Toka, of Te Horo, whose remarks were listened to with great attention; referred to the coming of the angel Moroni to Joseph Smith, and the restoration of the Gospel of Christ in these last days; had a testimony and was glad to be able to tell the people about it. Local Elder Thos. Finlayson, Opuawhanga branch, addressed the conference on baptism by immersion, related his reception of the Gospel, knew Joseph Smith was a prophet of God. Benediction by Nupere Ngawaka.

At 4:15 p.m. Henere Kepa opened by prayer, and Maki Tepiriki and Percy Going (Priest) bore testimony. Elder Gardner followed in power on the first principles, giving counsel and instruction to all for over an hour. Wiremu Te Tairua dismissed the meeting.

We had another testimony meeting at 9:20. Five brethren spoke, and the Big Barrier branch was reported by Elder Pita Kino.

The third day, opened beautifully fine and everybody was in their best clothes, the native sisters mostly preferring bright colors. The native reverend left after breakfast to fill one of his appointments, having been well treated by everyone and then six Maoris were baptized by Elder Goff. At 11 a. m. Hone Auarua (teacher) offered the opening prayer and Elder Gardner spoke of baptism, the conferring of the Holy Ghost and the blessing of infants. After confirming the newly baptized, three children were blessed by the Elders. Elder Morgan addressed the conference in the native tongue for a short time. President Hollingworth read the conference report showing 804 members, and spoke to the people encouragingly; dwelt upon the separation of the sheep and goats at the last great day, exhorted all to be true and faithful. The general authorities of the Church and the Priesthood in Zion were unanimously sustained, also Elder William Gardner as president of this mission; Elders Hollingworth and Bartlett as presidents of the Whangarei and Bay of Islands conferences, and Elders Goff and Morgan as their fellow laborers. Benediction by Haroe Mokaraka.

At 1:30 Priesthood meeting began, Elder Gardner presiding. For two hours he stood on his feet answering the many questions propounded in reference to habits of life, requirements made by the Lord of His Priesthood, and other matters peculiar to the social condition of the people and things pertaining to the Maori mission in general and the districts in particular.

The afternoon services began at 4:30. Prayer by Bro. Going. Bro. Gardner touched on the Sacrament and was followed by Elder Bartlett, who gave counsel and instruction to the people. Benediction by Rapato Ngatiwal.

In the evening meeting twelve bore testimony, and at 10:30 the conference closed with prayer by Elder Hollingworth.

Thus closed a happy gathering, in which both members and non-members vied with each other in laboring for the general good. "BEDFORD."

## WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

The town of Fruita, below Grand Junction, Colo., has voted to incorporate.

The Garrison, Colo., *Tribune* says it is now a settled fact that the new San Luis ditch will be built.

Residents of Lamar, Colo., are setting out hundreds of fruit and shade trees this spring.

The organization of the Colorado Woman's Fruit Preserving company has been postponed for the present.

The apparatus for the cheese factory at Castle Rock, Colo., has been received and will soon be put in place.

The Banning (Cal.) *Herald* professes to have information that a natural gas well with a strong flow has been struck by persons boring a well in Los Angeles.

The Arizona land court has decided that land grants made by the Mexican states are void. This effects the titles of grants aggregating nearly 75,000 acres.

The Phoenix (Ariz.) *Gazette* claims from 25,000 to 40,000 head of range cattle are annually grazed and fattened upon alfalfa pastures of the Salt River valley.

The Casper (Wyo.) *Tribune* says the losses to sheep and cattle in that locality have been exaggerated, and that the late storms will not greatly affect either industry.

The state officers, the supreme court and the court of appeals will move into the new capitol building at Denver, says the *News*, on or about the 15th of next month.

The Fort Collins, Colo., *Express* says that the sheep feeders of the Cache la Poudre valley are not discouraged by prevailing low prices, but are already laying plans for next fall.

It is reported in the New Mexico papers that the Littlefield cattle company will not drive any herds to the markets this spring. The company will hold steers for the fall market.

The Denver Fire Clay company has just executed an order of 80,000 fire brick for Chihuahua, Old Mexico, and is weekly shipping assayers' supplies to distant points throughout the Rocky mountain country.

Frd Berringer has been shot and accidentally killed at Monticello, thirty miles east from Napa, Cal. He drove into a stable, and while pulling a blanket from the seat, a pistol lying there was accidentally discharged.

Ashland, Oregon, is preparing for a grand celebration in honor of mining developments here. The program will include a banquet to the miners at the Hotel Oregon and a free ball at the opera house.

The Ridgeway (Colo.) *Herald* calls for the establishment of a seed house devoted exclusively to seeds of Colorado production, and suggests Montrose as a good point for such an establishment.

William P. Harrison, proprietor of the San Francisco *Hotel Gazette*, has brought suit to enjoin the *Gazette* Publishing company from the publication of a paper under the name of *Hotel*

*Gazette* and to recover \$5,000 damages for alleged infringement.

A 7-year-old boy, the son of a Yaquina bay, Oregon, farmer, was gored and tossed by cow last week. One horn pierced the child's side, making a very ugly and dangerous wound.

Sixty tins of opium have been seized by revenue officers in the store of Hong Sing in Spofford alley, San Francisco. The opium had been landed as playing cards. Cancelled stamps were on the tins.

The news that Dr. J. C. Antony, of this city, has a cure for hernia, commonly called rupture, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, has spread far and wide, and the lucky discoverer has over 1000 cures on record.

The Rio Grande has just completed a new bridge over the Uncompahgre on its Ouray branch. It is a solid structure, capable of carrying a broad-gauge train. It is a Howe truss, 128 foot span and 24 feet high.

The South New Mexico Telephone company has been incorporated at Las Cruces with a capital of \$30,000, to unite Las Cruces, Deming, Silver City, Lake Valley, Tularosa, Lincoln, White Oaks, Roswell and Eddy.

A westbound passenger train at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night ran over and killed a familiar character known as Indian Moody, at Auburn, Cal. The remains were mangled in a shocking manner. The deceased was blind.

Mr. J. B. McGinty of the vicinity of Hotchkiss, Delta county, Colo., has one of the finest young orchards to be found on the western slope. He now has twenty acres of orchard, consisting of 3,000 trees, 1,000 of which are now bearing.

Frederick Warde, the actor, delivered an address on Wednesday afternoon before the students of the State University, at Oakland, Cal., by invitation of the Berkeley Athlæum. His subject was "Shakespeare and his Plays."

The Grand Junction *News* suggests the growing of less alfalfa and more clover and timothy in the Grand Valley. Shippers prefer the latter at stock yards, and it is thought they will prove more profitable in view of the establishment of feeding yards at Grand Junction.

Gilpin county and the section of Clear creek about Idaho springs, remarks the *Denver News*, will have with the coming of spring not less than 1,000 stamps pounding away on gold ores. The output from that district ought to be not less than \$5,000,000 for 1894.

The snowfall in the Cascade mountains this winter has been enormous along the Great Northern road. Up to a week ago it had been sixty-three feet seven inches on the summit, and after settling it lay twenty-six feet three inches on the level, being above the tops of the telegraph poles.

A kind of influenza is epidemic in Nevada, says the *Journal*; the symptoms being first a sore throat, followed by a terrible cold in the head and some

fever. It lasts about a week, and while it causes but few to take to their beds, it makes the victim feel as though he wished he were in Sheol.

The son of George Turner, of Boise City, Idaho, has met with a painful accident. He was reloading a 45-caliber cartridge when it exploded, both the bullet and the shell tearing their way into his right thigh, inflicting two bad wounds. His hand was also injured. The femoral artery was narrowly missed.

A large coal company has recently been formed for the purpose of developing the coal fields in and near Lost canyon to the north of Mancos. The company already has considerable land located, and is now working near Levy & Moore's old camp in Lost canyon, and has a seven-foot breast of fine coal. They are directly on the line of Rio Grand Southern.

Says the *Denver News*: In 1893, notwithstanding hard times and the consequent decreased consumption of canned goods, at least thirty cars of canned tomatoes were shipped into Colorado from other states, representing nearly 600 tons of fresh tomatoes. If such tomatoes had been grown in Colorado, it would have been a great help to Colorado truck farmers.

United States internal revenue agents at an early hour on Wednesday morning raided a store owned by Sue Fat, at San Francisco. In the cellar there were two furnaces for cooking opium and all the utensils used in the work, together with sixty cans of opium. One of the furnaces was in full blast, being operated by one Ah Sing, whom the officers arrested.

While the trial of Alfred Vaughn for murder was in progress at Austin, Nevada, on Wednesday, all persons in the court room were startled by the reports of three shots. Investigation showed that Chris Christofersen had killed himself in the sheriff's office by shooting himself in the breast three times. The deceased was an old resident and for some time has been somewhat demented.

Casper, (Wyo.) *Derrick*: As calm reports concerning the loss of stock come in, it becomes more evident that the average loss in sheep will not be half as heavy as at first feared. In some cases the loss has been very disastrous. Other bands passed through the storm without any loss to speak of, and the best judges agree that ten per cent will cover the average so far this winter throughout central Wyoming.

John Conway has been sentenced by Judge Wallace, at San Francisco, to twenty years imprisonment in the state prison for robbery. Conway pleaded guilty in the hope of receiving a light sentence. The judge, however, considered that the case did not merit any exercise of judicial clemency. Conway stood up a man named Conlan, and, not finding any money, stripped the unfortunate fellow of his clothes.

John Hirst, employed as engineer at the Nebo tunnel at Creede, Col., has committed suicide. He was sitting down and had a Winchester in his hand; placing the muzzle of the gun under his chin, and it is generally thought, pulled the trigger with suicidal intent, blowing the top of his head off. Hirst had been sick for some time

and became discouraged, and it is supposed he desired death.

The crop outlook in San Joaquin county, Cal., is said to be favorable for a large yield, and the acreage is greater than last year by 10,000 acres. Crops are not suffering for rain, and a fall from half to an inch any time this month will insure the crop, except on the west side of the river, where the fields are pretty dry. The islands never promised so well. The total acreage this year in this county is 200,000 acres.

The amusement patrons of Oakland, Cal., are organizing a war of extermination against the "encore fiend," who is the bane of the life of performers in public. The chief cause of complaint is that this omnivorous creature is without discrimination, always calling for more. Good, bad and indifferent performers are recalled and entertainments are prolonged indefinitely. The latest idea is to put "no encores allowed" on the program.

Arrangements are being made for the shearing season which is now close at hand, says the *Laramie Boomerang*. By the second week in April the wool will begin to fly. It is believed that the wool clip will be larger this year than for some time because there has been very small loss. If the sheep men get a good average price for their product they will be in high feather. The railroad men are already after shipments.

John Hederstedt, a non-union sailor of San Francisco, had his lower jaw broken and dislocated on Sunday night for daring to express his opinion of the Sailors' Union. Hederstedt made some disparaging remark when asked why he did not join the union. Two other pounced upon him and kicked and beat him into insensibility. On regaining consciousness he was in the receiving hospital. He did not know the names of his assailants and no arrests could be made.

Thomas H. Douglass, who was charged with smuggling 225 tins of opium from the steamer *China* on April 20, 1893, has been found guilty in the United States district court at San Francisco, the jury recommending him to the mercy of the court. Douglass was a customs inspector, and on the night of the smuggling was one of the watchmen on the *China*. At his first trial the jury disagreed. Since that time, however, the government has gathered evidence which greatly strengthened the prosecution.

The El Moro (Col.) coke ovens, says the *Monitor*, are manufacturing about 800 tons of coke per week. There is a quantity of coke on hand at the ovens and the weekly shipments of coke considerably exceed the manufacture at present. About 500 tons per week are shipped to Pueblo, 200 tons to Denver, while occasional large orders come in from Fairbanks, Ariz., and other points. The El Moro ovens are now putting out more coke than any other plant in the state. About seventy men are employed, though not on full time.

The Casper, Wyoming, *Derrick* states that a contract has been let for the erection at Casper of a building to accommodate ten shearing machines. The citizens subscribed some \$450 for the erection of the building for this

experimental plant, which is to be very largely increased if it proves a success. The only machines ever tried in this country before was one in Denver, and some at the World's Fair. A small electric plant has also been ordered to enable the men who operate the machines to work day and night in eight hour shifts.

The Washoe Indians are becoming more civilized each year, remarks the *Genoa (Nevada) Courier*. A great many have houses built in white man's style, and raise chickens and gardens. A number have spring wagons and may often be seen with their mahalas and papooses out for a drive. They present a very amusing spectacle. One fat buck is the proud possessor of a cart and a nice little trotter. He speeds him up and down the smooth roads around Gardnerville, and handles the ribbons with the air of a professional sport.

The placing of a bomb on the court house steps with a lighted fuse attached, on Wednesday night, caused great excitement at Leadville, Colo. The bomb was found by the janitor, who picked it up and carried it to the jail, not knowing what it was. At 11 o'clock next day the county commissioners met and decided to offer \$1,000 reward for the culprit's arrest. Again they met in special session and opened the bomb to find that it contained nothing but sawdust and dirt. It was then decided to withdraw the reward offered and offer \$200 for the arrest and conviction of the person placing the bomb on a charge of misdemeanor, and if an additional charge could be proven, to offer \$1,000 in addition to the \$200, making a reward of \$1,200.

On Saturday night a stranger walked into W. J. Stevenson's law office at Bozeman, Mont., and ordered the lawyer to write an affidavit, the substance of which was that the stranger, who gave the name of Robert Dutton, was guilty of the murder of an old farmer and his wife at Brampton, near Toronto, Canada, last fall. Such a murder was committed at the time mentioned and a man named McWhirrel is under sentence of death for the crime. Dutton explained that he made the affidavit to keep an innocent man from being hanged. After signing the paper he backed out of the lawyer's office, ordered him to keep his mouth shut for a time and disappeared. Stevenson turned the paper over to the officers and gave a description of Dutton, but he cannot be found. Stevenson is a man of good standing and the officers are convinced that he had such a visitor as he reported, but do not know what to make of the case. It is suggested that it may be a trick to save McWhirrel, or the fellow may have told the truth.

#### WEATHER AND CROPS.

The following initial crop bulletin for the year 1894 has been issued by Observer Salisbury and will be of interest to farmers throughout Utah:

Newton, Cache County, March 26.—15 inches of snow to the north of town; to the south it is less. It is considered that winter wheat is doing well under the snow.

Box Elder (Brigham City), Box

Elder County, March 24.—The snow, with the exception of a few drifts, is gone. The grain has wintered well under the snow, and the prospect is good.

March 31.—The ground is yet wet and cold, and the grain has made but little growth, but looks well.

Meadowville, Rich County, March 24.—It is too early to state how winter wheat is going to look, or how it has fared, for the snow has been covered with snow on an average, outside of drifts, of about 18 inches. Have an extra amount of snow for this time of year; on that account expect good crops of winter grain.

Corinne, Box Elder County, March 24.—It is too early to begin to show signs of life. Too early yet to tell how much or how little it has suffered during the winter.

Logan, Cache County, March 23.—Condition of winter wheat favorable. It is now covered with snow, and has been so all winter.

Harrieville, Weber County, March 26.—Owing to the very dry condition of the ground last fall little fall wheat or winter grain was sown. That which was put in was full protected by snow till the middle of March, and has the appearance of not suffering much from the hurricane winds of the 20th and 21st. The ground at this date is in fine condition, and farming operations will now begin in earnest.

April 2.—Week began with seed planting in full operation, but was retarded by a heavy rain on the 29th, with violent winds. Fall grain is apparently in a healthy condition.

Taylorville, Salt Lake County, March 24.—Winter wheat has done very well in this locality. The acreage is more than usual, and notwithstanding the large amount of snow which fell it did not stay long at a time. The spring is backward, but during the fine spell of weather last week considerable wheat was put in the ground.

Levan, Juab County, March 31.—The average snow covering the winter wheat has been twelve to eighteen inches. Winter wheat never looked better this time of year, but a less amount than usual was sown last fall as fall wheat has partly been a failure the last couple of years. The ground did not freeze before snow fell last fall, hence all snow water sunk into the ground when thawing this spring, giving it a good soaking. The prospect for a good season was never better.

Leamington, Millard County, March 31.—Past week good sowing weather. Spring wheat about all in. Cloudy and warm each day, but good growing weather.

Santaquin, Utah County, April 1.—The past week has been one of good weather for fall wheat and grass, and beneficial to the orchards, provided the frosts later on do not kill the buds.

Moroni, Sanpete County, March 31.—No winter grain under cultivation. Farmers hereabouts have commenced to put in their spring grain.

Kanosh, Millard County.—Snow two feet deep on the 19th and 22nd, which was very good for the grain; the snow is now going fast.

Six prisoners escaped at an early hour on Friday morning from the county jail at Green river, Wyo.



## THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

### SWEDEN.

The epidemic of small-pox in Gothenburg is still raging fearfully.

The population of Stockholm is 258,000, according to the latest statistics.

C. J. Kock, a prominent wholesale merchant of Malmö, died at the age of 86 years.

The Swedish system of gymnastic is being introduced into the public schools in Switzerland.

The number of Methodists in Sweden has considerably increased during the last two years.

Sweden has decided to participate in the world's exposition to be opened at Lyon April 26th.

The emigration during February was smaller than during any month for the last ten years.

Dr. F. Linder, of Arvika, died at the age of 86 years. He was known as a very able physician.

A Scandinavian Sailors' Home will be built in Cardiff. It will be a branch of the Home in London.

The Swedish riksdag has granted a large appropriation for the purchase of rifles and ammunition.

Mrs. Esbjornson, the oldest inhabitant of Karlshamn, celebrated her 101st birthday in the best of health.

The name of the peace paper published in Stockholm by E. Wawrinsky is *Down With The Arms*.

Count Nils August Fritz von Rosen, King Oscar's first court chamberlain, died at the age of 54 years.

An industrial exposition, arranged by the labor unions of Gothenburg, will be held in that city next September.

Engineer C. A. Norberg, manager of the gas works in the city of Linköping, died at the age of 71 years.

Tor Hedberg, the young journalist, has written a new play, which will soon be given at the Royal Dramatic Theater.

Lieutenant E. J. V. Quensel, who had similar rank in the French army in Tonkin, Africa, died at a hospital in Algiers.

King Oscar will arrange some big elk hunts this summer, to which Emperor William and the Prince of Wales will be invited.

Mrs. Cecilia Baath-Holmberg, the authoress, is at present writing a work on Gordon Pasha, which will soon be published.

Stockholm has fifty-eight printing offices, where the work done is equal in perfection to the best of similar establishments abroad.

The winter has been unusually mild, and from all parts of the country the farmers make complaints on this account.

The large steamer C. O. Kjellberg, destined to Antwerp from Gothenburg, was wrecked off Gefveskær. No lives were lost.

A large number of Swedish railroad

laborers have departed for Siberia, where they will be employed by the government.

A large number of American tourists, who will travel through Europe, are expected to arrive at Stockholm in the latter part of May.

Preparations will probably soon be made for building a strong fort at Boden in Norrland. Russia is the only neighbor of whom Sweden seems to be afraid.

Nils Kjellander is the name of a young promising Swedish composer. An opera by him was recently given at the Vasa Theater of Stockholm, and met with success.

Engineer Artur Leffler, Sweden's royal commissioner to the Chicago Fair, has reported that one third of the Swedish exhibits were sold in the United States.

Several Swedish periodicals of purely religious character are edited by women. Foremost among these publications is "Reading In The Home," published by Miss Elisabeth Kjellberg.

Vicomte de Soto Maior, the late Portuguese minister to Stockholm, will not have any successor, as the government of Portugal has decided to be represented in Sweden only by its consuls.

The king and the queen, the crown prince and Prince Eugen, arrived at Stockholm from Christiania, and were royally welcomed at the Central depot by a large number of people, who had gathered.

Mr. Alf Wallander, whose pictures were exhibited and admired at the Chicago Fair, will soon paint five new pictures, which have been ordered by Mr. Eddy, of Chicago. Mr. Eddy gives the artist free choice of subject.

The export of fatted sheep has increased with every year. The average export per annum amounts to more than 40,000, the import only amounting to about 700. Denmark takes about  $\frac{2}{3}$ , and England  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the total export.

Anders Zorn, the celebrated Swedish artist, whose paintings caused such sensation at the Chicago Fair, has arrived at London. He will soon go to Paris; and he intends to spend the summer with his old mother in Dalecarlia. His intention is to return to America in the latter part of the year.

Sermons are never being held in the Riddarholm church of Stockholm. The Riddarholm church is, as known, the mausoleum of the Swedish kings, where, among others, Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII sleep their last sleep in the shadow of Russian, Polish, German and Danish flags, the trophies of their many victories, and where bunches of rusty keys, taken from conquered cities, preserve the recollection of Sweden's former greatness.

Wisby, the city of ruins and roses, if the chief town of the large island of Gothland, "the green isle," "emerald in the Swedish crown." Wisby was formerly a rich and powerful Hanse town.

Of its ancient grandeur nothing now remains save a number of ruined churches out of all proportion to the present size of the city, and turreted remains of the old walls, which are said to be the most remarkable of their kind in Europe.

The Swedish stone industry is carried on almost exclusively by manual labor, with the exception of the brickmanufactory, where machinery has come into extensive use. The number of brickkilns and manufactories in 1893 were over 300, with about 6,000 workmen and a value of production of about \$1,500,000. The machinery for this industry is being made by Moberg's Mechanical Workshops, Stockholm, and several other firms.

Lake Mälaren at Stockholm is probably one of the most beautiful lakes in the world. It is a great sheet of water studded with islands, and said to have in its scenery much of the Japanese lakes. A countless multitude of small steamers and launches maintain the communication between different parts of this magnificent and interesting lake. On its shores lie the earliest settlements in Sweden, the memory of which is perpetuated by numerous barrows, runic stones, and crumbling walls.

The contents of the great Northern Museum have greatly increased since 1873. Said year the objects numbered 3,840. At the close of 1875 the collection amounted to 10,092 various objects. The growth since then has been rapid, and in 1880 the museum contained 26,000 objects, increasing by the end of 1890 to 67,000, and in 1893 to 77,658. These figures, however, do not exactly represent the total number of objects in the collection, since many articles are duplicated, some being represented by as many as a hundred specimens.

### NORWAY.

New waterworks will be built in Hamar.

A large fishery museum will be erected at Vardo.

Ex-Congressman J. Svenson, of Bygland, is dead.

Heavy snowstorms are reported from the Arendal district.

Olav A. Tveitaa, a prominent teacher, was drowned near Horverak.

Director Krogh of the well-known Gaustad asylum, is dead.

The large Rødtangen Hotel was burned to the ground.

Viggo Ullman has been elected president of the Norwegian Storting.

Peter Strand, a prominent citizen of Lokvik, was killed by a snow-slide.

The large estate Noeglestue near Lillesand, was burned to the ground.

The electric street car line in Christiania has now been opened for the public.

Many foreign workingmen have made Christiania their home during the last years.

Their golden wedding was celebrated by Dr. Dietrichson, of Levanger, and his wife.

An industrial and agricultural exposition will be held at Christiansand in 1896.

Some of Bjornson's old and famous dramas will again be performed at the Christiania Theater.

Their golden wedding was celebrated

by J. Christiansen, a merchant of Trondhjem, and his wife.

The average day's work in industrial pursuit in Norway is about ten hours and a half.

The most severe storms are reported from Hammerfest, and many lives have been lost.

The publishing house of Huseby & Co., of Christiania, has been forced to make an assignment.

The government has been asked to grant an appropriation for a railroad between Arendal and Aamlid.

Severe storms are reported from Nordland. Many lives have been lost, and the damage on buildings is heavy.

The work on the proposed railroad between Egersund and Flebbeferd will soon begin.

Severe storms, which have made all fishing impossible, are reported from Tromsø.

Minister of the Interior, Thorne, has resigned. Mr. Birch-Reichenwald will be his successor.

A Norwegian anarchist, named Olandt, from Christiania, has been arrested in Prague, Austria.

Rev. Emil Ellefsen, of Holden, died at the age of 57 years. He was widely known as an able preacher.

Mrs. Inga Olsen, the well-known Bergen actress, will be connected with the Karl Johan Theater in Christiania next season.

Diphtheria is raging fearfully in Trondhjem. The papers propose, that the schools be closed for a couple of months.

During the last century each year there were 26,650 deaths per one million inhabitants while in the latest decade but 16,925.

The expenses of the state railroads in Norway amount to about \$1,900,000 annually, while the receipts amount to \$200,000 more.

Notwithstanding the political trouble between the united kingdoms, the number of Swedes in Christiania seems to increase every year.

Manufacture of phosphorous matches has reached a high degree in Norway, and the competition with Sweden in this respect is carried successfully on.

The tourist traffic promises to be very profitable this year. A large number of tourists have already made arrangements for visiting the country in May and June.

A bill which proposed the granting of an appropriation of 12,000 kroner to pay the expenses for the transport of the Viking ship to and from Washington was defeated in the storting with 58 noes against 53 yeas.

The frequency of suicide in Norway shows the greatest increase in old age, or after the fiftieth year. Among young or middle-aged married men the relative number of suicides is still about the same as sixty years ago.

The Norwegian railways (as well as the Swedish) presents a striking contrast to the English and American lines. The rate of traveling is very slow, and the day trains stop for dinner and the night trains for supper at certain select stations.

A change of the president and secretaries of the Storting has taken place.

Postmaster S. Nielsen has been elected president, and Viggo Ullman vice-president. The Odelsting has elected Dr. Horst president, and Editor Loveland vice-president.

#### DENMARK.

The number of bicyclists in Denmark is about 60,000.

Lawyer Bogler, a prominent citizen of Aalborg, is dead.

Mrs. U. A. Stage, the well-known actress, is dead.

Both the king and the queen are reported to be in ill health.

The Y. M. C. A. has now its own building at Odense.

About 23 per cent of divorces in Denmark are due to drunkenness.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria are raging epidemically in Helsingør.

Rev. A. Nielsen, known as an able preacher, died at Kolding.

Their diamond wedding was celebrated by Hans Berg, of Skanderbork, and his wife.

Captain Thomsen, commander of the ship "Lejdi" from Christiansand, died at Rio Janeiro.

The Russian Czar is expected to spend at least six weeks in Denmark at his next visit.

The bark Aarhus was wrecked off Smith's Rock, Cap. Moreton. The crew was saved.

M. A. Hansen, a well-known blacksmith of Ulvedalene, died at the advanced age of 95.

The Diet will again take up the question of building stronger forts around Copenhagen.

The emmigration from Denmark during the two first months of this year has been unusually small.

The directors of the Thingvalla Line propose the purchase of a new and large steamer for the passenger traffic.

Prof. Harald Hoffding is writing a large work on "the history of the more modern philosophy." The first volume is out.

It has been discovered, that Bank Director Hirth, of Kolding, who died recently, has embezzled about 140,000 kroner.

Dr. Wilhelm Meyer, of Copenhagen, has been elected an honorary member of the Laryngological Society of London.

Secretary Meyer, of the Danish consulate in London, was assaulted by an unknown person and so severely injured, that he died in a few hours.

A railroad is to be built between Præato and Haslev. Some of the most prominent citizens of Roennede are interested in the enterprise.

Prof. H. K. Whitte, a very prominent scholar, died at Copenhagen at the age of 84 years. He was a Knight of the famous order of Dannebrog.

The expenses of the royal theater during 1893 were \$240,000, of which sum \$160,000 were covered by the sale of tickets, while the state had to pay the deficit.

The contributions to the relief fund for the widows and children of the drowned fishermen will come in liberally. A number of ladies at Copenhagen took steps to arrange for a bazar for the benefit of the sufferers; but a great daily

put its foot on that scheme. "In this case bazars are superfluous," said the paper, "the people of Copenhagen will contribute liberally anyway."

George C. Gron, the enterprising manager of the Reitzel Pub. House, of Copenhagen, has announced that he will award an annual prize of 1000 kroner for the best Danish or Norwegian literary work published by him. The judges will be Henrik Jæger, P. Hansen, Erik Skram and O. Borchsenius, who will act entirely independently of the publishing house. The above sum will, as a rule, be given to one person, but under certain circumstances may be divided equally between two.

A young man, who for the time being was in a hilarious state of mind, took a trip on his bicycle from Slagelse to Nykøping. He soon met a lady and gentleman, whom he supposed to be on friendly terms. The wheelman stopped and exclaimed enthusiastically: "Oh, what a nice time you must have!" The gentleman said they might exchange their roles. Said—done. The cyclist left his wheel to the gentleman, and introduced himself to the lady. The new cyclist seemed to be the greenest sort of an amateur, running into the ditch several times. But as soon as he was out of reach he suddenly sped away like a crack wheelman, and disappeared never to return.

#### UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

An act authorizing the endowment of the University of Utah.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

SECTION 1. That the regents of the University of Utah, in their corporate capacity, may take by grant, gift devise or bequest, any property, real or personal, for the use of the University, or of any department thereof, or for any professorship, chair or scholarship therein, or for the library, observatory, workshops, gymnasiums, apparatus, a student's loan fund, or any other purposes appropriated to the University, and such property shall be taken, received, held, managed and invested, and the proceeds thereof used, bestowed and applied by the said regents, for the purposes, provisions and conditions prescribed by the respective grant, gift, devise, or bequest.

If by terms of any grant, gift, devise or bequest, such as are described in the preceding paragraph, conditions are imposed which are impractical under the laws of the Territory, such grant, gift, devise or bequest shall not thereby fail, but such conditions shall be rejected, and the intent of the donor carried out as near as may be; nor shall any grant, gift, devise or bequest for the benefit of the University be defeated or prejudiced by any misnomer, misdescription or informality whatever; Provided, The intention of the donor can be shown as ascertained with reasonable certainty.

Sec. 2. Any person or persons who may give or bequeath to the University a sum not less than forty thousand dollars for the purpose of establishing a professorship in any department, shall have the privilege of giving name to such professorship.

In like manner, a gift or bequest of not less than twenty-five thousand

dollars for the purpose of founding an adjunct professorship, shall entitle the giver to the same privilege.

Sec. 3. Any person or persons who may give to the University a sum not less than fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of establishing a professorship in any department shall have the privilege of giving name to such professorship, and of nominating its first incumbent.

In like manner, a gift or bequest of not less than thirty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of founding an adjunct professorship, shall entitle the giver to the same privileges.

Sec. 4. Any person or persons who may give the University a sum not less than sixty thousand dollars for the purpose of establishing a professorship in any department shall have the privilege of giving name to such professorship, and of designating the manner in which incumbents in succession forever shall be nominated; Provided, That the regents of the University shall have the privilege of rejecting any nomination or of removing any incumbent for cause.

In like manner, a gift or bequest of not less than forty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of founding an adjunct professorship, shall entitle the giver to the same privileges.

Sec. 5. Any person or persons who may give or bequeath to the University a sum not less than ten thousand dollars to found a University fellowship or lectureship in any department shall have the privilege of naming such fellowship or lectureship, and of nominating its first incumbent.

Sec. 6. Any person or persons who may give or bequeath a sum not less than fifteen thousand dollars to found a fellowship or lectureship in any department shall have the privilege of naming such fellowship or lectureship and designating the manner in which incumbents in succession forever shall be nominated; Provided, That in case of a lectureship the board of regents of the University shall have the privilege of rejecting any nomination or of removing any incumbent for cause.

Sec. 7. University scholarships in the different departments shall be of three different classes, first, second, third, according as the endowment is three thousand, two thousand or one thousand dollars, and any person or persons founding a scholarship of any class, or in any department, shall have the privilege of naming the same and of nominating its first incumbent.

Approved March 8th, 1894.

## THE EUPOREAN MISSION.

[*Millennial Star*, March 26.]

ARRIVALS.—The following missionaries arrived in Liverpool from Utah per Cunard steamer *Lucaula*, Friday afternoon, March 16, for the British Mission: Wm. H. Darley, R. J. Kerr and C. E. Lloyd, of Wellsville, Cache county; Victor P. Wells, Salt Lake City.

RELEASES AND APPOINTMENTS.—Elder John F. Howell has been honorably released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Welsh conference, to return home, March 21, 1894.

Elders C. E. Lloyd and Wm. H. Darley have been appointed to labor as traveling Elders in the Norwich conference.

Elder R. J. Kerr has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Irish conference.

Victor P. Wells has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the London conference.

The practice of law across the bay, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, is not a very pleasant profession when lawyers take up the quarrel of their clients and try to settle their differences with blood. Lawyer Fry came very near having the top of his head blown off on Monday afternoon by Attorney Hamilton, who interposed an objection to a question by poking a bulldog pistol into the face of opposing counsel. Mr. Hamilton forgot to pull the trigger, however, and in consequence Lawyer Fry got away with his life and a bruised cheek. The row occurred during the taking of the deposition of the defendant in a divorce case. Hamilton and his client left the room, and were followed to the door by Fry. The former suddenly turned and gave his opponent a blow on the jaw which staggered him. Fry was about to return the blow, when Hamilton drew a big revolver and then there was a scattering of lawyers. The pistol was taken from him and he was arrested on a charge of battery and exhibiting a deadly weapon. He gave bonds and was released from custody. The taking of the depositions will be continued some other day.

## OBITUARY NOTES.

PATIENCE DELILA PIERCE PALMER.

AURORA, Sevier county, Utah, April 1, 1894.—I am called upon to chronicle another death in my family, this time that of my honored and aged mother, who peacefully passed away at 1:45 a. m., March 25th, after an illness of eight months.

Her name was Patience Delila Pierce, born February 15, 1809, in the township of Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence county, New York. At the age of 17 years she married my father, Abraham Palmer, who died nineteen years ago. She was the mother of twelve children, all of whom are dead excepting three. She has thirty-two grandchildren living, forty great-grandchildren living, six great-great-grandchildren living.

Deceased was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in December, 1835, and with her husband emigrated to Missouri and passed through the persecutions in common with the Saints in that state. Was camped four miles below Haun's mill at the time of the massacre, and with her children fled to the woods for fear the mob would kill them all; was in the exodus from that state; lived three weeks on parched corn, as the settlers would not sell them food; had to chew it and feed the little ones who had no teeth. They stopped a little while in Springfield, Ill., then moved to Nauvoo, where the husband served for years as a policeman, being one of the first forty. Mother was at the organization of the Relief Society, and was set apart under the hands of the Prophet Joseph Smith as one of a committee to attend and administer to the sick sisters, etc. She received all blessings, endowments, etc., in the Temple at Nauvoo. She worked and supported her family a great deal for her husband to go on missions, and was among those driven out of Nauvoo. She emigrated to Utah in 1852, settled in Ogden city, and went through the hard times incidental to settling that county; was presi-

dent for years of the first Relief society in Weber county; went south at the time of the Move, and back to Ogden, where she continued her labors in the Relief society until 1865, when she moved to Chicken Creek, Juab county, where she taught school most of the time. In the year 1870 she moved to Fayette, Sanpete county, where she continued school teaching. In 1875 she buried her faithful husband, and since that time has made her home principally with my family at Glenwood and this place, and was a constant worker in the Relief societies, and a great expounder of the truths God has revealed through His servant Joseph. No one ever heard her complain at her lot, but on the contrary she always rejoiced in the Gospel and in bearing testimony of its truths to the last. Everybody loved her who knew her.

She received a blessing under the hands of the Prophet Joseph's father in which it is stated that she should live until she was 85 years old. She was 85 years old the 15th of last February. She was sick eight months. She went to sleep on Friday evening and slept until Sunday morning when she passed away without a struggle. She lived a Saint and died in the assurance of a glorious resurrection.

A large congregation attended the funeral services here on the 28th, and on the 27th we took her noble remains to Fayette and laid them by the side of her husband. The Saints turned out and had services at the grave.

WM. M. PALMER.

SAMUEL A. P. KELSEY.

Died at Smithfield, Cache county, U. T., on March 21, 1894, of old age, Samuel A. P. Kelsey. He was born April 27, 1805, in Chester county, South Carolina; was baptized in the year 1835, in Hamilton county, Illinois, and in 1837 moved with the Saints to Caldwell county, Mo., and resided there until driven out in the winter of 1838 and 1839. He moved into Adams county, and in 1842 moved to Nauvoo. In the fall of 1838 he was in Far West, Missouri, in company with the brethren who had their arms and ammunition taken from them by the mob. He was driven from Nauvoo in 1846, at which time himself and family were driven from Nauvoo into Iowa. In 1852 he left the Bluffs and started for Utah, arriving in Salt Lake City on the 11th of September of the same year. He moved to Cottonwood and resided there seven years, then went back to Illinois for part of his family in 1860; stayed there through the winter, came out in the spring of 1861, and settled in Smithfield, Cache county, where he resided until his demise. He died a true and faithful High Priest, leaving a family of 10 children, 25 grand children, 78 great grand children and 5 great great grand children, and a host of friends to mourn his loss.

## THE DEAD.

Peaceful be their Rest.

GOFF.—At Sandy, Utah, April 7, 1894, of pneumonia, Heber Goff, aged 40 years.

LASHBROOK.—Annie Lydia Lashbrook, beloved wife of C. H. Lashbrook, Bingham.

CONDIE.—In Salt Lake City, April 2, 1894, of convulsions, Ester Condie, daughter of Joseph and Eliza Condie; born in Salt Lake City, March 26, 1894.

PUGMIRE.—In the Nineteenth ward of this city, this morning, April 4, 1894, at 7 o'clock, of old age, Sister Elizabeth Pugmire, relict of Jonathan Pugmire. Deceased was born in England May 9, 1802, and was consequently in her 92nd year.

# THE DESERET WEEKLY.

Truth and Liberty.

No. 18.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, APRIL 21, 1894.

VOL. XLVIII.

## THE LAW OF ADOPTION.

Discourses delivered at the General Conference of the Church, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday morning, April 8, 1894, by

**PRESIDENTS WILFORD WOODRUFF and GEORGE Q. CANNON**

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

### PRESIDENT WILFORD WOODRUFF.

I feel thankful for the privilege of meeting with so many of the Latter-day Saints this morning. In order to present my position before the Saints I wish to say that I have been a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints over sixty years, a member of the Quorum of the Apostles fifty-five years, and the President of the Church for a short time. During all these years, and in all my travels, I have never seen a moment when I have had the power to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ or to administer in any of the ordinances of the House of the Lord, acceptably to God or to myself, only by the assistance of the Holy Ghost; and I do not know of any other man that could ever do this. Even the Son of God, in referring to His work, said: "I do nothing of myself; but as my Father hath taught me, I speak these things." So it has been with all the prophets and patriarchs in every age of the world; they have had to be assisted by the power of God. I occupy that position today before this assembly. Therefore, as the Lord commanded us not to speak only as we are moved upon by the Holy Ghost, I desire that, and in order to obtain it I want the prayers and faith of the Latter-day Saints.

I have some things resting upon me that I wish to present before the Latter-day Saints, and in order to do this I will call upon President George Q. Cannon to read from the Book of Doctrine and Covenants concerning the subject which I wish to speak upon.

[President Cannon read from sec. 128, as follows:

It may seem to some to be a very bold doctrine that we talk of—a power which records or binds on earth, and binds in heaven. Nevertheless in all ages of the world, whenever the Lord has given a dispensation of the Priesthood to any man by actual revelation, or any set of men, this power has always been given. Hence, whatsoever those men did in authority, in the

name of the Lord, and did it truly and faithfully, and kept a proper and faithful record of the same, it became a law on earth and in heaven, and could not be annulled, according to the decrees of the great Jehovah. This is a faithful saying! Who can hear it?

And again, for the precedent, Matthew xvi. 18, 19. "And I also say unto thee, that thou art Peter; and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it; and I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth, shall be bound in heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth, shall be loosed in heaven."

Now the great and grand secret of the whole matter, and the *summum bonum* of the whole subject that is lying before us, consists in obtaining the powers of the Holy Priesthood. For him to whom these keys are given, there is no difficulty in obtaining a knowledge of facts in relation to the salvation of the children of men, both as well for the dead as for the living.

Herein is glory and honor, and immortality and eternal life. The ordinance of baptism by water, to be immersed therein in order to answer to the likeness of the dead, that one principle might accord with the other. To be immersed in the water and come forth out of the water is in the likeness of the resurrection of the dead in coming forth out of their graves; hence this ordinance was instituted to form a relationship with the ordinance of baptism for the dead, being in likeness of the dead.

Consequently the baptismal font was instituted as a simile of the grave, and was commanded to be in a place underneath where the living are wont to assemble, to show forth the living and the dead; and that all things may have their likeness, and that they may accord one with another; that which is earthly conforming to that which is heavenly, as Paul hath declared, 1 Corinthians xv. 46, 47 and 48.

"Howbeit that was not first which is spiritual, but that which is natural, and afterwards that which is spiritual. The first man is of the earth, earthy; the second man is the Lord, from heaven. As is the earthy, such are they also that are earthy; and as is the heavenly, such are they also that are heavenly." And as are the records on the earth in relation to your dead, which are truly made out, so also are the records in heaven. This, therefore, is the sealing and binding power, and, in one sense of the word, the keys of the kingdom which consist in the key of knowledge.

And now, my dearly beloved brethren and

sisters, let me assure you that these are principles in relation to the dead, and the living, that cannot be lightly passed over, as pertaining to our salvation. For their salvation is necessary, and essential to our salvation, as Paul says concerning the fathers "that they without us cannot be made perfect;" neither can we without our dead be made perfect.

And now, in relation to the baptism for the dead, I will give you another quotation of Paul, 1 Corinthians xv. 29, "Else what shall they do which are baptized for the dead, if the dead rise not at all; why are they then baptized for the dead?"

And again, in connection with this quotation, I will give you a quotation from one of the prophets, who had his eye fixed on the restoration of the Priesthood, the glories to be revealed in the last days, and in an especial manner this most glorious of all subjects belonging to the everlasting gospel, viz., the baptism for the dead; for Malachi says, last chapter, verses 5th and 6th, "Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet, before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord; and he shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse."

I might have rendered a plainer translation to this, but it is sufficiently plain to suit my purpose as it stands. It is sufficient to know, in this case, that the earth will be smitten with a curse, unless there is a welding link of some kind or other, between the fathers and the children, upon some subject or other, and behold what is that subject? It is the baptism for the dead. For we without them cannot be made perfect; neither can they without us be made perfect. Neither can they nor we, be made perfect, without those who have died in the gospel also; for it is necessary in the ushering in of the dispensation of the fulness of times; which dispensation is now beginning to usher in, that a whole and complete and perfect union, and welding together of dispensations, and keys, and powers, and glories should take place, and be revealed from the days of Adam even to the present time; and not only this, but those things which never have been revealed from the foundation of the world, but have been kept hid from the wise and prudent, shall be revealed unto babes and sucklings in this dispensation of the fulness of times.

Now, what do we hear in the gospel which we have received? "A voice of gladness! A voice of mercy from heaven; and a voice of truth out of the earth; glad tidings for the dead; a voice of gladness for the living and the dead; glad tidings of great joy; how beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of those that bring glad tidings of good things; and that say unto Zion, behold! thy God reigneth. As the dews of Carmel, so shall the knowledge of God descend upon them."

And again, what do we hear? Glad tidings from Cumorah! Moroni, an angel from heaven, declaring the fulfillment of the prophets—the book to be revealed. A voice of the Lord in the wilderness of Fayette, Seneca county, declaring the three witnesses to bear record of the book. The voice of Michael on the banks of the Susquehanna, detecting the devil when he appeared as an angel of light. The voice of Peter, James and John in the wilderness between Harmony, Susquehanna county, and Colesville, Broome county, on the Susquehanna river, declaring themselves as possessing the

keys of the kingdom, and of the dispensation of the fulness of times.

And again, the voice of God in the chamber of old father Whitmer, in Fayette, Seneca county, and at sundry times, and in divers places through all the travels and tribulations of this Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. And the voice of Michael, the archangel; the voice of Gabriel, and of Raphael, and of divers angels, from Michael or Adam, down to the present time, all declaring their dispensation, their rights, their keys, their honors, their majesty and glory, and the power of their Priesthood; giving line upon line, precept upon precept; here a little, and there a little—giving us consolation by holding forth that which is to come, confirming our hope.

Resuming, President Woodruff said:

Thus you have before you the subject which is resting upon us, and which we wish to present to the Latter-day Saints. Let me say that age has very little to do with revelation. In the early age of the world, old father Adam, three years previous to his death—he being nearly one thousand years of age—called together his posterity in the valley of Adam-ondi-Ahman, and he stood upon his feet for hours, clothed with the power of God and the revelations of heaven, and blessed his posterity, some seven of whom, each representing a generation, were High Priests. Among them were Enoch and Methusaleh, both great men of their day and generation. He prophesied upon them what should transpire with their posterity unto the end of time. His old age did not have any effect whatever upon the revelations of God to him. Joseph Smith, when fourteen years of age, while calling upon God in the wilderness, had the heavens opened unto him. Both the Father and the Son presented themselves unto him in the clouds of heaven, and the Father said, "This is my beloved Son; hear him." The age of man is very short indeed in this day to what it was in ancient days. Men anciently lived to a very great age. When four or five hundred years old they took wives, begat children, and raised up posterity. Today our age is limited to something like three score years and ten.

I wish to say to the Latter-day Saints that we live in a very important generation. We are blessed with power and authority, holding the Holy Priesthood by the commandment of God, to stand upon the earth and redeem both the living and the dead. If we did not do it, we should be damned and cut off from the earth, and the God of Israel would raise up a people who would do it. The Lord would not permit me to occupy this position one day of my life, unless I was susceptible to the Holy Spirit and to the revelations of God. It is too late in the day for this Church to stand without revelation. Not only the President of the Church should possess this gift and give it unto the people, but his counselors and the Apostles and all men that bear the Holy Priesthood, if they magnify their calling, should possess that gift for themselves and to assist them in their duties, although they may not be called to give revelations to lead and direct the Church. The spirit of revelation belongs to the Priesthood.

But to come to the subject before us. Perhaps it may be said by the inquiring or the objecting mind, What have you to say about redeeming the dead, or about baptism for the dead, or the work of the Temples of our God, that is not already revealed? I will say this: When the Prophet Joseph had this revelation from heaven, what did he do? There

are witnesses here of what he did. He never stopped till he got the fulness of the word of God to him concerning the baptism for the dead. But before doing so he went into the Mississippi river, and so did I, as well as others, and we each baptized a hundred for the dead, without a man to record a single act that we performed. Why did we do it? Because of the feeling of joy that we had, to think that we in the flesh could stand and redeem our dead. We did not wait to know what the result of this would be, or what the whole of it should be. Finally the Lord told the Prophet: "When any of you are baptized for your dead, let there be a recorder, and let him be eye witness of your baptisms; let him hear with his ears, that he may testify of a truth, saith the Lord; that in all your recordings it may be recorded in heaven; whatsoever you bind on earth may be bound in heaven; whatsoever you loose on earth, may be loosed in heaven." That was the beginning of this work.

Joseph Smith, instead of living to be nearly a thousand years of age as Adam did, lived to be about thirty-eight years of age. He brought forth the record of the stick of Joseph in the hands of Ephraim—the history of the ancient inhabitants of this continent. By the power of God he translated that, and it has been published in many languages. Besides this, he organized the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints upon the foundation of apostles and prophets, Christ Jesus being the chief corner stone. Men were ordained to the Priesthood and sent forth, from the various occupations of life, to carry this Gospel to the world. God informed Joseph Smith that he was called to prune the vineyard once more for the last time before the coming of the Son of Man. Since that, thousands of Elders of Israel have been sent into the world to preach the Gospel. Joseph Smith did all this during the fifteen years he held the Priesthood. Let any man read the revelations in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, which were given through him during the little time he spent here in the flesh. It is one of the greatest records that any man ever gave to the human family. Not only this, but he organized the endowments and did a great deal of other work. Who could expect him, during the short time he lived in the flesh, to do more than he did? I received my endowments from under his hands. He brought forth all these ordinances that have been given unto the Latter-day Saints. In fact, it is a marvel and a wonder that he performed as much as he did.

I want to say, as the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, that we should now go on and progress. We have not got through revelation. We have not got through the work of God. But at this period we want to go on and fulfill this commandment of God given through Malachi—that the Lord should send Elijah the prophet, "and he shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse." Ye sons of men, I say unto you, in the name of Israel's God, those very principles that God has revealed are what have stayed the judgments of the Almighty on the earth. Were it not for these principles, you and I would not be here today. We have had prophets and apostles. Presi-

dent Young, who followed President Joseph Smith, led us here. He organized these Temples and carried out the purposes of his calling and office. He laid the foundation of this great Temple on this block, as well as others in the mountains of Israel. What for? That we might carry out these principles of redemption for the dead. He accomplished all that God required at his hands. But he did not receive all the revelations that belong to this work; neither did President Taylor, nor has Wilford Woodruff. There will be no end to this work until it is perfected.

I want to lay before you what there is for us to do at the present time; and in doing this I desire particularly the attention of President Lorenzo Snow, of the Salt Lake Temple; President M. W. Merrill, of the Logan Temple; President J. D. T. McAllister, of the Manti Temple, and President D. H. Cannon, of the St. George Temple, and those associated with them. You have acted up to all the light and knowledge that you have had; but you have now something more to do than what you have done. We have not fully carried out those principles in fulfillment of the revelations of God to us, in sealing the hearts of the fathers to the children and the children to the fathers. I have not felt satisfied, neither did President Taylor, neither has any man since the Prophet Joseph who has attended to the ordinance of adoption in the temples of our God. We have felt that there was more to be revealed upon this subject than we had received. Revelations were given to us in the St. George Temple, which President Young presented to the Church of God. Changes were made there, and we still have more changes to make, in order to satisfy our Heavenly Father, satisfy our dead and ourselves. I will tell you what some of them are. I have prayed over this matter, and my brethren have. We have felt as President Taylor said, that we have got to have more revelation concerning sealing under the law of adoption. Well, what are these changes? One of them is the principle of adoption. In the commencement of adopting men and women in the Temple at Nauvoo, a great many persons were adopted to different men who were not of the lineage of their fathers, and there was a spirit manifested by some in that work there that was not of God. Men would go out and electioneer and labor with all their power to get men adopted to them. One instance I will name here: A man went around Nauvoo asking every man he could, saying, "You come and be adopted to me, and I shall stand at the head of the kingdom, and you will be there with me." Now, what is the truth about this? Those who were adopted to that man, if they go with him, will have to go where he is. He was a participator in that horrible scene—the Mountain Meadow massacre. Men have tried to lay that to President Young. I was with President Young when the massacre was first reported to him. President Young was perfectly horrified at the recital of it, and wept over it. He asked: "Was there any white man had anything to do with that?" The reply was, No; and by the representations then made to him he was misinformed concerning the whole transaction. I will say here, and call heaven and earth to witness, that President Young, during his whole life, never was the author of the shedding of the



blood of any of the human family; and when the books are opened in the day of judgment these things will be proven to heaven and earth. Perhaps I had not ought to enter into these things, but it came to me. Men are in dangers sometimes in being adopted to others, until they know who they are and what they will be. Now, what are the feelings of Israel? They have felt that they wanted to be adopted to somebody. President Young was not satisfied in his mind with regard to the extent of this matter; President Taylor was not. When I went before the Lord to know who I should be adopted to (we were then being adopted to prophets and apostles,) the Spirit of God said to me, "Have you not a father, who beget you?" "Yes, I have." "Then why not honor him? Why not be adopted to him?" "Yes," says I, "that is right." I was adopted to my father, and should have had my father sealed to his father, and so on back; and the duty that I want every man who presides over a Temple to see performed from this day henceforth and forever, unless the Lord Almighty commands otherwise, is, let every man be adopted to his father. When a man receives the endowments, adopt him to his father; not to Wilford Woodruff, nor to any other man outside the lineage of his fathers. That is the will of God to this people. I want all men who preside over these temples in these mountains of Israel to bear this in mind. What business have I to take away the rights of the lineage of any man? What right has any man to do this? No; I say let every man be adopted to his father; and then you will do exactly what God said when he declared He would send Elijah the prophet in the last days. Elijah the prophet appeared unto Joseph Smith and told him that the day had come when this principle must be carried out. Joseph Smith did not live long enough to enter any further upon these things. His soul was wound up with this work before he was martyred for the word of God and testimony of Jesus Christ. He told us that there must be a welding link of all dispensations and of the work of God from one generation to another. This was upon his mind more than most any other subject that was given to him. In my prayers the Lord revealed to me, that it was my duty to say to all Israel to carry this principle out, and in fulfillment of that revelation I lay it before this people. I say to all men who are laboring in these temples, carry out this principle, and then we will make one step in advance of what we have had before. Myself and counselors conversed upon this and were agreed upon it, and afterwards we laid it before all the Apostles who were here (two were absent—Brothers Thatcher and Lund, the latter being in England,) and the Lord revealed to every one of these men—and they would bear testimony to it if they were to speak—that that was the word of the Lord to them. I never met with anything in my life in this Church that there was more unity upon than there was upon that principle. They all feel right about it, and that it is our duty. That is one principle that should be carried out from this time henceforth. "But," says one, "suppose we come along to a man who perhaps is a murderer." Well, if he is a murderer, drop him out and connect with the next man beyond him. But the Spirit of God will be with us in this matter. We want the Latter-day Saints from this time to trace

their genealogies as far as they can, and to be sealed to their fathers and mothers. Have children sealed to their parents, and run this chain through as far as you can get it. When you get to the end, let the last man be adopted to Joseph Smith, who stands at the head of the dispensation. This is the will of the Lord to this people, and I think when you come to reflect upon it you will find it to be true.

Another principle connected with this subject I want to talk about. A man has married a woman, and they have a family of children. The man lays down in death without ever hearing the Gospel. His wife afterwards hears the Gospel and embraces it. She comes to the temple and she wants to be sealed to her husband, who was a good man. The feeling has been to deny this and to say, "No, he was not in the Church, and you cannot be sealed to your husband." Many a woman's heart has ached because of this, and as a servant of God I have broken that chain a good while ago. I have laid before every woman this principle and let her have her choice. Why deprive a woman of being sealed to her husband because he never heard the Gospel? What do any of us know with regard to him? Will he not hear the Gospel and embrace it in the spirit world? Look at Joseph Smith. Not one of Joseph Smith's fathers or brothers or sisters were in the covenant when he received the keys of the kingdom of God and translated the Book of Mormon. They afterwards received it. Every brother and sister that he had, and his father and his father's brothers, except Uncle Jesse Smith, embraced the Gospel. Now, suppose that any of these had died before they had the opportunity of entering into the covenant with the Lord through the Gospel, as his brother Alvin did; they would have been in the same position as Alvin, concerning whom the Lord, when Joseph saw him in the celestial kingdom, said:

All who have died without a knowledge of this Gospel, who would have received it if they had been permitted to tarry, shall be heirs of the celestial kingdom of God; also all that shall die henceforth without a knowledge of it, who would have received it with all their hearts, shall be heirs of that kingdom, for I, the Lord, will judge all men according to their works, according to the desire of their hearts.

So it will be with your fathers. There will be very few, if any, who will not accept the Gospel. Jesus, while His body lay in the tomb, went and preached to the spirits in prison, who were destroyed in the days of Noah. After so long an imprisonment, in torment, they doubtless gladly embraced the Gospel, and if so they will be saved in the kingdom of God. The fathers of this people will embrace the Gospel. It is my duty to honor my father who begot me in the flesh. It is your duty to do the same. When you do this, the Spirit of God will be with you. And we shall continue this work, the Lord adding light to that which we have already received. I have had friends adopted to me. We all have, more or less. But I have had peculiar feelings about it, especially lately. There are men in this congregation who wish to be adopted to me. I say to them today, if they can hear me, Go and be adopted to your fathers, and save your fathers, and stand at the head of your father's house, as saviors upon Mount Zion, and God will bless you in this. This is what I

want to say, and what I want carried out in our temples.

The Almighty is with this people. We shall have all the revelations that we will need, if we will do our duty and obey the commandments of God. When any of us get so that we cannot receive these revelations, the Lord will take us out of the way and put someone in our places who can. I am here today, on borrowed time, I may say. I would have been in the spirit world today, mingling with the spirits in the presence of God, had it not been for the cry of this people for my life when I lay at the gates of death a year ago. I have been preserved by the power of God. How long I shall live I do not know. It does not make any difference to me. But while I do live I want to do my duty. I want the Latter-day Saints to do their duty. Here is the Holy Priesthood in these mountains. Their responsibility is great and mighty. The eyes of God, and all the holy prophets are watching over us. This is the great dispensation that has been spoken of ever since the world began. We are gathered together in these mountains of Israel by the power and commandment of God. We are doing the work of God. This is not our home, as far as mortality is concerned. We shall soon pass away. But while here let us fill our mission. I want to say to Brother L. Snow, Brother M. W. Merrill, Brother J. D. T. McAllister and Brother D. H. Cannon, and all associated with you, carry these things before the Lord and see for yourselves. If you are not satisfied with this order of things, go and ask the Lord about it, and the Holy Ghost will reveal to you the truth of these principles.

This is all I ought to say at this time perhaps upon this subject. I am glad to meet with you. I have had a great anxiety over this matter. I have had a great desire that I might live to deliver these principles to the Latter-day Saints, for they are true. They are one step forward in the work of the ministry and in the work of the endowments in these temples of our God. When you get to the last man in the lineage, as I said before, we will adopt that man to the Prophet Joseph, and then the Prophet Joseph will take care of himself with regard to where he goes. A man may say, "I am an Apostle, or I am a High Priest, or I am an Elder in Israel, and if I am adopted to my father, will it take any honor from me?" I would say not. If Joseph Smith was sealed to his father, with whom many of you were acquainted, what effect will that have upon his exaltation and glory? None at all. Joseph Smith will hold the keys of this dispensation to the endless ages of eternity. It is the greatest dispensation God ever gave to man, and he was ordained before the world was to stand in the flesh and organize this work. He was martyred for the word of God and testimony of Jesus, and when he comes in the clouds of heaven he will wear a martyr's crown. Those of you who stand here—I do not care whether you are Apostles or what you are—by honoring your fathers you will not take any honor from your heads; you will hold the keys of the salvation of your father's house, as Joseph Smith does. You will lose nothing by honoring your fathers and redeeming your dead. It is a glorious work. When I returned from England in 1841 and heard Joseph Smith give this revelation,

that we had power to redeem our dead, one of the first things I thought was, "I have a mother in the spirit world." My father was in the flesh. I baptized and ordained him and brought him up to Zion, where he is buried. But I never saw my mother to know her. She died when I was an infant. I had power to seal my mother to my father. Was not that a satisfaction? It was to me. I have gone to work with the assistance of my friends and redeemed my father's and my mother's house. When I went to inquire of the Lord how I could redeem my dead, while I was in St. George, not having any of my family there, the Lord told me to call upon the Saints in St. George and let them officiate for me in that temple, and it should be acceptable unto Him. Brother McAllister and the brethren and sisters there have assisted me in this work, and I felt to bless them with every feeling of my heart. This is a revelation to us. We can help one another in these matters, if we have not relatives sufficient to carry this on, and it will be acceptable unto the Lord.

Brethren and sisters, lay these things to heart. Let us go on with our records, fill them up righteously before the Lord, and carry out this principle, and the blessings of God will attend us, and those who are redeemed will bless us in days to come. I pray God that as a people our eyes may be opened to see, our ears to hear, and our hearts to understand the great and mighty work that rests upon our shoulders, and that the God of heaven requires at our hands. Great and glorious are these principles which God has revealed to us concerning the redemption of our dead. I tell you when the prophets and apostles go to preach to those who are shut up in prison, and who have not received the Gospel, thousands of them will there embrace the Gospel. They know more in that world than they do here. I pray God that as a people we may have power to magnify our callings in this great and mighty dispensation while we dwell in the flesh, that when our work is done we may be satisfied with this life and this work. This is my prayer and the desire of my heart, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

### PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON.

I am sure that every Latter-day Saint who has heard the announcement made by President Woodruff, will feel thankful in his heart for that which the Lord has made manifest through him. This subject of adoption is one that has engaged the attention of the Saints, to a greater or less extent, for some time. It was revealed by the Prophet Joseph that there is a principle of adoption by which one generation will be sealed to and connected with another, and in his words which have been read he fore-shadows the welding together, by this principle of adoption, of the various dispensations. In a revelation that the Lord gave through him, He said:

And again, verily I say unto you, if a man marry a wife, and make a covenant with her for time and for all eternity, if that covenant is not by me, or by my word, which is my law, and is not sealed by the Holy Spirit of promise, through him whom I have anointed and appointed unto this power—then it is not valid, neither of force when they are out of the world, because they are not joined by me, saith the Lord, neither by my word; when they are

out of the world, it cannot be received there, because the angels and the Gods are appointed there, by whom they cannot pass; they cannot therefore, inherit my glory, for my house is a house of order, saith the Lord God.

On this account, marriages of the children of men are only binding as between themselves while the covenant lasts. Our fathers made their covenants with our mothers for time, and when time ended of course the covenant and the union ended also. Now, the Holy Spirit revealed that this being the case, every man and woman, and every child born as the offspring of these unions, would stand separately, unless a new bond were formed. Without this should be done, there would be no binding link to unite woman to man and children to parents; for all the obligations and all the covenants had terminated; and, therefore, members of families would each stand separately, without any connection of a binding character between themselves. Of course, there was what we call the bond of blood existing; (there is no blood, however, in resurrected beings) or, in other words, there was the bond that arose through kindred. That would remain. The Lord has taught us, however, that this is not all that is required; that there must be an authority exercised by which parents should be bound together, and then their children bound to them. We have been taught also that through the revelation of the Priesthood and its bestowal upon men, and the exercise of that Priesthood in sealing wives to husbands, the children begotten in these marriages are born, as we phrase it, in the covenant, that is, they are recognized by the Lord as legitimate children of the covenant. He having recognized the marriage of their parents, having given the authority to man on the earth to bind on earth, and that bond should be sealed in heaven. In this way the Latter-day Saints are being bound together in the new and everlasting covenant, wives being sealed to their husbands, and children, the offspring of these marriages, being born in the covenant, under the blessing and the recognition by the Almighty of the bond that exists between their parents. Thus you see that there is a new order of things growing up among us. It is not necessary, where parents are thus sealed together by the authority of the Holy Priesthood for time and for eternity, that their children should be adopted or be sealed to them. They are legitimate heirs of the Priesthood and of the blessings of the new and everlasting covenant. But not so with those who have been born outside of this covenant. There has to be some ordinance performed in order to make them legitimate; and that ordinance, the Prophet Joseph revealed, was the ordinance of adoption; that is, that word covers the ordinance or law, although we do not use the word adoption when we seal children to parents; we call that sealing. But to illustrate the principle and explain the law, the word "adoption" is used. You will find it frequently in the scriptures, and it has become a subject among us that has been very much thought about; and every man and woman, who has wished to do all that is required of them in order to obtain all the blessings that can be had through obedience to the commands of God, has desired to understand something about this principle of adoption.

We are told in the words that were

read in our hearing that one dispensation must be linked to another, or, in other words, that the dispensations given to the children of men must be united; that we must all be united to our father Adam; that there must be a bond of union between us and our great parent; and that that will be done through the ordinance of adoption where children are not born in the covenant.

Hence it is that it falls to our duty to trace up our lineage; and, as has been beautifully explained this morning by President Woodruff, it is our duty to be sealed to our parents, that our lineage may be preserved; that we may preserve our families in direct descent, and trace them back, ascending lineally until we reach, if it be possible, our ancestors who held the everlasting Priesthood, and who were either born in the covenant or who were sealed to their parents under the law of adoption when the Priesthood was upon the earth. This has to be done by this generation and their successors. It is the labor devolving upon us as a people to perform this. The Prophet Joseph revealed this, but he died before it was fully explained.

When President Young died, the St. George temple was the only one finished, and it had barely been dedicated when he passed away. There is not a doubt in my mind that, had he lived, his mind would have been directed to this great subject and he would have inquired of the Lord to know that which was right; for in the minds of many there has been a feeling of doubt in regard to this principle of adoption as it was being practiced among us. I well remember myself in my boyhood days that which President Woodruff has referred to—the spirit that was manifested by many at the dedication of the temple in Nauvoo when the ordinances were administered there. Some men thought to build up kingdoms to themselves; they appeared to think that by inducing men and women to be adopted into their families they were adding to their own glory. From that day until the present, I have never thought of this subject of adoption without having a certain amount of fear concerning it.

There is nothing in the Gospel of Jesus Christ that leads to disunion. There is no true principle of the Gospel that will produce division. There is no true principle of the Gospel that will separate this people and divide them. And this revelation that God has given to His servant, the President of our Church, removes all the danger which seemed to threaten us through an imperfect understanding of the manner in which the law of adoption should be carried out.

To illustrate this point, let me suppose that the First Presidency of this Church were to seek to build up families for themselves from among this people, each one seeking to have men and women sealed to him in order that he might have a large following; and suppose each of the Twelve Apostles was to do the same; and suppose the High Priests and the brethren officiating in the temples were to do the same, what would be the result? You can see at once that in a little time we would be divided into tribes and clans, each man having his own following, and each following looking to the man to whom they had been adopted for counsel and for guidance, and in this way the governing authority of the Holy Priesthood in our midst would be divided and les-

sened. Who can not understand the danger there would be under such a condition of affairs? But how to obviate it, how to remove it so that it should no longer exist! God has removed it by making it plain that it is the duty of every man to be sealed to his father, where his father is not a man that has proved entirely unworthy. And when such a case arises—which will be very seldom—we have the man in our midst who has the keys of the Priesthood and unto whom this question can be submitted for him to decide what should be done.

My brethren and sisters, I have this belief concerning us: that it was arranged before we came here how we should come, and through what lineage we should come. We were not born of the seed of Ham; we were not born of some questionable race; but, as the Lord has taught us in the eighty-sixth section of the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, our Priesthood has been hid with God. That section says:

Therefore, thus saith the Lord unto you, with whom the Priesthood hath continued through the lineage of your fathers,

For ye are lawful heirs, according to the flesh, and have been hid from the world with Christ in God;

Therefore your life and the Priesthood hath remained and must needs remain through you and your lineage, until the restoration of all things spoken by the mouths of all the holy prophets since the world began.

I am as convinced that it was predestined before I was born that I should come through my father as I am that I stand here. And if God chose to give to Wilford Woodruff's father the honor of begetting him, and it was so arranged before they were born, who shall step in and deprive him of the honor which God gave to him, and give it to somebody else? Reflect upon it and you will see that it would lead to endless confusion if this were done. We would be broken up in families and in our lineage, and there would be no distinction, consequently it would result in great confusion. Paul says, "that in the dispensation of the fulness of times he might gather together in one all things in Christ, both which are in heaven, and which are on earth; even in him; in whom also we have obtained an inheritance, being predestined according to the purpose of him who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will." I believe we were predestined to come here. I believe that it was arranged that we should come here as we have done. No doubt when we trace our ancestors back, we will find that they trod in muddy places. We shall find that there was wickedness among them. There can be little doubt about this, because they were human beings; they were exposed to temptation and to sin. Nevertheless, that was the arrangement; and when we meet with cases about which there will be question, we can then inquire of the Lord concerning them, and whether it would be right to continue the sealing of the children to them, and through them to somebody else or whether there shall be a break in the link; for we shall all be linked together as a chain. One generation will be linked to another by the power and authority of the Holy Priesthood until we get back to the time when the Priesthood was upon the earth, and when the authority to administer these ordinances was among men in former times.

Another thing that what we have heard today will effect. There has been a disposition manifested among our people, to some extent, for some men and women to gather up all the names of families they could find, whether they were related or not, and perform ordinances for them. I am a believer in this when it does not interfere with the rights of heirship. We should do all we can for those for whom we have friendship, or to whom we are attached in any way, and who have no living representatives that we know of in the Church. But you can see the advantage of pursuing now the course that is pointed out by the word of God to us. It will make everyone careful to obtain the connection, and to get the names properly of the sons and of the daughters of men, to have them sealed to their parents. It will draw the line fairly. It will define the lineage clearly. "But," says one, "that may take a long time." Well, we have got a thousand years to do it in. We need not be in such a hurry as to create confusion. The Lord will give us time enough to do it all; and when we have gone as far as appears possible, He will give to us opportunities that, at the present time, we are ignorant of; and we will find that everything will be made plain, and each man will trace his genealogy clear back, and we will know our connection, and what to do in relation to these matters, for the Lord will reveal it to us.

My brethren and sisters, suppose that each of us should seek some great man in the Church to be sealed to. For instance, we would like to be sealed to the President of the Church, because it would be a great honor to be adopted to him, and we think, "well, that man is much better than my father. I would rather be adopted to him than to be sealed to my father. I do not think very much of my father or my mother." Now, I think, when we feel that way, that we are, to a certain extent, despising the arrangement which the Lord has made. We should not despise our origin. On the contrary, we should seek to preserve it, and honor those who have given us birth.

It always has seemed to me, in reflecting upon this, that the Prophet Joseph honored his father who begot him; yet Joseph was the man chosen by the Almighty to stand at the head of the entire people of this dispensation. We all have to look to him. Every Apostle, and every great man in the Church, must of necessity turn his eyes towards the Prophet of God, whom He chose to lay the foundation of this work. You don't find anything in Joseph's life nor in his history, as it is recorded, that would give the least idea that he thought himself of so superior a nature that he could not honor his father and mother. In fact, I remember well the Prophet, in speaking about the sepulchre that he had prepared near the temple block, describing the joy that he would have in rising from the dead and striking hands with his father and with his kindred, and how delighted he would be to come up in the resurrection and grasp them by the hand. That spirit attended him in all his allusions to his kindred, to his father and mother especially. There is no doubt in my mind that the Prophet Joseph would be sealed to his father. He will honor his father and his mother. He will be sealed to them, and they and their lineage will doubtless be con-

nected with him by the sealing ordinance as the head of this dispensation. They will have to be connected with him by some link or bond that will be created, if it does not already exist, as we all will be connected with him because he is the head of the dispensation. But as a son he will be connected with his parents; he will honor his parents; and in his turn he will be honored by his ancestry and all who come within the range and under the jurisdiction of this dispensation. All such will necessarily be sealed by some bond to the Prophet Joseph. In this way we shall all be united; and there can be no question on our part as to the propriety of being all connected with Joseph, carrying up every lineage directly as far as we can, and then linking them on to the head of the dispensation. There need be no jealousy, then. There need be none to say, "Well, I am sealed or adopted to a greater man than you. I am adopted to Joseph, or to Brigham, or to John Taylor, or to Wilford Woodruff, or to this man or the other man." There will be no need to pride and plume ourselves on the fact that we are adopted to these various men, and thus divide the people asunder in their feelings, creating to a certain extent a feeling of rivalry which does not belong to the Gospel of the Son of God. Every man that reflects upon it can see that this revelation which God has given through His servant Wilford Woodruff removes that danger out of our pathway and prepares us to go forward and honor our kindred and do everything we can for their salvation, concentrating our feeling upon our ancestors, and not upon somebody else's ancestors. In thus honoring our parents we also observe that ancient law which was given by God to the children of Israel, and which has such a great blessing attached to it:

Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

Why should a man come to one of the Apostles and be sealed to him and then trace his genealogy through him and his ancestors, and neglect his own? There have been some cases of adoption, I suppose, where the parties have not felt clear in their minds concerning this. This light, however, that we now have clears it all up and makes it plain; and we can see and understand it.

God bless you, in the name of Jesus, Amen.

The Bank of California has been annoyed and several traders have been victimized by a clever petty swindler. The man, says the *Chronicle*, whose name is unknown, was successful in getting about \$200 from a score of storekeepers, about four months ago. This time he has cleaned up at least \$100. The man selects Saturday afternoons and nights and Sundays for his work and then flies to parts unknown. His plan is to enter a store, make a purchase amounting to \$2 or so, and give a check on the Bank of California for \$40 as security. He then asks for a few dollars to make up the difference between the \$2 purchase and \$10 so as to have money to last him until Monday. He promises to call on Monday to redeem the check. The check in nearly every instance is made out to Werner or Weiner and endorsed by Smidt or Schmitt.

## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

## STAKE CONFERENCES.

Bannock—Sunday and Monday, May 13 and 14; Sunday and Monday, August 12 and 13.

Bear Lake—Saturday and Sunday, May 5 and 6; Saturday and Sunday, August 4 and 5.

Beaver—Saturday and Sunday, June 23 and 24; Saturday and Sunday, September 22 and 23.

Box Elder—Sunday and Monday, April 22 and 23; Sunday and Monday, July 22 and 23.

Cache—Sunday and Monday, April 29 and 30; Sunday and Monday, July 29 and 30.

Cardston—Sunday and Monday, May 20 and 21; Sunday and Monday, August 19 and 20.

Cassia—Sunday and Monday, June 17 and 18; Sunday and Monday, September 16 and 17.

Davis—Saturday and Sunday, June 2 and 3; Saturday and Sunday, September 1 and 2.

Emery—Sunday and Monday, May 6 and 7; Sunday and Monday, August 5 and 6.

Juab—Saturday and Sunday, April 28 and 29; Saturday and Sunday, July 28 and 29.

Kanab—Saturday and Sunday, June 2 and 3; Saturday and Sunday, September 1 and 2.

Malad—Sunday and Monday, June 10 and 11; Sunday and Monday, September 8 and 10.

Maricopa—Sunday and Monday, June 17 and 18; Sunday and Monday, September 16 and 17.

Mexico—Saturday and Sunday, May 26 and 27; Saturday and Sunday, August 25 and 26.

Millard—Sunday and Monday, May 20 and 21; Sunday and Monday, August 19 and 20.

Morgan—Sunday and Monday, May 13 and 14; Sunday and Monday, August 12 and 13.

Oneida—Sunday and Monday, April 22 and 23; Sunday and Monday, July 22 and 23.

Panguitch—Sunday and Monday, May 27 and 28; Sunday and Monday, August 26 and 27.

Parowan—Sunday and Monday, June 17 and 18; Sunday and Monday, September 16 and 17.

Salt Lake—

San Juan—Saturday and Sunday, April 14 and 15; Saturday and Sunday, July 14 and 15.

San Luis—Sunday and Monday, May 13 and 14; Sunday and Monday, Aug. 12 and 13.

Sanpete—Saturday and Sunday, May 12 and 13; Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 11 and 12.

Sevier—Sunday and Monday, May 20 and 21; Sunday and Monday, Aug. 19 and 20.

Snowflake—Sunday and Monday, May 27 and 28; Sunday and Monday, Aug. 26 and 27.

Star Valley—Saturday and Sunday,

May 12 and 13; Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 11 and 12.

St. George—Sunday and Monday, June 10 and 11; Sunday and Monday, Sept. 9 and 10.

St. John—Sunday and Monday, June 3 and 4; Sunday and Monday, Sept. 2 and 3.

St. Joseph—Sunday and Monday, June 10 and 11; Sunday and Monday, September 9 and 10.

Summit—Sunday and Monday, May 6 and 7; Sunday and Monday, August 5 and 6.

Tooele—Sunday and Monday, April 29 and 30; Sunday and Monday, July 29 and 30.

Uintah—Sunday and Monday, May 6 and 7; Sunday and Monday, August 5 and 6.

Utah—Saturday and Sunday, April 14 and 15; Saturday and Sunday, July 14 and 15.

Wasatch—Saturday and Sunday, April 28 and 29; Saturday and Sunday, July 28 and 29.

Wayne—Sunday and Monday, May 27 and 28; Sunday and Monday, August 26 and 27.

Weber—Sunday and Monday, April 15 and 16; Sunday and Monday, July 15 and 16.

F. D. RICHARDS,  
JOS. F. SMITH.

## A WARNING AND A LESSON.

The *Denver News* of Tuesday, April 10th, offers a few words of severe criticism of the stand Governor West has taken in the matter of the industrial army at Ogden. That paper characterizes his conduct as shameful and un-Christian. At the same time it insists that the marchers can accomplish nothing for their own good or the good of the country by their journey into Washington and their demonstration upon Congress. "There is a strain of fanaticism bordering upon frenzy in this unusual undertaking," says the *News*, and it is inspired by a hope doomed to disappointment.

It is not quite clear how it can be "shameful" and "un-Christian" not to assist a body of men in an undertaking admittedly bordering upon frenzy and having for its object a demonstration utterly useless and hopeless. On the contrary, it seems to us to be highly magnanimous to endeavor, under such circumstances, to dissuade the participants from their proposed folly; as chief executive of Utah it surely could not be asked that Governor West should aid them in going to Washington to coerce Congress. Furthermore, it was clearly his duty to the community to take such precautions as seemed necessary to protect life and property from possible destruction; and to permit the men to remain within the Territory for an indefinite period, a public charge, was out of the question, if there was any legal means of preventing it. What course would the *News* have recommended?

We are not arguing that the threat

to send the men forcibly back where they came from was altogether proper. That would have perhaps served the railroad company and the people of California right; neither of whom seemed to care a rap what became of the poor army or the people of Utah, upon whom they were heartlessly dumped, so long as they themselves were rid of them. But the industrials are human beings, with the rights of American citizens, and could not lawfully be forced and driven about like cattle. Our people have had none but the kindest of feelings for the unfortunate, and the treatment they received here is sufficient evidence of it. Once within our borders they had to be provided for or they would provide for themselves, and pending some solution of the problem as to how they could be gotten out of the Territory, it would have been an egregious blunder to leave them wholly to their own resources and to such measures of relief as they might have chosen to employ. It was necessary to do something, and that quickly. Perhaps too much was attempted; but it is better to try too much than to try nothing at all. The effort to compel the offending railroad to take care of its passengers was, in our opinion, as appropriate as the sustenance freely given them by Utah was generous. There may have been errors in some of the proceedings—such as the restraint and the threats of force while all were peaceable; but with the general result we think little fault will be found. Without exception the people of Utah will rejoice that the army has gone. We feel pleased that it has gone east—that is the direction it ought to go. No one begrudges the members the food they received while here, because starving men have never had to appeal unsuccessfully to the people of this Territory. No one would begrudge them the rights and privileges that belong to free men, for the people of Utah have known what it is to be denied those rights, and would never connive at or approve unconstitutional repression as against others. No one would intelligently question their right of petition, whether by word of mouth and in person or by memorial in writing; for though the people of this Territory have many a time and oft presented grievances in both the forms named and have been ignored, they still recognize the value of that method of procedure and would not seek to restrain its exercise by others. We may regard their full program as unwise and their expectation as chimerical; but in gratitude for the fact that they have gone without causing any local outbreak or lawlessness, we can well afford to wish them good luck and a pleasant journey.

As to the merits of the whole movement, it will readily be admitted that many of the weary travelers are homeless and moneyless unfortunates who are unable to obtain the means of subsistence under the present financial condition of the country. They are driven forward by an impulse, seeking to obtain something from the representatives of the country—they probably do not know what. They certainly appeal strongly to the sympathy and philanthropic sentiments of every-body. This is one side of the case. Looking at it from an-

other point of view, it cannot be concealed that the marching of these hordes, insignificant as the movement as yet may be, is a symptom of a condition favorable to disturbances of a serious nature. What shape these may assume, should at least the various elements of discontent be united for a giant demonstration directed against the government, can at present only be a subject for conjecture. But the disaster that would result could not be confined to a party. It would affect the whole country. Looking at this serious aspect of the phenomenal undertaking, sentimentality must be put aside for the question of an effective remedy. The demands of the laboring classes are to a great extent just, and there must be legitimate means of meeting them. Even the downfall of the Roman republic might have been prevented had those in authority heeded the warning voice of their best citizens. Concessions to the toiling classes of this country are demanded. To accede to them as far as justice and the interests of all permit will be the best policy and the only means conceivable of preventing dire disaster. If men in trusted positions continue to wallow in moral filth, exposed to the gaze of the public, while nepotism, selfishness and arrogance are rampant and the poor are treated as the *canaille* whose interests are unworthy of consideration, then it is high time to prepare for a catastrophe. The marching army should be a warning and a timely lesson to the American people.

#### A HISTORIC BUILDING.

A few days ago Baranoff Castle, around which there are more historical associations than any other building in Alaska, was destroyed by fire. The place was the property of the United States, and for several years has been the headquarters of the government officials. At the time of the fire R. C. Rogers, U. S. commissioner, was the only person in the castle. He was in the second story, and when he discovered the flames his escape by the stairway was cut off. He was about to jump from the window to the ground, forty feet below, when assistance arrived and a rope was thrown to him by which he was able to descend. He had passed barely out of the window when the floor upon which he had been standing fell into the fire beneath. A large number of valuable books and papers were destroyed.

The castle, which is on the island of Sitka, was built upon an eminence commanding an excellent view of the town and harbor. In appearance it resembled more a country hotel than a castle. It derived its name from the Russian governor, Baranoff, who lived there in the early part of the century and ruled the people with an iron hand. At that time the governorship of Russian America was considered by Muscovite nobles a desirable position, and many notable men in the czar's domains made the castle their stopping place at different times.

A leading historical feature connected with Baranoff castle is the fact that it was from its roof that the Stars and Stripes was flung to the breeze on October 9, 1867, taking the place of the eagles of the czar, and signaling the

transfer of 580,000 square miles of territory from Russian to American dominion. Many noted personages stood upon the balcony of the old edifice and witnessed the ceremonies. At a later date Lady Franklin, then eighty years of age, visited the place in search of some trace of her missing husband, Sir John Franklin, and made the castle her home during her stay. Wm. H. Seward, through whose efforts, aided by Charles Sumner and others, the vast territory was secured for this country by peaceable means, also stopped there some time on his travels after his retirement from office. From these historical associations there clustered around the castle an interest that causes regret among Americans at its destruction.

#### UNITING CHRISTENDOM.

Among the congresses to be held at the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco is one of representatives of the various religious denominations. This religious congress is to be in session for eight days, commencing on April 16. An elaborate program has been prepared for discussion, and learned professors of religion will discourse on Judaism, Theism, Buddhism, Christianity, Points of Agreement in All Religions, and kindred topics. A leading feature is to be a development, so far as practicable in such gatherings, toward what is designated as a Reunion of Christendom, the advocates of which are growing very numerous and are finding but little antagonism to their scheme.

That a proposition for the suggested union should rapidly gain favor among sectarians is not to be wondered at. True, there was a time, and that but a few years ago, when leading lights of the various Protestant denominations justified a disruption of Christianity into sects on the ground of necessity in the constitution of a body for the church—that it was as essential as hands, feet and other members were for the body of man. But it is now realized that the disruption theory does not mean a classification into one body of different parts, as members of one organization, but tearing piecemeal the body. As it is clear that such a line of procedure must ultimately bring destruction, the idea of division is not now advocated to any extent, but another plan of action is sought to be worked out.

None will question the claim that a union of Christendom upon principles that would meet the approbation of the Almighty would be a glorious consummation of a great plan. It would be a long stride in the way of bringing men to a unity of the faith and a perfect knowledge of the truth of the Gospel of Christ. Such a magnificent work would be nothing short of a miraculous exhibition of the power of God, therefore to be a complete success it would have to be in strict accord with His laws, and under His inspiration and guidance. But the scheme proposed is being operated upon different lines. There is no claim that it is in response to a revelation or command of God. In fact the persons who are engineering it repudiate the idea that the Almighty communicates His will in these days

by His own voice to men or through the medium of heavenly messengers. The suggested plan of union is of human conception.

The final outcome of the movement, which may develop many changing features, it is not difficult to foretell. All of the sectarian churches sprang from one source; they were at one time within the fold of that power which succeeded the primitive Church, and which persecuted and put to death the disciples of Christ—"made war with the Saints and overcame them"—till the Gospel was driven from among the nations. No matter what particular claim of succession, direct or otherwise, any of them may present, the power named was once the universal head. By reformation or apostasy, or other means, schism, arose, and the formation of new religious orders followed. Yet notwithstanding the difference of views held by these, they all were daughters of the same mother church.

At one time, in this century, it might have seemed impossible to get any two of the sects in combination, so vital were the differences between them. Take for instance the chief representatives of the two conceptions of spiritual law, the Romish and the Presbyterian churches. The former is the determined advocate of one conception, and the latter of the other. The Papists hold that the basis of spiritual law is a divine authority vested in the church and a divine power and grace communicated to the church's officers. The Presbyterians hold that the spiritual law is revealed in the books of the Bible, and that this revelation is not only literal, but unique and complete. All other sectarian organizations are founded on a modification of one or the other of these two ideas; as the Episcopal church has modified the Romish idea, so the Baptists and Methodists and Congregationalists have modified the other idea.

With the situation left at this point any effort to unite all factions in one must result in failure. The two ideas referred to are essentially contradictory. They cannot be made to amalgamate; one or the other must be given up, for the presence of both is division. Beyond this, the Presbyterian idea, with its distortion of the doctrines of predestination and election, and Romanism with its ritualism and priestcraft, are so repulsive to those who take a comprehensive view of the justice of God and brotherhood of man that they reveal another element that is antagonistic to both as they are to each other.

But in the light of recent events it is quite probable that these radical conceptions and their outgrowth may be so varied in form as to admit of a coalition. For instance, the Presbyterian idea has undergone a great change through the elimination of the infant damnation part of the creed and its modification regarding the irrevocable condition of man after death. At the same time, the pope assumes an attitude of leniency in dealing with the United States that was never before known toward other governments. There is a lessening of the rigidity which existed to the extent that there



is good prospect for combination. The mother church, however, retains intact her position of authority. It was a general feeling of disaffection and irritation which caused the breaking off and scattering in the first place; a general desire to settle differences and combine in a fraternal feeling can again unite the offspring into a family bond. But the mother would exercise supervision; that is a point which must be conceded before she will consent to union. Yet this claim is likely to be so modified that the supremacy of the one religious body may be recognized by the others in such a way as to constitute it the head of a federation of churches. They could then make common cause against all outside of the combination, and in that respect practically be one church, as all the members rest on the same foundation. They would retain their conflicting doctrinal views, yet be united on a general policy.

It is not improbable that the present agitation for a union of Christendom may result in the adoption of some such plan as this, which would be an embodiment of the "part of iron and part of miry clay" idea, having a measure of strength through the union, yet being partly broken by their dissensions. Such a coalition of churches would not be opposed by ruling powers, and instead of interfering with the political autonomy of the nations whose people gave allegiance to it, its aim would be to maintain existing governments, for its own purposes. The ancient Prophets beheld some such arrangement. They saw in vision the Church of the Lamb organized on earth in latter days. They also beheld that the power which made war with the Saints of the early Christian Church and overcame them, and to which the sects of Christendom owe their birth and development, again arrayed itself against the true Church—the "mother of abominations" did gather together multitudes upon all the face of the earth, among all the nations of the Gentiles," to fight against the Saints of the Church of the Lamb. The trend of the present movement is to make possible the gathering referred to. The Prophets, however, saw also that the Saints were "armed with righteousness and with the power of God in great glory," therefore the abominable church was made desolate. The combination of men, inspired by an unholy motive, will fail, while the Church of the Lamb will be established forever.

#### WHAT THEY'VE DONE.

The *Illustrated American* is a paper that cannot be accused of any undue friendship for the Mormons, yet in a recent issue it gives prominent position to the following: "Prussian missionaries; and yet she allows pagans to set up false gods, and atheists to deny God. Is this because the wise men of Prussia still believe the Mormons practice polygamy? The Mormons have made the western prairies blossom with the rose, smile with fields of grain, and rich by their well directed labors. Their towns are prosperous, their cities thriving, their industries remunerative. Their rulers

declare polygamy is a dead letter. If polygamy be no more, the Mormon religion is not offensive. Nay, if it make a million of men and women subservient to the laws of God and man, it has merit in it."

As to the statement that the Elders have been expelled from Prussia, it is probable that our cotemporary is slightly in error. There is no information at hand that such action has been taken, nor is the report at all likely. Recent news from Lorraine, however, one of the provinces acquired by the Germans from the French in the late war, is to the effect that two Elders had been ordered to leave—no particulars as to the cause of the edict or the names of the missionaries being as yet given. We presume the *American's* strictures will be deemed to apply as well to Lorraine as to Prussia.

#### THE NEXT SENATE.

The present Senate of the United States consists of 44 Democrats, 37 Republicans and 4 Populists; there being three seats vacant through the failure of the state legislatures of Montana, Wyoming and Washington to elect incumbents. On the 4th of March, 1895, there will be 30 more senatorial vacancies—through the expiration of the terms of 12 Democrats, 17 Republicans and 1 Populist. In view of the great Republican gains in almost every election held within the past twelvemonth, and the almost certain prospect that the Republicans will control the next House of Representatives—a condition which leading Democratic papers are not now willing to dispute—it becomes of interest to glance at the prospects as to the upper House. The view will not be completely reassuring to those who belong to the party of the present majority; yet it is certainly more hopeful than if the party's continuance in power and its influence on legislation depended solely upon its strength in the popular branch of the national Congress.

The twelve Democratic vacancies above referred to will occur in seats now occupied by senators from Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia—southern states all but one, where the Democratic success ordinarily expected will probably only be imperilled by the Farmers' Alliance or Populist movement, which has of late taken such a prominent part in southern politics.

The seventeen Republican seats that will be vacated are occupied at present by "favorite sons" from Colorado, California, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Wyoming. The one lone Populist to retire on the date named is Martin, of Kansas. Some of these states will assuredly re-elect their present senators, and under ordinary conditions they all might probably be counted upon to choose Republicans. But the aforementioned Populist movement has made sad havoc with many old-time political aspirations and precedents in some of these very states, and may be

expected to continue its work of iconoclasm for at least a time longer.

The News is not in the business of prognosticating political results, but it feels that the foregoing showing will not be without interest. In some quarters it will be regarded with comfort, in others with doubt, in still others with hope. We should rather think the ones who can find in it basis for the latter feeling are the Populists. They can hardly fail not only to hold their own in the Senate, but to make a gain. In the latter contingency the question is of vital interest, at whose expense will the gain be made?

#### DANGER AHEAD.

The meeting of alleged workingmen in this city Thursday evening should cause serious reflections on the part of the people of Utah regarding the situation locally and the aspect of affairs generally in the nation. We use the term alleged workingmen advisedly in this connection. It is characteristic of genuine workingmen to exhibit a fair measure of common sense and respect for the rights of others in airing any grievances they may feel to have. Their practical experience in the realm of honest toil causes them to do this. The principal part of their work is not done with an unclean mouth and a nasty tongue. Those who labor in the latter fashion are the element that dominated the meeting last night. They do not have the sympathy nor do they voice the sentiments of the workingmen of this community.

So far as the calling out of the militia is concerned, there is no honest man who is acquainted with the circumstances but will state that the Governor was inspired by a sincere desire to preserve the peace and protect the rights of the people of this Territory. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the necessity for the action taken, there can be fairly no question as to the motive. There was danger of a horde of hungry and destitute, and in some degree at least, lawless, men being dumped in this Territory to prey upon the people until the latter should provide them with means to get farther east. The Governor took those steps which in his judgment were the best for preventing this dumping proceeding. It was not his business as to where the "army" was going outside of the confines of the Territory; but it was his business as to whether a railway should land and leave them here, and to this he directed his attention.

As to the allegation that there was no danger connected with permitting such a horde going at will under existing circumstances, so far as last night's meeting is concerned it is sufficient to say that if the alleged industrial army is of the same element as that which denounced the executive and judicial officers of this Territory, the participants in the meeting gave ample proof of serious danger. The violent expressions and the efforts to excite antagonism to the properly constituted officials were strongly anarchistic in their tendency, and a menace to the peace and welfare of the country. The demands for and threats of revolution were treasonable in their nature.

There has been a great deal said

about the officials seeking to restrict the rights of American citizens. Unfortunately for the claim, there has not been a single instance of the kind on the part of the officers complained of. The latter have done all in their power to relieve the wants of those who were in need, not only among the men who came in from the West and stopped at Ogden, but the very persons who are engaging in this denunciatory business and who style themselves working-men. The latter, while loudly declaiming against others, are themselves seeking to restrict the rights of American citizens. They demand that the officials shall take no action when danger threatens; they insist upon certain changes in the governmental policy, and call for particular legislation which they assert will benefit them. But when others venture to raise a voice in protest, they are met by a storm of vituperation and threats of revolution, and are told as were the Governor and others last evening that they are not fit to live in a civilized country.

This agitation against the officials and the peaceable portion of the people cannot but result in trouble if it is permitted to go on. If it were kept within constitutional limits, there would be no occasion for alarm. But when it partakes of the nature of threats against the government, generally or locally, it is time the mass of the people were aroused to a sense of the seriousness of the situation. The danger can be averted only by correcting evils which exist. One of these in this country is that by which corruption is maintained and boasted of in high places, while those of lower estate are made to bear the heavy burdens. Another is the inclination to right every wrong by violent means. These and the class distinctions caused by various combinations which have grown up in the country, are endangering the very life of the nation. How the situation can be improved is a very important question to the people. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that it will not be by any such proceedings as those which occurred last evening in the Galena block. These only aggravate matters, and it is the duty of the people of Utah, as American citizens to show their loyalty to the Constitution by setting their faces firmly against such ill-advised and un-American expressions as were there given voice to, both in the speeches and the resolutions. There is a danger ahead, and it requires all the conservatism and caution of the people of Utah to do their share in averting it and standing by our national institutions.

#### WHERE IS IT AT?

The NEWS has been asked to give some information concerning the Utah statehood bill, which, at last reports, was seen to enter the room of the Senate committee on territories.

Our correspondent proves by the terms of his query that he already possesses about as much information on the subject as anybody else in these parts. Of course all that one hears is not information. One day the word comes bristling over the wires that the Democrats of

the committee and of the Senate are going to put the statehood bill through. Another day the word comes that the Republicans want to hasten its passage and will all favor it, but the Democrats are disposed to hesitate. Another day, the busy telegraph line announces that both Democrats and Republicans want the bill passed, and are eager to vote for it but, the President objects and they defer to his objections. One paper tells one story, another paper tells another story; one makes this explanation of the delay, another presents quite a different excuse; until, out of complete disgust with the promises broken and the programs departed from, the conservative reader has ceased to believe any of them, and, as in the case of the correspondent above referred to, comes to the NEWS—which doesn't worry about the matter at all and doesn't gulp down every idle rumor that partisan tongues can start in circulation—to know what we think about it.

What we think about it is briefly this: there is more politics in the game and more rather awkward maneuvering for position than appears on the surface; this is the more readily resorted to because much confidence is felt in the patience and the forgiving spirit of the people of Utah. Remembering that the bill passed the popular branch of Congress by almost unanimous vote, the observer only needs to be able to distinguish a hawk from a handsaw in order to see into the present delay as clearly for himself as we can see into it for him.

#### WHERE THE MONEY IS.

There is much that is interesting in the consideration of an array of figures that has lately been giving the English publicists a great many texts for criticism. Not without a degree of sarcasm have they been pointing out that American comments on the wealthy aristocracy of England are now singularly fitting for home use. The calculations of an American statistician a year ago contain the kernel of all this mass of rejoinder. *The Liver*, published at Liverpool, in its issue for February 24, under the heading "American Millionaires," presents this summary:

J. D. Rockefeller and 7 others.....	\$ 625,000,000
Fred W. Vanderbilt and 3 others.....	140,000,000
C. P. Huntington and 11 others.....	36,000,000
Eugene Kelly and 16 others.....	435,000,000
H. O. Havemeyer and 13 others.....	380,000,000
60 persons.....	1,930,000,000
23 " @ \$10,000,000.....	230,000,000
37 " @ 5,000,000.....	185,000,000
57 " @ 3,000,000.....	171,000,000

Total, 231 persons.....\$4,896,000,000

Concluding with the grim remark that the entire circulation of the United States is only \$1,400,000,000.

*Chambers' Journal*, London, alluding to the same subject, thinks the brain must reel before the figures given, expressing, as they do, measures of wealth which the ordinary mortal is powerless to grasp. Then it goes on: Seventy citizens of the United States possess among them an aggregate wealth of \$2,700,000,000, which gives an average of about \$37,500,000 apiece. There was one estate returned as worth no less than \$150,000,000. There were five individuals valued at \$100,000,000;

one valued at \$70,000,000; two valued at \$60,000,000; six valued at \$50,000,000; six valued at \$40,000,000; four valued at \$35,000,000; thirteen valued at \$30,000,000; ten valued at \$25,000,000; four valued at \$22,500,000, and fifteen at \$20,000,000. Besides these seventy colossal fortunes, there are fifty other persons in the Northern States alone valued at over \$10,000,000 each, thirty of them being valued in all at \$450,000,000. There were some little time ago published lists of sixty-three millionaires in Pennsylvania possessing in the aggregate \$800,000,000, and of sixty persons in three villages near New York whose wealth aggregated 500,000,000. In Boston, fifty families pay taxes on annual incomes of about a million each.

Our London cotemporary thinks there is nothing to compare with such individual cases of wealth in Great Britain. Baron Rothschild and Lord Overstone each left about £3,500,000; the late Lord Dudley left £4,000,000; the late Duke of Buccleuch, estimated to be the richest Scotchman, left estates valued at £3,000,000. One living English duke is valued at £10,000,000, and another at £8,000,000; but not many names could be added to these to place against the above list of American fortunes. In 1884 there were only 104 persons in the United Kingdom whose incomes from business profits were returned as over £50,000 a year. In 1888 there were only seventeen estates which paid probate duty on about £250,000 each.

The perusal of these figures, at this particular time, will suggest startling lines of thought, including doubtless theories as to the cause of the prevailing distress and plans for its removal. One thing is certain, there is wealth enough in the nation and in the world. Its distribution might perhaps be improved—but so might many other things that have contributed to bring about the present conditions. It is a long story and has more sides and aspects than any one observer has yet been able satisfactorily to point out.

#### THE NEW SCHOOL LAW.

Inquiry has been made regarding the provisions of the amendments to the school law, passed at the last Legislature. As the amendatory act is exceedingly long, we will note for the benefit of our readers the essential changes which have been made, which in some instances are radical departures from some of the provisions formerly in force.

The first division of the amending act relates specially to the duties of the commissioner of schools. That officer is required to make a distribution of the school funds in the treasury twice each year, in January and April, to the city and county schools. He is also directed to use an official seal, to visit all counties during the school year, and meet with the principal schools and school boards. His decisions, in reply to questions by school officers, are to be final until set aside by the courts or subsequent legislation. In his biennial report he is to make a statement of the city as well as the county schools.

In the duties of county superintend-

dent, that officer is required to make his statement to the county court monthly instead of quarterly.

Teachers' certificates are to be based on "ability," as well as experience, and university normals receive a first instead of a third grade certificate.

Except in cities of the first and second classes, which constitute single school districts, trustees are made elective on the second Monday in July instead of on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, one election on the latter date evidently having been sufficient to cause the legislators to change this part of the procedure inaugurated two years ago. The first election of trustees under the new law will be in January, 1896, when three trustees will be elected, one each for one, two and three years respectively. In July, 1897, and annually thereafter, a trustee is to be elected for a three years term. Trustees are to organize within twenty days of the election.

The district board may close schools when the attendance for twenty consecutive days is less than eight pupils. It must also send its annual report to the county superintendent between the first and second Mondays of July, and must report to the voters on the second Monday in July of the present year, 1894, and annually thereafter. The county superintendent may close a school when the average attendance for twenty weeks is below eight pupils, except in certain cases. Provision is also made for suing the county treasurer when he refuses to pay a school warrant. In case of an election on bonding any county school district, twenty days' notice, instead of ten, is to be given of the meeting. The school boards are required to inquire into any case of misdemeanor under the act, in the district, and report the same to the city or county attorney, who is to take up the prosecution thereof.

Provision is made for the punishment of incorrigible children of school age in the following section: "All children in the district between the ages of eight and sixteen years who, in defiance of earnest and persistent efforts on the part of their parents or teachers, are habitual truants from school, or while in attendance at school are vicious, immoral, or ungovernable in conduct, shall be deemed incorrigible; and it is the duty of the president of the board of education or the chairman of the board of trustees of each school district to inquire into all such cases within his district and report them to the county attorney, acting for such district, whose duty it shall be to prosecute such cases as incorrigibles and fit candidates for the Territorial reform school."

These are all the provisions applying to the county districts, as such, and to cities of the third class and towns. The remainder of the act relates wholly to cities of the first and second classes. This division of the statute opens with a provision which affects school districts outside of incorporated cities. It provides that, with the consent of the county court, the board of education in cities of the second class may attach portions of territory contiguous to any municipal ward, and the territory thus attached becomes subject to the levy of tax and issuance of bonds the same as that territory to

which it is attached; parts of such cities may be detached also.

The board of education in cities of the first and second classes is authorized to pay for services of its members not to exceed \$25 per month each, except in cases of special services, when additional compensation may be made. Back salaries may be given also to members serving since March 13, 1890, to the limit stated. The clerk of the board is required to make annual financial and statistical reports to the commissioner of schools and to make his financial statement to the board of education for the year ending June 30, instead of December 31.

In certificates of teachers there are to be three grades, primary, grammar and high school. Instead of being good for one, two and three years, they are good to June 30 after issuance only, though a reissue may be made without the teacher submitting to a re-examination. Instead of third grade certificates being given to normal graduates of the University of Utah, those holding normal diplomas receive a high school certificate for three years.

The board of education is authorized to submit to the electors the question of levying a special tax, for one or more years, to buy sites, construct buildings, and improve school property. In advertising for proposals for the construction of buildings, if this be done twice in the case of schoolhouses to cost more than \$5,000, and the bids on both occasions are unsatisfactory, the board of education may proceed to erect the building under its own direction; and if the structure is to cost less than \$5,000, one advertising alone is sufficient.

Outside of the amendments herein noted, the entire amending statute is a re-enactment of the law previously in force.

### THE CONDITION AND ITS CURE.

What causes the depression among the laboring classes of the most advanced nations of the earth? The question is one of overwhelming interest at present. But among those who have given the subject a critical examination, much difference of opinion is maintained. This fact partly accounts for the slow progress made towards a desirable solution. It is a case of the patient lingering while the doctors quarrel on the origin and symptoms of the disease.

On the one hand, it is held that the labor-saving machinery applied to almost every branch of industry has thrown the laboring multitudes out of employment, and forced them into other fields of activity, thus overcrowding the several industries. It is admitted that the application of mechanical devices for production is beneficent up to a certain point, but those who are willing to go this far argue that when that is passed, grave disturbances are the natural consequences, since the power of consumption cannot be increased on an equal scale with the power of production through the means of mechanical inventions; hence, to save labor by machinery, is really to force one portion of the laborers to remain idle and consequently destitute.

It cannot be denied that there is

much to be said in favor of this view. To give only one illustration. If a man owns a hundred acres of land and will cultivate it all, he will employ a certain number of laborers, all of whom with their families are supported by the production. But when the owner is supplied with labor-saving implements, and applies them to the work, he is in a position to produce the same amount or more with the assistance of only a portion of the hands formerly employed. The rest are forced to idleness, unless there are other means open to them whereby to obtain a living. Nor is this all. The owner of the land finds himself in possession of more produce than he can consume himself, and as a large portion of the laborers in his vicinity are idle and unable to exchange their labor for his produce, this has become practically worthless, until a new channel can be found in which to turn it and convert it into other commodities of life. A moment's reflection is sufficient to show that the multiplication of mechanical contrivances for which our age is distinguished is one of the greatest blessings to mankind, as long as there are new resources within the reach of the laboring men crowded out by those inventions, and as long as new markets can be found for the products not needed by the producer. But when all such avenues for various reasons become closed, then depression is the result. This, it is said, is the condition at present. The industrial world is suffering from an excess of all forms of productive power. The laborers have been driven out of employment. The application of machinery to labor has caused a condition of destitution and all the evils resulting therefrom.

On the other hand, it is maintained that it is absurd to say that the production of the necessities of life in an abundance never before known to the world has increased the poverty of anybody. If the world, taken as a whole, is made wealthier, no one class of it can thereby have been made poorer. Those who take this view argue that the real evil is to seek in the mode of distribution of the wealth. It is pointed out that although labor is a principal factor in the production of wealth, less and less of it falls to the share of the laborers, while the employers constantly accumulate. The problem then would be to find a way whereby to equalize the distribution and thus to relieve the situation.

It seems that the current of public opinion is drifting in this direction. The socialists of the various schools are at hand proposing to solve the problem by the state taking possession of all the resources of the people and superintending both the production and the distribution. That is, they propose to transfer the struggle for existence from the individual to the state. With the supporters of the existing conditions the question is how to find a remedy for the evil consistent with the present system of individualism, which so many have already been led to consider inadequate to the needs of mankind.

In this connection it is well to remember that no scheme devised by man will ever be a sufficient remedy for the evils under which mankind suffers. There is, however, a

plan designed by the Supreme Ruler of the universe and partly revealed to man, and when that shall have been adopted, there will be no more cause for complaints. It requires every man to acknowledge his fellow-men as his brothers, all accountable to their Father in heaven for the way in which they use the means they have. When this condition is brought about, no one need to suffer; "for the earth is full, and there is enough and to spare." Of course men of the world look upon the hope of the inauguration of a universal brotherhood in the bonds of religion as chimerical. But it will nevertheless come. The Gospel as preached in the first age slowly revolutionized society, until a proud Roman master did not hesitate to partake of the emblems of the Lord's Supper together with his humblest slave; the same Gospel as preached in this age will as surely bring about the condition desired when all social problems shall be solved in a glorious state of unity and harmony.

#### CRUELTY IN THE CAMEROONS.

Once in a while the civilized world is shocked on account of barbarities perpetrated by savages on white explorers endeavoring to penetrate unknown regions for commercial or scientific purposes. On such occasions a loud demand for punishment is generally raised, causing retaliation whereby the savages are unmercifully massacred and their native soil confiscated. This has been the policy of the European powers in their race for the extension of their territory. The rule is so general as to almost exclude exceptions.

At present a variation is supplied by the reports from the Cameroons in Africa where atrocities are said to have been committed by Europeans, the details of which are partly withheld from the public, because "too horrible for publication." But enough is made known about the deeds of the standard-bearers of civilization in that region to give an idea of what those "too horrible" outrages must have been. It appears, according to a dispatch from Berlin, that German soldiers, including some of the officers, under the influence of drink, amused themselves by torturing the natives. Some of the "hostile" Africans were captured and given up to the tender mercies of the intoxicated and uniformed mob. The soldiers scalped a few of them and this operation was performed by the inhuman butchers making an incision at the neck and then seizing the loose skin with the teeth and pulling the scalp off. Judging from the report of Assessor Wehlan, who says it gave the soldiers a splendid experience, it must have been a kind of competition to show the relative strength of the participants in the sanguinary sport—something similar to the amusement of two young princes in the last century, who used to experiment on live cattle to see who could make the deepest incision in the quivering boules with their swords. Some of the soldiers, however, were not content with a scalp. They skinned the captives alive, and when

tired of this sport, women were brought from the prison and made to dance for the amusement of the slayers of their husbands or brothers or fathers. This report is official and may be depended upon as conveying no exaggerated details. The news has sent a shudder through the German empire.

When savages commit atrocities upon colonists there is this excuse for it, that they generally do so to resist invasion by the only means known to them—extermination of their enemies. They fight, in their savage way, for their lives and their country. But when such ghastly crimes are committed by representatives of a civilized race and one that boasts of being the followers of Christ, the cradle of religious advancement in the world and the leader of the great *kulturkampf*, no word is strong enough to express their true character. It seems as if the only adequate punishment would be to turn those wretches, one and all, over to the natives and let the latter inflict such retaliation as their genius might suggest. No one could reasonably question the justness of such a course, while much might be said in vindication thereof. Even savages have their rights as human beings, and these must be respected if the idea is to advance civilization among them, rather than to kill them off like wild beasts. Travelers like Mungo Park and Livingston have sufficiently demonstrated that even the Africans in the interior of the dark continent have many admirable qualities. It is not impossible to elevate the race and give it the blessings of civilization. To do so without unnecessary barbarity is certainly incumbent upon the countries that seize the soil and undertake the responsibility of native educators.

#### REVIVAL OF NAPOLEONISM.

In the year 1871, so fraught with disaster to France, that country rose in its might and with a supreme effort tore away every tie that united it to the house of Bonaparte. In the dark hour of immeasurable distress when French soil was drenched with the blood of its conquered defenders, when the political body was quivering under the Prussian dissecting knife in the hands of the stern iron chancellor, when the coffers were being emptied by the successful invaders, and when, worse still, a band of adventurers and vagabonds took control of affairs in the beautiful capital—then it was that the people experienced a radical convulsion of feeling against Napoleon. His inglorious surrender and the unexampled defeat of his generals resulted in the discovery of the rottenness of the imperial administration, and for the time being everything else was forgotten. The glory of the past was obscured by the dense clouds of the present. Imperialism was demolished to the foundations and on the ruins the republic was established.

But since then a great many things have happened. The country has enjoyed much prosperity. The wounds have been healed and the clouds have dispersed. Revelations in connection with the Panama canal brought to light a condition of affairs hardly sur-

passed during the days of the empire. It has been found, too, that internal peace and order are not secured to any greater extent under the present rule. The recent extraordinary virulent outbreaks of anarchism have created in many minds a fear that the country is drifting towards a condition similar to that which preceded the reign of terror, and which finally enabled the first Napoleon to assume the role of a savior of the nation and lead it on the march of glory. All these things have resulted in a noticeable change of public opinion favorable to a new revolution whenever the right moment shall have arrived.

A correspondent of a New York paper in a recent letter from Paris says the reaction commenced two years ago with the publication of the Memoirs of Count Marbot, which was followed by numerous pamphlets and newspaper articles on the events of the first empire. This tide of Napoleon literature has been increasing steadily and is now inundating the theaters and other places of amusement, giving full evidence of the genuineness of the change that has occurred. What the result will be is difficult to say, unless it is safe to reason from the past on the principle that history always repeats itself.

The question has already risen as to the person who would be likely to assume the leading role in a possible revolution in favor of a revival of the empire. The correspondent referred to calls attention to Prince Louis Napoleon, a descendant of Jerome Bonaparte, the first emperor's youngest brother. It was this young prince, we believe, who a few years ago created a storm of sensation and captured the hearts of the Frenchmen by entering the country, notwithstanding the edict of banishment issued against the whole family, and demanded to take his place as a conscript among the common ranks of the soldiers of France. He insisted that it was his right as a French subject to serve the country in this capacity. The government, however, had him arrested and sent out of the country, but his act of bravery and apparent patriotism has not been forgotten by the people. Since then he has been serving in the Russian army where he has already risen to the rank of colonel.

Possibly he is the coming man in the history of France. He has recently obtained leave of absence for an indefinite period and his doings during this time will certainly be closely watched by those to whose care the French republic has been entrusted.

The sheepmen of Bingham and Fremont counties will meet at Idaho Falls on May 1st to devise means for the sale of their wool to the best advantage of all concerned.

"THE GOOSE that laid the golden egg" was not a more desirable fowl than would be the great auk, the largest of the auk family, and extinct since 1844. Only two of its eggs are known to be in the United States, and only sixty-eight are known to be in existence anywhere—of these only ten being perfect specimens. The last one that was put up for sale fetched \$1,550 at auction in London three weeks ago, and it wasn't a very good egg, or a very good day for auk's eggs, either.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*Written for this Paper.*

## FROM NEW MEXICO.

DEMING, Grant County, N. M.,  
March 22, 1894.

On Friday morning, the 16th inst., in company with Elder William F. Brown, who was called on a special mission to take me to Silver City, I left Luna Valley, traveling in a heavy lumber wagon, bound for Mexico. For about 8 miles our road led up a steep rocky canyon until the summit of the San Francisco mountains was reached. Thence we traveled down grade over narrow, rocky dugways, steep hills and through rocky gorges, where the road was as near no road at all as anything I have ever seen. Finally, after traveling during the day 25 miles, we found ourselves encamped for the night at the head of a canyon, which Bro. Brown called Geleece. The next morning we climbed a hill which was as near perpendicular as any part of the earth could possibly be and be climbed by a team, and on reaching the top we had the satisfaction to know that, although climbing only a distance of something like half a mile, we were advanced on our journey about six miles, besides escaping about fifty crossings of the San Francisco river; for we had taken a so-called "cut-off." About 20 miles from our camping ground of the previous night we reached the little mining town of Alma, situated at the point where Mineral Creek puts into the San Francisco river; and ten miles further down the last named stream we reached the so-called Williams Valley, where the Mormon settlement known as Pleasanton stood from 1882 to about 1885, when it was broken up, partly because of the prosecutions which at that time were inaugurated against our people who had married beyond what the Edmunds law allowed, and partly because a Mr. Wheeler, who had entered the townsite in behalf of the people, proved untrue to his trust and disposed of the site, on which a number of good and substantial buildings had already been erected, to a non-Mormon, which made vacation preferable. At one time there were about twenty families of the Saints residing here, and a complete ward organization with Wm. C. McClellan as Bishop was effected in October, 1882. It was also here that Jacob Hamblin, the famous Indian missionary, died on August 31, 1886, after nearly all the Saints had vacated the place. His remains were exhumed three years later and re-interred at Alpine, Arizona, in July, 1889. Williams Valley was named in honor of Geo. C. Williams, also known as "Parson Williams," who embraced the fulness of the Gospel at this place, and afterwards presided as Bishop of the Heber Ward, in Luna Valley. He is now engaged in founding a colony of Saints in Sonora, Mexico. This is a very desirable locality. The valley, which is penetrated by the San Francisco river, is about 3 miles long with an average width of 1 mile. It is about 60 miles from Luna Valley, about the same distance from Silver City and nearly 90 miles from the nearest settlements of the Saints on the Gila, in the St. Joseph Stake of Zion. Williams

Valley is now occupied by six families, of which only one claims any interest in the Church. There has been no Church organization here since 1885, when the Bishop and others of the leading men took their departure into old Mexico.

On Sunday morning the 18th inst. we were again on our way and made a Sabbath journey of 30 miles to the Gila river, where we encamped for the night. This river, after the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Feb. 2, 1848, became the boundary between the United States and Mexico, but through the Gadsden purchase in 1854 the present boundary was established. On Monday we traveled 30 miles, crossing the continental divide from the head waters of the Mancos, a tributary of the Gila into what is known as the Mimbres basin, from which the streams have no outlet into the ocean, but sink into the ground or disappear in lakes like those rising in the basin of the Great Salt Lake. Arriving at Silver City in the evening, we found ourselves in one of the principal mining camps of New Mexico.

Silver City is situated in a narrow valley or canyon south of the Pinos Altos mountains; it is the county seat of Grant County, New Mexico, and contains several thousand inhabitants. By special invitation Elders Jesse N. Smith, Ira Hatch and Geo. C. Williams visited this city early in 1884 and delivered four lectures on the principles of the Gospel, which were listened to with marked attention and seemed to give general satisfaction, though it was at first anticipated that violence would be used against the Elders if they attempted to preach. It is hoped that the seed sown on this occasion will bear fruit at some future day.

From Silver City to Deming, a distance of 48 miles, I came yesterday by rail. Deming is situated in an open flat country on the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railways. It is sometimes called the "city of wind mills," owing to the great number of wind mills which of late have been introduced and built in order to raise the vast underflow of water 60 feet under ground to the surface, then to be used for culinary purposes; and for watering gardens for there is no living surface stream where the town is built.

It is from Deming that the railroad projected by the Hon. John W. Young is to start southward into Mexico. After encountering almost insurmountable difficulties, the projectors of this road, which is known in New Mexico as the "great Mormon Railway," are now confident that the enterprise will materialize, and that work will be resumed in a little while. J. Fawson Smith, Esq., Mr. Young's agent, is stationed here at Deming attending to the business of the projected road, and doing preparatory work, looking to the time when work shall be commenced anew.

Apostles Brigham Young, John Henry Smith and George Teasdale arrived yesterday afternoon at this place (Deming) from Mexico, accompanied by Elder Robert S. Watson and others. These brethren have just completed a tour through the Mexican colonies, occupied by the Saints, and on Sunday,

the 11th inst, they organized a new ward in Sonora, which they named the Oaxaca Ward. It embraces the Saints residing on the Bavispe river. Franklin Scott was set apart as bishop of the new ward, and George C. Williams was set apart as his first Counselor; James H. Langford, though not present at the meeting, was set apart as second Counselor. A Sunday School, a Relief Society, a Y. M. M. I. A., a Y. L. M. I. A. and a Primary Association were also organized, and the whole ward machinery set in good working order. The brethren speak highly of the location on the Bavispe river, and commend Elder Williams highly for his energy and enterprise as the mainfounder of what now promises to be a prosperous community.

ANDREW JENSON.

## CALIFORNIA MISSION CONFERENCE.

The first annual conference of the California mission was held in the Latter-day Saints meeting house, Mission street, San Francisco, on Sunday, April 8th at 10:30 a.m. and 2 and 7:30 p.m. At the forenoon meeting there were on the stand Elder Karl G. Maeser, presiding; Bishop George Romney of Salt Lake, and Elders E. Stevenson, Salt Lake; E. T. Clark, Farmington; William Wright, Ogden; E. Blodgett and A. L. Kellar, of the California mission; and Elder Mortensen, president of the San Francisco branch. The audience, consisting of members of the San Francisco branch, brethren and sisters from Utah, and many strangers, nearly filled the hall.

After the usual opening exercises, Elder K. G. Maeser and Bishop Romney addressed the congregation. One of the strangers present arose and indulged in strong language against the work of God. Being requested by the president of the meeting to either keep quiet or leave the room, he withdrew, uttering violent imprecations.

The meetings in the afternoon and evening were attended by the largest congregations the Saints have ever had in San Francisco. Elders Maeser, Clark, Wright, Stevenson, Blodgett and Kellar bore their testimonies to the mission of Joseph Smith, the Book of Mormon and the Latter-day work. The general authorities of the Church were presented and sustained, and the sacrament administered. The clerk also read a short statement of the statistical and financial condition of the San Francisco branch, no complete returns from the other parts of the mission having as yet been made.

We have been favored from time to time of late by visits from Apostles Thatcher and Lyman, and Elder B. H. Roberts, as well as other brethren from Zion, and hope to be blessed in a similar manner in the future, as by these visits the Saints are encouraged, strengthened in their faith, and instructed in the things pertaining to their eternal welfare. The interest thus awakened begins to attract the attention of many honest in heart, so that our meetings are constantly increasing in attendance. Our Sunday school meets every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and we are endeavoring to come as near the pattern set us by our sister institutions in Zion as circumstances



will permit. Even a relief society is in process of organization.

The efforts of the president of the mission, Brother K. G. Mæser to make this branch of the Church a nucleus for extended missionary labors in California are ably and faithfully seconded by his fellow missionaries, Elders J. D. Cummings, E. Blodgett, H. B. Williams, Geo. H. Maycock and S. A. Kellar, and the president of the branch, Brother Mortensen.

California is not a very propitious field for missionaries. Religion here seems to consist mainly in contentions between the various religious denominations who are struggling and scrambling for power and influence, while the rest of the people appear to know only three things worth living for, which are, money, pleasure and politics, each of these being made subservient to the other two. The labors of the servants of God are thus like a "voice in the wilderness."

W. B. PHILLIPS,  
Clerk of Conference.

### SAMOAN MISSION NEWS.

FAGALII, SAMOA,  
March 27, 1894.

Since my last letter to you the Samoan mission home has been the scene of another very sad occurrence which caused a gloom to come over us that is not yet entirely dispelled.

Little Harold Hilton passed from this life on the 17th inst. His demise was very sudden, he having been ill but a few days. On Sunday the 11th he was not feeling very well and was administered to during the night. For two days following he appeared to be improving, but on the morning of the 14th his mother again became concerned about his welfare. From then until his death, which occurred at 11 a.m. on the date before mentioned, everything that loving hands could do was done for his recovery, but he grew rapidly worse, and at the time stated, amid anointings and prayers and supplications to the Lord, the little spirit took its flight to Him who rules on high.

Oh, how loth we all were to believe that it was so! How sad to see our dear sister again bereft, and her so far from dear parents and friends, whom she has left for the Gospel's sake! We felt to say, "Thy will, O Lord, and not ours be done! Thou gavest and Thou hast the right to take away; we humbly bow to Thy decree, who doeth all things well."

Thomas Harold Hilton was about one and a half years old, a beautiful little boy and very dearly beloved by all the missionaries, as well as the natives who knew him. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents, and the blessings of the Lord are invoked upon them.

### THE WAR.

The Samoan civil war, which has been raging for some few weeks past, is now reported as being about at an end; but doubts are entertained about peace being permanently restored for some time to come. The present trouble seems to have mostly originated over a petty quarrel between natives living on two separate islands—Upolu and Savaii—and is not considered, by

all at least, as a rebellion like the war of '93.

There are no warships here, or things would take on a different aspect, as the Samoans are very much afraid of the big guns (cannon), which they call "fana-fanna." According to the best account obtainable, there have been but fifteen killed and twenty-five or thirty wounded.

The three consuls are laboring energetically for the suppression of any rebellious spirit which may manifest itself. They are doing a good work in the interest of peace, for which much credit is due to the representatives of the "Three Great Powers."

### MISSIONARY LABOR.

Our labors here are being very much retarded by the present troubles, as the people, especially the natives, seem to think more about the destroying of their fellowmen than they do about the principles of the Gospel. Our conference, which was to be held next month, will now have to be postponed till peace is restored so that the people can be brought together without fear of being molested.

At our meetings on Sunday last the "faisa" was better filled than I have ever known before. The writer enjoyed the privilege of speaking to over seventy of these South Pacific Lamanites on the subject of the "Restoration of the Gospel," bearing testimony to them that the angel of the Lord which John saw has brought the "everlasting Gospel" to the earth for the salvation of all those who yield humble obedience to the requirements of the same. Thus we rejoice in the work of the Lord and pray for its continued progress in the midst of this degraded branch of the house of Israel.

The News is always read by us all with much interest and profit.

Ever praying for the prosperity of Zion and the welfare of the servants of the Lord in every land and clime,

I remain,  
your brother in the Gospel,  
STEFANO.

### PLYMOUTH NEWS.

PLYMOUTH, Box Elder Co., April 12, 1894.—Spring has come at last and the farmers are busy putting in their crops. There has been considerable sickness here among the children the last few months, and on Friday last, April 6th, Brother Henry Clark, of this place, lost a little son, Charles Edward, aged 3 years, 5 months and 23 days, of croup; and on the next day, the 7th inst., a daughter, Sarah Annie, aged 12 years, 9 months and 20 days, of diphtheria croup; and on the 10th inst. another son, John George, aged 7 years, 3 months and 6 days, of croup.

Brother George Smith, of this place, also lost a little son on the 9th inst., James Samuel, of pneumonia or diphtheria croup, aged 7 years and 9 months.

The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the whole community in their great loss. Yours,

JAMES BURNETT JR.

Our people are very busy putting in crops; the outlook for fall grain is very bad again this spring, the cause being that a crust forms before the grain gets up. We are putting in much land to lucern, which pays better than any

crop grown on dry land. A great many of us have bought land under the great canal, and it is very productive; with water, fifty bushels of wheat per acre was raised last year; vegetables also do well. We are going to try fruit trees this spring. If we can make a success of fruit growing we will be happy, as this is a fine country and large enough for hundreds of families more. The canal company has located a town site for us. They gave a number of lots away and \$500 towards building a meeting house. The town is booming.

We are very sorry to record the deaths of three children of Harry Clark and one of George Smith, cause, diphtheria. It has cast quite a gloom over our place; our sympathy goes out to them and we ask the Lord to comfort them in their loss.

JAS. H. HESS.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Owing to the very bad weather, there was but a small attendance at the Sunday School Union meeting Monday evening, April 16th. Superintendent Thomas O. Griggs presided.

The excellent musical exercises were rendered by the juvenile choir of the Fifth ward, directed by their instructor, Brother Daniel Smith. Opening prayer was offered by Elder James M. Barlow.

Elder Wm. Bradford was the first speaker, and delivered a very instructive address on the subject of "Attention, how to maintain and retain it."

In order to teach at all successfully, he said, attention must be obtained. The first essential is to arouse interest in the class of pupils; this may be obtained by illustrations on the blackboard of parts of the lessons, by the use of objects, etc., and the judicious use of apt and pointed stories that illustrate the principles the teacher wishes to impress upon the minds of the children.

The use of a chart, if handled carefully, is a great help in keeping up interest in Bible and Book of Mormon subjects. A chart should be shown only in one lesson at a time so that the interest may be kept up to the last lesson on the chart. The teacher should be well and abundantly prepared, that is, have much more prepared than he expects to present to the class, and he should always know what he is going to do next and never hesitate.

The work done in the class should be always adapted to the capacity of the pupils. No matter how good the lesson may be, nor how well presented, if the subject or matter, or the language of the teacher, is beyond the understanding of the pupils, the lesson will prove a failure, children cannot attend long to that which they do not understand, or that they are not interested in.

Variety should be studied by the instructor; the same old routine becomes very tiresome to children and should be avoided, and the lessons should be often presented in a new form, with new objects, and illustrated with new stories.

Lessons that cannot be presented in an indirect way, as in a parable or story, in which the children may be able to see the application themselves,

are very effective in arousing interest, and in impressing truth upon the mind. Attention is a habit, and should be cultivated as such. If the teacher can obtain the close attention of his pupils today, it will be much easier to get their attention the next time they meet, and the teacher cannot do better than continue to retain the attention of his pupils by every possible means, so that the habit may become fixed and permanent.

To be most effective in teaching a class, too much dependence upon and reference to the text book must be avoided. The teacher should become so familiar with the lesson that little or no reference need be made by him to the book. This will inspire confidence, and the instructor will have much better command of himself and of the class and attention will be given much more readily by the pupils.

Frequent questioning of the pupils, particularly of the backward ones, and recapitulation of the lessons, linking one lesson upon another in logical order, are great aids in fixing the attention and in aiding the memory to retain the lessons as presented by the teacher. Lessons should be frequently reviewed also, so that the teacher can see the progress made by the pupils, that he may not get beyond their capacity in the progress of the lesson. Thoroughness cannot be attained in any other manner. If the lesson is too much the children cannot grasp it, and they leave the school with wrong impressions and often much harm is done where good was intended, whereas, if the lesson had been thoroughly learned by the pupils progress would have been made, and unless the children feel that they are progressing in knowledge, there is little incentive to attention.

A very important qualification to successful teaching was earnest enthusiasm on the part of the instructor. If he be not interested in his lesson he need not expect his pupils to be, and without interest there would be no attention.

The earnest teacher should not only be vigilant in his class work, but always should be on the alert for new material for his work, as stories, anecdotes, incidents, objects, and the like, and weave them into his lesson as opportunity offered. In this manner the successful teacher always had something fresh for his class, and continued interest would be the result.

To the objection that it was difficult for most teachers to relate a story or incident, or use objects successfully before children, the speaker suggested the old maxim that "practice makes perfect," and related the incident of the man who had what was to him a very difficult subject to lecture upon. After preparing himself on the subject, in order to learn how to present it in a pleasing and attractive style, he would stop a friend on the street and tell him all about it, or as long as he could get him to listen, and then met another and talked to him in the same way, and kept at it until he attained his object.

"Have courage, my boy, to say No," solo and chorus, was well rendered by Master Manassa Smith and juvenile choir.

Elder J. H. Parry was the next speaker. His subject was "Sunday

School Statistics." Referring to the annual report of the Sunday Schools of this state for 1898, which showed a total enrollment of 11,828 pupils, the average attendance was but 6860, scarcely 60 percent of the enrollment. The enrollment did not include more than 75 per cent. of the Latter-day Saint children in the State. An average attendance of 60 per cent. on an enrollment of 75 per cent. showed that less than one-half (45 per cent.) of the Latter-day Saint children were in regular attendance at Sabbath School. The speaker urged that efforts be made to increase both the enrollment and the average attendance. The most effectual method he thought was to increase the efficiency of the schools themselves, and make them more interesting and attractive, as suggested in the timely remarks of the previous speaker. Unless this was done all efforts in other directions would end in failure. If these schools were made more attractive; in all the departments, very little other efforts need be made to increase the average attendance and enrollment. In support of this position, the speaker related a recent change made in a school where a new teacher was installed in the theological class. He was earnest, energetic, prepared interesting lessons, and put life and spirit into his work. From an average attendance of eight or ten pupils the class numbered in less than six weeks nearly eighty regular attendants.

Superintendent Griggs followed and urged the importance of making the schools more effective for good and bringing within their fold all the children, that all might be benefited and instructed in the principles of the Gospel.

The Fifth ward juvenile choir will furnish music at the next meeting again, as the inclement weather prevented many of the members from attending tonight.

Benediction was pronounced by Superintendent Clark, of the Fifth ward, and the meeting adjourned for one month. **JOS. H. PARRY,**

Secretary.

#### A FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

A dreadful catastrophe was averted Monday morning through the passenger train due at Ogden from the East at 1:30 a.m. being a few minutes late. Many frightful accidents have occurred from the same cause that prevented this one. It appears that an eastbound freight train with a helper engine was making its way up Weber canyon about 1 o'clock in the morning, and the engineers had received orders to run from the first switch, which is about eight or ten miles from Ogden, to the second, and there allowing the incoming passenger train to pass. This is what saved the passenger train, loaded down with an unusually heavy burden of humanity, from being dashed down the steep embankment at the worst turn of the Weber river.

Unknown to the men, a landslide had blocked the track in the neighborhood of Devil's Gate, and the freight train, on its way to the second switch, dashed into the debris. The first locomotive jumped the track, and broke loose from the second, while the next

instant it was precipitated down into the raging stream below. The engineer jumped from the engine and broke his leg.

Consternation reigned among the passengers on the train from the east when they learned how near they had been to destruction. They were then in the very jaws of death, and many ladies were thoroughly prostrated with the fright. The passenger train runs at a very high rate of speed after passing the second switch east of Ogden, and had it been on time that morning, it would have dashed into the landslide and been hurled into the rocks and river below. Few would have lived to tell the tale.

The passenger ran into an open switch and was delayed seven hours by the accident to the freight. The train is known as No. 1, is the fast mail and is due in Salt Lake at 3 a. m. On Saturday night the fast mail ran into a rock car near Hilliard, Wyo., and the engine and two mail cars were ditched. The engineer and fireman were both killed and the mail clerk injured. The names of the deceased are William Lethbridge, engineer, and O. H. George, fireman. No other damage was done so far as can be learned.

A News reporter succeeded in finding Superintendent Bancroft of the Union Pacific Monday afternoon and interviewed him in regard to the reported disaster in Weber canyon in the morning. He stated that a huge mass of rock fell from the cliff four hundred feet above the railroad track and demolished the roadbed for a distance of ninety feet. The rock rested on the track and weighed about twenty tons. A watchman was cognizant of the obstruction, which was located about one mile this side of Uintah, and went forward to flag the passenger train. The watchman, however, was not aware of there being a special freight going east, and went up the line on a lookout for the fast mail. The engineer and firemen on the leading locomotive of the freight jumped from the engine just as it was about to crash into the mass of rock, and the fireman, whose name is J. W. Beckerton, broke his right leg. The engineer escaped without serious injury. The locomotive is badly wrecked at the foot of the embankment.

The Fifteenth ward meeting house, situated on First South street west, was the scene of a fire at ten o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning that would certainly have proven disastrous had it not been discovered in its incipency. The children of the ward were assembling for Sunday school at the time. One of the little ones noticed that the roof near the smoke flue was on fire and gave the alarm to older persons present. There is a fire alarm box nearby, and to this a messenger ran as quickly as possible. On arriving there, however, he found no key with which to turn in the alarm, nor was there any information as to where the key was. Several houses in the neighborhood were visited before it could be found. Finally it was secured and the west side department was called out, but before it reached the meeting house the fire had been extinguished by means of the hose kept on the ground. The loss will not exceed \$15.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

A strike of rich ore has been made on the 800 foot level of the Bullion-Beck.

On Saturday, May 5th, the Utah Y. M. M. I. A. Stake conference convenes. In connection with the conference will be a grand competitive concert.

BULLIONVILLE, Nev., April 13.—Bishop Milton L. Lee, of Panacea, Nevada, died today at 10:40, of inflammation of the bowels. His family are left in very comfortable circumstances.

Wells, Fargo & Co. have filed an action in the Third district court against the Ogden Gas Light & Fuel company, whereby they seek to collect \$14,750 on a promissory note.

Four members of Coxey's army, in view of the cold treatment accorded them at Ogden, travelled further north, and were run in at Logan on Monday evening. They were released on Tuesday morning and resumed their journey toward the eastern coast.

Joseph W. Thatcher has returned from the East, where he recently graduated as D. D. S. He refused a flattering offer made him from Virginia, preferring to return home. He is undecided as to whether he will commence his practice in Logan or go to Salt Lake.

Mining locations continue to be made in the west mountains and north of the Manti. Some fine specimens are being taken from these claims. They carry gold in good quantities and assays prove that there is some foundation for the gold boom that will soon strike this city.

Elders George Goddard and George Reynolds, of the Deseret Sunday School Union authorities, left Friday evening by way of San Francisco, in order to attend the annual Sunday school conferences of the St. Joseph, Maricopa and Mexican stakes. They will probably be absent a month.

Logan has been infested with more tramps during the past week than have been ever seen here in the same length of time, unless it is when a circus comes to town. The police are attending to business, though, and the unwelcome visitors are compelled to either seek safety in immediate flight or go to the city bastille.

The central Utah sheep owners have decided to pay but three cents for shearing this season. Undoubtedly they know their own business, but judging from the expression of the sixty odd experienced shearers in Ephraim, one would believe that they must go begging to get good work done for that.

The Bishops of the wards of the city should arrange to administer the sacrament in their respective wards hereafter on Sabbath evenings, inasmuch as the Presidency, at the late General Conference, advised that we discontinue its administration in the Tabernacle.

ANGUS M. CANNON,  
President of Stake.

Amos Packer and John Wight, says

the Brigham *Bugler*, two young men of this city, who recently went out to Oregon to seek their fortunes, are doing even better than they expected. The boys are now engaged in placer mining in that state. They have already earned a snug sum, which has been invested in other paying properties in the same vicinity.

The home industry movement will affect Cache valley during the coming summer. The Franklin woolen mills will be run to their capacity; it is nearly certain that the Logan broom factory will be reopened; new dairies will be added to the number already in successful operation, and the establishment of other industries is being seriously considered.

Suits for the recovery of the following amounts due on notes have been instituted: Provo Commercial and Savings Bank vs. Provo Milling & Manufacturing Co., \$1,000; First National Bank of Sterling vs. Richard Johnson et al, \$528.20; Nephi Savings Bank vs. Wm. Probert et al, \$5,000; Zion's Savings Bank & Trust Co. vs. John Morrison et al, \$500.

John Larson, formerly of Spanish Fork, but recently of Smithfield and Clifton, in Cache county, was arrested, together with Sarah Gay, also of Spanish Fork, for adultery. The evidence was conclusive; both parties pleaded guilty, and were bound over to await the action of the grand jury. The woman succeeded in securing bonds, in default of which Larson was consigned to jail.

The Oneida Stake quarterly conference, which was to be held at Franklin, Idaho, on Sunday and Monday, April 22nd and 23rd, will be postponed one week, or until Sunday and Monday, April 29th and 30th, on account of the meeting house undergoing some repairs, which will not be completed in time to hold conference on the dates first named.

Tidings would be thankfully received of James Wood, plasterer, son of William E. and Esther Wood, who left Manchester about forty years ago. He was last heard of from Troy, U. S. A., and is supposed to be in Salt Lake as he joined the Mormon body before leaving England. The inquirer is his sister, Mrs. Hannah Lennard No. 5 Bigland street, Ordsall lane, Salford, Manchester.

At a meeting of Sunday school superintendents of Utah Stake of Zion held Sunday, it was decided to hold three Sunday school conferences, one of each in the northern and southern districts respectively, and a general Stake S. S. conference to be held in Provo on September 8th and 9th. There are now 8,097 officers and teachers and pupils engaged in the Utah Stake Sabbath school work.

W. G. Young, the eldest son of Lorenzo D. Young, died in this city Sunday night of diabetes. He was aged 87 years. In early days he was Bishop of South Cottonwood ward, Salt Lake county. Subsequently he removed to Grantsville, Tooele county, and became Bishop of that ward. Later he

changed his residence to this city, and engaged in the mercantile business. He was a highly respected citizen.

On Friday little Percy McKay, of Huntsville, while leading a horse to water, was dragged to death. As the horse was drinking the boy had tied the rope about his body and the animal becoming frightened at a dog dashed up the street at full speed, kicking the boy at nearly every jump. Finally the rope broke and left the lad in the street. All that was possible was done for his relief, but in vain. The child died in a few minutes.

B. F. Grant, of the local Midwinter Fair committee, made the announcement that a "Utah Day" would soon be set apart at the Midwinter Fair now on at San Francisco. The date has not yet been determined upon and therefore cannot now be stated. The committee are patriotically and rightly anxious that all Utahians should defer their visit to the Fair until Utah day has been decided upon. The railroads have promised to make a very low rate for that occasion.

Pat Markey, section foreman, at Price, Utah, says the *Telegraph*, left home one week ago today to make a visit with friends in town. Sunday evening his wife received a telegram from Salt Lake stating that Mr. Markey was dying. It appears that he was found at the foot of the Rio Grande hotel stairway unconscious and with his pockets turned inside out. The presumption is that he had been sand-bagged and robbed. When last heard from he was still unconscious.

Residents in this city and surrounding neighborhood will do well to see that their outbuildings are securely locked up before nightfall. Within the last week or ten days several cows and horses have been stolen while the owners were peacefully slumbering in their beds, and, in addition, two or three sets of harness are reported missing. In one instance a man deplores the loss of his entire team. The thieves have got clear away with their plunder in every case.

The Presbyterians held their conference in Logan Sunday, with representatives from all parts of Utah. Among other business attended to was the passage of a set of resolutions condemning the course pursued while here of Rev. E. W. Greene, a popular Presbyterian minister who served one term as superintendent of district schools for Cache county, and who is now engaged in the work of the ministry in Kansas. The gentleman left this part of the country heavily indebted to many people, but as he has promised to pay his debts no further steps were taken against him.

A queer case came up before Commissioner Camp this week, says the *Vernal Express*. Ferry Young, a sheepman, had moved his camp wagon on Joseph Burton's ranch, and the sheep were watered in Brush creek, above Burton's residence, befouling the water that the family used for household purposes. Burton requested the man in charge of the sheep to move them, and offered a team to move the wagon, but the man refused to do so. Burton then took the matter in his own hands, took three witnesses along and moved the whole lot away.

They were brought before R. C. Camp, and found guilty of misdemeanor, and fines and costs amounted to over \$100.

OGDEN, Utah, April 16.—Bishop Wallace of North Ogden died very suddenly at the residence of Apostle Franklin D. Richards last night at 9:15 o'clock. Elder Wallace attended the quarterly conference in the afternoon and while there remarked that he believed he was coming down with pneumonia. After the close of the meeting he accompanied Elder Richards to his home and sat there chatting until 9:15, when suddenly he fell to the floor, gasped and was dead.

Dr. Carnahan was summoned and stated that death was caused by neuralgia of the heart. Bishop Wallace leaves hosts of friends to mourn his death.

At a meeting of the joint city and county building committee held late Friday afternoon it was decided that the stairways throughout the building would be constructed of iron and marble. The architect was instructed to make the necessary changes in the plans, the original designs being that all stairways above the third floor should be of wood. The offer of the Stewart Iron works to do the stairway work for \$7,325 was accepted if they would put in private stairways to the fifth floor without additional cost. Mill work was also awarded to the Sierra Nevada Lumber company, Taylor, Romney & Armstrong company and the S. L. Building and Manufacturing company for the sum of \$14,600. Some minor business was also attended to and the board adjourned.

EPHRAIM, April 15, 1894.—At an early hour this morning the report spread like wild fire that Magnus Erickson, our city marshal, and Mrs. J. P. Hansen Jr., wife of one of our most beloved and respected citizens, had been locked up during the night, charged with the crime of adultery. Mr. Erickson held the keys to the town jail, and it was there they were caught. Your correspondent called at the city hall and found the report to be only too true. Nothing for years has happened here that has caused such general sorrow, for both are of the best families of town, and both had families of young children at home. They have not yet had a hearing, but the city hall is surrounded with people as the mail leaves, awaiting the result of the examination.

A correspondent, writing from Sevier county, says there are men going through that part of the country selling plain steel ranges with four holes for \$76, and taking interest-bearing notes payable next fall. It is stated: "They are telling the people that there are no such stoves to be bought anywhere else in Utah—that they cannot break them with a sledge hammer. They are selling them by dozens. What is the price in Salt Lake of four-hole ranges with small pipe shelves?" The NEWS is also asked to warn the people against being swindled.

The price of a good four-hole range in this city is \$56 retail. It costs about \$3 more at the place the correspondent writes from. Good six-hole steel ranges cost \$65 here. As to warning people, if they are so gullible as to pay an exorbitant price for an article the value

of which is easily ascertained, they would not heed warnings.

Mr. David Chidester has returned from a trip to Osceola and vicinity, says the *Richfield Advocate*. He says the placer mines will be started up there in the near future and a few solid men might get work there. Mr. Chidester says that the Washington Woolen mills have been running all winter to their full capacity, but could not supply near all the demand for goods. There is some misunderstanding between the stockholders and the lessees and the mills will be shut down for a time. He reports the Beaver mills ready to start up. Mr. Chidester says Cedar City is the busiest place in the mountains, and the people there talk of running a railroad direct to Milford, besides the building of a road to the coal beds, and are full of business. The copper plant also in Dixie will soon start up.

A case of woodwork, and the tools used for manufacture, was Monday shipped from the B. Y. Academy to San Francisco, for exhibit at the Midwinter Fair. The work consists of a wreath, a carved lion, brackets, frames, toy tables, etc., and is intended to show what can be done by pupils of the district schools with a few pieces of steel and wood for material and the following tools: Pocket knife, plyers, tack hammer, three-cornered file and a sheet of sandpaper. With these the pupil is taught to manufacture other tools for himself, such as a small plane, scroll saws, etc., and such work as above enumerated is turned out. The work at the B. Y. Academy was done by the students of the school under the direction of Professor Townsend, who has charge of the mechanical art department.

Another version of the old, old story, in which man's perfidy and woman's trusting love are leading themes, has just been brought to light. The ruin of a life and a succeeding period of illicit love have earned the wages of sin and closed in death.

In an evil hour, during the month of June of last year, Harry T. Brehmer met the girl whose life-spark went out early Friday morning in fearful agony, and the grave responsibility is laid upon him. Her name is Jane Robinson, and her age 18 years five months. It appears that Brehmer wooed and won the fair young girl, and immediately set about to accomplish her ruin. He was employed as chief engineer at the Hotel Templeton, and she, as well, was an employee there. Environment as well as the girl's faith in him were such that he readily succeeded in his purpose.

On Wednesday night a little girl, was born, with Doctors King and Jones at hand. The youthful mother's agony, it is said, was frightful to behold, and from one convulsion she went into another, until death released her. She died at 3 a. m. Friday, and her remains were taken to Joseph E. Taylor's undertaking establishment.

The American Asphalt company has about completed plans for manufacturing various articles out of the Utah elaterite, or mineral rubber, in competition with vulcanite productions of the East, says the *Denver News*. Premises on Wewatta street have

about been leased, and by July, when the snow goes off the western range, the company will be ready to supply elaterite in any quantity. Elaterite is without elasticity, but is flexible enough to displace rubber combs, brush backs, telephone receivers, electric buttons and other devices that enter into the commercial and domestic life of the nation. The company will employ about twenty hands at the inception of its enterprise, and will increase the number as business develops. Elaterite can be delivered in New York for \$80 a ton in competition with caoutchouc at 80 cents a pound. The American Asphalt company controls 800,000 acres formerly owned by the Uintah Indians. A road seventeen miles in length will be built this spring, and then the company will begin shipping its raw material from Kyune station on the Rio Grande Western. The headquarters of the company are situated in Denver and the business is directed by William A. Perry.

Henry W. Hawley, sheriff of Millard county, brought an action in the First district court at Provo against J. S. Giler, county clerk of Millard county, claiming \$10,000 damages. The complaint alleges that plaintiff, as sheriff, was authorized by the county court to collect amounts due for licenses throughout said Millard county; that he collected the sum of \$30 from W. A. Ray and Alonzo Hinckley on the 15th day of July, 1893, and afterwards turned this amount over to defendant in the presence of Daniel Stevens, county treasurer of Millard county, and defendant thereupon issued to said Ray and Hinckley their license. "Defendant well knowing these facts and maliciously intending and desiring to injure the said plaintiff in his reputation, did falsely state on February 4, 1894, at Fillmore city, in the presence of a large number of persons, the following slanderous words: 'That said plaintiff had procured licenses for said Ray and Hinckley by fraudulently pretending that he would turn over the money for said licenses, and then having thus fraudulently obtained the licenses, kept the money which the said plaintiff had collected therefor.'" Plaintiff claims that these words were uttered to injure his reputation.

The *New Mexican* (Deming) *Headlight* contains the following, dated at Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, Mexico, March 15: Wesley Norton, a Mormon boy, residing at Colonia Diaz, was murdered on the 5th inst. near this place.

Norton had been traveling through the Sabinal mining district collecting money for a sewing machine agent of Diaz. It is supposed that he went to a fire built by Mexicans, at Barancas, in a vacated adobe building, to warm himself.

When his back was turned, two Mexicans sprang upon him from ambush and after overpowering the unfortunate boy, pounded his head to jelly and then robbed him of his money, revolver and gun.

The murder was not discovered for several days, but the murderers are known and will be arrested.

The killing occurred about fifteen miles north of Casas Grandes.

The crime was discovered by Joseph

Jackson, of Colonia Diaz, who found the murdered Norton's team wandering about the prairie attached to a light spring wagon.

The dastardly crime has caused much indignation among the Mormons.

The secretary of the Chamber of Commerce has received a letter from the firm of John G. Tait & Co., Newark, N. J., large manufacturers of roofing and deadening felts, building paper and paving material, etc., in which they state they had been led to believe that there was a deposit of ozokerite or mineral wax in this Territory. They ask for further information regarding it, such as the owners of it and the names of the people working it. They desire also to learn about asbestos deposits, the grade of the material and such like, adding that they are large consumers of these products and would be glad to do business with us in these lines.

The deposit of mineral wax, known as ozokerite, elatelite, utaherite, etc., are most extensive in Uintah county, and the display of the Utah product at the World's Fair created considerable interest, the comparison between the old world product being much in favor of the Utah article, considering the great extent of the deposits in this Territory. Asbestos is also found in prolific quantities in Piute and Wayne counties, and in Box Elder county as well. Elias Morris handles the latter article, while Culmer Bros. are extensive shippers of the mineral wax, both having headquarters in this city.

The extreme southeastern part of the city was the scene of a somewhat sensational shooting affair April 12th, and as a result James Fairclough was arrested by Sergeant Eslinger on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill. The victim of the attack was William J. Powell, a near neighbor of Fairclough's, but fortunately the wound received is not considered dangerous. The trouble between the two men was a matter of trespass on a small lucerne patch located between their respective residences. Powell had rented the ground and informed Fairclough of the fact, warning him to keep his stock off the grass. The latter wanted to know what he could do about it if he paid no attention to the warning, and words soon came to blows. Each claims that the other began fistie operations, but Fairclough became so excited that he determined to send his assailant to grass. To this end he drew a gun and pointed it at Powell's breast, pulling the trigger as he did so. The bullet glanced off of the breast bone and came out at the left side under his arm. Great excitement was caused in the neighborhood as the man was believed to have been killed. Fairclough claims that the attack was provoked by the most shameful and brutal treatment of himself and wife by Powell and his companion.

The Territorial insane asylum board met Saturday at the asylum and transacted business as follows:

Appropriations were made as follows: Current expenses, \$1,041.32; salaries, \$1,344.65; claims, \$395.93.

The contract price for excavating canal in the rear of the asylum was reported to be \$1,108.11, and the work to be completed April 20th.

The movement of patients for the past month was reported as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In asylum March 12....	113	87	199
Added.....	5	3	8
Discharged.....	1	1	2
Died.....	1	1	2
Remaining April 13....	116	88	204

The board, all of whom were present except Farnsworth, adjourned sine die and the new board convened at 8 p.m. A. B. Emery was the only absentee. The following organization was effected: President, L. W. Shurtliff; vice president, Wm. Greer; secretary, A. O. Smoot Jr.; treasurer, W. H. Dusenberry; executive committee, J. B. Milner, Geo. C. Whitmore and William Greer; auditing committee, George C. Whitmore, Reed Smoot and W. W. Woodring; committee on grounds, W. W. Woodring, A. B. Emery and L. M. Shurtliff. The bond of the secretary, after considerable discussion, was fixed at \$5,000; of the treasurer, \$25,000.

On the estimate of the medical superintendent of current expenses for the ensuing three months, the treasurer was instructed to draw on the Territorial auditor for nine \$1,000 warrants.

The medical superintendent was authorized to advertise for bids for supplies for the ensuing six months.

The board adjourned.

Sunday Captain Gorman in command of a company of "industrial army" men numbering eighty-two, arrived in Ogden over the S. P. railway, and took possession of the round house. The men were supplied with food by the city for the day and ate their dinner on the old camp grounds.

Gorman, in conversation with a News representative, said: "We will march this afternoon with at least 100 men and proceed to Uintah. At that station we will do as we have done all along the road—hold the train and force our way east. We expected to overtake Kelly at this point and should have done so had it not been for the delay we have had in travel. We ride whenever we get a chance, even for only a few miles. Our last ride, however, was 850 miles. We will not overtake Kelly new until we arrive at Washington. We have been treated very well along the road, and have not a sick man among us."

As these men were not guarded many of them deserted, and Gorman, although he expected 100 men to march with him to Uintah, moved down Washington avenue at 4 o'clock p. m. with forty-six men under his command. Of the balance of the men who came in about twenty of them were seen making their way toward Salt Lake and the rest are left in Ogden. Gorman's contingent was well supplied at Ogden with food and articles of wearing apparel; viz., sixteen pairs of shoes, two dozen pairs of socks, one suit of clothes, one hat, two dozen towels and two pairs of overalls, bought and paid for by money donated to and left here in the bank by Kelly to assist them. This company, unlike that commanded by Kelly, was of a slow and lazy disposition, each man waiting for the other to make a move.

Gorman says there is a company of about one hundred men camped at Terrace who are heading this way.

There was a most lamentable and fatal accident in Sugar House ward

Sunday afternoon. The victim was Henry McEwan, an old and highly respected resident of this city.

He went out to his farm in the early part of the day and was returning at 5 o'clock in the afternoon by the way of Sugar House ward. With him was his wife and two grandchildren, all seated in a single horse buggy. As they were crossing the railroad tracks at the intersection of Twelfth South and Eleventh East street, near the round-house about which a number of cars were standing, the horse took fright and started into a run. The animal had got but a short distance when the whole party was thrown from the buggy.

Mr. McEwan struck on his head and fractured his skull. He was picked up unconscious and carried into a house near by where he was soon after attended by Dr. Richards, who immediately said that recovery was an impossibility and his diagnosis of the case proved to be correct, for at 5 o'clock Monday morning the unfortunate man died without regaining sensibility, at his residence in the Twenty-second ward, being brought into the city on the Utah Central train at 6:30 Sunday night. Mrs. McEwan was not injured seriously though she sustained bruises both about the upper and lower limbs. The children escaped unhurt. Mr. McEwan came to Utah in the early fifties. He was a practical printer and was for a number of years foreman of the DESERET NEWS composing room. He was also for a long time assistant stage manager of the Salt Lake Theater. During his residence in Utah he has been identified in various ways with different country newspaper enterprises, the last with which he was connected being the Tooele Times. He had a jovial disposition and was ever cheerful and light hearted, and his sudden and shocking death will bring sorrow to the hearts of many friends. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 4th of July, 1830. He leaves a wife and four sons, one of whom is now on a mission. Three years ago he visited his native land and other European countries in company with Phil Margetts.

#### AUSTRALIAN NOTES.

**CAVE DISCOVERIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—Two fresh caves, filled with beautiful stalactites, have been discovered at Jenolan. New chambers have also been found at the Abercrombie caves. The first of these is said to be 120 feet in length, and from 60 to 70 feet in height. Another chamber was found but not bottomed, on account of insufficiency of rope; but, to try the air, a lighted candle was lowered 35 feet, which burnt clearly.

**POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIA.**—New South Wales has the largest population of any of the Australasian colonies, the estimated figures at the end of 1893 being: New South Wales, 1,223,370; Victoria, 1,174,022; Queensland, 432,298; South Australia, 346,574; Western Australia, 65,064; Tasmania, 154,424; New Zealand, 672,265; total, 4,063,317. From those figures it will be seen that considerably more than one-fourth of the whole Australasian population is found in New South Wales.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

Written for this Paper.  
ACROSS THE PACIFIC.



UNDER the shadow of the snow-clad mountain, Fujiyama! In the heart of flowery Japan when the snow is on the ground! In the land of the rising sun with the sun left out! Surrounded by a bare-necked, bare-chested and almost bare-legged nation on stilts, I shiver in my overcoat as I write for the homes of the base burner and the furnace. Within the past three weeks I have traveled 8,000 miles and have now nearly reached the other side of the globe. I am on my way to interior China, and a month later I will be in the very center of the great Chinese empire. I have come to the far east to tell you of the wonderful changes that are taking place on the other side of the world. Asia is now one of the great news centers of the globe. It is making history faster than either America or Europe, and a wonderful change is going on among the nations of slant-eyed humanity, which is bound to effect every man, woman and child in Christendom. This land of Japan made the start and it has now on its feet the seven league boots of modern progress. It is jumping ahead faster than any people have ever jumped in the past and within twenty years it has grown more in civilization than the European nations have advanced in centuries. I see from a Japanese newspaper of this morning that Japan made last year one hundred and twenty million postal cards at a cost of 50 cents per thousand. I can hardly realize it, and think there must be a mistake in the figures. But there is no doubt that the postal service here is as good and as cheap as that of the United States and these people run their postal arrangements, paying for everything in silver, more cheaply than we do paying in gold. The banking systems, railroads, telegraphs and schools of Japan are managed almost as carefully and as intelligently as those of the United States. There are one hundred periodicals published in the city of Tokyo alone, and the newspapers are read by the millions. In business and manufacturing on a large scale there is a movement all over the land, and reports of the elections, which are now taking place in the different provinces, show as many quarrels and as much bribery as though the Japs had taken lessons of our ring politicians.

A slower but as sure a revolution is going on in China. The four hundred odd millions of pig-tailed celestials are

pulling the slits of their button hole eye-lids apart, and it is only a question of time how soon they will be putting their wonderful muscles, their sharp business brains and their five cents a day habits of living into competition with our eight hour, two-dollar-a-day laborers as to the manufactured products of the world. They have coal and iron in every one of their eighteen provinces. They can do as good work as we can, and they will work twelve hours for one-twentieth the sum that our people get. When they enter the modern manufacturing race the question will not be one of competition. It will be one of existence, and we will have to build a protective tariff barrier about the country as high as the Washington monument, or cut down our living expenses to the size of the aluminum tip on the top of it. At the present time, big cotton factories have been established in almost the center of the Chinese empire. They are, I am told, making cannon and guns as good as those turned out by our government works, and the question of railroads is being agitated by some of the most progressive men of the empire. It may take generations to bring the country to the state that Japan has already reached or the revolution precipitated by a war may come with a rush. Just now both Japan and China are torn with dissensions on the subject. There are strong anti-foreign elements and an American buyer for a big New York silk firm told me this morning that he did not think it safe for him to travel over the country while the elections are taking place. The bulk of the people of China are against the foreigners and anti-foreign sentiment increases daily. The literati of the empire see the possibility of a revolution and they are disseminating all sorts of reports as to the wickedness of the missionaries and of the other "Red-headed, blue-eyed foreign devils," as they call us. Out in the country districts about this place I have often heard the words of Japanese which my interpreter tells me mean "hairy barbarian" hurled at me, and in the streets of the Chinese cities I shall probably have to pocket many an insult to avoid trouble. In Japan, where the progressive element is in the ascendancy, and I have special letters from the government, it is comparatively safe, and I shall return here and make an extended tour in the most out-of-the-way parts of the country.

The most dangerous part of my journey I find will probably be among the Chinese. I shall skip the coast ports and push my way into the interior. I will visit many large cities, some of which are hardly known to the average reader, and will travel one thousand miles or more up the great Yang-tse-kiang river. I expect to visit the old capital of the empire, known as Nanking, where the famous "Porcelain tower" was, and which is now one of the centers of the Chinese literati of the land. It has been called the Athens of China and it is one of the centers of anti-foreign influence. I will take a trip along the Grand canal, if possible, and will tell you how this wonderful artery of Chin-

ese trade is managed. About seven hundred miles from the coast there is a viceroy, who is famous all over the celestial world for his progressive ideas. I shall spend some time at his capital, the city of Hankow, which with its suburbs, contains more than a million people, and from thence will push my way further into the interior to Ichang, where is some of the most wonderful scenery in the world. The gorges of the Yang-tse-kiang near this point are thousands of feet deep, and they are said to have no superior in their picturesque grandeur. I will have my photographer with me both in the cities and in the country. Leaving this part of China, I will next go to the north and again visit the capital. Peking has a million inhabitants, and of these I doubt whether a thousand think that we Americans are anything else than barbarians. When I was there before, now five years ago, I was told that the street on which all of the foreign legations are located was called the "Street of the Subject Nations," and today 900,000 of the people of Peking actually believe that the American minister to China and the ministers from Russia, France and England are at the capital to pay their respects to their emperor and to give tribute to him. I will take some trips through this part of China and will describe the Chinese of the north, who are as different in their appearance, manners and customs from the Cantorese Chinese, who come to America, as the inhabitants of North Germany are different from the Lazzaroni of Naples. Our Chinese are short and small boned. The Tartars and the Chinese of the north have many men six feet in height and they are as strong in intellect and physique as any people in the world. At Peking are the great universities of the empire and in some of these they are now teaching our sciences, and the big Chinese examinations of the future will probably embrace geology and astronomy as well as the essays of Confucius. The hatred of foreigners is great and the majority of the people would like to see the Americans and Europeans excluded.

After leaving North China, I shall sail for Korea, where there is another live news center. The king is in favor of foreign methods, and these people, who have a civilization about 400 years behind that of the China of today, may yet outstrip them in civilization. The king and his queen, and the thousand odd eunuchs of the palace, now conduct all the business under the rays of the electric light, and I understand there is an American employed to build an electric railroad at the capital. The anti-foreign influence exists here as well as in China, but the people are more kindly, and I hope that such arrangements can be made as to enable me to go right across the kingdom from one side to the other. It will take several mule loads of money to pay my expenses on this trip, for the only coin in circulation is the copper cash, and twenty-five of our dollars in this would weigh at least 300 pounds.

From Korea I may go to Siberia and give a letter on the trans-Siberian railroad from its terminus, Vladivostok, or I may sail direct for Japan and visit the Alaska of that country, where are the hairy Ainos, who worship bears, and keep themselves, as far as possible, drunk from one years end to the other.

My tour will be an out-of-way one from beginning to end, and I hope I shall find much that is new and unwritten.

The trip from Vancouver to Japan was more like a voyage to the north pole than a summer journey across the placid Pacific. I took the Canadian steamship line, which is the best and fastest that goes from America to the far east, and had it been summer their could have been no voyage more pleasant. The three empress steamers are each as big as the best ships that sail the Atlantic, and they are fitted up with all the modern conveniences of ocean travel. The cabins are lighted by electricity and they are twice the size of those of the Atlantic lines. The officers are all English, and the ships from a part of the British naval reserve. They carry the British mails and receive a subsidy from the English government. The servants are Chinese, and you are waited on in your room and at the table by yellow-skinned bogs in pig tails and gowns, and you find their service far better than that of the greedy eyed, fee-soliciting stewards who wait upon you when you go to Europe. The ship on which I crossed was the Empress of Japan. Let me give you an idea of her. Take the street in front of your house. If the Empress of Japan could be dragged up it, her sides would scrape the walls of your houses and she could look over the roofs of any of your business blocks of less than seven stories.

Her length is such that she would fill the roadway from one end of the block to the other, and if you examined her you would find her to be a great steel shell filled with a little world, and run by some of the most wonderful machinery that the modern mind can invent. You would find in her a butcher shop, a bakery, a carpenter shop, Chinese and European kitchens, and a whole summer hotel of rooms for sleeping, eating, smoking and reading. If permitted, you would go from story to story, as I did, down into the very bottom of her, where a plate of steel as thick as your finger is all that keeps out the water, and inspects her great engines, which almost noiselessly but irresistibly screw her on across the Pacific, on the longest ocean route of the world. You might begin to figure on the force that moved her, and if your calculations were correct you would see that 10,000 horses all pulling at once would represent it. You would find that she carried enough weight to load down 6,000 two-horse wagons, and it would probably surprise you to know that of this vast amount one-third has to be made up of coal. It requires 2,000 tons of coal to start out on such a voyage, and the steamer burns from 100 to 200 tons every day. It is a big dwelling house that requires ten tons of coal a year. This steamer uses on a single voyage enough to supply a town of 1,000 people or 200 families with fuel for the year round, and it would take as much coal to light her fires as you use in a whole year. Thirty-two Chinamen are kept busy shoveling coal into her furnaces, and the shoveling goes on day and night from the time she starts till the end of the voyage.

During our journey the engines were pushed to their fullest. We had a head wind the most of the way, and for twelve out of the thirteen days which it took to cross it was stormy in the ex-

treme. As we neared the Aleutian Islands it became bitterly cold, and the ship was covered with snow and ice. The sailor in the "crow's nest," among the rigging, nearly froze to death and he was so cold that he had to be carried down to the main deck. I shall never forget how beautiful the ship looked on the morning after this cold snap. The sun rose and painted the ice-clad ship with diamonds. Every rope sparkled with a thousand prismatic hues and the masts were great poles of precious stones. There was a fierce wind blowing and as the sun came up the ice melted and the sailors chopped it from the hurricane deck and swept it away into the sea. I took a snap shot of them as we rose and fell in the waters and it almost freezes me in the remembrance as I look at it.

We came into the harbor here, however, with the sun shining. We got a splendid view of Fugiyama, whose snow-clad beauty rose 12,000 feet out of the sea through opalescent clouds, and rode in sampans to the shore, to find ourselves surrounded by the queer sights of Japan in winter. We saw the rich Yum Yum rushing along the streets on her wooden clogs, with only her bright eyes showing out of the well-wrapped face, for all the world like the veiled maidens of Egypt, and we saw her poorer sister caught by the wind at a corner, and her paper umbrella torn from her hands by the storm, while she bent over and tried to keep her kimona from blowing up above her bare knees. We Americans would freeze in Japanese dress. The common people of both sexes wear neither drawers nor under-clothing, and the long warm stockings which our maidens affect are unknown in Japan. Both men and women wear shoes of white cotton, which just clasp the ankles, one which are kept off the ground by sandals of straw or of wood. Above these to the waist there is no leg covering, except the loose silk or cotton gown known as the kimona. This is fastened in the front, and is sometimes wadded. It is worn by both sexes, and as they push their way along the streets the raw wind of winter drags the folds apart at the front, and you can see the amorous snow flying about the rosy bare calves of the maidens.

Among the poorer classes there are many who are entirely barelegged, and I have been pulled about through the city today by jinrikisha men whose legs were nude from their thighs to their feet, and whose only protection from the snow on the ground was a sole of woven straw, not much thicker than a fat buckwheat cake. These soles or straw sandals are held on by straw straps, which run from the back to a point a toe's length from the front. Here they meet between the two largest toes of the foot, and are held on by the toes. They are used rather as a protection from slipping than as a means of keeping the feet warm, and they soon wear into pieces. The man I had today had used up his sandals long before we got to the end of our ride, and he went for some miles entirely barefooted. When we stopped I noticed him take some straw rope, almost as thick as a clothes line, and ties a piece of it to each of his big red toes behind the knuckles. I asked

why he did so, and was told that he found it made him less liable to slip.

The rubbers of Japan are wooden stilts about three inches high, which are used like sandals, and the common people wear mackintoshes or rain coats made of straw, which makes them look for all the world like gigantic yellow birds with human faces. They have immense hats, sometimes shaped like butter bowls and again like parasols, and a group of country people would make the fortune of a Barnum if he could bring them to the United States. With the new movement all sorts of foreign costumes have come in, and I saw hundreds of the ugliest of our blankets and carriage robes used as shawls by both men and women. They are the only colors in Japan which swear at the rest of their surroundings and are a blot on the picturesqueness of the people. I note that most of the people walk about with their mouths open, and in the colder days many of them cover their mouths with a sort of a pad and breathe behind this. They seem to care nothing for exposure of the chest, and the gowns of both sexes are decidedly décolleté.

And still clothes are practically all that keep the Japanese warm. They don't know what a good fire is, and the supply of heat which is annually required in an American house is more than the average Japanese family use in a lifetime. Their houses are of thin wooden boards made in frames, so that the walls slide in and out of one another, leaving draughts at every corner. There is no plaster nor lath to add to their warmth, and the inner walls and partitions are made of paper so thin that they let in the light and take the place of windows. There is not a chimney or fireplace in any of these Japanese homes, and the people rely on the warmth of their blood and a little box of charcoal to keep them from freezing. They hover over this warming their hands and sit on their feet. They believe if they can keep the extremities warm the rest of the body will take care of itself. They look, nevertheless, healthy and happy, and it may be that they are right.

Frank G. Carpenter

#### THE NEW LIEN LAW.

An act to secure liens to mechanics and others, and to repeal all other acts and laws in relation thereto.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

SECTION 1. Mechanics, material men, contractors, sub-contractors, builders and all persons of every class performing labor upon or furnishing materials to be used in the construction, alteration, addition to or repair, either in whole or in part, of any building, bridge, ditch, flume, aqueduct, tunnel, fence, railroad, wagon road or other structure or improvement upon land, and also architects, engineers and artisans who have furnished designs, plats, plans, maps, specifications, drawings, estimates of cost, surveys or superintendence, or who have rendered other like professional service or bestowed

labor in whole or in part, in describing, illustrating or superintending such structure or work done or to be done or in any part connected therewith, shall have a lien upon the property upon which they have rendered service or performed labor or furnished materials, for the value of such service rendered, labor done or materials furnished, whether at the instance of the owner or of any other person acting by his authority or under him, as agent, contractor, or otherwise, for the work or labor done or service rendered or materials furnished by each respectively, whether done or furnished or rendered at the instance of the owner of the building or other improvement, or his agent. Provided a lien or liens shall attach only to such interest as the owner or lessee may have in the real estate. In case of a contract for the work between an owner and a contractor, the lien shall extend to the entire contract price, and such contract shall operate as a lien in favor of all persons except the contractor to the extent of the whole contract price; and after all such liens are satisfied, then as a lien for any balance of the contract price in favor of the contractor. Provided, that if at the time of the commencement to do work or furnish material the owner has paid upon the contract, and in accordance with the terms thereof, any portion of the contract price, the liens hereby created shall extend only to the unpaid balances of such contract price, and of which such laborers and material men shall have had notice. No part of the contract price shall, by the terms of any contract, be made payable, nor shall the same or any part thereof be paid in advance of the commencement of the work for the purpose of evading or defeating the provisions of this section. No payment made prior to the time when the same is due, under the terms and conditions of the contract, shall be valid for the purpose of defeating, diminishing or discharging any lien in favor of any person except the contractor; but as to such liens such payment shall be deemed as if not made, as shall be applicable to such liens, notwithstanding that the contractor to whom it was paid may thereafter abandon his contract or be or become indebted to the owner in any amount for damages or otherwise, for non-performance of his contract or otherwise. As to all liens except that of the contractor, the whole contract price shall be payable in money, except as herein provided, and shall not be diminished by any prior or subsequent indebtedness, off set or counter-claim in favor of the owner and against the contractor, except when the owner has contracted to pay otherwise than by cash, in which case the owner shall post in a conspicuous place on the premises a statement of the terms and conditions of the contract before materials are furnished or labor is performed, which notice must be kept posted, and when so posted shall give notice to all parties interested of the terms and conditions of the contract. Any person willfully tearing down or defacing said notice shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. No alteration of any contract shall affect any lien acquired under the provisions of this act. In case of corporations, the lien shall attach to all franchises and privileges that may in any manner pertain to the property against which the lien is claimed. When any person entitled to a lien under the provisions of

this section, other than the original contractor, shall have actually commenced to perform labor upon or to furnish materials for any building, improvement or structure herein mentioned, the property shall be charged with the liens by this act provided, and no payment made to the original contractor shall in anywise defeat or impair the claims for such liens.

Sec. 2. The liens granted by this act shall extend to and cover so much of the land whereon such building, structure or improvement shall be made, as may be necessary for the convenient use and occupation of such building, structure or improvement, and the same shall be subject to such liens, and in case any such building shall occupy two or more lots or other subdivision of land, such lots or other subdivision shall be deemed one lot for the purposes of this act, and the same rule shall hold in cases of any other such improvements that shall be practically indivisible, and shall attach to all machinery and other fixtures used in connection with any such lands, buildings or structures. No attachment, garnishment or levy under an execution upon any money due to an original contractor from the owner of any property subject to lien under this act shall be valid as against any lien of a sub-contractor or material man, and no such attachment, garnishment or levy upon money due to a sub-contractor or material man, as herein provided, from the contractor, shall be valid as against any lien of a laborer employed by the day or piece.

Sec. 3. The provisions of this act shall apply to all persons who shall do work or furnish materials for the working, preservation or development of any mine, lode, mining claim or deposit yielding metals or minerals of any kind, or for the working, preservation or development of any such mine, lode or deposit in search of such metals or minerals, and to all persons who shall do work or furnish materials upon any shaft, tunnel, incline, adit, drift, drain or other excavation of any such mine, lode or deposit. Provided, that when two or more such lodes or deposits, owned or claimed by the same person or persons, or where the owners are different persons the same with the consent of all, shall be worked through a common shaft, tunnel, incline, adit, drift or other excavation, then all the mines, lodes or deposits so worked shall, for the purpose of this act, be deemed one mine. Provided, further, that this section shall not be deemed to apply to the owner or owners of any mine, lode, deposit, shaft, tunnel, incline, adit, drift or other excavation, when the same shall be worked by a lessee, under bond or otherwise; but, in such case, the person entitled to a lien under this act shall have a lien on the leasehold interest and on the ores and mineral-bearing rock or dirt mined and excavated by the lessees.

Sec. 4. Whoever shall do work or furnish materials by contract, express or implied, with the owner, as in this act provided, shall be deemed an original contractor, and all other persons doing work or furnishing materials shall be deemed subcontractors.

Sec. 5. The liens provided for herein are preferred to any lien, mortgage or other incumbrance which may have attached subsequent to the time when the building, improvement or structure was commenced, work done or materials

were commenced to be furnished; also to any lien, mortgage or other incumbrance of which the lien holder had no notice and which was unrecorded at the time the building, improvements or structure was commenced, work done, or the materials were commenced to be furnished. The liens herein provided shall relate back to and take effect as of the time of commencement to do work upon and furnish materials on the ground for the structure or improvement, and shall have priority over any lien or incumbrance subsequently intervening, except a lien herein provided for of the same class, or which may have been created prior thereto, which was not then recorded and of which the lienor under this act did have actual notice.

Sec. 6. Every original contractor, within sixty days after the completion of his contract, and every person save the original contractor claiming the benefit of this act, must, within forty days after furnishing the last material or performing the last labor for any building, improvement or structure, or for any alteration or addition to or repair thereof, or performance of any labor in or furnishing any materials for any mining claim, file for record with the County Recorder of the county in which the property or some part thereof is situated, a claim in writing, containing a notice of intention to hold and claim a lien, and a statement of his demand, after deducting all just credits and offsets, with the name of the owner, if known, and also the name of the person by whom he was employed, or to whom he furnished the material, with a statement of the terms, time given and conditions of his contract, specifying the time when the first and last labor was performed or the first and last materials furnished, and also a description of the property charged with the lien sufficient for identification, which claim must be verified by the oath of himself or of some other person. Liens against two or more buildings, mining claims or other improvements owned by the same person or persons may be included in one claim; but in such case the person filing the claim must designate therein the amount claimed to be due to him on each of such buildings, mining claims or other improvements. Any sub-contractor before commencing to furnish materials or to perform work, or at any time thereafter and before the completion of his contract, may file a statement of claim with the Recorder as herein provided, containing a notice of intention to hold and claim a lien, a description of the property to be charged, and the probable value of the work to be done, or the probable value of the materials to be furnished, as near as may be. From the time such statement shall have been filed, he shall have a lien for the work thereafter done or materials furnished by him, not exceeding the sum stated as the probable value thereof, and in the event of such sub-contractor claiming to have done work or furnished materials before the filing of such statement, he may include therein a statement of the value of the work already done or material furnished as near as may be, for which, to the extent of the sums mentioned, his lien shall likewise attach.

Sec. 7. The recorder must record the claims in a book kept by him for that purpose, and from the time of the filing thereof for record, all persons shall be deemed to have notice.

Sec. 8. The liens herein provided for may be enforced by a action in any court of competent jurisdiction, at any time within twelve months after the completion of the original contract or the suspension of the work thereunder for a period of thirty days, or setting out in the complaint the particulars of the demand with a description of the premises to be charged with the lien; and at the time of filing the complaint and issuing the summons, the plaintiff shall cause a notice to be published at least once a week for three successive weeks in one newspaper of general circulation published in the judicial district, notifying all persons holding or claiming liens under the provisions of this act, on said premises, to be and appear before said court on a day specified therein and during a regular term thereof, and to exhibit then and there the proof of said liens. On the day appointed, all persons claiming liens against the premises shall appear before said court and exhibit the same, whereupon the court shall proceed to hear and determine the claims in a summary way or may refer the same to a referee to ascertain and report thereon, and shall enter judgment according to the rights of the parties, and all liens not so exhibited shall be deemed to be waived against the property. In every case in which different liens are claimed against the same property, the rank of each lien or class of liens, as between the contractor and sub-contractor, shall be declared and ordered to be satisfied in the decree, in the following order, viz.:

First. Sub-contractors who were laborers or mechanics working by the day or piece, but without furnishing material therefor.

Second. All other sub-contractors and all material men.

Third. The original contractors. And the proceeds of the sale in all actions for the satisfaction of liens against the same, improvements or structures, shall be paid in the order above designated, and pro rata to the persons claiming in each class where the sum realized is insufficient to pay the persons of one class in full.

Sec. 9. The court shall cause the property to be sold in satisfaction of the liens and costs as in the case of foreclosure of mortgages, subject to the right of redemption of the owner and creditors as provided by law; and if the proceeds of sale, after the payment of costs, shall not be sufficient to satisfy the whole amount of liens included in the decree, then said proceeds shall be apportioned according to the rights of the several parties, and to the several classes in the order as hereinbefore specified. In case of any excess of proceeds of sale, the remainder shall be paid over to the owner; and every person whose claim is not satisfied as herein provided may have judgment docketed for the balance unpaid, and execution therefor against the party personally liable. As between the owner and the contractor, the court shall apportion the costs according to the right of the case, but in all instances sub-contractors shall have their costs, including the costs of preparing and recording statement of claim, awarded to them, for each claimant exhibiting a lien.

Sec. 10. Whenever material has been furnished for use in the construction,

alteration or repair of any building, work or other improvement mentioned in the first section of the act, such material shall not be subject to attachment, execution or other legal process to enforce any debt due by the purchaser of such materials, other than a debt due for the purchase money thereof, so long as in good faith the same are about to be applied to the construction, alteration or repair of such building or improvement. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to impair or effect the right of any person to whom a debt may be due for work done or material furnished to maintain a personal action to recover the same.

Sec. 11. All liens under this act shall be assignable as other choses in action and the assignee may commence and prosecute actions thereon in his own name, in the manner herein provided.

Sec. 12. All foundrymen and boiler-makers, and all persons performing labor or furnishing machinery or boilers, or castings, or other material for the construction or repairing or carrying on any mill, manufactory or hoisting works, shall have a lien on such mill, manufactory or hoisting works for such work or labor done on such machinery, or boiler or castings or other material furnished by such respectively. And all the provisions of this act respecting the mode of filing, recording, securing and enforcing the liens of contractors and others, and the word superstructure, wherever it occurs in this act, shall be applicable to the provisions of this section.

Sec. 13. The claimant of any lien filed as provided herein, on payment of the amount thereof, together with the costs incurred and the fees for cancellation shall, at the request of any person interested in the property charged therewith, enter or cause said lien to be canceled within ten days from the request, and upon failure to so cancel said lien within the time aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay to the person making the request the sum of \$20 per day until the same shall be canceled, to be recovered in the same manner as other debts.

Sec. 14. Any person who shall knowingly caused to be filed for record a claim for lien against any property whatever, which shall contain a greater demand than the sum that is due him, with the intent to cloud the title or to exact from the owner or person liable, by means of such excessive claim of lien, more than is due him, or to procure any advantage or benefit whatever, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 15. The provisions of the act shall not apply to any public structure or improvement.

Sec. 16. An act entitled "An act to secure liens to mechanics and others, and repeal all other acts and laws in relation thereto," approved March 12, 1890, is hereby repealed. Provided, That the repeal of said act shall not affect any right or remedy, nor abate any suit or action or proceedings existing, instituted or pending under the law hereby repealed.

This act shall take effect upon its approval. [Approved March 8, 1894.]

[The foregoing law has been published in pamphlet form by Morrison, Merrill & Co., 241 north, Third West street, who will furnish a copy free to anyone who will apply.]

## CARBON COUNTY POLITICS.

E. W. McIntyre, chairman, and A. E. Gibson, secretary, of the Republican central committee of Carbon county, have issued a call for a convention to be held at Price on the 24th inst., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following county offices: Clerk, recorder, treasurer, prosecuting attorney, assessor, collector, sheriff, surveyor, coroner, three selectmen, and for the election of a county central committee for the ensuing year.

The convention will consist of 21 delegates. The apportionment between the several precincts will be one delegate for every ten votes cast or a fraction thereof, for Hon. Orange Seeley at the last election. The several precincts are entitled to the following number of delegates: Castle Gate, 4; Minnie Maud, 1; Price, 5; Spring Glen, 3; Scofield, 4; Winter Quarters, 2; Wellington, 2.

The several precincts will hold primaries for the election of delegates on Saturday evening, April 21st, at 8 o'clock.

The Democrats of Carbon county will hold their first convention for the purpose of electing a county central committee, and for nominating candidates for the county and precinct offices to be filed at the special election to be held on Tuesday, May 1st.

Delegates will be divided among the various precincts as follows: Winter Quarters, five delegates; Scofield, three; Castle Gate, three; Helper, one; Spring Glen, two; Price, four; Wellington, five; Minnie Maud, two.

There being no Democratic organization in the county, the call is issued by C. C. Richards and E. A. Smith, chairman and secretary respectively of the Territorial Democratic committee. On Thursday, April 19th, at eight o'clock a. m., meetings will be held at the different precincts to elect precinct campaign committees and select delegates to attend the county convention herein referred to. The call was made Saturday afternoon. Mr. Richards and a number of party colleagues will go down to Price to attend the convention and transact political business.

## DR. BREDEMAYER.

The funeral of Dr. Wm. Bredemeyer, who for several years and up to about three years ago was a well known resident of Salt Lake, took place Friday afternoon under the direction of the Knights of Pythias, from J. W. Taylor's undertaking establishment. Dr. Bredemeyer died at Tacoma, Washington, April 4, of heart failure. He was a man of peculiar and excitable temperament, an instance of which was shown in almost the last proceedings which brought his name prominently before the Salt Lake public. In circumstances associated with divorce proceedings on the part of his wife, who was granted a decree of separation, Dr. Bredemeyer was consigned to prison. While there he remained for eighteen days from partaking of food, in a vain attempt to bring Mrs. Bredemeyer to his terms. While he lived here he was often visited by German notables.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

NEW ERA, Mich., April 9.—On the floor of Staples & Covell's logging mill, three miles east of here, lie seven charred and scalded bodies, the result of the most terrible railroad accident that happened in this section.

The logging crew on Staples & Covell's road were returning from White River to camp shortly before noon, and when within eight of the camp the engine struck a fallen tree and was knocked over a sixteen-foot embankment, carrying the men down with it. Seven men are dead, several seriously injured and others slightly.

NEW CASTLE, Colo., April 10.—Mrs. C. A. Hahn is candidate against three men for the appointment as city marshal. The council took forty ballots without a choice.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Advices received from Shanghai, China, under date of March 5, state that an attack by a fanatical mob of Chinese was made upon the premises of the American Baptist mission at Huchow, a large and wealthy city in the center of the silk district, south of the Tayhu lake, between Soochow and Hangchow. The riot occurred during the spring festival when the city was in an unusually disturbed state of mind over the "Joss Piggin" its people were celebrating. Until a few years back Huchow resisted all attempts of foreign missionaries to settle there, but the Revs. Mason and Fletcher, of the American Baptist mission, with their wives and families, have been settled there for some time. Fortunately no serious damage was done beyond wrecking the houses of missionaries and terrifying the women and children. The women and children were badly scared and the officials have since had the damage made good and punished the ringleaders of the rioters.

NEW LONDON, April 10.—Captain Thomas Davison, the last survivor of the battle of Stonington, when the British fleet bombarded that town in 1814, died at his home here today, aged 93 years.

GATESVILLE, Tex., April 10.—Ed Cash, who lived ten miles southwest of Gatesville, was called from his wife's sick bed by a mob last Sunday. When next seen the body was hanging from a tree and riddled with bullets. The cause of the crime is a mystery.

ASPEN, Colo., April 10.—The Aspen National bank has gone into liquidation and the First National acts as its agent.

PORT TOWNSEND, April 10.—The steamer City of Topeka, which has arrived from Alaskan ports, brings news of impending trouble over a recently ordered enforcement of the Edmunds act relating to illicit cohabitation. Many hard characters are living with squaws and every arrest precipitates a quarrel. In each case the prisoner demands a jury trial, which always results in acquittal. The squaw men who have been tried and acquitted once, state they will not submit to arrest again, and serious altercations are expected.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 10.—Captain A. A. Woodson, who is in charge of the Indian agency at Darlington,

was in the city today. Speaking of the recent Indian trouble near the agency, he told the real cause of the uprising.

It appears that T. S. Carter and W. S. Breeding, white men, went to the camp of a Cheyenne, known as Chief Hill, about 100 miles west of El Reno, and claimed a pony which the Indian had. Chief Hill finally gave up the pony, when Breeding, without the least provocation, drew his revolver and shot him twice, inflicting what have since proved fatal wounds. The two white men then drove rapidly off.

Hill, raising his gun, shot at the fleeing horseman and his second shot struck Breeding, and his third broke Carter's arm. Carter hurried on, telling everyone whom he met that Breeding had been murdered. The news soon spread and the whites took to arms. Great excitement reigned everywhere, the whites fearing an attack while the Indians, on the other hand, were themselves scared. The whites' demonstration became so fierce that the Indians fled to the camp of Whirlwind, their chief, for protection, not remaining to fight, as has been reported.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Prendergast assaulted his guard again today and the latter smashed the prisoner on the nose, making him see stars, and he was then transferred to the dungeon until he agrees to behave himself.

BERLIN, April 11.—(Special Berlin dispatch.)—Experts in military affairs throughout Europe are discussing the recent experiments made with the bullet proof coat invented by Herr Dowe, the Mannheim tailor. There seems to be no longer any room for doubt that the armor is all its inventor claimed for it and that he was justified in refusing the princely offers made to him by army contractors and others who are desirous of purchasing his secret.

At the Russian embassy Count Schouvaloff fired two shots at the tailor while the latter was encased in his bullet proof coat and as Dowe sustained absolutely no injuries the Russian ambassador pronounced himself satisfied.

The experiments before Schouvaloff began with a thorough test of the new rifle in use in the German army. From a box of cartridges one was selected at random, the rifle was loaded and was then fired at a block of solid oak which was pierced by the small, steel-like bullet. This showed that the rifle and cartridges were of the regulation pattern and well calculated to test the value of the most efficient steel cuirasses ever made.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 11.—The latest files of Australian papers received by the steamer Arawa contain little else than sensational accounts of burglaries and labor troubles. In all the colonies the police had organized themselves into a standing army and in Sydney and Melbourne they have been making night sorties. In New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria last month 337 burglars were captured red-handed and brought to justice. John McKay, 80 years old, of Melbourne, shot and killed a burglar

who broke into his store. Twenty-three burglars were reported shot by householders.

The unemployed in South Australia and Victoria are becoming desperate. They have appealed to Premier Patterson and Sir George Dibbs in deputations of over a thousand. Dibbs replied: "Don't come bothering me, I have kept you long enough. You will not break stone for a living, then starve." The deputation returned to the city and camped in the park. They were ordered off and on refusing to move, over a hundred were put in prison.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate for members of the board of registration and election in the Territory of Utah: Hoyt Sherman Jr., Albert G. Norrell, Jerrold R. Letcher, George W. Thatcher, Erasmus W. Tatlock, all of Utah.

Sherman and Tatlock are Republicans and the other three Democrats.

DENVER, Colo., April 11.—Captain W. L. Grayson, who started out with Bert Hamilton's "Silver Legion" and deserted in disgust, is organizing an army here to join the California crowd. The captain, who served in the British army, is convinced that the Coxey movement, if backed by honest workmen, will be productive of good. He says a wealthy Populist has offered to give \$1,000 to the travelers as soon as Kelly's army arrives from Utah.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 11.—A female brigade of the industrial army is being organized here. Two hundred names are now on the list. Arrangements are being made for their transportation east. Frank Cartier was this morning elected colonel. This afternoon the first drill was had.

LONDON, April 11.—The steamer Faraday left here today with a portion of the new cable of the Commercial Cable company, which is to be laid from Waterville, on Balling Skeds bay, coast of Ireland, to Nova Scotia.

LONDON, April 11.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Vienna announces the failure of David Weiner & Sons, merchants, with liabilities amounting to \$2,500,000.

PORT TOWNSEND, April 12.—Fire has destroyed the U.S. Marine hospital here. There were no fatalities. The loss is \$6,000. The fire originated in an outhouse used as an oil room, and it is supposed it was the work of an incendiary. The hospital was built in 1852.

CHALK HILL, Pa., April 12.—Coxey's army started reluctantly on its walk of twelve miles through the snow. At noon the men stopped at Somersfield and will camp at Petersburg tonight. The army will cross the line into Maryland on Friday.

ST. PAUL, April 12.—N. N. Erickson, business partner of United States Senator Powers, died today at the Merchants' hotel of typhoid pneumonia.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Senator Wolcott today introduced a bill providing for the allotment in severalty of lands in the Uncompahgre Indian reservation in Utah and the opening of the remainder of the lands to settlement.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The report on the production of coal, compiled



by E. W. Parker, of the United States geological survey, shows a production for the year of 179,825,000 short tons, at the valuation of \$205,207,000. California produced 78,600 tons, value \$167,500; Montana, 914,000 tons, value \$1,816,000; Oregon, 41,700, value \$164,500; Utah, 418,200, value \$811,000; Washington, 1,255,000, value \$2,209,800, and Wyoming, 2,439,800, value \$3,291,000.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 12.—In a personal letter to a friend of this city Breckinridge states that he will make the congressional race at all hazards. The letter says: "I see from statements going around through the papers, that in the event of an adverse verdict here I would withdraw from the race for Congress. I am in this congressional race to the bitter end. I am not going to be on the defense but am going to make an aggressive fight."

NEW YORK, York April 13.—David Dudley Field died today.

Field arrived from Italy last Wednesday. His only child is the widow of Sir Anthony Musgrove, who was governor of Queenstown, Australia, when he died.

BUFFALO, April 13.—The burning of the gluecoke works has probably caused fatalities. The following are missing: George Trube, John Trube, Michael Matroki, Henry Stimpson.

About forty workmen were on the sixth floor and half must have perished. There were many vacant places at breakfast. The work of excavating cannot begin for twenty-four hours. The loss is now estimated at \$600,000.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—John T. Davis, dry goods dealer, the richest man in Missouri, died today. He leaves \$25,000,000.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, April 13.—The city officials have been notified informally that a law firm in the city proposes to sue the city to force it to pay over to the county school fund the amount of the fines that have been collected from the saloons of the city for several years past. Under the Iowa statute the county can undoubtedly recover in this way. The fines collected by and for which the suit is brought amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The suit has been threatened on former occasions and it is said that the firm that now proposes bringing it is backed by a disgruntled contractor whom the city has been trying to compel to give up a street sweeping contract.

PITTSBURG, April 13.—The officers of every labor organization here have received a secret circular calling a conference in Philadelphia, April 28, to consider the consolidation of the labor organizations throughout the country, in order to present a solid front to employers and legislators.

BOSTON, April 13.—In an interview today Grand Master Workman Sovereign said that the Coxey movement was the foreboding of an insurrection. Thousands of toilers were watching, ready to resent any abuse the army may receive from municipal, state or national officials. The army was to workmen today what John Brown's party was to the slaves before the war.

LAMONT, Iowa, April 14.—The leading features of last evening's session of the Reorganized Church of Jesus

Christ of Latter-day Saints culminated in the discourse of Elder Gordon Devel, the eccentric preacher of the church, in which he assigned Brigham Young and his followers in severe terms for apostasy from "the true faith."

The business session entertained for a considerable time the consideration of the divorce question. The marriage ceremony contains the words, "You mutually agree to be to each other companions, husband and wife, observing the legal rights of that condition, that is, keeping yourselves wholly for each other and from all other things during your lives." There is no question as to the import of the word "legal" as referring to the recognition of contracts confirmed by secular officials, or other lawfully recognized person whom soever; and while this now is endorsed as to the uniting the right for divorce by that same power, it is not so readily endorsed and the reserve to and for each other during the life of both is held as denying the right of a divorced party to marry during the life time of the former companion as being contrary to scriptural edict. The motion was referred to the first presidency and the bishop to prepare a statement thereon.

WOODLAND, Cal., April 14.—A dispatch from Winters says: The white people of this town have notified the ranchers who have been employing Chinese and Japanese laborers that they must discharge them. This the ranchers refuse to do and trouble is anticipated. A white man named Ferry, who is agent for a Chinese doctor, was mobbed and pelted with rotten eggs. A Japanese was also assaulted. Figures of Chinese and Japanese were hung in effigy and burned.

NEW YORK, April 14.—General Henry W. Slocum died at 12:05 o'clock this morning. He had been ill only a few days and his death was not expected. Just before 6 o'clock last night he suddenly began to sink, and Dr. Bellewas, his family physician, who had charge of the case, was summoned. Dr. Bellewas saw at once the serious condition of the patient. He called Dr. Fuhs and Dr. Benjamin, of the Westbrook, in consultation. They succeeded in arresting Mr. Slocum's relapse, and at 8 o'clock it was thought he was better. He suddenly grew worse and his family was summoned to his bedside to await the end. At 11 o'clock General Slocum fell into a sleep, which continued three-quarters of an hour. A few minutes before midnight he awoke and spoke to his family. At 12:05, perfectly conscious of his approaching end he died a painless death. Immediately after the house was closed, the telephone bell muffled and no information given out of the general's death until after 2 o'clock this morning.

HELENA, Mont., April 13.—The strike on the Great Northern and Montana Central system was peacefully inaugurated today at noon. At the stroke of 12 the men all left their posts or duty and gathered at the station, to await the appearance of the east bound passenger train at 12:25. As soon as the train stopped, two men delegated for that purpose, uncoupled the mail car from the coaches. The baggage and express were all taken from the car and then the engine and mail car were ready to proceed eastward.

Some time since the officials of the Great Northern issued a new schedule to govern various employees. This was to go into effect the 1st of April, and it made sweeping reductions in the wages of all the employees. The men would not accept it and it was hung up awaiting the return of President Hill from Europe. Since his return he has ordered that the schedule be enforced, and rather than accede to the demand, which they consider unjust, the men left work at noon today.

The strike extends from Larimore, N. D., to Spokane, and 1,500 men are now out, 200 of that number being in this city. The only trains that have left Helena today are two freights, one eastbound and the other westbound, which left this morning. They will be allowed to proceed to their destinations.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 13.—The industrial army arrived at 3 p. m., with banners flying and men cheering. The train was not permitted to stop within the city limits, but the engines were changed at Corlett station, five miles west of the city, and the train of twenty-six cars was afterwards run through to East Cheyenne, where but a brief stop was made to take on a supply of provisions, including 1,800 loaves of bread and five beeves, furnished by the city—enough to feed the men until North Platte, Neb., is reached to-morrow morning.

APIA, Samoa, March 28.—Samoa blood has again been shed. Since early in March, there has been a bloody contention between the rival native tribes, and already over thirty natives have been killed and fifty cruelly maimed.

It had been hoped that there might be a peaceful settlement of the inter-tribal differences and it was with that end in view that the warring factions submitted their chiefs to a trial before the chief justice. This peaceful method, however, came all to naught. On the 10th inst. the two factions came together in actual warfare. On that day a detachment from the Aana, or rebel party, ambushed a number of natives of Faasaleaga, Salvaia, who are understood to be supporters of the government. Several were killed. News of the outbreak was received here during the progress of a consultation between the president, chief justice and consular representatives.

This opening battle showed conclusively that neither the rebels nor the government natives will heed in the least the ordinance recently enacted by the Samoan government prohibiting head-cutting barbarities. In fact, the taking of the head of Chief Taffaga was of more than usual atrocity. When brought a captive into the government camp, he was but slightly wounded, but it is asserted that his arms were first taken off and afterward his head. That Chief Taffaga's head was actually brought to Apia to be presented to King Malieto, is certainly significant.

Following this outbreak, there was a cessation of hostilities for a few days, but there was great excitement here, caused by news that the people of Atua, who sympathized with those of Aana, intended to join the rebels in an attack on Apia.

The united consuls issued a proclamation warning armed parties of Samoans against coming within the Apia

municipal district. The proclamation prevented the town from being overrun by armed natives.

On Monday, March 19, a particularly sanguinary battle was fought. For Samoan warfare, it was a heavy engagement. The battle ended in a complete rout of the rebels, but their defeat was not accomplished until houses had been burned, cows and horses butchered, women and children maltreated and the most horrible of barbarities committed. The rebels lost ten or twelve men and had a large number wounded.

The consuls are trying to arrange a peace and avert further bloodshed. That they will succeed is, however, doubtful.

LARAMIE, Wyo., April 14.—A. R. Gracie, a Union Pacific conductor, is down with a case of the smallpox. He has been quarantined and everything possible will be done to prevent the disease spreading. Mr. Gracie is supposed to have contracted the disease from Conductor Woods, of Ellis, Kansas, while attending the conference with Union Pacific receivers at Omaha.

LONDON, April 14.—At the festival dinner given at the Middlesex hospital last night the Prince of Wales offered a toast to the defense of the empire and said he rejoiced to think that the government had decided to increase the navy.

He added: "God forbid it should imply any threat to other countries. It is just the reverse; for in order to be at peace we must be strong. Therefore it is the best policy to strengthen the first line of defense—the navy, I hope the motto of which our volunteers are proud—that of defense not defiance, may ever be retained by the navy."

INDIANOLA, Iowa, April 14.—Wm. A. Ash found George Ashworth hiding in his haymow last night. Ashworth is the man who shot Mrs. Mason March 26th, ten miles north of here. He had been in hiding ever since. Seeing escape was impossible now he drew a revolver and shot himself in the temple dying within two hours. Mrs. Mason still lingers at death's door.

DENVER, Colo., April 14.—A special to the *Times* says the House Indian affairs committee today refused to ratify the Ute Indian treaty.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 15.—The strike on the Great Northern railroad is gradually working east, having taken in Grand Forks, N. D., last midnight, and if not soon settled will probably reach this end of the line in about two or three days. It is developing a peculiar state of affairs.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 15.—The Great Northern Railroad strike is extended today over the Cascade division and the coast line, and the whole system is laid up from Minot to Seattle and from Seattle to New Westminster. Hardly a wheel is turning, nor a telegraph wire ticking over 2,000 miles of line.

The strike was ordered with such secrecy and suddenness that an hour before it was to begin the officials had not a suspicion that it was to happen.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, who is here, announces himself a candidate for the presidency of the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Miss

Madeline Pollard is the most talked-of person in Washington today.

Foreman Charles R. Cole of the civil court announced a verdict for the plaintiff, Madeline Pollard, for \$15,000 damages from Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, thus ending the long and exciting Breckinridge-Pollard breach of promise trial.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate has made the following confirmations: Samuel Francis, of Utah, to be judge of probate in the county of Morgan; E. G. De Freis, of Utah, to be judge of probate in the county of Uintah, vice Isaac Burton; Joshua Greenwood, of Utah, to be judge of probate in the county of Millard; Henry L. Steed, of Utah, to be judge of probate in the county of Box Elder.

Postmasters—Oregon: John D. Black, Marshfield. New Mexico: L. J. McCaffrey, at Russell. Wyoming: Thomas J. Dayton, at Laramie. South Dakota: Samuel Totten, at Vermillion; Gustave Suasse, at Rapid City. Utah: Richard C. Cordell, Park City.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Senator Vance, of North Carolina, died at his home, 1726 Massachusetts avenue, this city, at 10:40 o'clock tonight. He had a stroke of apoplexy this morning. He had been suffering for some time past with a complication of diseases, but the end was sudden and unexpected. He was regaining his health and was thought to be on the road to recovery. He was compelled during the winter to leave the Senate and go to Florida. Here he grew somewhat better, and in view of the struggle over the tariff he returned to Washington. He was a member of the committee on finance, but took little or no part in framing the tariff bill.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., April 15.—The great conflagration of last night and this morning reduced to ashes twenty-four buildings in the heart of the city, and caused a loss of over \$265,000, with less than \$100,000 insurance. One block reduced to ashes is bounded by Pacific avenue, Copper and Grant streets, and contained some of the finest buildings in the city. They were occupied by lawyers, bankers and merchants. The business district is across the street from the Pacific Ocean house.

The fire was of incendiary origin and was first discovered at 10:40 o'clock Saturday night, when an alarm of fire was run in, but the firemen could not obtain a supply of water from the hydrants, as the city's main had broken Saturday afternoon and the water had been shut off at the reservoir, three miles from town.

OMAHA, April 15.—General Kelly and his 1,200 troops spent a beautiful Sabbath, in the enjoyment of more luxury than they have known since they left home two weeks ago. The army reached the confines of Omaha shortly after 6 o'clock. The train halted on a side track just inside the city limits. Chief Seavey was there with two platoons of police, under Captains Cormack and Mastyn. It had been the intention to disembark the army there in the woods and have breakfast. The authorities had provided 2,500 loaves of bread and 2,000 pounds of cooked beef, while a business firm had given 1,000 pies. All

this provender was in two box cars, which was quickly attached to Kelly's train, and then the procession moved on. Chief Seavey had asked General Kelly to keep his men on the cars, and they have been kept there.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 15.—A special to the *Journal* from Guthrie, Okla., says: The Oklahoma contingent of Coxey's army, 800 strong, completed arrangements tonight with the railroad company to carry them to Washington in box cars.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., April 14.—After leaving this city about 9 o'clock last evening, the army marched to Colton, and during the night took possession of a Southern Pacific freight train. The engineer side-tracked his train and refused to haul the men.

Upon the arrival of Sheriff Booth and posse the army was ordered to get off the cars, which command they refused to obey. The town hose cart was then drawn out and water from the city waterworks was turned on the men, drenching them to the skin. They stood their ground, however, and did not move until the whole army was placed under arrest. Captain Vinette and several of his lieutenants were then placed on a motor, preparatory to taking them to the county jail.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 16.—George Griffith, the Englishman who left London, England, a month ago to go round the world in sixty-six days by ordinary means of transportation, expects to pass through in about two weeks. He will go to New York and then sail for England. He will in consequence travel 21,295 miles and lower Nelly Bly's record by eight days.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The famous viking ship, now lying in port at New Orleans, has been purchased by an association in Chicago of which ex-Sheriff Mattson, Editor Anderson of the *Scandinavian* and Captain Magnus Anderson are prominent members. The ship will be kept in this city.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 16.—There has just ended at South Pittsburg, Tennessee, one of the most remarkable political conventions ever held in the South. It was a convention to nominate a candidate for attorney general. Messrs. Moore, of Chattanooga, and Estill, of South Pittsburg, were in the race. Delegates were almost equally divided. The convention began Tuesday and it held a most continuous session from the time of meeting until Saturday night, convening at 9 a. m., and adjourning after midnight. Bitter feeling prevailed and bloodshed was narrowly averted; pistols were twice drawn in the convention hall. At last the deadlock was broken by the nomination of J. E. Donaldson, of Marion county, a dark horse, on the 1,256th ballot. Heretofore the greatest number of ballots ever cast in such a convention was 1,004.

DENVER, April 16.—A special to the *News* from Cheyenne gives the details of the exposure of a theft of mineral lands in Wyoming. Of the land donated to an asylum for the blind, dead and dumb over 15,500 acres were declared to be mineral lands in the heart of the Silver Crown mining district, Laramie county, in violation of the law. It is asserted that the discovery will defeat the Wyoming Republicans at the next election.

*Written for this Paper.*

## THE ARMY OF DISCONTENT.

Men everywhere are reaching out after the unattained, for this is the secret of effort, the key to enterprise, the riddle of universal man! "What we have we prize not," is the almost unequivocal voice of general experience. Men want more, something different to what they have, often that which is unattainable. To this they give toil, sacrifice, life itself! That which is sought varies with the condition or mentality of the seeker. To the hungry it is bread; to the man of self-endeavor it is work; to the miser gold; to the politician, place; to the man of business, success. The old proverb expressed true observation of human nature when it said, "Man never is, but always to be, blest;" and possession, when secured, as a rule needs a new stimulus, or satiety becomes a chronic feature as to the object sought.

One of the old topics of unfledged experience in debate, was the query, "Is there most happiness in pursuit or possession?" No permanent answer has yet been found! Some are altogether spasmodic in their pursuit of good. "Ye did run well, what doth hinder you?" is as pertinent to this class now as in the historic period. Weak in motive, evanescent in zeal, underfired in effort, easily discouraged, they become wrecked, stranded hulks on the shores of endeavor, or they founder in the deep waters, whether of calm or storm. Quite a few, though, are persistent, stern, perceptive; with compressed lip they go into the battle; nothing daunts them, for they are in to win; obstacles vanish at their approach, difficulties melt away like wax before the fire. Perseverance in pursuit, undismayed by opposition, sanguine even when darkness is round about their feet, and storms gather round their head, they dare much, they "attempt great things," and they oft succeed. Then again, the reformer appears to fall by the wayside, but his cause triumphs when he sleeps with the saluted dead! The

Prophet inaugurates a richer, grander dispensation; he becomes a martyr, but "the blood of such is the seed of the church." The man of affairs toils in philanthropic lines, for the extirpation of crime or poverty, ignorance or injustice; he sows the seed, others gather the harvest; for these all melt away before continuous stroke. The man of business struggles with hard times, financial problems, and strange combinations; unwillingly he goes to the wall, his name is gazetted, his hopes and dreams all blasted; but his son perchance, begotten in the stress of calamity, goes forth and matures as a Jay Gould; with every faculty strung to the highest tension, material things seem to bend to the crook of his finger or the magnetism of his presence. And so in all directions, through blighted prospects, apparently useless endeavor and that which is stigmatized as failure, the world moves up to higher planes; all its interests are pushed to such success as we find visible everywhere around us.

School discipline is not always pleasant to the pupil; its restraint, the drudgery of study and continuity of lessons mock at the effervescence and instability of youth. Yet there are scholars,

for out of faculty controlled and directed, the crucible gives out finally its wealth of education's precious ore.

Trade discipline breaks the enthusiasm of the new beginner. He becomes cautious, economical and prudent; he weighs contingencies, studies markets, familiarizes himself with goods; he becomes an adept in the science of human nature, until he can tell a man at a glance; knows how to approach him, how far to give him credit; and the mistakes of inexperience become the text book in which he reads success. His cash book, day-book and ledger are as the revelations of trade. Through them he gauges, judges his clientage and makes the whole subserve his education, until from the status of a simple trader he climbs to that of the developed merchant, and controller of immense interests and righteously acquired wealth. When some are panic-stricken he remains cool and collected; he looks the situation squarely in the face, and tries to adapt himself, his business affairs, to the changes which confront him; he may be embarrassed, but you cannot detect this; his eye is ever bright; his step is calm and steady, for hope "throws out her banners on the outer wall;" "the little spot of blue" is detected in the financial heavens, although no "larger than a man's hand," and soon the oppressive atmosphere yields to the radiance of renewed prosperity. This is true bravery. It evinces soul. There is genuine manhood behind; and a few such men in a community are its life, its salvation, for they are an antidote to despondency and a tonic all the time.

When the fretful farmer is telling of the low price of wheat, the disconsolate sheep man of the depreciation of wool, the stock raiser that there is no market for beef, the factory owner that there is no demand for his manufactures, the newspaper man and book-maker that luxuries (?) are being dispensed with, the merchant that "there is no man to buy his goods," and the laborer that "no man hath hired him;" and this is reiterated from mouth to mouth, from ear to ear, until the disease—which it is—becomes chronic, that community or nation will stand still—nay, it will go down in effort, in enterprise, in progress, and in full restoration to commercial and industrial health and lusty vigor. Grumbling is contagious; but so is hope. Idleness catches like a fever; labor does the same. A fully employed community is made up of individuals; and if a man is otherwise disposed, such a society throws out its glittering flag upon which is written, "if a man will not work, neither shall he eat."

It is this creative power which links a man to Deity, which redeems the desert, which supplies earth's teeming myriads. It makes society possible; it blends human interests; it produces wealth. It makes families, forms communities, founds states, and builds nations. But the lesson is as yet not well learned. Were it so, the clamors of anarchy and destruction would be exorcised instantly; every soul would share in the plethora of production; men out of work would be phenomenal; "industrial armies" would have no place save as they moved en masse to the creation of great and grand na-

tional works, such as statesmanlike patriotism would inaugurate and complete.

Human nature averages pretty much the same everywhere. Most men want to honorably sustain themselves and provide for a family. Those who are radically criminal are few and far between, like the one man (among the twelve hundred invaders of Ogden) who had been an inmate of our penitentiary. "The exception (it is claimed) always proves the rule." And far too often men who exhibit an almost unredeeming viciousness, are the product of circumstances for which society is responsible; and it should take care of this abnormal element, and so far remedy its own remissness in the interests of the fairly good.

That human nature sympathizes spontaneously with suffering had a new exemplification in our sister city the other day. A generally hopeful section of our humanity had pressed its way from the congested circles of eastern labor to the shores of the Pacific. Gradually they created the conditions they fancied had been left behind; but they could go no further, and many no doubt longed for their eastern homes. Had the globe been belted with land, or but divided by rivers, probably they would have continued to follow the sun. But they turned again, hopeful if suffering, and winning sympathy by good behavior and resolute purpose to see once more their families, kindred and homes. Outside of the natural timidity of the families of Ogden, and the bluster of hasty officials, the people of the north only knew suffering—to relieve it. Two thousand dollars a day it cost a sympathetic community. And when the orders were given to move on east, it was declared by an ubiquitous observer that there was hardly a dry eye among the thousands who lined the streets of the liberal city. Many a precious quarter or half dollar; many a piece of tobacco; many an article of clothing, went to comfort and show good feeling to the wanderers, when the givers hardly knew how or where their offering would be replaced. And from the already depleted purses of the betterable several hundred dollars and loads of supplies went into the treasury of the army for emergencies on the route.

Ever reaching out, the world is one great army of discontent. Nine out of every ten want to better their condition. The one-tenth want something they do not possess. Longing is an omnipotent ingredient of human character; and in the Divine economy, the inner voice which comes to all alike, while differing in degree, is ever urging the eradication of the transient, of love for sensual and material things; and this by the unfolding of that vista which, divested of all shadows, is radiant with supernal luster—and is the legitimate prophecy and product of the infinite but half-revealed in personal experience, and yet observable everywhere if you but study humanity at large!

The old government buildings at Fort Craig, Colo., will be sold at public auction by the government May 1. No sale will be effected unless \$1,000 is received, or the amount each building was appraised at.

## THE INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

The following telegrams, as completing the story of the "Industrial" invasion begun in the last issue, will doubtless be read with interest:

OGDEN, April 11, 9 a. m.—Superintendent Knapp clearly outwitted the courts and the Governor of the Territory by making it impossible for them to secure the necessary engine and train hands yesterday afternoon to return the industrial army to the coast. The army is still here and all attention is directed to its removal. After that has been done Mr. Knapp's case will receive consideration.

There was a noisy demonstration on the streets of Ogden last night, participated in by sixty or seventy men and boys, some of them half-drunken. The affair was permitted to go on without interruption and those who took part were not arrested.

Later a meeting was held by the marchers over the Favorite saloon and speeches of sympathy for the army were made by the leading spirits, who at times became exceedingly denunciatory in their remarks.

Another attempt to take the industrial army bull by the horns was to have been made last night, but a technical question as to the legality of the method arose and it was decided to get a supplemental ruling from the court. The former order was that the Southern Pacific should remove the men from the Territory and a midnight session of the court was held and Judge Miner asked to allow the plaintiffs to amend their decree so as to give the United States marshal authority to eject the Western host. The court room was filled with many anxious persons and the case stated in full and in long arguments by Messrs. F. S. Richards and Van Cott of Salt Lake. The amendment to the decree was asked forthwith and a number of attorneys who have worked unceasingly day and night imagined they read the signs of final and permanent defeat when the court stated that it was a question as to whether it could make such an order and adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

Knapp was placed on the stand during the hearing and stated that in obeying orders he should give those of his company the preference. He was pretty roughly handled by the attorneys, who denounced the action of himself and company as infamous and without parallel. But he only smiled and said the army must be cared for.

OGDEN, Utah, April 11, 11:30 a. m.—Nine o'clock this morning was the hour set by Judge Miner last midnight for deciding the question of modifying the decree so as to permit the United States marshal to remove the army from the Territory of Utah. His honor was not at the courtroom at that hour, however, and after a brief wait it was announced that a decision would be rendered at the Reed Hotel parlors and thither the attorneys repaired, but were later obliged to go to Judge Miner's room in the building, where his honor was found with his feet encased in bandages on account of an attack of inflammatory rheumatism. Instead of the promised prompt decision, Judges Marshall and Royle, the S. P. attor-

neys, obtained permission to make arguments, which they did at length against making the supplemental order and asked for a continuation of the case to present authorities.

The opening of the case to further discussion was strongly opposed by Richards, Van Cott, Henderson and Evans, who said the delay was very expensive to the citizens of Utah and preferred rather to have the original decree annulled and wiped from the records than to have an order to stand in a form that made the Governor and the United States marshal powerless to apply the force necessary to expel the Coxey troops from the Territory.

After consideration the court granted the S. P. attorneys further time and adjourned court for one hour to listen to their citation of precedent cases. As a result still hangs in the balance of doubt and uncertainty.

11:40 a. m.—The members of the Norden and Denhalter companies of the Utah National Guard are well nigh exhausted and the effects of the service are visible upon the faces and movements of all. The Nordens were on duty until 12 o'clock last midnight, when they came up town and turned in at the city hall at 1 a. m. At 4 o'clock they were compelled to go on duty again on account of the failure of the Junction city deputies to appear at that hour. Private Colbath of the Denhalters had a narrow escape from drowning last night. Like his comrades he had done picket duty until it was well nigh impossible to keep awake. While tramping his beat between the railroad tracks and Weber river he walked over the bank of the stream and went completely under in the waters below. His struggle to get out was a difficult one, as the river was deep at the point where he fell in. As he clambered out on to the bank he was assisted by comrades and taken up town where he was provided with a dry suit of clothes. He is resting today and thankful that the experience did not cost him his life.

1:20 p. m.—At 11 o'clock the final arguments of the Southern Pacific attorneys began before Judge Miner in his private parlor. Vigorous opposition arguments were again made by counsel for the plaintiff and closed with the following words uttered by Hon. F. S. Richards: "We appeal to you to allow the court to enforce its own decree even though it shall be against the wishes and interests of the almighty Southern Pacific."

At 1:05 the final hearing was over, and Judge Miner again adjourned court, this time until 3 o'clock this afternoon. At that time it is hoped his decision will be forthcoming.

3 p. m.—About two o'clock this afternoon preparations were made to abandon the camping grounds on the S. P. property near the Weber river. There was but little to do in the way of packing, but that little apparently was done in anticipation of the court deciding that the U. S. marshal had power to remove them.

A large number of blankets, quilts, old clothing and provisions were donated by the citizens today, and Kelly stated that they would be distributed among the most needy members of the army between 4 and 5 o'clock and that the pilgrimage towards Washington

would be resumed this evening or certainly not later than tomorrow morning. The men will carry white flags indicative of peace.

The commissary contains food enough to last for several days.

Two more army men were taken to the city hospital this afternoon. They gave their names as J. F. King, of Illinois, and T. Mullen, of New York. Both have pneumonia and their condition is considered serious.

OGDEN, April 11, 8:30 p. m.—Judge Miner made the following verbal ruling this afternoon: "Well, gentlemen, I have given considerable thought to this case. Of course, I have listened to the arguments of the several counsel who have very ably discussed the very important question in all its phases. I have listened with interest and profit to all of it; I think with profit to myself; and I find this is one of the most difficult questions that I have ever been called upon to meet. There is but little authority directly in point, if any. It is governed by the general principles that may be said to be applicable to this class of cases. There are no precedents. The court is obliged to travel over a road which has never been traveled before to my knowledge. At the former hearing, Judge Merritt and myself sitting together, made this order which is sought to be amended. We made it, as we thought, sufficiently strong to cover the necessities of the case. It now appears that that order was not complied with, and that application is made to amend it by giving the sheriff or marshal authority to execute and enforce the order of the court, provided it is not complied with in a reasonable time. I will say that since this motion was made I have consulted with Chief Justice Merritt; thinking it proper to do so inasmuch as he sat with the court at the former hearing, and the doubt I have had concerning what order should be made, has been in part dispelled by consultation with him. He takes the view, and so advises me on it, that this order should be granted and that the sheriff or marshal or both should be authorized to execute it. He put it in the shape of an order, but not intended, of course, as an order. I received it simply as advice from him, as he was with me in the former hearing.

So the conclusion I have reached, although it is shrouded in some doubt, is that the motion should be granted and that the marshal and sheriff should be called upon to enforce the order of the court as made, provided it is not complied with by tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

I would gladly have left this matter for some other court, but the position I hold is such that when called upon, the court is bound to act. Had I consulted my own individual private feelings concerning it and influenced by those views of law that seemed to be applicable and necessary, it might have made a little difference; but doubtful as this question has been, I can solve it, in the light of the advice I have had, only in the way I have indicated.

I trust in the execution of the order that all parties will endeavor to keep the peace in every way possible, so

that no injury may result to any one on account of it, that is, if the order is not complied with before. I trust the marshal in the execution of the order will use extraordinary caution and care that no injury is done. Now, the order being made, the effect of it may be considered hereafter."

OGDEN, Utah, April 11, 4 p. m.—The ruling of Judge Miner, which follows, is accepted as defining the power and the authority of the Territory. It was supposed and declared by many that it was a case for which no remedy could be found, but it is now demonstrated that the court can step in and protect the lives and property of the citizens of the Territory. It is believed here by the most conservative men of all classes that there was but one course for the court to pursue, and that was the one clearly marked out by the ruling this afternoon.

The S. P. officials state they will now bow to the decision of the court. In case any of the Kelley army are found here tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock they will be promptly placed on board of S. P. trains and deported from the Territory.

The Salt Lake police left Ogden on the 8:20 train this afternoon over the U. P. for home and are due there at 4:30.

EVANSTON, Wyo., April 12.—The Kelly army is no longer on Utah soil, it having crossed the Wyoming state line shortly before 7 o'clock this morning. So far as that contingent is concerned, it is gone from the West forever and the East will have a taste of what has been experienced here the last few days. When the army marched from Ogden last night, it was under the guard of two companies of infantry and of the cavalry. It camped temporarily about three and a half miles from the Junction City, but later fell in line and tramped to Uintah, four miles further, near the mouth of Weber canyon, where the men halted at midnight, built fires and waited to take possession of a U. P. freight train, which, it was surmised, had been arranged for them to capture that no blame, responsibility or odium might attach to the company for transporting paupers from one state to another.

This arrangement was freely discussed by the army leaders as having emanated from the Southern Pacific as a quasi-repentance for folowing the helpless unfortunate men on Utah, and a bid for the forgiveness of the people of that Territory.

The hold-up of the train was a remarkable proceeding, as the engineer, conductor, brakemen, and even assistant superintendent O'Neill of the Wyoming division, who were in charge, were perfectly submissive and became as clay in the hands of General Kelly and Colonel Baker, who proved to be most skilful plotters.

The train was an immense one, consisting of thirty-five cars, twenty-five of which were close box, seven open and one caboose. There were two engines. The NEWS correspondent witnessed the capture, boarded the train, and start with the army accompanying it as far as Evanston.

One company of the Utah militia, under command of Colonel Tatlock, followed to Wasatch, near the line,

but did not cross, it being against the law for a body of armed men to go from one state to another or for the militiamen to go out of the Territory while in service. That part of the militia camped in a special car at Wasatch during the day. It will be attached to the westbound passenger at 12:30, and is due in Salt Lake at 4:30 this afternoon.

Colonel Tatlock is feeling pretty well today considering the severe shaking up and bruising he received last night by a fall from his horse while galloping along at the side of Captain Gilbert, of cavalry company A, at 10 o'clock last night.

The army has plenty of good provisions for four days. It will reach Cheyenne at noon tomorrow, where arrangements for more food and a brief rest will be made. It breakfasted hastily at Evanston today, from the commissary provided by Utah, and will make a stop at Green River for supper tonight.

A dozen or fifteen men deserted here to hunt work at the Almy coal mines. Others will leave at Rock Springs, and as army life will become irksome to scores of others, they will drop out before the Missouri river is reached.

General Kelly said this morning, however, that he expected to carry at least four-fifths of the present enlistment to Washington, and that accessions innumerable greater than the desertions are being made.

OGDEN, April 12, 1894, 3 p. m.—The 3 o'clock passenger from the East over the Union Pacific arrived promptly on time, carrying within on a special car Col. Tatlock and the Denhalter Rifles and Utah Militia and representatives of the Salt Lake daily papers.

A train was met at the depot by Governor West and Secretary Richards. Drawn up on the north end of the building on the depot grounds were the Norden military company of Salt Lake and an Ogden company. Governor West spoke to the Utah National Guard, thanked them for their efficient service and complimented them highly on the work they had done.

The Governor and the Salt Lake companies of the Utah National Guard leave Ogden for Salt Lake City on the 8:20 train, which will arrive in Salt Lake at 4:30 p. m.

The Workingmen's association of Ogden are circulating a petition to abolish the chain gang. It will be presented to the city council. They give as a reason that it is a work of bad behavior and an expense to the city.

Everything is quiet in Ogden this afternoon.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 12, 8:20 p. m.—The California contingent of Coxey's industrial army, which was held at Ogden for two days pending the controversy between Governor West and the Southern Pacific railroad, has finally resumed its journey eastward and the motley crowd is now making its way across Wyoming. There were a number of accessions to the army at Ogden and it numbers sixteen hundred now.

The army captured a train of Union Pacific coal cars at Uintah station, near the Utah line, last night. It was useless for the trainmen to offer resistance, so they agreed to haul the men

to Evanston, the end of the division. The men filled the twenty cars, five of which are open coal cars, and were brought into Evanston this morning. Mayor Winslow presented them with six beeves and they were hurried on to Piedmont, a small station a few miles this side, where a stop of two hours was made in order to allow the men to eat their breakfast.

The Union Pacific company has decided to hurry the men through to the Missouri river as rapidly as possible, permitting the train to stop only at small stations. The citizens of Rawlins will furnish food for the men's supper and a stop will be made for them to eat at the first station east of that place. The train is expected to arrive in Cheyenne at about 3 o'clock tomorrow morning. Mayor Stahl and City Marshal Carr have made preparations to supply the men with food, which will be sent out to the Colorado junction five miles west of the city. Governor Osborne at first contemplated calling out the militia to accompany the army across the state, but when the train arrived at that place the men were so orderly that he decided it would be entirely unnecessary to do so.

Assistant Superintendent Garrett O'Neill of the Wyoming division is accompanying the army from Evanston. He telegraphed this morning that no trouble had been experienced anywhere along the line. The men are orderly and promptly obey the orders of General Kelley, their commander.

The train reached Laramie at 9 o'clock this morning and a stop of a few minutes was made to take on two beeves and 900 loaves of bread furnished by the city council for the men's breakfast. Judge Blake had ordered out company A of the Wyoming National Guards to see that none of the men left the cars, but the militia was not needed. The train was then run to Red Buttes, thirteen miles south of Laramie, where a stop of two hours was made to enable the men to cook and eat their breakfast. The citizens of Rawlins furnished provisions for their supper and they were permitted to eat just outside the city limits.

Mayor Stahl, of this city, has secured three beeves and 1,200 loaves of bread which will be given to the men when the train arrives here, but they will not be permitted to eat until they have proceeded several miles beyond the city.

The Union Pacific officials here are endeavoring to keep the route of the army from this point a secret, but it is almost certain that the train will be sent south from here to Denver. The Union Pacific will then have hauled their unwelcome guests more than 600 miles, and the officials no doubt figure that if the men are unloaded in Denver, where there are several competing railroads, another company will have the privilege of transporting the army to the Missouri river. Another thing that has probably influenced the railroad officials to take this action is the determination expressed by Governor Jackson not to permit the army to enter Iowa. Governor Waite does not appear to object to their coming into Colorado, consequently the Union Pacific officials do not apprehend any difficulty in landing the army in that state.



## WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

An enterprising farmer near Montrose, Colo., is preparing to go into the tomato canning business this fall.

An effort is being made to change the county seat of Cochise county, Arizona, from Tombstone to Benson.

The Grand Junction, Colo., *News* predicts an unprecedented fruit crop in the Grand valley this season. The fruit trees are all loaded with blossoms.

A Southern California judge has sentenced a tramp to twenty years in San Quentin. He entered a house, and after compelling the lady to cook supper for him, robbed her.

The Fidelity Live Stock company at Akron, Colo., last week lost fifty fine sheep from poison, and 100 more were affected. Paris green had been scattered on the range.

Sam Murphy, a Seattle prisoner recently sawed his shackles off by using a piece of steel from his coat collar, after notching it with a knife. He did not escape.

A letter mailed in Prescott, A. T., December 8, 1892, to a gentleman at Tip Top, in the same Territory, reached its destination March 13, 1894. The distance is sixty-five miles.

Jeremiah Brumback, an attorney, has sued Boise city for \$50,000 damages for digging a ditch through a street in his addition for the purpose of carrying off the muddy waters of Hull's gulch.

Portland, Wash., police officers have a young tramp in custody. His name is David Boyle, aged 15 years, and he has been on the road for more than three years. His parents live in a small town in eastern Oregon.

S. M. Folsom, late president of the defunct Albuquerque National bank, indicted for embezzling and making false entries, has been convicted on seven counts. Five years is the minimum for each charge.

Citizens of El Paso are again negotiating with the officials of the Texas Pacific for the construction of the White Oaks, which would open to that city the trade of a most wonderful mineral region.

The growth of horticulture in the Grand valley is indicated by the statement of the Grand Junction *Star-Times* that 100,000 more fruit trees will be planted there this spring than on any preceding season.

A party of English capitalists is soon expected at Phoenix, Arizona, who are to construct the Verde canal. Mr. Barclay, the great brewer of London, is one of the party, and a Chicago contractor will also accompany the party.

The farmers about Lockett in the San Luis valley are busy with their spring planting. In that vicinity the amount of grain sown will be decreased by 30 or 40 per cent, while the acreage of potatoes will be largely increased, for the culture of which the San Luis valley is noted.

The people of the White river valley are turning their attention to raising hay and alfalfa for the winter feeding

of range cattle. They have learned that it is not humane nor profitable to expect cattle to live on the range in winter now the grass has become so short and scarce.

Governor Waite, of Colorado, has issued an order to county assessors, directing that the enrolment of the militia of the state shall be dispensed with this year. The governor is authorized by law to dispense with the enrolment on account of the expense incident to the work.

Thomas H. Tod, who killed Pat Desmond at Ogden, Utah, a few years ago, is now doing time in the state at the penitentiary at Canyon City, Colo. After serving four years in prison in Utah for shooting Desmond, he killed an Italian in Denver and received a sentence of eight years at Canyon.

The coroner's jury in the matter of the murder of Mrs. Adeline Eggleston in Antelope valley, Nev., has completed its labor, and returned a unanimous verdict charging O. H. Strickland and wife of that valley as the murderers. The testimony was all circumstantial, but of a strong character.

P. L. Storm, a young man employed on the Chapman ranch, near Evanston, Wyo., was accidentally shot on Saturday. He was roping an animal, when in some way the lariat got around his six shooter and the weapon was discharged. The bullet ranged downward, inflicting a painful wound in his foot.

A correspondent of the *Antonio (Colo.) Ledger* states that A. W. McIntyre has just sold at top Denver price 100 head of fine steers fattened on peas hay. He will sow 400 acres of peas this spring and will cut the crop twice—in June and September. This hay is claimed to be better than alfalfa if put up in proper shape.

It will require, says the Grand Junction, Colo., *Star-Times*, between fifty and sixty standard gauge cars to carry the wool clip from Thompson's Springs and three other points in Mesa and Garfield counties to the East. All of it goes to Philadelphia. Thompson's sends 500,000 pounds; Fruita, 100,000; Parachute, 100,000; Rifle, 180,000. Total, 880,000.

Sam Johnson has come in from the Ferris mountain country, says the Rawlins (Wyo.) *Republican*, and reports no loss of live stock in the late storm to speak of. Parties in from the Sweetwater range say the loss was nominal in that country; that the snow went off in a short time and considerable green feed is already to be found.

A dispatch from Rock Springs, Wyo., says that Dan Hynes, deputy sheriff of Sweetwater county was run over by a train on Saturday. Both legs were severed from the body. He died four hours later. Deceased was unmarried and 27 years of age. At the time of the accident he was searching the train for county prisoners who had broken from jail.

A lad named Brown, residing at Woodruff, about twenty miles north of Evanston, has been accidentally

shot and has very little chance for his life.—It is the old story of pulling a loaded gun, muzzle first, from a wagon. It was a shot gun, heavily loaded with No. 8 shot. The charge struck him in the left arm pit and came out under the shoulder blade.

Adjutant General Tarsney is engaged this week at Denver in auditing bills for the recent Cripple Creek campaign. He has found a law under which he says the state can make a successful demand on the general government for \$80,000 indemnity on account of the Ute war of eight years ago. An attempt will be made by the adjutant general to collect the money.

Mr. J. S. McClelland, of Fort Collins, Col., had the misfortune to lose 1,000 fruit trees by fire last week. While burning rubbish near his orchard the wind carried fire into the dry grass and weeds among the trees, which quickly igniting, spread rapidly, with the result as stated. The loss is a severe one, as the trees were all bearing trees and gave promises of producing a big crop of fruit this year.

It is learned at Albuquerque, N. M., that Wellington Starkey, a wealthy ranchman at Grass Springs, committed suicide the other day. He had been on a protracted spree, and after writing a note that he could not cease drinking, placed the muzzle of a shotgun to his head, pulled the trigger with his toe and the contents almost blew the top of his head off. He leaves a wife and four children.

The Anaconda, Mont., *Standard* is authority for the statement that the losses to the sheepowners of Montana as a result of the recent remarkable storm will be enormous. The cattle men readily concede an aggregate loss of 20 per cent of the range herds of eastern Montana, Wyoming and Nebraska. Later statements in the northern Wyoming press are to the effect that both sheep and cattle losses were overestimated in that section.

Two young men named Hillberry and Tompkins, of Prairie Dog, says the Sheridan, Wyo., *Post*, were camped in a tent over near the head of Lone Tree gulch, where the late storm caught them. The wind blew their tent down over them, and they laid under it for two days before they dared to expose themselves. When they did crawl out they found their horses frozen to death where they were tied up and blanketed.

While a man named Hahn was engaged in slacking lime at his home, near Helena Mont., an explosion took place in the mixture and the boiling lime was thrown over Mr. Hahn and his little son, who was near. The father was badly burned, but the boy was even more seriously injured, as the scalding lime was thrown into his eyes. The inner sides of the lids and the eyeballs were horribly blistered. He may be totally blind.

Herman Roda, who shot and killed his wife in Fremont county, Colo., in 1881, has been pardoned by Governor Waite on the recommendation of the prosecuting attorney and several jurors in the case. The case was rather a sensational one, but Roda always claimed that it was a pure accident. There were no witnesses, and on February 3, 1882, Judge Bradley sentenced him to a life sentence in the peniten-

tiary. In prison Roda had made a good record, and he is now 52 years of age.

Frank Kauffman, a Sonoma, Cal., farmer who lay in a stupor for three days, died on Saturday. He had been practically dead since Wednesday, but though the extremities were cold the body in the region of the heart was still warm. At the inquest it was brought out that Kauffman had the first attack of his trance-like trouble eight years ago, and the affliction returned when he became despondent. The feeling began to come over him early last week, and he went to Stockton from Sebastopol to be treated by the physician who had helped him before. He was melancholly and apparently out of his head when he got there. The jury brought in a verdict of death from congestion of the lungs.

City Marshal A. E. Cook, of Como, Colo., was shot in the head and instantly killed on Friday night by a shoemaker named Levi J. Streeter. The only reason given by Streeter for the shooting is that Cook entered the shop and ordered him to throw up his hands and give him his money. This is not believed as Cook had always been an honorable and upright citizen of the country for the past ten years. He was foreman of the car shops for the Union Pacific at that point for the past eight years and was very prominent among railroad men as well as throughout the country. He was re-elected last Tuesday as marshal of the place. Streeter is well known in this vicinity, having resided here about six years. He has always been given to eccentric notions, but never considered dangerous.

The death of M. C. Sullivan, the well-known detective, was announced in a dispatch received from Tacoma last night says the *Portland Oregonian*. The dispatch stated that Mr. Sullivan had an altercation with Sheriff Matthews of Pierce county, about 8 o'clock in the evening. Both men became very angry and the sheriff slapped the detective across the mouth. Sullivan retired to his room in the Tacoma hotel in a high state of excitement and died shortly before ten o'clock. Heart disease, superinduced by the excitement, was the cause of his death.

The deceased was a noted hunter of criminals. He took part in every strike and labor trouble which happened in the Northwest, and particularly in the Chinese agitation in Portland in 1885; in the Chinese agitation in Washington; in the introduction of negroes into the Northern Pacific mines at Roalyn, and in the mining troubles in Idaho in 1892.

James H. Wallis left on Sunday for Montana, observes the *Montpelier (Idaho) Post*, where he goes to secure the property interests of Henry Todd, his wife's brother, who was drowned in the Illinois river at Kerby, Or., in February. A telegram received from Oregon by Mr. Wallis just before leaving stated that there was suspicion of foul play connected with the disappearance of Mr. Todd, and as he had \$800 on him at the time, there may be room for this suspicion. The body of Mr. Todd has not yet been found, although the boat in which he was supposed to have started across the river at the time, was picked up several

miles below. Mr. Todd has valuable mining property in Montana and spent the winter in Oregon to avoid the severity of the Montana climate. After Mr. Wallis has attended to the securing of his brother-in-law's interests in Montana, he will proceed to Oregon and investigate into the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Todd, and endeavor with the aid of the authorities there to find the body.

Officer John W. Flynn, one of the oldest and bravest officers on the police force at Helena, Mont., was murdered by burglars between 4 and 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning in the Northern Pacific depot. The crime was not discovered for an hour or more, and the assassins left no trace as to their identity. The indications are that they had almost completed their work preparatory to blowing open the office safe when Flynn came in, suspecting no danger. One of the cracksmen felled him with a blow on the head with a heavy chisel, and then in rapid succession four shots were fired into his body from a 44-caliber revolver. One of them went straight through the top of his head and must have caused instant death. Two other shots took effect in his body, while the fourth went through his clothing. The burglars left their tools, which had all been stolen from an adjoining blacksmith shop, with one or two exceptions. They got no money, as they did not complete their work after the murder of the officer.

A romantic and somewhat peculiar marriage has taken place at Fresno, Cal. A young man named Cupid Stephen Fresh, who is on his deathbed with consumption, was married to Miss Zoa Daniels, daughter of Rev. E. P. Daniels. Mr. Fresh has but a few more weeks to live says a special dispatch to the *San Francisco Chronicle*, and the marriage was the fulfillment of troth plighted each other in happier hours. The bride is not unknown to the people of the state through notoriety gained nearly three years ago in a suit for slander against Moses J. Church, who was deacon in her father's church and one of the wealthiest men in Fresno. The suit was tried in Stockton and she obtained a judgment against Church for \$25,000 but never received any money, for the grand jury of Fresno county indicted her father and another member of the church for conspiracy, and they were both found guilty and that seemed to end the suit. From that time until the present Miss Daniels has not been much heard of.

When Cora Belle Fellows was wedded to Chaska and came with her dusky liege lord to Nebraska, says the *Nebraska State Journal*, the skies seemed bedecked with a constant aurora and the little log hut seemed a palace to Cora. Months passed and a cloud grew above the horizon in the form of a squaw, and those women are "pisen." Her eyes were as dark as the dismal hereafter, and her hair was as straight as a 2x6 rafter. The stout heart of Chaska succumbed to her graces, for an Indian knows what an elegant face is, and they met when the moon the calm atmosphere mellowed, nor cared for the heartache of Cora Belle Fellows. One night when the storm king the coal scuttle looted this Chaska put on his red blanket and

scooted away to the north with this maiden, nor tarried till he and fair Minnekadinctum were married. And Cora she waited and bore his abuses and hoped he'd return to his wife and papposes, but weeks rolled by till the looks of her cupboard reminded her sorely of Old Mother Hubbard. Then Cora, disheartened, disgusted and gaunted, deserted the home that her Chaska once haunted, and mingled once more with her friends, broken-hearted, and Cora and Chaska forever are apart.

T. E. Prouty was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Greenwell yesterday morning, on a charge of stealing two bicycles in Salt Lake City, says the *Idaho Falls Times* of the 13th inst. It appears as though the young man and his accomplice, who signs his name as Richard Dowe, stole two bicycles in Salt Lake City and packed them together with some other things in a large box, took them to the Union Pacific depot, paid the freight on them to Idaho Falls, and young Prouty came here on the first passenger. Before the box was shipped, however, the theft was discovered, the owners proved the property, took the bicycles out, and allowed the box to be shipped through as a trap to catch the thieves, and it worked admirably. In the meantime Agent Changnon, and Deputy Sheriff Greenwell had received communication from Salt Lake City, and were in readiness for their man when he should demand the box. Prouty had arrived and rented a shanty in the north end of town, hired a drayman to haul his gold machine, as he called it, thereto. When he appeared at the depot and had signed the express bill, Greenwell arrested him. He was completely paralyzed, and afterwards said he was acting as agent for someone else.

A dastardly attempt to burn the residence of James Lyttle at Meeker, Col., has been discovered. The house, which is one of the finest in town, had been occupied by Byron McKeown and family up to a few months ago, when they went East, but leaving all their effects in the house. Friday evening near midnight, a light was seen by a neighbor in one of the rooms, but nothing was said about it until later developments disclosed a most diabolical plot. Last week Lyttle received word from his tenant that he would stay in the East indefinitely and wanted his effects sent to him. Mr. McKeown's furnishings consisted mostly of gold and silverware, mainly wedding presents, and their value was very great, as McKeown has a million or more in his own right. On Monday morning Mr. Lyttle intended to comply with the request, and upon his going into the house found everything in disorder. He immediately sought Marshal Tooley, and together they made a tour of inspection. Ingress had been made by breaking in the rear door, and everything of value and little bulk was missing. In one room the air was filled with kerosene smell, and a lamp without a chimney was found in the bottom of a closed cupboard still burning, but nearly burned out. The shelf over it was badly scorched, but fortunately did not catch fire. Robbery was the object, and attempted incendiarism was resorted to to cover up the deed. No one is suspected.

# THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

## SWEDEN.

The actual silver value of one krona is only 44 ore.

The work has been resumed at the big Lindholmen mechanical workshops.

The emigration from Sweden during February was nearly as small as during January.

The largest saw mills in the world are situated at Skutskær, near the city of Gefle.

Their diamond wedding was celebrated by Erik Erikson, of Torby Jemtland, and his wife.

Mrs. Carolina Jansson, of Bodum, Arnaes has committed suicide by hanging herself. She was 80 years of age.

Judge Cedercrantz, formerly of the Samoa Islands, has brought home to Stockholm a large collection of mounted birds.

Captain J. F. C. Ostberg, of Oscarshamn, Sweden, died suddenly while traveling between Boma and Stanley Falls in Africa.

At a church building congress to be held in Berlin, Sweden will be represented by the two architects E. V. Langlet and C. O. Moeller.

The national debt of Sweden amounts at present to about 70,000,000 dollars. The assets of the Swedish state (woods, domains, railways, etc) are calculated at 112,000,000 dollars.

Stockholm has a wealthy society, which supports liberated prisoners till they have had time to get some suitable employment. Similar societies for the protection of liberated prisoners are to be found in every one of the 24 government districts of Sweden.

The Great Lake Falls in Lapland are very beautiful. They are forty meters high, and the immense volume of water leaps perpendicularly over the falls in two streams. In the opinion of many this cataract ranks above the celebrated Harspranget.

For seventeen years women have been employed as extra assistants in the statistical bureau. At present 84 per cent of the total number of extra assistants are women, they enjoy the same wages as their male colleagues, viz. 40 a 50 ore (11-14 cents) an hour.

Thanks to the great decrease in mortality, the duration of wedded life in Sweden has been greatly prolonged. Emigration has likewise helped to keep up the relative number of married people since emigration is chiefly undertaken by single persons.

For questions relating to canon law not only the consent of the king and the Riksdag, but also that of the Lutheran synod is necessary, which synod meets every fifth year. The members thereof are 30 ecclesiastics and 30 delegates elected by laymen, the Archbishop being the chairman.

Swedish marble, especially the green veined variety from Kolmården and the greyish from Gotland, has a high reputation and has for many years past been worked for grave monuments, table-tops,

urns, etc. The Kolmård marble consists of crystalline limestone containing serpentine which gives a spottish green appearance to the stone. Several parts of the New Opera House in Paris are of the Kolmård marble.

## NORWAY.

Mathias Juell, the Norwegian actor, is dead.

During 1892 1,295 elks were killed in Norway.

Dr. N. Heiberg, of Egersund, died at the age of 75 years.

The Johannes church in Bergen, which was recently dedicated, has cost 300,000 kroner.

The proposed Unitarian church in Christiania will probably not be built, on account of lack of funds.

Diphtheria is raging epidemically in Lillestrom. All schools have been closed.

The Henriksen Mechanical Workshops at Toensberg were burned to the ground.

Prof. Wald. Chr. Brøgger has been appointed a Knight of the order of Dannebrog.

Diphtheria is reported to be raging epidemically in some of the parishes around Christiansand.

Nicolai Hansen, a well-known citizen of Lillesand, who died recently, donated 20,000 kroner to the poor of the city.

Ludvig Munthe, the Norwegian painter, has been appointed a professor at the Academy of Art in Duesseldorf.

The miller Brug has insured his employes—435 people—against accident. The amount of the insurance is 700,000 kroner.

German and English sheep have been imported to Norway, but have not exercised any lasting influence on the native breed.

A sanitarium for sick people, especially those suffering from consumption will be erected at Mosefæk, near Kongsberg.

Several American tourists have already arrived at Christiania, which city they will leave for the northern provinces.

Of small boats there is a great number and variety, most of them being the products of home industry of the fishermen during the long winter months, and water sport is embraced with great interest all along the coast and on the fjords. In the Norwegian yacht clubs and rowing clubs almost every description and type of modern boats are represented.

## DENMARK.

A new church will be build in Harup.

A bank has been founded in Haslev. New gas works will be built in the city of Næstved.

Dr. Wilhelm Hoffman, the well-known physician of Rudkjøbing, is dead.

Four fishermen were drowned off the northwest coast of Iceland.

Several Danish families in the southern part of Schlesvig have of late immigrated to Denmark.

The bark "Vanderer" from Grimstad, Captain Nielsen, was wrecked off Osteragger. The crew was rescued.

A new steamer will be employed for the traffic between Svendborg and Rudkjøbing.

K. C. Høier, a mill owner of Lundby and a very prominent citizen, died at the age of 79 years.

The Salvation army is doing a very good work by assisting the poor people of Copenhagen.

A large annual grant has been assigned by the Diet for the topographic work of the staff of generals exclusive of the salaries of staff officers, who are employed in topography.

## IN THE MISSIONARY FIELD.

ARMORY, Monroe Co., Miss.,

April 5, 1894.

I take this opportunity of penning a few items to the News, believing a short account of this part of the missionary field will not come amiss. I left Salt Lake City April 15, 1893, for the Southern States mission, arrived at Chattanooga, Tenn., the 18th, and was assigned to labor in the state of Mississippi, in the North Alabama conference. I labored a short time in La Fayette county, was then transferred to Monroe county, where I have labored ever since.

I have been wonderfully blessed in my labors, taking all things into consideration. I have had excellent health most of the time and good treatment. I find the Southerners to be a kind-hearted, hospitable, generous people with very very few exceptions.

When we come to take into consideration the fact that the country is flooded with false stories and libelous literature concerning the doctrine that we teach and our people, it is truly wonderful to me that they treat us as well as they do.

The Lord has wrought a great change in the minds of the people of this part of the world since the dedication of the Salt Lake Temple. We are becoming better known and prejudiced is being alloyed. Another thing in our favor is that the people are becoming tired of the old song of their minister, "only believe on Jesus and you shall be saved," for they generally sing it to the popular tune of five hundred dollars a year—no money, no preaching, and in these hard times it is about all the people can do to keep from starving let alone purchasing the Gospel.

It is marvelous how the Lord has opened up the way for the accomplishment of His purposes. I wish to mention an incident here which I believe to be worthy of record. There is a young man by the name of James Walker, one of the firm of Slaughter & Walker, picture enlargers, who is a resident of Salt Lake City. He deserves credit for the honorable and truthful manner in which he represented our people to his father, who resides about five miles from the city of Aberdeen, the capitol of Monroe county. This gentleman (the father of James Walker) is a doctor and an intelligent man. He has considerable influence among the people, consequently has

aided us very materially in our labors. His house has been open for us to stay with him whenever we desired to, and he has been the means of allaying prejudice and getting us a place to preach in.

Within five miles of Amory, a little railroad town, there are four families of Saints residing. Soon after conference last fall Elder Alonso Brinkerhoff (my present companion) and myself established a Sabbath school, which is doing considerable good. Since then we have baptized thirteen persons, which now makes a membership of eighteen. There are fair prospects of others coming into the fold in the near future. A number of non-Mormons are attending the school and seem to be very much interested in the principles taught.

I have labored in this county very nearly a year. Some seasons it is quite sickly on account of the Tombigbee river overflowing and then receding, leaving swampy marshes which generate malaria and thus causes chills and fever. Having passed through one sickly season, the presidency of the Southern States mission has thought it advisable to transfer me to the state of Kentucky to a higher and more healthful climate, so I thought a short account of my labors up to this time would be interesting to my friends and the friends of truth generally.

Your valuable paper comes duly to hand, and is read with interest. No one can appreciate the DESERET NEWS more highly than a missionary. Anything that comes from our mountain home is hailed with delight except false stories and scandalous reports and they are repudiated.

Before closing I would say to returned missionaries, don't lay off your armor entirely when you get home, but write occasionally to friends you left in your fields of labor and whom you made promises to. You will thus aid materially the Elders left in the field.

CHARLES E. WALTON.

### CANADA'S COMFORTS.

CARDSTON, Alberta,  
March 28, 1894.

As we seldom see any communication from this far-off land, I thought a little news would be read with interest by some of our readers of the NEWS.

There has been more sickness than usual this winter, but there has only one death occurred, a small child of Brother James May.

The winter has been about an average of the winters here, no snow to stay only a few days at a time; two-thirds of the winter the country has been free from snow, with the exception of drifts in the cooleys. The weather has been warm and pleasant for winter, with the exception of two cold snaps, which lasted two or three days. Cattle have done well on the range. A year ago this winter was the hardest ever known here. The people in Cardston and vicinity lost heavily in stock during the severe cold weather and a north wind drifted them south into Montana. Very few have been found that drifted off.

The people here are getting woke up in regard to taking care of their stock. They have been in the habit of milking their cows all summer, and turning them on the range to winter.

They did well for four or five winters, and the people began to think it was useless to put up hay (which grows in abundance here) or to build sheds and stables, although they were told repeatedly by the leading men to provide for their stock. But last winter taught them a lesson. Cattle suffer more for want of water than anything else. The rivers and creeks freeze up and there is no snow only what is in the cooleys, and it is so hard one can drive a four-horse team over it and not leave a mark. But where people live a few miles from town and have sheds for their stock and keep a good watering place, the stock come home every night and keep fat all winter.

The country is building up very fast, but there is room for more people than there are in Utah and all have a quarter section of land each. There are three wards organized already, and some are wanting more because, they say, it is too far to go to meeting.

Farmers are busy putting in their crops, although spring is rather late for this country. There is no doubt whatever in the minds of the people here as to this country being a good farming country, and a very easy country to make a living. Last season was a very dry one, but the grain averaged twenty-five bushels to the acre. Water can be taken out of the rivers for irrigation as easy as in any country, but if the farmers would only farm right they would not need water only for vegetables and trees. This has been fully demonstrated. They never think of summer fallowing their land here; some often raise two or three crops with one plowing.

It seems strange to us to hear of such hard times in Utah and so many men idle. We have plenty to do here. Teams and men have been working all winter hauling timber. If the working class had sand enough in them to come to this country and stay with it and be industrious, in a short time they would be independent. The people here as a general thing are well satisfied, but there are always a few drones everywhere, those who expect farms and houses already built for them.

ADAM SMITH.

### CANAIGRE IN DIXIE.

ST. GEORGE, April 6, 1894.

Having seen in your SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS letters from different parts of the country on home industry and home produce, and a good deal of the much-talked-of canaigre root, I thought I would write and say something for Dixie, or St. George. It is a plant that was here when the first settlers came, and is a native of the country, or climate. It is found on a sandy soil where the roots can grow and expand in the loam or soil, and will grow without water. It has now grown to a height of eighteen inches, and by May will be to seed. It does not grow from the seed but from the roots, which are like carrots in shape, with one seed end. The roots will grow to be eighteen inches long and three or four in diameter, and one hill or stool will cover about three square feet. I dug a hill or stool and from the one hill I got forty-five pounds of roots that were green, and there were a good many

that were dead and I do not know whether they have lost their tanning property or not. They are in some parts so thick that the plants will almost cover the ground for acres and grow year after year.

I tell you that you need not go out of Utah to get the roots. Mr. Johnson says that it will produce twelve pounds to the hill or stool in Arizona, but Dixie can beat that, and has got plenty of it. It will grow among the grain if the land is sandy.

We had a tannery here once, but we had to haul bark twenty-one miles and it was hard to get at that and the company died out; but there is talk of starting one again because we have got the canaigre and plenty of hides. The here.

I am glad to see the way things are working and the moves that are on foot to build up home industries; and it is with pleasure that I read the letters of those men that are working to build up the same. I am also pleased to see the stand the NEWS has taken in these matters and hope it will always be first and foremost in helping to build up Utah, the Queen of the West.

DIXIE.

### THE EUPOREAN MISSION.

[*Millennial Star*, April 2.]

**ARRIVALS.**—The following missionaries arrived in Liverpool from Utah per Cunard steamer *Umbria*, Saturday, March 24, 1894: Alma V. Huish and Albert Arrowsmith, of Payson; Wm. Trehanne and Joseph A. Buttle, of Salt Lake City, for the British mission. Peter Sundwall and Louis C. Larson, of Fairview, and Heber C. Christensen, of Richfield, for the Scandinavian mission.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—Elder Alma V. Huish has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Cheltenham conference.

Elder Joseph A. Buttle has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Leeds conference.

Elder Wm. Trehanne has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Welsh conference.

Elder Albert Arrowsmith has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Manchester conference.

### WHO WANTS A HOME?

IDAHO IN THE NORTH.

RUDY, Fremont county, Idaho,  
April 4, 1894.

We are having a fine Spring here. Most of the people are busy putting in their crops, and some have got through. We have a large country, plenty of water, and a very good opportunity for men to get them homes. But, like all new countries, it takes labor to make homes. I would like to encourage the young men of the Latter-day Saints to leave the thickly populated cities and lead out to the country, get them homes and help to build the country and roll on the work of God. We as a people feel that the Lord has His hand over us in Idaho. We have every right as American citizens.

The people in the Rudy ward seem to be striving to serve the Lord. We have a good Sunday school, Mutual Improvement association and Relief society and Primary. We had a good time last Saturday and Sunday a

Lewisville where Presidents George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith gave some good fatherly counsel and advice to the Latter-day Saints.

Yours, Wm. F. SMITH.

#### NEVADA IN THE SOUTHWEST.

MOAPA, Nevada, April 4, 1894.—Will you be so kind as to give space in your paper for a few lines? I hope it may be of interest to some who have no homes.

We have a fine country here, plenty of good land and water and a good climate; it is situated in the southern part of Lincoln county, Nevada, and is known as the Muddy valley. It is a fine farming country. We can raise almost anything in the shape of vegetables, fruit of all kinds, hay and grain in abundance—in fact almost everything we plant yields well.

The valley is not very thickly settled, but the people are all united in their labors as well as in their enjoyments. There is room yet for at least fifteen hundred families to make them a good and comfortable home. We have a fine range for loose stock; the country is covered with grass and with cows and all kinds of stock keep fat the year around. There is some vacant land yet, and plenty of it to be bought at a very reasonable figure. The people as a majority are living up to their religion and all try to enjoy themselves.

Yours respectfully,

J. E. STOKES.

#### UTAH STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Utah Stake of Zion was held in Provo on Saturday and Sunday. Of the general authorities of the Church there were present Elders F. M. Lyman, John Henry Smith and Abraham H. Cannon of the quorum of Twelve Apostles. During the Sunday services the Stake tabernacle was well filled.

On Saturday a number of encouraging reports were made by ward Bishops. Elders Hatch and Layton, presidents of the Wasatch and St. Joseph Stakes of Zion respectively, spoke briefly, the home industry theme taking precedence in their remarks. Elder David John, of the Utah Stake presidency, reflected the spirit of the general Conference of the Church in regard to secret societies.

Elder F. M. Lyman was the last speaker of the day. He urged upon the Saints the necessity of making greater efforts in the line of establishing and maintaining home industries. The financial situation was also touched upon; the credit system being condemned; creditors were urged to be lenient with their brethren.

On Sunday morning the general and stake authorities of the Church were sustained. Elder V. L. Hailday was sustained as a member of the Stake High Council, vice William D. Robinson, who has been appointed to labor as Bishop of the American Fork ward.

Elder John Henry Smith spoke to the Saints on the great plan of salvation of mankind, and encouraged the Saints to labor diligently for the upbuilding of Zion.

Elder Edward Partridge, of the Stake presidency, spoke briefly on the duties devolving on Latter-day Saints.

Elder F. M. Lyman supplemented his remarks of the day previous on

home industries, and referred to the teachings of President Young in connection therewith. In the Gospel of Christ was a solution to the social and labor problems before the world today, and they would yet have to be solved by this people.

Elder Abraham H. Cannon addressed the Saints on Sunday afternoon. Reference was made to the recent object lesson to the Territory, i. e., the commonweal or industrial army. Had the Latter-day observed the instructions of God, there would not now be poor and unemployed in our midst. The leaders of Zion, the speaker urged, had not been alive to their duties. It was not only the duty of those in authority in Zion to attend meetings and look after the spiritual welfare of the people, but also to see that their temporal wants were complied with; men and women who were cold and hungry could not worship God as they should do. Industrial and financial mistakes were pointed out in the uncultivated fields and orchards, unused and rusting machinery, and the non-support of home manufactures. Education was also referred to. The support of the B. Y. academy and other Church schools was also urged, that eventually, instead of our boys and girls going East to school, those from the East would come here. Practical education—education of hand as well as brain—was advocated. As a means of progress, a healthy discontent, a desire to be something better and greater—was advocated. In conclusion the speaker added a few words on the rapidly growing divorce evil. Husbands and wives were urged to be forgiving with each other, not allow differences to arise between them, and remember the marriage vows they had made.

The closing remarks of the conference were made by Elder A. O. Smoot, of the Stake presidency. He endorsed the remarks made, especially those in relation to home industry. He encouraged the towns of Payson and American Fork to build boweries, that the two next Stake conferences might be held there. The resumption of the payment of 50 cents per month by each of the brethren, and 25 cents by each of the sisters, for the liquidating of the Stake Tabernacle indebtedness, was urged.

#### PLEASANT GROVE ITEMS.

PLEASANT GROVE, April 15, 1894.—Artemus Holman made an assault upon Watermaster David F. West yesterday with a shovel, striking him upon the head, and cutting an ugly gash. Dr. Allen, of Provo, was telephoned for, and upon his arrival sewed up the wound and the patient is progressing favorably. West was in the act of turning the stream from Holman's land when the assault was made. West claims that Holman made the first attack, while Holman says West pulled a gun on him. Prosecuting Attorney Gash has made out papers for Holman's arrest. The case will doubtless come up tomorrow; the charge reads "with intent to kill."

George Aldridge had one of his large toes amputated here last week; the member had troubled him for some time.

James T. Thorne, of Thorne Bros. &

Co., has gone to Kansas city for the purpose of hunting up a market for Utah produce.

"Suckers" have begun to make for the mountains and many are catching the brain food. Prove river is alive with the finny tribe.

D. H. Robinson, principal of district schools, is continuing his grade without compensation, while other departments have closed. This act on the part of the principal is a generous one and will surely meet the approval of his patrons.

The grangers are becoming worried over their field crops—too dry.

Wadley & Co. are forging ahead with their onyx mine, getting out rock for an eastern order.

The Union Pacific station was burglarized a few nights ago. A few tickets were extracted, which would be of no use to the thief.

Many attending the quarterly conference being held at Provo have gone by the primitive mode, viz: horse teams and vehicles.

Don C. Driggs, who has been here visiting relatives, left for his home in Teton basin, Idaho, Friday. Mrs. Leond M. Driggs accompanied him. She will join her husband in the north, where they will make their future home.

#### MR. NEELS' DEATH.

The death, in New York, on Thursday night, of Mr. John N. Neels, removes from this stage of existence one of the staunch friends of Utah's people. Mr. Neels has been ill for some months, and it was found necessary a short time ago for him to undergo a surgical operation for abdominal abscess. He rallied, and seemed to be on the way to recovery, as was stated in the NEWS at the time. The information of his death, conveyed in a brief telegram to Mr. S. P. Teasdel, of this city, was therefore unexpected. No particulars are given.

Mr. Neel has made frequent business visits to this city during the past thirty years, and has made many warm friends who regret his departure. He was a man of superior qualities, and his loss a great bereavement to his wife and associates.

#### THE DEAD.

Peaceful be their Rest.

LAMBOURNE.—In this city, April 11, 1894, of old age, Diana Lambourne, in her 85th year.

DYKES.—In this city, April 10, of Bright's disease, George C. Dykes, aged 19 years.

SILVER.—In this city on Sunday, April 15, 1894, Sarah Silver, wife of Joseph Silver, aged 48 years.

SPENCER.—In Randolph, Utah, on the morning of April 5, 1894, of consumption, Flora H. Spencer, aged 11 years, 4 months and 21 days. She was the daughter of William and Celia Spencer.

McEWAN.—At his residence in the Twenty-second ward, Salt Lake City, at 5 o'clock a.m., April 16th, 1894, of injuries received in an accident the preceding day, Henry McEwan. Born July 4th, 1830, in Edinburgh, Scotland. Territorial papers, please copy.

WHITTLE.—At Salt Lake City, April 15, 1894, Job Whittle, formerly of the Pendlebury branch of the Manchester conference, England, from injuries received by the falling of a hay pole, April 5, 1894; aged 19 years and 1 day. *Milennial Star*, please copy.



# THE DESERET WEEKLY.

Truth and Liberty.

No. 19.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, APRIL 28, 1894.

VOL. XLVIII.

*Written for this Paper.*

## THROUGH OLD MEXICO.

COLONIA DIAZ, State of Chihuahua,  
Mexico, March 28, 1894.

On Thursday, March 22nd, after seeing Apostles Young, Smith and Teasdale and Elder Robert S. Watson leave Deming, New Mexico, by train for Salt Lake City, I started for the "Mormon" colonies in Mexico, traveling from Deming in a lumber wagon, with Elder Charles Matthews, of Colonia Diaz, as teamster. After advancing ten miles in a southern direction we encamped for the night on a mesquit flat.

The next day, March 23rd, we continued our journey, and after traveling twenty-six miles, following the grade of the "future Mormon" railroad most of the way, and passing the Florita mountains on the left and what is known as the "Three Sisters" (the three mountain peaks) on the right, we arrived at the prospective town of Columbia, which is situated on the boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico. This particular locality was boomed a few years ago, when the prospects were promising of pushing the new railway into Mexico at once; but owing to the repeated delays in building said road the town has been almost deserted, and there are only two or three families living there at present. Immediately south of the townsite is the boundary line between the two Republics. In the winter of 1892-93, through a co-operation on the part of both governments, large iron pillars were placed, one mile apart, along the line. Each of these pillars, or posts, is a foot square and seven feet high, weighs 800 pounds, is painted white so that it can be seen a long distance off, and rests in a square rock socket buried in the ground. On the north side of each of these pillars is the following inscription in large, raised letters: "Boundary of the United States. Treaty of 1853. Reestablished by treaties of 1882-1889." On the south side we read: "Limite de la Republica Mexicana. Tratado de 1853. Restablecido por Tratados de 1882-1889."

Four miles south of the boundary line is situated the little Mexican town of Palomas, where a custom house until quite recently was situated, but where there is now only a guard stationed to watch the boundary line and prevent goods from being smuggled into the country. All dutiable goods which formerly passed in from Deming have now to be shipped in by way of El Paso, Texas, which is quite a detriment to our Mexican colonies; and petitions have recently been presented to the Mexican government praying for the re-establishment of the custom house at Palomas.

The main cause of closing the custom house was a recent robbery committed at Palomas by the Temochics, the modern rebels of Mexico, who also killed a number of the line guards a short time ago.

Having passed a satisfactory examination, and no dutiable goods being found in our wagon, we were permitted to travel on, and after going three miles beyond Palomas, which is 40 miles south of Deming, we encamped for the night about a mile west of the south end of Palomas lake, a fine sheet of water fed by springs which rise and form a beautiful stream at the point where the custom house town stands.

Continuing our journey on the 24th, we reached the Casas Grandes river (here also known as the Boca Grande, which means "big mouth," thus named after a wide opening in a chain of mountains through which the river passes). We found no running water in the river bed, this being the dry part of the year; but during the rainy part of the season it sometimes overflows its banks and covers the flat country through which it flows for miles on both sides of the channel. This river rises in the mountains about 200 miles inland, takes a serpentine course through the large valleys of northern Chihuahua with only a very little fall, and disappears in lakes situated southeast of Palomas. In times of very high water these lakes are said to overflow their banks and some of the Casas Grandes waters then escape into Rio Grande del Norte. All the Mormon settlements in Chihuahua, Mexico, are situated on the Casas Grandes and its tributaries. It runs through a succession of very extensive valleys which are very fertile and productive; but the river water is inadequate to water more than a small portion of the lands. The facilities for raising cattle here are most excellent; I never saw a finer grazing country in all my travels, nor did I ever see fatter cattle than those I have beheld grazing in the great valleys of the Casas Grandes, since I came into Mexico. Were it not for the heavy duties proscribed on horned stock by our U. S. legislators, these cattle could be exported with great profit to their owners into the United States. The Mexicans don't like the McKinley bill one bit. Having crossed a part of one of the lower valleys of the Casas Grandes somewhat diagonally, and crossed a low mountain chain, we encamped for the night in a grassy little valley 13 miles east of Colonia Diaz.

On Sunday morning the 25th we traveled 7 miles and crossed the dry bed of the Casas Grandes a second time; thence passed on 6 miles further to Colonia Diaz, the most northern Mor-

mon settlement in Mexico, where I spent the remainder of the Sabbath day, speaking to the Saints twice.

Colonia Diaz, thus named in honor of Porfirio Diaz, the president of the Mexican republic, is situated in a fine open country; it can scarcely be called a valley, as there are no mountains within a radius of 12 or 15 miles from the settlement. The great Sierra Madre chain, the summits of which form the boundary line between the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, are distant westward about 50 miles. If this immense district of flat, fertile country in which Colonia Diaz is located is to be termed a valley, it is about 70 miles long from north to south, with an average width of nearly twenty-five miles. The Casas Grandes enters the valley from the southwest and after passing through it, in a southeasterly direction, leaves the same at Boca Grande.

Colonia Diaz is situated 90 miles south west of Deming, New Mexico, 40 miles in an air line due south of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, but only 18 miles from the nearest point of said boundary, where the line makes a square angle. From that point westward the United States takes in a strip of country nearly twenty five miles wide of what was once Mexican territory more than from that point eastward. Colonia Diaz is only four miles north of the Mexican town of La Ascension; it is about 200 miles southwest of El Paso, Texas, nearly 250 miles north northwest of the city of Chihuahua, the State capital, and 70 miles north of Juarez, the present headquarters of the Mexican Mission. There are at present 80 families of Latter-day Saints at Colonia Diaz, or 660 souls, Wm. D. Johnson, junior, is Bishop, and Joseph Henry James and Charles Richens are his counselors. The townsite consists of 144 blocks, each of which is 27 rods square, sub-divided into four lots. The streets are six rods wide. Only a small portion of the townsite is occupied as yet, the other lots waiting to make homes for more settlers. So far, nearly all the houses in the colony are built of Mexican adobes, common size of which is 18x12x6 inches, making a clump of clay of considerable weight. Most of the houses have no rock foundation to stand upon, but in regular Mexican fashion the adobe walls rest upon mother earth itself. The meeting house, which has been enlarged a number of times, is built of the same material as the dwelling houses; a number of the fences enclosing the lots are also built of adobes. Elevated far above the tops of the houses of the settlement there are nearly twenty windmills which are busily engaged on windy days pumping up water from a depth of from 10 to 15

feet to the surface, where it is utilized not only for culinary purposes, but also for watering trees and garden spots. There is plenty of underground water all over the country at the depths stated; but a more economical and practical way of raising it to the surface than by the aid of windmills is about to be introduced in Diaz. The limited water for irrigation purposes brought into the colony lands so far is obtained from the Casas Grandes river through a canal about five miles long, and from the Palotado stream through a ditch originally made by Mexicans, from whom our people have purchased water shares. This little ditch is about 25 miles long. The original land purchase made in Colonia Diaz in 1886 consisted of about 7000 acres; subsequently 27,000 acres additional were purchased; hence the present colony covers an area of 33,000 acres.

The settlement was first founded in 1886, and though the people have met with many disappointments, and have passed through many hardships and some privations, they have stood their ground nobly, and the prospects for the future now seems to be bright and promising. Hereafter the people expect to raise sufficient breadstuff to do the colony; hitherto they have not done this, but have had to buy grain from the Mexicans at Casas Grandes and other places. There are a number of fine young orchards in the settlement, notable among which is one owned by the Bishop and another recently set out by his father, Wm. D. Johnson, who formerly resided at and was the original founder of Johnson, Kane Co., Utah. Colonia Diaz can also boast of a candy factory, and a broom factory on a small scale; a small store, stocked with general merchandis is kept by Elder George M. Brown, late of Provo, Utah. A good understanding exists between the Mexicans and their "Mormon" neighbors. A great change for the better has taken place among the Mexicans at La Ascencion and other places since Colonia Diaz was founded; they have adopted many of the ways and modes of living of white people, not only in their farming operations, but in their domestic life. Better farming implements have been introduced among them; they begin to use stoves, tables, chairs, etc., in their houses, and have even become more cleanly and neat in their habits during the past few years. La Ascencion is a sample Mexican town of about 3000 inhabitants; it is the seat of government of the "municipal" in which Colonia Diaz is situated; and this is a part of Districti Bravos, which constitute the northern part of the State of Chihuahura, which is one of the 27 States composing the Republic of Mexico.

ANDREW JENSON.

### A MAORI CONFERENCE.

KOHUNUI WAIRARAPA, New Zealand, March 20th, 1894.

The quarterly conference of the Wairarapa district, of the Australasian Mission, having been appointed to be held at Kohunui, on March 17th and 18th. Elder George Bowles and I left Carterton on the 14th for the conference place, to see that preparations were made so as not to delay our meetings. After a pleasant ride of thirty-five miles by horse, we arrived at Kohunui, but to our surprise all the

natives had gone off some fifteen miles distant, to a "tangi" (crying over the dead). However, word was left with a European, that if we came we were to go to the next "pa," five miles further on. We continued on, our horses being very tired. Shortly after dark we came in sight of Turanganui, a branch of the Saints of the Wairarapa district. The lights were burning brightly; and when we arrived at the house of Retine Tamihana, we called out "tena ra koutou e te hunga tapu O te Atua," (there you are the Saints of God). They had been expecting us, so when we called them "Saints" they knew who had arrived. Our horses were taken care of, and we were shown to the best room in the house, a room fitted up "manga kaumatua," (for the Elders.) The kettles were soon on the fire to prepare some supper for us; and within an hour, we were sitting on the floor, Maori style, eating heartily of the luxuries for the inner-man, which consisted of potatoes, eels, meat and cabbage stewed up together, bread, and "Mormon tea" (hot water and sugar.) We were also afforded the privilege of using our fingers to convey the food to our mouths. We were somewhat used to this mode of eating, however, and it did not take us long to make a start. But it is very amusing to watch a new Elder, who has come direct from Zion, the first time he uses his fingers. Yet if we could learn to use the language as quick as we learn to use our fingers instead of knives and forks, it would be a great help to us in spreading the Gospel.

We were up early next morning; and after having "Karakia," and "Kai," (prayer meeting, and breakfast,) the natives made ready to go to the lake near the sea coast, to catch eels. They desired us to accompany them, which we did.

A pleasant ride of two miles brought us to where the eel baskets were set in a narrow channel. After spending five or six hours in boat riding, talking to natives, and watching them fish, we all made preparations to return home. After returning to Turanganui, we had supper, and held prayer meetings as usual. As soon as the prayer was over a messenger stepped inside and announced that Sister Keriana Patai Jury was dead. It was a great surprise to us, as she was so well and hearty, and was down here fishing only this week. On hearing the news, the Saints commenced a "tangi," a Maori custom of crying when a person dies. So we retired to our room so as not to disturb them in their heart-rending wailings.

Sister K. Patai Jury, was the eldest daughter of Brother Henare Potai, (of Gisborne, or Turanga) who is well known by all the Elders who have labored in that part of New Zealand. Her husband, John A. Jury, familiarly known as Tewhatahoro amongst the natives, was one of the natives who assisted the Elders in the translation of the Book of Mormon into the Maori tongue. He is one of the finest orators in New Zealand.

On Friday, the 14th, Elder Bowles and I returned to Kohunui. Shortly after our arrival there, some of the Saints began to arrive, and after supper a number of the Te Oreore branch Saints arrived, and all had a real old Maori "tangi."

We were up early next morning, as it was the day for our conference to com

mence. The ringing of the church bell at 10 a. m., announced it was time for the opening of the first meeting. The meeting house, a neat new place nicely fitted up, was soon filled with men, women and children, who had looked forward with fond anticipations to this "Kui." Opened by singing, "kua kake atu koe ki runga noho ai," Piripi Te Maori, lead in prayer. Continued by singing, "Tama ngakau marie." Elder L. G. Hoagland, President of the Wairarapa Conference, made the opening remarks; speaking of the restoration of the Gospel by an Angel, thus fulfilling Rev., 14:6; greeted the Saints, and asked God's blessings on them, and hoped the Conference would be an enjoyable one. Paratene Tui, followed by bearing testimony to the truth of the remarks of the previous speaker, also of the truth of the Gospel as restored in these latter days. He felt to thank God for His blessings, and for sending the Elders so many thousands of miles to preach the true Gospel of Jesus, to his people. He then quoted "for as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive," commenting on the same.

Piripi Te Maori, then spoke, testifying that the Gospel was now being preached among the natives by the Elders, and they (the natives) could not have an excuse that they did not hear the true Gospel, even if they do not embrace it. In making his closing remarks he spoke on the gathering of the house of Israel. His remarks were spirited, and very interesting, as they were delivered with true Maori oratorical effect and eloquence.

Closed after singing, "No hea teneiope nui." Benediction by Aperahama Tui.

Afternoon meeting was commenced by singing, "Ki ana mai to Ihu reo,"

Prayer by Toi te Huatahi.

Singing "E koutou e tiaho nei."

Elder George Bowles was the first speaker. He expressed his sorrow to hear of the sudden death of our dear Sister Keriana Potai Jury, read from the 11th chapter of Rev., and delivered a very interesting sermon on the same. He hoped we all would be true servants of God, so as to inherit the great blessings that will be given to those who take part in the first resurrection: Toi Te Huatahi spoke, giving a brief account of his Branch, (Te Oreore.) He told the Saints to listen to the teaching of the Elders, and then they would not go astray.

Aperahama Tui spoke briefly on the joy of his soul to listen to the servants of God, speak on the Gospel. The Natives then chanted a "Rongo pai," or verses bearing on the second coming of Christ. Benediction by Hami.

In the evening a Priesthood meeting was held, in which much valuable instruction was given to the native members. The sisters also held a meeting in a large hall adjacent to the Church; in which most of them spoke on their experiences in the Gospel.

On Sunday morning we all assembled in the Church house at the usual hour. Commenced by singing "Me mau koe i tou ripeka." Prayer by Paratene Tui. After singing, "E Ihu, toku oranga." Matine Ruta spoke for a short time. He quoted from Luke 11:9, 10, and commented on it.

Arapata Te Maari followed, bearing an earnest testimony to the truth of the Gospel, as it had been restored to the Prophet Joseph.

Reteni Tamihana gave an interesting and eloquent sermon, on the great faith of the people of Nizeveh, of Job, and the three Hebrew children. He also bore testimony, as did the great Apostle Paul, when giving his Epistle to the Romans, "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth."

Meeting closed after singing, and benediction by Elder Bowles.

At 2:30 p. m. we again assembled in the usual place. After singing and prayer, one child was blessed, and the Sacrament was administered by Paratene Tui, and Toi Te Huatahi, (two native Elders.)

Elder Hoagland then spoke; taking up the most of the time, in speaking on the 1st Chapter of Galatians. He also dwelt on the returning of the Hebrews to the Holy Land; there now being 80,000 there, 40,000 of which live in Jerusalem, and they are now returning to that Land at the rate of 10,000 a year. He then explained to the natives, the nature of the dedicatory prayer offered by Brother Orson Hyde, on the Mount of Olives in the early part of the history of our Church, telling them that the return of the rain, etc., to that land was in direct answer to prayer offered by Brother Hyde, a servant of God.

Piripi made a few closing remarks bearing testimony to the truth of all that had been said in the Conference. He hoped all would prove true to the cause that they had espoused, so as to be able to meet the Lord, when he comes to reign as King of kings, and Lord of lords.

Meeting closed after singing, and Benediction by Apehama.

In the evening meeting, Elder George Bowles made the opening remarks, speaking on the fleshy and spiritual body, and then compared the spirit of man to the spirit of God, or (Holy Ghost) showing the difference between the two. In his closing remarks he showed how the Holy Ghost was conferred now, and also in the days of the primitive Church. His remarks were well defined, and calculated to benefit all who would adhere to them.

The meeting was then given into the hands of the Saints, for the bearing of testimony. They soon took advantage of it, and before the one speaking would get seated another would be up ready to speak next. It would do the hearts of the Saints in Zion good to have heard the earnest testimonies that were borne by our dusky-skinned Brothers and Sisters. It lasted until all had spoken but two or three.

Closed after singing, "E koutou e te ngenge e nga tangata katoa," (come all you that are weary,) an English hymn which has been rendered into Maori by Elder J. M. Hendry of Salt Lake. Benediction was then pronounced by Hani.

Thus ended one of the most enjoyable Conferences that has been held in New Zealand; and all felt amply repaid for the long distances they had come to hear and participate in the latter-day work of our Heavenly Father.

On the following day (Monday) most of the Saints went to the "tangi" of our late sister Keriana P. Jury. Tomorrow Elder Bowles and I intend starting for the Mahia, 300 miles north of here, where our "Aperira Hui tau" ("April Annual Conference") is to be held. We expect to meet our native Saints from

all parts of New Zealand, at that Conference, and also some twenty-four of Zion's Elders. We shall go by horse, and will visit the Saints en-route, in company with the Manawatu and Hawkes Bay, districts Elders.

Winter is now approaching this land of ferns, in the antipodes, while summer is drawing nigh to the fair vales of our dear mountain home. The News comes to hand regularly and is read with much interest by the Elders and Saints. May God bless all of the Saints in Zion, is the earnest prayer of your Brother in the eternal bond of Brotherhood.

L. G. HOAGLAND.

## THE FUTURE FARM.

### VI.

#### EDUCATION OF THE FARMER.

NOTE 1.—Our republic is built on freedom and equality, under the golden rule. It could not be built on anything less, in order that its structure may prevail. This is self-evident. Therefore, we can have only one general system of education, and must be, under the protection of the republic, free and open to all its members. The farmer, the artisan, the industrialist, architect, student in the liberal arts, and in fact any kind of legitimate producer and wage-earner, has an equal claim upon the republic for a full education in all legitimate pursuits of life and happiness. The republic owes it equally to every one of its sons and daughters, from the kindergarten pupil to the highest university graduate.

In our republic, every citizen should aspire to the highest efficiency of citizenship. The traditionated decaying, un-republican tendencies and inclinations for unequal privileges in education, is contrary to the genius of our republic and an outgrowth of Caesarism.

History has abundantly proven that equal privileges of education must be guaranteed and upheld by the republic. If not, as yet, the equal privilege will wane before the varied financial ability of citizens to bestow education on their children, and under which the republic would be weakened. The republic must be responsible for the extension of equal privileges to a full education to all its members; which will be a most powerful guarantee against any return to intrusion or invasion of Caesarism. But without this absorbing educational system it is not governed by pure republican principle.

It should not be a question with any true citizen of our republic but what the teachings of the Great Nazarene contains the most advanced and sublime principles of ideal government that we know of, and should be taught as the fundamental doctrines in all classes of ethic-religious learning. Those principles, in a oneness, form themselves into the only true and faithful balance-wheel in all the affairs of state. Those master-teachings cover all conditions, and will always remain a perfect guide, and will also demand equal secular education to all members of the realm, besides the teachings of sacred principles, as an equal inheritance to all.

NOTE 2.—Religious Education.—The very foundation upon which the structure of our republic rests is contained in the principles of the Gospel; and its Constitution is in all respects in har-

mony with the Gospel of the Great Master of Nazareth.

When ancient Israel rejected the Gospel, a law code (the ten Commandments) was given them; but the ethics of the same did not preserve them against Caesarism. Under the guidance of great statesmen and men of God, who had the interest of the people at heart, they prospered under republican rule. But under the rule of the ethic code of laws the people did not achieve an education in statesmanship sufficient to preserve them against the "moloch of greed" (which in those days generally were characterized as idolatry); they fell—a fall greater than any known on our globe. And likewise have all nations fallen, before or later, which were ruled by anything less than the discipline of the Great Master of Nazareth. When, therefore, these teachings are withheld from our schools, it at once divulges that Caesarism is lurking at the bottom.

There is nothing of the teachings of Christ presented in the Bible that should be withheld from being taught in our Christian schools. If it is withheld, the institutions of our republic are indirectly assailed. But what should be guarded against is that sectarianism is sought to be brought into our public schools.

Providence has in time brought forward a more sound and unimpaired comprehension of the true difference between the Gospel and run out sectarianism. There should be no trouble in introducing at once the teachings of the Great Nazarene in our public schools. We must be more and more truly Christianized in order to keep up steady advancement.

NOTE 3.—Farmers' Education as American Citizens of our Republic.—Farmer—Citizen's education, at the university, agricultural college, experiment station, technical and mining schools and in veterinary, state-economy etc., extends over a broad and almost unlimited scope, making it necessary for farmers, more or less, to adopt science as precepts for application in order to take full advantage of accepted economic scientific progress, and which farmers, at present, could not acquire themselves, on first hand, but harvest as fruitage from the solutions of the laboratory and in the experimental field of the scientist.

When that time shall have come when advanced education, more than now, shall be the property of all, and be braided in with the habit and life of farmers, then we may expect, perhaps, to advance in economic well-being faster than we do now. But at present we will have to do the best we can, under our encumbered empiricism; and now, as always, trust master minds to lead the van in the application of advanced science, as a kind Providence will lead them in their progressive efforts.

Agricultural colleges have already done an immense amount of good, and in connection with the university and the other mentioned departments of education will be able to offer a finished education to the sons and daughters of our grand republic; not alone for farmers, but for all kinds of useful industries, to enable them, in measure with the advance of our republic, worthily to fill all governmental and executive positions that our nation will have to extend to its sons and daughters.

The experiment-stations, whenever

they get well harnessed and hitched up, and well understood by the farmers, will prove of exceeding value to this industry. It is with scientific farming, as in other industrial sciences, that the more we learn the more we can see of what is yet to be learned. And so also with experiment stations; the farther farmers advance in the application of science, the more questions experiment stations will be called upon to answer. They already have proven of exceeding benefit to agriculture and the general farming industry.

**NOTE 4.—The Farmers' Education in Social and Political Economy.**—This is a most vital part of our educational system, and stands at the door to success or defeat. And so much has it been neglected and imposed upon, at a time when the decaying remnants of monarchism were constantly imported, and perhaps unawares braided into our social and political fabric, that aristocratic European wastefulness and domineering royalism has become fashionable as a privilege amongst what is called the "upper ten," gradually drifting away from the sublime and noble simplicity, from the cherished memory of our old illustrious prototypes of ideal democracy, and republican patterns of dignified golden rule force and invincibility. We are coming more and more down to European social and political deterioration and decay.

Whenever a people takes upon itself the responsibility of a republican form of government, it sets out to solve the problem of an ideal commonwealth founded on liberty, equality and brotherhood. The educational department of such a commonwealth must extend over the whole people. It cannot give special privileges of education to only a part of the people. If it does it imitates monarchy, adulterates and corrupts republican true principles, and undermines its own existence. Republican commonwealths must exercise continued watchcare on this vital point. The very great danger to the republic does not alone consist in ignorance, but anti-republicanism is also lurking in education unequally divided, forming class distinction. The amphibious half-studied old-fashioned doctrinal preceptor, may, for an apron, hammer ever so much upon the fact of the many graded intelligence humans possess; republics nevertheless must hold out equal opportunities of education to all members, else one of the main pillars of the republic will be weakened.

Our prosperous pioneer republic has been much retarded in its advancement by being burdened and encumbered with monarchical influences, but which, with few exceptions, it has withstood very successfully.

According to the necessary ruling equity of our republic, the consumption per capita must agree with amount of production per capita. For instance: if the chief magistrate of our republic needs \$50,000 for his yearly consumption, it must be proven that such expenditure for consumption is legitimate, on the general platform of equity and economy, at present. And then as we advance in the value of production per capita (that is, in national welfare) then, and not before, can also, legitimately, the value of consumption per capita be advanced in proportion.

The stern consistency of this publi-

can equity may be an ugly feature to the only partly trained and yet traditionated aristocratic inclined citizens of our young republic; but they will have to come round or withdraw from the battlefield of our glorious destiny.

Our educational system must be executed in this republican spirit of economy. It must harmonize with the condition, financially, of all true wage-earners. The student's life, financially and socially, must not estrange him from the farming life he is expected to return to after graduating. That humble, social, sublime simplicity that marks all true merit and ability should eminently prevail in all institutions of learning. A teacher and professor in agriculture must as much as possible live the life of a farmer. And economically he should keep himself on the same level. University and college life must in no degree unfit the farmer-student for his practical position in life's struggle, or put him above his common life condition. This is a point that should be closely guarded. If not, our educational system will miss its mark.

The financial decline of farming, through attempted avarism, within the last twenty years, must again be retrieved; and the farmer's better education is looked for as a powerful lever, sufficient for both political and economic advancement to gain lost ground. The Agricultural College should have teachers advanced above par in farming life, and the economic application of agricultural science, for both male and female. It should faithfully preserve the character of refined farming life on the farm, enabling them to move above class distinctions of any kind. But it should untie the traditional farming knot of dullness from its moorings of ignorance. The child of old rural education should through college life be extricated from a dormant intellect, and be actuated through a system of true and thorough college-training to a new life, worthy a citizen of our grand republic.

**NOTE 5.—Conclusion on Farmers Education.**—Traditional mankind, as yet, to some extent place the social position of the agriculturist as that of an inferior caste, or as belonging to a kind of feudal dependency, where muscle and produce were the main considerations. This is simply a reflection on farmers' prevailing ignorance and degradation under feudal slavery, and which as yet throws its shadows, as the lingering remnants of a condition that modern embryo feudalism would like to renew.

Until of late agriculture in Congress was represented with only two or three per cent of farmers, and who were not strictly producers; they did not work with their own hands, but made their profits on the work of their tenants and hired labor. Under the rule of adulterated republican principle, they earned both their money and honor by the toil of their dependents. Think of it! Was it any wonder that the farming interest of our republic was on the down grade? And is it any wonder now that picked men amongst the farmers today have come to the front, to correct the blunders of past neglects, that they, with unprecedented intensity of minority effort, may be able to open the breach through which to pour in the legions of present necessities, in the in-

terest of and for the production of the farming industry?

At present, it seems to be the main financial lever in the interest of the farming industry to establish a national banking system, through which the people's money is handled and governed in the interest of the people, and which will set at rest the now prevailing financial uneasiness and uncertainty, and prevent in the future such financial calamity as we now are suffering under, through giving a power in the hands of a few which they have proven themselves unworthy of.

In the past our national welfare has been left too much in the hands of the Shylocks who have been and are figuring on how to entangle the world into a general dependency under the money-power. It is this yoke that now will be thrown off. A Mosaic year of release (Deut. 15) would make a short process of settling that matter.

But to close with we will present a short illustration. The present financial ability has been diminished about fifty per cent compared with twenty years ago. But for the purpose of keeping within smaller figures, let us suppose that the farmers have been financially disabled only to the amount of buying one pair of shoes less per capita; and the farmer's disability would also diminish the custom to the shoe industry about \$35,000,000 financially, disabling all concerned in the same proportion. Where does this disability commence, and where does it end?

From where, in the main, did the farmers to all appearance derive their present financial decline? How did it come to pass that the farmer's consuming or purchasing ability is lowered about fifty per cent? How came the present panic and depression? How is it that merchants lost more than half their trade? How is it that millions of hands are idle, and the producers and wage-earners, the feeders of the nations, are without work; starving and suffering women and children are crying for bread? How is it that there is want, when there is plenty in the country to supply all?

And how is that the purchasing power of money is about doubled, while the value of labor, produce and real estate has, declined that much.

As a long way about answer to these many questions, we may be permitted to ask: Is it an accepted axiom that producers or wealth-earners only are, or can be, legitimate citizens of our republic?

If the producer be dethroned, and the greedy consumer and manipulator of conquered toil be exalted to honor and power, it is only a repetition of what has passed on through millenniums but which is now speedily hastening on to its doom. CHRISTIAN A. MADSEN.

#### BIGLER'S BIOGRAPHY.

ST. GEORGE, Utah, April 13, 1894.—When spring opened in 1844 I made my way to Jackson county, Virginia, where my labors mostly were until the death of the Prophet and Patriarch. I was in Ripley, the county seat, when Lawyer Smith, of that place, told me there was a paper in mourning for me in the postoffice. It was the *Times and Seasons* that gave me the sad news. I could have fought. Soon feel-

ings of loneliness came over me. Sorrow filled my bosom; it would have been a relief to me could I have been alone and wept. The counsel to the Elders out on missions was to stop preaching for the time unless invited, and return home. I did so and found my father living on his own little farm sixteen miles south of Nauvoo.

In the autumn of 1845, mobs began to turn out the Saints, driving men, women and children from their homes. My father was obliged to pack up and move into Nauvoo for safety. I have seen the heavens lit up at night by the flames burning some poor brother's dwelling. In October of this year a general Conference was held in the Nauvoo Temple, lasting three days, when it was decided that the Church leave and go to a country "where God Himself was the sole proprietor of the elements." This motion was made by George A. Smith, and a sea of hands went up in its favor.

As soon as the Conference adjourned the whole Church began in earnest to make preparations to leave the county the people not knowing where to go, neither did they care much, only that it might be where they could worship God without being mobbed for it or for believing the Book of Mormon to be a record brought forth by the inspiration of the Almighty.

The Book of Mormon as a divinely inspired record seems a big bugbear to this generation. When the Elders brought the Book of Mormon to the county where I lived in 1838, proving its authenticity by the Bible and showing that it had come forth in fulfillment of prophecy as found in holy writ, and that it was a history of a people who inhabited this continent, of whom the Americans are a remnant, my father sent to Kirtland, Ohio, 200 miles away, for a copy. This was before he joined the Church. After reading it I remember hearing him say that no man in and of himself could write such a book. Polly, my eldest sister, then a young woman, read the book, and she too believed it and said it made plain to her passages of Scripture that were not plain to her before. Well do I remember the first time I ever saw a Lamanite. I could not take my eyes away from him, he calling to mind the Book of Mormon, the history of his race as I then verily believed it to be and do yet.

Returning to my story, on the 7th of February, 1846, giving endowments in the Temple ceased. That day over 600 went through, so I was told. On the morning of the 9th the Temple was discovered to be on fire. Fortunately it was put out before much damage was done. Since then I heard that a man living near Warsaw by the name of Agnoe, or some such name, was offered \$500 to burn the Mormon Temple. In the afternoon of the 9th of February, in company with my father and Elder George A. Smith's family, I bade good bye to our beautiful city and Temple. Crossing the Mississippi river, we made our way to the place of general rendezvous on Sugar Creek, six or eight miles west of Nauvoo. There the Saints remained in camp for several days. My father and some of the brethren put up a coal-pit to burn charcoal so as to have it for shoeing horses. While in camp there

fell a deep snow, making the surroundings look dark and gloomy, after which it turned severely cold, freezing the Mississippi river so that the Saints crossed over on ice.

On the 17th of February the people began to be organized into companies of hundreds, of fifties and tens. My father was captain of ten. The following are the names of his men: Jacob Bigler, captain; George A. Smith, Father John Smith, John L. Smith, Thomas Callister, Albert Carrington, John D. Clark, Jesse B. Martin, John Harvey and myself (Henry W. Bigler). The following was the outfit: Five wagons, nine horses, two yoke of oxen, one thousand pounds of flour, twelve bushels of corn-meal, two bushels of parched corn-meal, three hundred and fifty pounds of crackers or sea biscuits, one hundred and fifty pounds of meat, two bushels of seed corn, two bushels of wheat, three bushels of buckwheat, two sets of plows, two spades, two hoes, one iron wedge, five augers, fifty pounds of soap, one hundred papers of smoking tobacco for Indians, three rifles, three muskets, two kegs of powder, one hundred pounds of lead besides an assortment garden seeds of various kinds.

On March 1st at 2 p.m. camp broke and a general move was made. The afternoon was warm, melting the snow in a very little while. The road became muddy and miry and all cut up with more than five hundred wagons. On the moving of the 3rd the camp was called together when President Young addressed the brethren and cautioned them to be careful and not crowd upon each other with their wagons while driving and gave instructions to the pioneers in regard to their duty and likewise to the guard that they bring up the rear and see that nothing was lost or left behind.

Late in June we reached Council Bluffs and on the 18th of July I volunteered, with 500 brethren, to serve one year in the Mexican war. That same day we marched eight miles to the Missouri river, where there was a French trading post. There Colonel Allen issued to his men provisions, camp kettle, knives, forks, spoons, plates, coffee, sugar and blankets. On the 21st of July, at 12 o'clock, we took up the line of march for Fort Leavenworth, the men keeping time to the tune of "The girl I left behind me." It was a solemn time, leaving families, friends, a near and dear relatives, in an Indian country, without house or home, perhaps never to see them again in this life. I bade my parents good-by and did not see them again for nine years.

At Fort Leavenworth we received our tents, arms and accoutrements as United States infantry. As we approached the garrison a great many came out to meet Colonel Allen and his Mormon battalion, of whom he seemed to be proud. Notwithstanding we were ragged and dusty yet we heard it remarked that the colonel had a noble looking lot of men. They were wonderfully taken up with our martial music, especially with one young drummer, Jesse Earl, who was a perfect Duzette. On the 18th of March captains of companies took up the line of march for California by way of Santa Fe. The colonel, remaining behind to complete his outfit, died suddenly. The battalion had become

much attached to him and his death was deeply mourned by his men.

H. W. BIGLER.

### A WINTER MONTH.

Observer Salisbury, in his official monthly bulletin to the government, says in his review and comparison:

"March, 1894, in Utah, was essentially a winter month. Although its temperature was not notably severe it averaged somewhat below the normal. As is usual in March there were several raw, blustery days, but, contrary to the old saying, the month both came in and went out pleasantly. A decided cold spell lasted from the 5th to the 8th. The warmest day was the 29th, at most stations.

"Vegetation did not advance much in March, and the spring may fairly be called a backward one. Considerable snow fell, although the monthly precipitation was below the normal, and judging from all reports, the amount of snow lying in the mountains is sufficient for a good irrigating supply for the ensuing season.

"On the whole Utah was especially fortunate in escaping the severe storms and frosts at the close of March, which were so devastating in the eastern and southern states."

### TO THE WOMEN OF UTAH.

Now is the time to plant out mulberry trees and cuttings, and it is important that this should be done as the starting point of the silk industry, and also that the trees and cuttings should be of the very best quality, and put in at the proper season of the year. The interest awakened during the World's Fair work must not be suffered to die out again, but the fact kept before the people that this climate and the soil of Utah are specially well adapted to silk culture, and that it can be made a remunerative industry in the homes of the people if they will persevere in the work, which is light and easy, much more so than many other occupations; women and children can perform the labor and make it profitable if they set about it with a determination to succeed. The mulberry trees do well raised in brush planted in rows and each row cut every year, so the young tender leaves could be picked easily even by the children.

ZINA D. H. YOUNG.

### UTAH MILITIA UNIFORMS.

The question of providing uniforms for the various companies of the Utah militia was discussed at a meeting. Governor West explained that the matter would be referred to General Ottinger and Lieutenant Lassiter. He stated, however, that the goods must be according to the United States Standard which was thoroughly understood by Lieutenant Lassiter. Of course, the Governor and his staff explained that they were in favor of home manufactured goods and had already recommended that preference be given to Utah mills, but as between the latter they felt they could make no discrimination and would not. All who wished to enter the field of competition were invited to do so.



## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

### THE SURE WORD OF PROPHECY.

It is not inappropriate at this time to call the attention of the Latter-day Saints to the well known and most remarkable prediction given through Joseph the Prophet concerning the disturbances to be expected before the consummation of the present era. The prediction referred to is that contained in the 87th section, Doctrine and Covenants. The Seer first depicts the awful convulsion of this nation, terminating in the "death and misery of many souls." But this war was only the beginning of a series of disasters of a similar kind, for "the days will come," he says, "that war will be poured out upon all nations, beginning at that place." Thus far the words of prophecy relating to this subject are perfectly clear. Viewing them in the light of history, we can not fail to perceive their literal fulfillment in every particular; nor can it be denied that the great Seer of this age, for clearness of prophetic vision and perception of details of history to him still future, ranks among the foremost Prophets sent to man by the Almighty.

But of the latter part of this prediction there is evidently something which is not yet completely fulfilled. We read:

And it shall come to pass, after many days, slaves shall rise up against their masters, who shall be marshalled and disciplined for war. And it shall come to pass also, that the remnant who are left of the land will marshal themselves, and shall become exceeding angry, and shall vex the Gentiles with a sore vexation.

Now, if part of this prophecy has had its fulfillment in the War of the Rebellion, it is almost universally understood that there are other parts of the prediction still to come to pass. There is a series of events that are distinguished from that war as something which will take place "after many days." It is true, the slaves as well as their masters were marshalled and disciplined for war; but there is evidently something more, even of that, to expect. In this connection, and in view of the recent marshalling and disciplining of an army calling itself "Industrial," an observant and studious friend ventures the suggestion that the term "slaves," although primarily applying to the African race in the South, may admit, like so many other prophetic expressions, of a metaphorical use; why may it not, in short, find application, in a metaphorical sense, to the laboring classes? Our friend argues: The appropriateness of such metaphor cannot be questioned when it is remembered that the working men themselves in their controversy with their so-called "oppressors" often represent their condition as "white slavery" and themselves as "slaves." Terms like these have become almost a universal battle cry.

Without assuming the correctness of this interpretation, the prophetic passage under consideration may safely be called a forecast of impending troubles in which the labor agitation may and doubtless will play an im-

portant part, followed by or perhaps contemporaneous with agitations among the Indians, of a serious nature. But this is not all. For to the calamities of internal contention among the nations of the earth shall be added those of famine, plague and earthquakes, and thunder and storms, until the nations shall feel the chastening hand of the Almighty. And all this is, according to prophecy, in consequence of the innocent blood that has flowed on earth, and which, like that of Abel of old, is crying to the Lord of Sabaoth for vengeance.

The present movements among the industrial classes of the civilized nations point to a speedy fulfillment of many of the predictions of Joseph the Prophet. Even the world now can see danger ahead. Master Workman Sovereign says the Coxey agitation is the foreboding of a revolution, and he compares it to the insurrection of John Brown previous to the Rebellion, an opinion which is shared by others. Fear for what may soon transpire has seized many a brave heart. In connection with this subject it is well worth noticing that the question has been sprung to call representatives of the various labor organizations together in a general conference for the purpose of discussing the practicability of consolidating the various interests, so as to enable them to present a solid front not only against employers, but also against legislators all over the country. Surely these portentous events would seem to be leading to the remaining great occurrences which were foretold by the Seer more than half a century ago.

To the Saints these things are most significant. The Saints shall be the only people not at war one with another. Among them the conditions of the world do not prevail and cannot prevail as long as they are adhering to the commandments of God. Their mission is one of peace and their whole interest is centered in the salvation of mankind. They are commanded to be faithful in this work while destruction is sweeping the earth. "Wherefore stand ye in holy places, and be not moved, until the day of the Lord come; for behold it cometh quickly, saith the Lord." And in as much as they will adhere to this with all their hearts, they shall certainly be preserved in times of peril and obtain final victory, to the honor and glory of the great Captain of their salvation. And in the meantime they will give heed to the sure word of prophecy as unto a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawns and the day-star arises.

### ELDERS EXPELLED FROM PRUSSIA.

The latest issue of the *Millennial Star* which has come to hand—the number for April 9—contains extracts from letters written by President J. H. Stoecker and Elder Vetterli of the Swiss and German mission regarding the expulsion of two of our missionaries from the kingdom of Prussia. Some days ago the News noted an item in

an exchange wherein the statement was made that North Germany had recently imposed the penalty of banishment upon Latter-day Saint Elders. At the time we observed that, according to information received, such action had been taken by the authorities in Lorraine, the province won by the German empire from the French; but as no news of like character had come from Prussia we thought it probable that a geographical mistake had been made in the name of the country which had imposed the edict. It now appears that our cotemporary was right; it was the Silesian province of Prussia that did the expelling. From the letters above referred to the following extract is taken:

There is quite an uproar at Sorau, Prussia, at present. Elders Vetterli and Billeter have been banished from the kingdom and their banishment placed on the passports. Brother Vetterli was bidding the Saints farewell in the branch and returned on the evening of March 21. A surprise awaited him in the shape of an invitation to go before the police, and a newspaper announcement that the "Mormon Elders" had been banished from Prussia. The following day they went to the court house, where they were informed of their banishment and that they would have to leave within eight days. They pleaded their cause, but without avail. They spoke of Elder Weller, who was unable to speak the language, but were told to take him along or banishment would follow. The order for banishment came from Frankfort on the Oder. It was indeed a surprise to the Elders, not only to be banished, but to find that the priests had gained their object in expelling them; and while it will be hard on the Saints they feel that the Lord will turn everything into good. Elder Weller has remained temporarily at Sorau, but he may also be banished.

It was at Sorau that the late Elder David Hoagland Cannon passed his last days on earth; it was there he died. But the work which he was instrumental in beginning in that vicinity did not stop with him. An Elder who lately returned from the Swiss and German mission and who had excellent opportunities of information, made the statement that in this very branch of Sorau there had been more accessions to the Church than in any other branch of the mission, if not more, indeed, than in any other branch in Europe. In view of this condition, it is easy to understand the uproar of the opposition and the expulsion of the Elders. The adversary is not asleep, and he always acts in this way when the power of light seems to be preparing to make great headway.

### MEXICAN COLONIZATION.

Periodically there is an agitation by the newspapers of the country regarding a proposed exodus of the Mormons from the United States to Mexico. This has occurred so frequently that it might be thought no one would be deceived by the statements made, for the Mormons are yet living in these valleys, with no indications or intention of moving. The agitations referred to are generally chargeable to interested parties in Mexico, who have secured land grants on condition that they bring in a certain number of colonists,

and who seek to recruit the ranks of these by Mormon settlers, some of whom occasionally take up their abode in the southern republic. An unpleasant feature of these stories is that there are plausible statements made in connection therewith regarding Church officials approving this, that or the other location as a suitable place for settlement, when there is no truth in the assertion.

There has been a considerable number of the Saints settle in Mexico and others may go. But any action in this line is on individual responsibility and not the result of any concerted action or counsel. Most of these settlers have gone to the grant of the Mexican Colonization and Manufacturing company, which has lands in Chihuahua and Sonora. These settlements are in the Mexico Stake of Zion, and comprise a population of probably 2,000 souls. As matters are at present, the people can secure individual title to land, except in what is called the prohibited zone, where only Mexican citizens can acquire such title.

Regarding colonists going to this part of Mexico, Elder George Teasdale, who is in charge of the Mexican Mission, in response to an inquiry by the NEWS, makes the following statement: "We are not urging any migration to Mexico. If worthy people want to come and help build up the country, they are welcome. The Mexican Colonization company has obtained a new concession of desirable land in northern Chihuahua, on which there is room for settlers. It is called Colonia Leal. Anyone who wishes to go there can obtain information respecting the place by writing to Henry Eyring, at Colonia Juarez, Chihuahua, or if persons wish to go to the warmer district of Sonora, they can write to George C. Williams, at Colonia Oaxaca, Baisape, Sonora. These brethren will give authentic information to those who may wish to make their home among us in Mexico. There is one precaution which should be observed by every intending emigrant to Mexico, as its neglect causes a great deal of delay and expense, and sometimes severe hardship. Those who go to Mexico should send, at least a month in advance of them, a full list of all they intend to bring with them, with the names, ages and birthplaces of all persons in the company, their intended destination, and many other items of which they may be advised by the brethren whose names I have mentioned. These lists have to go to the City of Mexico and be returned to the custom house before the parties can pass in with their goods. Sometimes people have been detained for a month through not attending to this formality, and in some cases have had to turn back."

So far as settling in Mexico is concerned, those who feel that it is a desirable place for a home, and who are willing to do their share by remaining in the country and aiding to build it up, doubtless will get along as well as people usually do in a new and sparsely settled region. There are a great many hardships and difficulties to be encountered there that are not now to be met with in this region, and that can be coped with only through

great endurance and very hard work. Those who go there anticipating any other condition will be disappointed.

People in Utah and surrounding states and territories should not be misled by the glowing accounts and descriptions that are sent out to induce immigration to Mexico. They are inspired chiefly by a mercenary motive on the part of present or prospective owners of land grants, who want to dispose of the land for a cash consideration or to obtain sufficient colonists to make their own title to the grants secure. The various tracts of country described may or may not possess the advantages claimed. But when it comes to asserting or intimating that any of these private grants receives the approval in whole or in part of the Church authorities as a place of location or settlement for the Saints, the assertion or intimation is entirely without foundation in fact.

The NEWS does not wish to be understood as endeavoring to dissuade from going to Mexico any who wish to go. It does desire, however, to be understood as not being in the business of advising anyone to emigrate to that country. There may be people who would like to take up their residence there and would be welcomed as valuable acquisitions to the new settlements. There are others whose restlessness causes them to shift from one place to another, and who, because of this wandering, seldom are welcome anywhere. But for the vast majority of the Latter-day Saints who reside in these valleys there are better opportunities where they are, with the same amount of labor and energy, than can be found in any distant clime. Any encouragement of an inclination to "pull up stakes" in this part of the country is inadvisable.

#### THE DISPENSARY LAW.

The South Carolina trouble, which at one time threatened to assume the proportions of a civil war in that state, has been settled—temporarily at least—by the decision of the supreme court of the state, which declares the famous dispensary law unconstitutional. This law provides for the selling of every kind of intoxicants by the state, and makes it an offense for any private citizen to keep liquor in his house. When the governor undertook to enforce the latter clause of the law, it was found necessary to enter private dwellings and search the premises, a proceeding which aroused the indignation of the people. The "spies," as the officers were called, were met with resistance and a conflict ensued at Darlington, in which two citizens and two officers were killed, while many were seriously wounded. The governor ordered out the militia, but several companies refused to obey the call and disbanded. Others were called in and the row in the state promised to become general. However, the question was referred to the judiciary with the result mentioned, and as a consequence many private liquor houses have already emerged from their secrecy and openly extended their invitation to the public to partake of their hospitality in spite of the dispensary law. The ground on which the decision was reached is

that the law creates a state monopoly. The governor declares that the case is not yet finished; he will find other means to protect the state.

It will be readily seen that the fight in South Carolina is not one between prohibitionists and their opponents, since the law passed in that state was not framed to suppress the saloon evil, but to transfer it from private persons to dispensaries owned and controlled by the state. The law was evidently aimed to be somewhat in imitation of the renowned Gothenburg system. So far no serious objection might have been raised against it. But when, in order to make it effective, it was found necessary to submit the homes in the state to the search of government officials, the resistance of the people cannot be much wondered at or blamed. The right of the citizen to be secure in his home against unreasonable searches and seizures is guaranteed by the Constitution, and even Governor Tillman ought to admit that this privilege is of too great a value to be surrendered for the sake of finding a possible offender against a state law regulating the sale of liquor. People will fight for the sanctity of their home precincts, and resist their invasion, even if they favor ever so much the abolishment of the liquor traffic.

#### THE MEAT INSPECTION LAW.

Considerable feeling has been engendered over the proposed methods of carrying out the provisions of the meat inspection law passed by the late Legislature. It is to be hoped, however, that the City Council will remove any cause for uneasiness by taking a judicious course and acting in the premises free from the influence of any combine in one way or the other. Whatever individual expressions of opinion two or three members may have made on the subject, as yet there is no reason to believe that the City Council will adopt any other policy than that which is for the good of the whole people and aims at the protection of all in their legitimate interests.

The meat inspection law has a catchy title—"to prevent the exposure for sale of unwholesome or diseased meats"—but an examination of the law as it now stands shows it to be little if any less objectionable than the diseased flesh it is ostensibly directed against. In the first place it is aimed at only Salt Lake City and Ogden; though if its provisions were commendable Provo, Logan and other cities would be alike entitled to the benefits thereof. This fact alone gives reasonable basis for the assertion, made by some who have criticized the law, that it was worked through the Legislature in the interests of a monopoly, and that the unsophisticated lawmakers had not sufficient discernment to detect the scheme, which was operated so quietly that the proposed enactment did not receive the public and careful scrutiny which it should have had.

Excluding the smaller cities from the effects of the statute, however, is by no means a disadvantage to them so far as the plan of meat inspection is concerned; in fact it is about the most commendable feature of the law. But

associated with this is a provision which is an outrage upon the people of Utah and especially on the residents of Ogden and Salt Lake City. Under this law not a pound of beef, mutton or pork that is not slaughtered in or adjacent to the two cities named can be sold therein. Provo butchers may kill their hogs, and the grade of flesh may be the highest and best that the animal can produce; Logan may slaughter her cattle, and they may be the prime of the choice Cache Valley beef; Salt Lake and Weber counties, outside of the favored zone of the inspection yards, may prepare the best quality of mutton for market; but not a pound of any of this can be used in Salt Lake City or Ogden, unless the point from which it comes shall voluntarily choose "to adopt the sanitary provisions of this act;" and if anybody can tell from the act itself how that can be done, he is smarter than most of those who have read the document. A resident of either of the two cities cannot buy a leg of mutton, a roast of pork, or a quarter of beef from his farmer friend without laying the latter and himself also liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars fine. At the same time imported hogs, which often have been brought to this city in such an unwholesome and diseased condition that they had to be hurried to the crematory because of the pollution with which they filled the air, can be dumped into the chief cities of this Territory without let or hindrance so far as this law is concerned. All they need is the tag of the loose Chicago inspection such as the filthy cargoes above named had, and they are free to this market, while the home meat butcher and slaughterer outside of the "inspection districts" for this city and Ogden finds the Chinese wall of the law an effectual barrier against them. Meat slaughtered outside of the city cannot be brought in here, inspected and sold.

The inspection provision of the law makes no improvement in the condition inside of the city. It evidently was directed at crushing out all slaughterhouses not contiguous to the place where the inspection should be had. It provides that all animals intended for consumption in this city shall be inspected at the inspection yards the "day before being slaughtered;" they also must be inspected after being slaughtered. This provision would shut out all slaughtering except at the inspection yards or close in the neighborhood, as slaughterers could not ship their animals 10 to 14 miles down, and back the same distance the day before killing, and then treat the meat similarly afterward, in order to get it before the inspector. This provision is so injurious to general business that it is questionable whether the courts would hold it to be a rightful subject of legislation in such form as it is.

One of the duties imposed upon the inspector is to determine the ownership as well as the health of animals. He is a sort of peremptory court, without other legal knowledge than comes in the education of a competent veterinarian, to decide at once whether or not the person bringing live stock is the owner thereof. In addition to these extra-judicial powers he is required by the law to take any animal

which he believes is in the unlawful possession of any person, and to sell the animal at the market price. No matter if the real owner be there and demands his stock, the inspector has got to sell it at given figures. After the sale, he shall make diligent search for the owner, and the proceeds, less the cost of sale, etc., go to him, while the animals go out of his possession unless he has purchased that which was his own and that at the market price, and he also is mulcted the cost of a sale that never was necessary.

There are other objections that might be urged against the law, but these are sufficient to show that it is an extremely bad measure, and the sooner it is wiped from the statute books and a properly drawn inspection law placed thereon, the better it will be for the people. It is urged in behalf of the law that it was approved by those who have "the city's good at heart," and is in line with "modern methods." "The city's good" and the methods which Salt Lake, Ogden and the whole Territory need are more in line with honesty and fairness than anything which is revealed by the features of this inspection statute.

It was the evident purpose of the framers of the law that there should be but one place of inspection at one time for either this city or Ogden, for the examination of all animals to be locally slaughtered for consumption. If the instigators of this monopolistic idea are applicants for the favored location they should be given, in the interests of the public, a cold shoulder. If they are not, then no reflections should be cast upon the applicants. The City Council, however, can arrange this matter of inspection so that the municipality cannot be chargeable with aggravating the faults of the statute. No extra expense would be required therefor. An inspection point for two days in the week could be made at one location, and for four days at another, or such other division of time made as would be equitable. The inspector could go as well to one place as another. This would lighten matters in one respect, and would be within the city's power. But the inconsistent, outrageous and, we believe, unconstitutional provisions of the new inspection law would remain just the same, and will do so until some Legislature, wiser than the last in this respect, wipes the objectionable measure from the statute book.

#### ONE OF THE SIGNS.

A young man of humble appearance and a decidedly foreign accent is at present visiting the southern suburbs of this city. On being admitted to a house he informs the residents that he is a special messenger of the Almighty, sent to inform the people in this valley that Christ has now appeared and commissioned him and others to warn them of impending calamities and to direct them to repent, be baptized and study the word of God. He positively refuses to answer any questions as to when, where and how the alleged Divine appearance has occurred, stating that it is not consistent with his commission to answer any questions whatever; his time is so limited that he must barely

state his message and then proceed to the next house. He seems to understand his duty to be that of a watchman sounding the alarm in every direction and then hurrying off, leaving his hearers in the dark both as to the nature of the threatening calamities and the way to escape them.

It is supposed that the young man in question is connected with the religious craze in a settlement still further south, where an eccentric person for some time has claimed to be the Lord and succeeded in gaining a few followers. Little is known about the delusions of these individuals, but the information is gathered from a reliable source that one feature of their creed is the denial of the resurrection. Even the Biblical account of the resurrection of our Savior is regarded as a falsification, added to sacred writ by later transcribers. But while denying this, they firmly believe in re-incarnation, and on the strength of this view, one of them claims to have had existence on the earth, first as Reuben, the eldest son of Jacob, and then as Andrew, one of the twelve Apostles of our Lord. Another is said to inform people that he first appeared as the fourth son of Cain; then as Benjamin, the youngest of Jacob's twelve celebrated heirs; then as King Meneleah and finally as a plain tiller of the ground in Cottonwood.

What gives to this local delusion, and others like it, their only claim to serious notice is the fact that the atmosphere all over the world is being filled with rumors of the appearance of our Lord. Schweinfurth is a name familiar to all newspaper readers, and he is only one among many who lately have claimed divine attributes. Browne, Coxe's right hand man, explains the industrial army movement on the principle of the re-incarnation of Christ in the leaders of the marching hordes, and his allegations were, only a few days ago, repeated by a hermit who suddenly appeared in one of the eastern cities claiming to have a direct command from Christ to lead a band to Washington. The dispatch conveying the incident stated that the queer looking person had gained a wonderful influence over the unemployed laborers. There seems to be an epidemic of rumors of Divine appearances, and the situation is sufficiently peculiar to suggest very serious reflections in the minds of the thoughtful.

It is well known that our Lord in His memorable discourse on the signs preceding the fall of the Jewish state, the destruction of the temple and "the end of the world," among other things predicts that "many shall come in My name, saying, I am Christ." This happened in a remarkable manner as the calamities thickened around the Jewish country and capital. Theudas, Judas of Galilee and later Bar-Cochba, and a host of others arose in various parts of the world among the Jews, claiming to be their Messiah; and Bishop Newton points out that never were such claimants more numerous than at the time when the destruction was nearest at hand. With the prediction of Christ still before us, that the signs should be repeated at "the end of the world," and the fact

that never before, since the time of the close of the Jewish dispensation, have so many persons claimed to be the second Person in the Godhead, it may well be assumed, even if one reasons from analogy only, that we are approaching a change of equal importance to the world at large as that of the destruction of Jerusalem was to the Jews. The thought forces itself upon the mind of the believer; for "All these things are the beginning of sorrows."

The warning to all men is, not to believe or be misled by persons who come crying "lo, here," and "lo, there." The appearance of Christ is not in the manner taught by these pretenders. "For as the lightning cometh out of the east and shineth even unto the west; so shall also the coming of the Son of Man be." There is no need of looking for Him in the desert, nor in the obscure chambers. When He comes it will be in glory. But the very appearance of the many false spirits is an indication that preparations are being made for the real advent of the King of kings and Lord of lords.

#### JEWISH SETTLEMENTS.

The Jewish colonization scheme in the Argentine republic under the auspices of Baron Hirsch is attracting attention on account of the great success it has met with, and the socialistic principles to which this success partly is due.

The enterprise was undertaken as a means of relief to the thousands of Jews who were crowded out of Russia by the edicts of the czar. A committee selected for the purpose recommended suitable families as settlers, and at present the colonists amount to 8,306, most of whom are from the southern parts of Russia. Practical men are superintending the work of the settlers, and they have already brought 17,250 acres under cultivation, with the prospects of an abundant harvest.

The sum invested by the Hirsch fund amounts to \$2,200,000, and this capital is represented in the municipal government of the colonists. As soon as a colony is formed, a council is appointed consisting of three members, two of whom are elected by the settlers and one by the manager of the fund. This council meets every day and decides upon what work is to be done by each colonist. It regulates the distribution of the machinery and deals with matters of transport, building and the public health. It receives the produce and distributes it to each individual according to his contribution of labor. With these principles carried out in every detail, it is not surprising that great success should be achieved; and the eulogistic reports sent by colonists to their friends in other parts of the world will readily be believed.

The Jews gathering in Palestine and settling in the agricultural colonies in that country are meeting with great success, too. Nothing in the whole country is more striking to the traveler than the glaring contrast between the old villages of the natives and the new settlements of the Jews. The former are mere mud huts surrounded by filth and debris and neglected

fields and apologies for orchards, while the latter stand as oases in the gloomy desert, inviting and smiling upon the stranger from beneath the luxurious shading leaves of a semi-tropical vegetation, made more inviting still by the application of industry and genius. What the Jews are capable of doing in the way of cultivating the soil, when properly guided and supported, is perhaps nowhere more apparent than in their settlements on the southern slope of Mount Carmel. It seems, then, that the result is equally satisfactory in the old world and the new.

To ascribe this notable success to a certain system of government alone as the true cause of it would be a fallacious conclusion. Nothing can account for it except the interference of Providence. To the Ruler of nations it is due that the people long scattered on the surface of the earth are beginning to assemble and achieve a success that will ultimately result in their being acknowledged as one of the leading nations of the world. Their gathering on this continent—the land of Joseph—and in the country of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, is no accident, but clearly a part of the great, divine plan for bringing that people to a fulfilment of their final destiny.

#### A WHOLESOME AND EXCELLENT PLAN.

Of talk and even of schemes of charity there has been no end during the past twelvemonth; from Sunday rabbit hunts all up the scale of expedients to the plan for national pawnshops the ingenuity of man has ranged, in the endeavor to effect real help for the needy and to tide over the dire emergency into which the whole world seems to have simultaneously come. Many of the plans resorted to have been worthy and effective; and the best of them have been such as started out with the idea of letting the recipients earn what they got, not insulting their proper self-respect by making them dependents on donations—helpless paupers living on sheer charity. Nathan Straus, the well known New York merchant, is one whose benevolence has taken a most practical turn; the recent closing of the place where he has been operating it makes present mention of it timely and interesting. He has been running a store on Grand street, New York, where coal, sugar, coffee and tea, bread and flour have been sold at cost to the poor all winter. Five-cent tickets were sold at the door and in the store exchanged for small packages of the commodities, and the same articles were sold in larger quantities at the same rates. On the last day of the store's operation, 27,440 of these five-cent tickets were sold and exchanged for goods, and over 400 loaves of stale bread were sold at one cent a loaf in four minutes after the store opened. Since December 30, when the store began business, there have been thus disposed of more than 6,000 tons of coal and 218 tons of sugar, with 338,000 pounds of bread, 235,000 pounds of flour, 78,000 pounds of tea and 52,000 pounds of coffee. The charitable part of this

scheme lay in the fact that the dealer was willing to forego all profits; and it further involved charity of the highest order in that it helped those who were helping themselves, and made the scanty, hardtimes income of many a poor family go twice as far as it otherwise would in providing food and fuel. When the list of human benefactors comes to be made up, we venture to say the name of Nathan Straus will be found upon it in plain and conspicuous characters.

#### QUORUM-COUNTING NOT PATENTED.

A great deal of badinage back and forth has been indulged in over the acceptance by the Democratic majority in the national House of Representatives of a plan very like Speaker Reed's quorum-counting rule. The Republicans laugh at the discomfiture of their opponents, who, after trying in vain to muster a sufficient force to proceed with business, were at last compelled to adopt the plan for which, in the Congress before the last, such furious malediction was heaped upon the Shakespearean head of the Maine chieftain. The Democrats, on their part, make wry faces while trying to point out that the rule now adopted is radically different from the odious plan of the czar-like Speaker three or four years ago, in that the House itself, and not its presiding officer, does the counting. The difference in fact amounts only to that between tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum; the object in either case being to compel members actually present and determined not to vote, to be recorded as present for the purpose of making a quorum to transact business.

The new rule reads as follows:

Upon every roll call and before the beginning thereof, the Speaker shall name two members, one from each side of the pending question if practicable, who shall take their places at the clerk's desk, to tell the names of at least enough members who are in the House during the roll call, who do not respond, when added to those responding, to make a quorum. When a quorum does not respond upon a roll call, then the names of those so noted as present shall be reported to the Speaker, who shall cause the list to be filed at the clerk's desk and recorded in the journal; and in determining the presence of a quorum to do business, those who voted, those who answered as present, and those so reported as present shall be considered. Members noted when their names are called may record their votes notwithstanding the provisions of clause one of this rule.

Mr. Reed simply went ahead on his own responsibility and counted enough filibusterers to help the House out of the deadlock into which dilatory tactics had forced it; he assumed to determine, without the aid of the House or any of its members or employees, whether a quorum was present or not. The Democratic plan of meeting the same problem is by the aid of tellers, whose enumeration and eyes shall determine the necessity of counting silent members as present, and how many of them. But as the Speaker appoints the tellers, the whole power and responsibility appears to resolve itself back, as Mr. Reed without any red tape or formality resolved it, into the

hands of the presiding officer himself. It is not to be supposed that under either rule members were or will be counted who really were not or are not present; so that whatever difference there is seems to be largely imaginary—there is a slight variation in the practice but not any in the principle.

If men elected to Congress to represent the various districts of this great nation, and to transact the nation's business, know no better way of fulfilling that important trust than deliberately to sit and block all proceedings, the country ought to feel to congratulate Mr. Reed on devising and employing his scheme to force some of them into sight and temporary usefulness, and ought to thank him that, as inventor, he did not patent it. The great majority of the people of these United States will agree that it is better to count a quorum, in this perfectly legal and proper way, than to permit any number of dumb and recalcitrant representatives to disgrace themselves, their constituents and their country by childish proceedings which are an insult to the dignified term of "parliamentary obstruction." If members would do their duty there would be no need of any such rule; for even if the opposition preferred not to be registered for or against any pending question, and hoped thus to leave the result to appear in the minutes as having been decided by less than a majority, there always is, as a matter of fact, a majority, whether present or not. The party which organizes the House and elects the Speaker is itself to blame if business can be stopped by the tactics of the minority. Especially in a Congress like the present one is the majority placed in a humiliating light. With over sixty votes to spare in the full House the Democrats have not only not been able to rally enough to overrule the tricks of a compact opposition, but they have been forced to resort to a plan which a short time ago they branded as tyranny and bossism of the grossest sort. Mr. Reed's famous Congress couldn't spare quite so many Republicans without being left in the minority, but it easily contained enough to have made quorum-counting unnecessary. As it is, neither party has anything to boast of over the other; honors seem to be fairly easy.

#### CENT PER CENT.

An astonishing illustration of the growth of capital when assisted by even a very low accretion of interest has been called forth by a recent statement by Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor. It was made in the course of an after dinner speech; and while for that reason its absolute accuracy might be doubted, it will serve nevertheless to point the multiplication lesson which it seems to invite. Mr. Sovereign proceeds to draw a comparison between the wealth of the Vanderbilt family and the presumptive savings of Adam, if our common ancestor had survived to the present day; and he said that even if Adam had been so fortunate as to earn \$50 a day since the creation, and had been remarkably prudent in saving, the venerable patriarch would still

have to labor 5,000 years to attain the wealth of the Vanderbilts.

The statement was so impressive that calculators at once set to work to verify or disprove the gentleman's conclusions. Whether or not his figuring was found to be correct we do not know; those mathematically inclined may test it for themselves. But the important and interesting part of the problem is that Mr. Sovereign forgot all about the interest on Adam's savings and didn't figure it in. It happens to make all the difference in the world as to the grand total or product. We take the amended problem as worked out by the Boston *Herald*, again leaving it to those who would rather prove than question the solution, to verify its figures. If Adam had earned but \$1 a day, instead of \$50 a day allowed in the computation, and had saved only 1 cent a day, and invested his first year's savings, say \$36, so as to bring in the very moderate return of 8 per cent per annum, that little sum of \$36 compounded at 8 per cent would have made our worthy ancestor so enormously rich that all the wealth of all the Vanderbilts and Astors and Goulds—nay, of the whole body of American millionaires—would not amount to one-thousandth of his possessions. Why, at the end of the first 1,000 years Adam would have had the really incalculable sum of \$24,419,979,611,149, and at the present the mere figures to represent his accumulation would exceed our power of realization. Of course the whole problem is an irrelevant and perhaps absurd one; but it illustrates, better than a large sermon could, the progression of small saving at continued interest.

#### AMERICA AND SAMOA.

Now that the cession of Pago Pago harbor to the United States is finally accomplished, the most ardent advocates of this government's taking a hand in the control of islands in the Pacific Ocean probably will conclude that the territorial limit of extension is about reached, and that efforts hereafter should be directed to the field circumscribed by the boundaries thus laid out. Pago Pago, which almost cuts in two the island of Tutuila, in the Samoan group, is regarded as one of the finest harbors in the world. It has plenty of deep water, without dredging, to float the combined navies of the world, and, being well sheltered, it affords protection from the hurricanes which sweep over that part of the globe. Had the fleets which were at Samoa been in Pago Pago instead of Apia harbor, the disaster which has made the latter place famous would not have occurred. In its location, it is as far again from the United States as is Honolulu, being two-thirds the distance to Australia. It is in line north and south with the most westerly limit of the mainland of Alaska, and east and west it lies between southern Peru and northern Australia.

The negotiations for ceding the harbor to this country were completed by W. L. Chambers, U. S. land commissioner to Samoa, who has just returned home. The land question had become so important that Germany, England

and this country had to unite in a commission to settle it in order to prevent continual turmoil, as a result of disputed claims, between citizens of the three governments which might involve the nations interested in serious disputes. The aggregate of these claims which the commission had to settle was 8938. These were for over 2,000,000 acres of land on the Samoan group, the entire area of which consists of but 9,000,000 acres. The English had the greater portion of the claims, the Germans coming next and the Americans last. The first named had more claims than both of the others combined; in fact, every foot of land was sought to be gobbled from the natives, and numerous claims were made for the same tract. The commission, however, cut right and left into these, giving the natives preference and then adjusting the title of the others. In this way over 700,000 acres were awarded to the natives, the rest going to the foreign element, the Americans securing the largest amount in proportion to their claims.

While the settlement of these land disputes will go a long way toward preventing the troubles which afflict Samoa and cause outbreaks against the ruling powers, yet the islands cannot expect anything like permanent peace until the system of government is changed. As it is now, the islands are virtually ruled by Germany, England and the United States, through their consuls, who run affairs pretty much as they like. The government is settled on one island, Upolu, and the others get little benefit and know nothing of what is going on in the way of improvements. About the only knowledge they have of the government is the visit of the tax collector, who takes \$1 per year for each man, woman and child. This is galling to the natives, who do not comprehend the justice of the system, which yields them no benefit that they can see, for the money, it is said, goes mostly to pay high salaries to a foreign minister and chief justice, and other officials. By the recent adjustment of claims and the cession of Pago Pago, the American influence has been largely increased, and as the Germans have predominated heretofore, any prospect of a change, either to American or English supremacy, is favorably looked upon by the people. Naturally the trend of affairs is in favor of the United States, and it is not improbable that the Samoan group will yet mark the southwestern limit of American domination in the Pacific. Pago Pago is now the most distant point held by this government.

#### KEEP THE BALL ROLLING.

Utah as the pioneer of industry in the West has set the ball rolling in the line of representative displays of home manufactures, and her example is about to be followed by surrounding states. Colorado has arranged already for an industrial fair such as has been open in this city during this month. It is to be conducted under the auspices of the manufacturer's exchange of Denver, on the same general plan as the Fair here. A similar movement has been commenced in Idaho, and



Wyoming business men also are talking of a home industry exhibit.

Although the Fair in this city closes on Saturday evening next, Utah is by no means through with the business of displaying home products, and urging them upon the attention of the merchant and consumer. The era of advertising local industries has just begun. If the manufacturers comprehend the great lesson of the Fair to them, it is that they should keep their names and products prominently before the public, that the latter through the importunities of agents and drummers, local or foreign, may not lapse into a state of forgetfulness regarding home made articles. In this connection it will be an excellent thing if the scheme to establish a permanent exhibit of the various manufactures can be carried out. A proposition looking to this is now before the bureau of manufactures, and it can be made to work if the manufacturers themselves will take the interest that is due to their own business. Of necessity such an exposition of Utah products would be materially different from that now on, but if producers will lend their aid to a reasonable extent there is no doubt the committee can devise a plan to keep the object lesson of Utah industries before residents and strangers in this city.

Ogden is now following in the line of the Fair movement here, but is branching out in a way to entitle her to the claim of pioneer in a particular direction. This movement is being conducted by the young ladies of that thriving city, and consequently is an assured success. The exhibition will take place in the latter part of the summer, and will be a display of household articles. Instead of home made cloths being shown in the piece, they will be exhibited made up into clothing; and this rule is to be followed as far as practicable in all the lines of industry. Of course the leading feature will be to show woman's handiwork in the matter of home production. The manufacturers of the Territory will be asked to give what assistance will be consistent in this movement. Then by the time the Ogden Fair is through with, the great Territorial Fair will be at hand, and of necessity must present a grander exhibition of home products in every line than ever has been seen here before. Keep the ball rolling for home workers!

#### BETTER OFF IN UTAH.

There are some parts of the Great West where even those engaged in farming are subjected to very severe hardships, as is shown in the case of the settlers at Harriburg, Arapahoe county, Colorado. The settlement is near the eastern Colorado line, in what is known as the rain belt, where the crops have to depend on the rain for irrigation, as there is no opportunity at present to secure water from other sources for that purpose. The settlers there are mostly Germans and Scandinavians, and are an industrious, persevering lot of people. Their crops have failed for two years past, but they hope for better success this season. Should they fail, they will have to be supplied with the necessities of life, and perhaps have to move elsewhere—

a proceeding they are loth to adopt, as they have made many substantial improvements and like the locality in fruitful seasons.

That section of the state is regarded as excellent for grazing purposes, but these people have been endeavoring to convert it into farms and gardens. They were progressing favorably for a time, until the dry seasons came, two years ago, and since then they have had to endure many privations. This spring the reports of their destitution led the Arapahoe county commissioners to send a committee to investigate. Two of these gentlemen, Commissioners Wheeler and Nicholl, completed their labors on Saturday, and have made their report. They say they traveled over sixty miles of the section where these people live, and "never want to see such distress and destitution again. People were living in sod houses, burning buffalo chips for fuel, almost nothing to eat, roasted wheat for coffee, bare-footed and almost naked. We gave out orders for provisions and shoes, and promised them some grain for seed, to be sent at once. If there is another failure of crops this year, steps will have to be taken to move the people to a better locality. Some of them have a little stock, but everything they own in the shape of property is plastered with mortgages, and it is little they have to look forward to, even should they get one or two fair crops."

There is nothing like that to be found in all Utah, where the farming part of the community are much better situated. The account given of the Colorado settlers is strongly reminiscent—except as to the plaster of mortgages—of the hardships and sufferings here in the early days, but those times have gone by with the settling up of the country, and in the remotest settlements of the Territory there is no fear of such destitution under existing general conditions as has overtaken the Harriburg settlers.

#### EDUCATION FOR A LIVING.

The closing session of the religious congress held in San Francisco during the past week in connection with the Midwinter Fair was devoted to addresses on social topics. One of the speakers was Mr. Walter Lindley, superintendent of the Whittier school, and his theme was the state's duty to its unfortunate children. In presenting the subject he took occasion to point out the apparent inadequacy of all efforts to stem the tide of crime and pauperism sweeping over the land with ever-increasing force. "Educators," he said, "tell us of a new education, and of the laboratory plan of teaching history and the natural sciences, but crime stalks onward with giant strides. New religions are launched upon us; the Salvation Army invades the slums, but crimes and criminals still increase in far greater ratio than the increase of population. Temperance movements, moral revolutions and nineteenth-century Savonarolas all seem impotent to stay in the least the mighty tide of crime that is sweeping forward with unrelenting certainty over this great Republic. Whether we look toward the poor Indian who falls dead while playing

poker in Los Angeles jail, or toward the Yale or Princeton student, who is seen in bacchanalian orgies that equal those of the noble debauchers of ancient Rome, in whatever direction we look, the hideous form of crime is seen making its slimy way."

Even an optimistic philosopher can hardly deny the statements presented on this subject. As to the young generation of this country, it is undeniable that vast numbers, notwithstanding a good education, so-called, are unable to find profitable employment, simply because their early training did not include physical labor. The schools have advanced but not altogether so as to cover the growing practical need of the nation. Primarily, the object of the institutes of learning was to place the various sciences within the reach of the few whose circumstances permitted them to pursue a scientific life. Then the attainments of a high school were certain to place their happy possessor in a position to make a good living. His book learning was worth all he had invested in it of time and capital. But as the facilities for education were placed within the reach of everybody, the competition increased, until mere book learning, whatever its intrinsic intellectual value may be, lost its power to sustain, physically, its devotees. When in a community but a few persons are masters of the arts of reading and writing, for instance, they may be able to turn this achievement to pecuniary advantage, as is still done in countries where a man who can use his pen is considered a very learned individual; but when education becomes so general that everybody can read and write, these acquirements alone can clearly not give profitable employment to all. And the same is true of other educational branches. To place them within the easy reach of all is virtually to lower their money value. It is the law of demand and supply again. The more abundant the latter is, the less it is worth in cash.

The only remedy seems to be to embrace in the education of the young such things as are sure to enable the scholar to make an honest living after he has graduated. It is no harm for a young man to know the distinction between the subjective and objective genitive or the correct interpretation of the Greek definite article, but if to this knowledge is added the ability to make a good pair of shoes or to cut a suit of clothes, the student after leaving school would in most cases be vastly better off. The need of the age is industrial schools, and in this direction education must progress to meet what is an imminent requirement.

But even when this goal has been reached, as in time it surely will be, it is questionable whether pauperism and crime will be effectively combated. These depend on conditions so deeply rooted in human nature that mere education, be it ever so perfect, is inadequate to reach it. Religion alone points to the supreme remedy for all such evils. It urges individual "regeneration," and sound philosophy will sustain this method as the only one ultimately effective.

A resident of Napa, Cal., has erected buildings and made preparations to cultivate mushrooms for the market.

## VENTILATION.

Following is the full text of a lecture on the above important and much abused subject, delivered by Dr. James E. Talmage in his course of lectures on general chemistry at the Church University. The lecture was given on the evening of Monday, April 28, before the large evening class, composed of the University laboratory workers, and the special students. The greatest attention was paid throughout the address, and it is to be hoped that the excellent instruction so imparted will be put to good service in an earnest attempt to correct some of the many flagrant violations of the laws of health, now so common amongst us through the wilful and almost criminal disregard of our need for pure air. Dr. Talmage said—

In ordinary usage the term "Ventilation" is applied to any process designed to remove impure air from enclosed spaces, and to provide for the introduction of pure air in its place. In considering this subject we have to inquire: (1) What is pure air, and wherein lies its indispensable service in the body? (2) By what means and at what rate is the atmosphere generally contaminated? (3) How may the purity of the air of dwellings be maintained?

1. PURE AIR is air in its normal condition; this we say in general terms consists of about four-fifths nitrogen, a little less than one-fifth oxygen, with very small amounts of carbon dioxide and vapor of water. More accurately speaking, pure air consists of the following, the proportions being by volume:

Nitrogen.....	79.00	per cent
Oxygen.....	20.96	"
Carbon dioxide.....	.04	"
Water vapor.....	variable	amounts.

The presence of each of these ingredients has been demonstrated by conclusive experiments in this class. Oxygen, you will remember, is the universal and vigorous supporter of combustion. To its presence is due the possibility of burning ordinary fuel. Nitrogen is the diluent gas, efficient in restraining the ardor of the fiery oxygen. It may be separated from the oxygen by burning out the latter through the agency of phosphorus in a bell jar. Carbon dioxide alone will not support combustion. Its inhalation in quantity is fatal to life, not because of any specifically poisonous properties in the gas itself, for in its effects it is generally inert, but because of its taking the place of the invigorating oxygen in the lungs. Carbon dioxide is a colorless gas; its presence in the atmosphere may be proved, as has been shown here in experiments, by aspirating a quantity of air through clear lime water; the carbon dioxide enters into combination with the lime which is in solution, forming calcium carbonate, and this substance, being insoluble in the water, appears as a solid precipitate giving a faint milkiness or a deeper turbidity to the water. That water is present in the atmosphere is here proved by placing a freezing mixture of ice and salt in a beaker of thin glass, the outside of the vessel being clean and dry; in a short time a dew appears on the glass. This increases in quantity and by the intense cold is congealed, so that now we have a thick

layer of hoar frost on the glass; and the moisture so deposited and frozen could have been derived from the atmosphere only, in direct contact with the glass. Such is the composition of the atmosphere, in its undisturbed condition—the state in which the Creator designed it to be breathed by His earthly children. Although these atmospheric ingredients are of widely varying specific gravities, there is no separation into layers; on the contrary, the atmospheric gases evince a decided tendency to mingle uniformly; so that air taken from the earth's surface—if there be no local cause of contamination—or from different elevations, over land or above water, the same relative proportion is discovered. Through that strange property of fluids, known as diffusion, both liquids and gases tend to mix; this may be shown by the following simple experiment: You see here two wide mouth glass jars, each capable of holding about a quart; one of them we will fill with dry hydrogen, a gas which is fully  $14\frac{1}{2}$  times lighter than air; now let us invert the bottle containing hydrogen over the one containing air, the vessels being placed, as you see, mouth to mouth. It would seem that hydrogen, the lightest and most buoyant substance known to chemists, would tend to rise toward the bottom of the inverted jar; and the air,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  times heavier than the upper gas, would tend to remain at the bottom. On the contrary, as a light is applied to the mouth of each of the bottles, an explosion occurs, indicating that in each there was a mixture of hydrogen and air, for neither hydrogen nor air is alone explosive, but when together they form a highly explosive mixture. It is clear then that the very light gas, hydrogen, has sunk, and the comparatively heavy substance, air, has risen, to produce a uniform mixture in the two bottles. By similar diffusion, the atmospheric ingredients mingle together to our great advantage.

Air is absolutely indispensable to the respiratory processes of living beings; let us take the human subject as an example. We are conscious of a continuous bellows action of the lungs and certain adjacent organs as long as life lasts; this we call the breathing act; and this when analyzed is seen to consist of alternate inhalations and exhalations, with a short interval between. During the inhalation a certain quantity of air is drawn into the lungs, and in the succeeding expulsive action a corresponding quantity of gaseous matter is thrown from the lungs; but a careful chemical investigation would show a great difference in composition between the air taken in and that exhaled. Let us examine this process more in detail. Here is an excellent model of the human lungs, with the heart nestling between, life size, and true in color. This large pipe, composed of rings of cartilage with connective tissue between, leads from the mouth cavity to the lungs; it is the trachea or wind pipe. As it enters the lungs it divides into two main branches, each called a bronchus; these divide into bronchial tubes, and these again are subdivided until the divisions become so fine that the unaided eye fails to trace them. The microscope, however, reveals the fact that the ultimate branches of these tubes terminate in tiny bladder-like enlargements called

air vesicles, which are clustered about the tubes like bunches of grapes. As air is taken into the lungs, entering through mouth and nostrils, thence through the trachea and its many divisions, the air vesicles become inflated. Tiny blood vessels, called from their minuteness *capillaries* (meaning hair-like) convey the blood to the exterior walls of these vesicles, and while passing round them, the life fluid is separated from the air only by the extremely thin walls of the vesicles and blood vessels themselves. It has already been seen that fluids tend to diffuse if brought together; but there is another tendency, even more wonderful than diffusion, by which fluids are caused to pass through separating walls, if these partitions be at all permeable; this is the phenomenon of *osmosis*, and through it, the gases collected by the blood in its passage through the body, pass from the veins into the vesicle chambers, to be subsequently expelled from the lungs, while the life-sustaining oxygen diffuses from the vesicle cavity into the blood vessels, and so purifies or aerates the blood. If a person's respiration be checked, as by choking, or by immersing his head in an inert gas or liquid, no oxygen can enter the lungs to aerate the blood, and if not relieved, the person dies of suffocation; or as physicians say, of *asphyxia*, he has in fact been poisoned by the foul products of his own vital energies. Pure air, then, is indispensable to health, in fact it is essential to life.

2. AIR CONTAMINATION is constantly in progress, and were it not for a counteracting process of purification, the entire atmosphere would soon become foul. In closed spaces, such as the rooms of dwelling houses, however, there is no chance for purification of the air once befouled, and the only possible course is to expel the mephitic atmosphere and replace it by pure air from without. Carbon dioxide in abnormal quantity is one of the most constant ingredients of contaminated air; and this is in accordance with what would be very generally supposed from the known facts that carbon dioxide is a constant product of animal and vegetable decay, of animal and human respiration, of ordinary combustion, and of fermentation. Remembering the easy test afforded by lime water becoming turbid in the presence of carbon dioxide, we can readily test for this gas. Take a goblet containing some clear lime water; as one breathes through this tube into the liquid you see the milkiness becoming apparent. You will remember in a recent lecture on combustion the gaseous products resulting from the burning of a candle were drawn through lime water with a similar result. If the gases rising from fermenting wort, or from decaying plants be passed into lime water, the presence of the gas will be proved conclusively. The amount of carbon dioxide in air has been regarded as a proper index of purity; though it must not be forgotten that other contaminating substances are formed in many of the processes already referred to. As already seen, the quantity of carbon dioxide ordinarily present in pure air is .04 per cent, or 0.4 parts in a thousand. Experiment has shown that an adult person in a restful condition will

exhale about .6 cubic foot of this gas per hour. From these facts we may form a good conclusion regarding the rate of contamination from human respiration alone. If a person be shut up in a tight room of 8000 cubic feet capacity, he would exhale during an hour .6 cubic foot of carbon dioxide which, added to the amount normally present, would make the quantity 1.8 cubic feet in the 8000 cu. ft. of air, or .6 cu. ft. per thousand; and this amount—.6 cubic foot per thousand—is regarded by good authorities as the maximum amount to be tolerated in the air of dwellings. It is plain, then, that in order to keep the enclosed space within the permissible limits during a second hour, the place of the 8000 cu. ft. of impure air must be filled by like quantity of fresh air from without. This amount, 3000 cu. ft. per hour per person, is regarded as a proper requirement in ventilation. Excessive as this may seem, there are some reliable authorities who place the amount higher; thus Dr. Billings says an adult needs one cubic foot of pure air per second, or 3600 cu. ft. per hour. These references are to adult persons in a condition of but moderate activity; children exhale less carbon dioxide; grown persons in vigorous exercise would exhale more than the average amount.

I take some illustrations that have been cited in this class before. At the rate mentioned the air of a bedroom 12x14x11 feet, containing 1848 cu. ft. of space, would be contaminated by the exhalations of one person in less than 37 minutes. A room suitable for school purposes, say 28x35 feet, and 14 ft. high, containing 13,720 cu. ft. of air, if occupied by 60 children, allowing to each only 2000 cu. ft. of air per hour, would be vitiated in less than seven minutes. According to measurements made by Architect Don C. Young, the large Tabernacle building of this city has a capacity of 1,825,588 cubic feet. Suppose that building to be occupied by 8,000 adults—and such an attendance is far from unusual there—allowing to each person 50 cubic feet of air per minute (that is, on the accepted basis of 3,000 cubic feet per hour) the air would become foul in less than five minutes; and if an adequate amount of fresh air be not supplied, after that lapse of time the people will be re-breathing the foul emanations of one another's lungs.

Besides respiration, ordinary processes of combustion are to be considered as sources of atmospheric contamination, and the rate of such contamination has been ascertained with reasonable exactness. Dr. Tracy, sanitary inspector of the New York City health department, has given us the following data:

Petroleum, slit burner, 10-candle power light, produces 1.98 cu. ft. of carbon dioxide per hour.

Petroleum, round burner, 7.6-candle power, 1.98 cu. ft. per hour.

Candle, single candle power, .89 cu. ft. per hour.

Coal gas, slit burner, 7.8-candle power, 3.25 cu. ft. per hour.

Coal gas, flat burner, 10-candle power, 3 cu. ft. per hour.

Dr. Youmans has approached the subject from another side, having determined the amount of oxygen withdrawn from the air by definite quantities of combustibles. He finds that a

pound of mineral coal requires the oxygen of 120 cu. ft. of air to burn it; and this means, at the rate of 5 pounds of coal per hour, the vitiation of 600 cubic feet of air per hour. A candle (of size six to the pound) will consume about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the oxygen from 10 cubic feet of air per hour, and an oil lamp with large burner will similarly change 70 cu. ft. per hour. A gas burner consuming 4 cubic feet of gas per hour will render unfit for respiration 400 cubic feet of air in that time.

In these comparisons and illustrations reference has been made to the increase of carbon dioxide in the air, this being taken as an index to the state of purity; but beside this gaseous emanation, other substances, particularly water and organic matter, are thrown into the air from the lungs and skin of human beings. All are familiar with proof of moisture in the breath afforded by breathing on a mirror, or by the visible condensation of the breath in cold weather. That similar emanations come from the skin may be proved by enclosing the hand in a dry glass jar; then sealing the mouth of the vessel by wrapping a cloth around the wrist; in a short time moisture will be seen on the inner surface; this may increase in quantity till it collects in drops and runs down the bottle walls. If a vessel containing moisture from the skin, or from the lungs, be tightly corked, then set in a warm place, a foetid odor will be soon manifest when the bottle is opened; this is due to the decomposition of the organic matter thrown off from the body; and these putrescible substances constitute in reality the greatest source of danger from foul air. The microscope may aid us in determining the nature of these organic particles. To collect such for examination, cause a large quantity of air to pass through convoluted tubes, kept cold by immersion in a freezing mixture; by these means the moisture of the breath is condensed and carries the solid particles into the liquid. Another way is to cause the air to pass through a drop of glycerin, in which the solid particles will become entangled. If the microscope be turned upon a drop of the condensed liquid or the glycerin, a surprising lot of solid debris will be seen, mostly epithelial cells, and other fragments of tissue. It is among these particles that the germs of certain specific diseases are frequently communicated. A simple means of demonstrating the presence of organic matter in exhaled air consists in causing the breath to pass through a tube into strong sulphuric acid, the acid chars or blackens any carbonaceous particles and by the decoloration proves their presence.

In connection with our present topic of air contamination the question of the effect of impure air upon the body is pertinent. We have an array of the best authorities to support the view that the breathing of foul air is productive of a multitude of ills. In the first place many specific diseases are caused by these means. Scrofulous disorders are common among those who dwell in foul air. Consumption is a frequent result of breathing contaminated air, as are also certain forms of sore throat, particularly *Tonsillitis*. This latter, resulting also by the breathing of air contam-

inated from the back flow from sewer pipes, is commonly known as sewer-air throat. Concerning its symptoms, Dr. Parkes, of London, has said:

"It is marked by great inflammatory swelling of the tonsils, very foul tongue, gastric derangement, accompanied by severe headache and intense depression. The temperature of the body is often not much raised, certainly not to a height proportionate to the severe symptoms; but this low temperature, together with the intense prostration, are characteristic of most illnesses resulting from the entrance of sewer-polluted air or water into the system."

But beside these specific disorders, the breathing of foul air tends to weaken all the bodily and mental powers. A body so subjected is robbed of a large part of its vitality, the capacity to resist the encroachments of disease is lowered, and the chances of an early surrender to the influences of destruction very much increased. Let me call your attention to some authenticated instances of ill effects from this cause:

The extreme cold of the winter of Iceland reduces the system of domestic ventilation in that country to very primitive principles. A traveler there was so choked one night by the close atmosphere of the air-tight little chamber in which he slept with all the male members of the family, as to be compelled to wake his host, who sprang out of bed at the call, pulled a cork from a knot-hole in the wall for a few minutes, and after replacing the cork, with a shiver returned to bed.—*Science*, 1880.

On the imagination of mothers, educated as well as ignorant, the feeling still seems to be stereotyped, that the free, pure, unadulterated air of heaven falls upon the brow of infancy as the poppies of eternal sleep, and enters the lungs and circulates as a deadly poison; and still the shawls and blankets, sleeping and awake, are pretty generally employed to deprive the objects of the most rapacious, paternal solicitude of what was originally breathed into the nostrils of the great archetype of the human race as the "breath of life."

During the English war in India in the last century, 146 persons were shut up in a room scarcely large enough to hold them. The air could enter only by two narrow windows. At the end of eight hours but 23 persons remained alive, and these were in a most deplorable condition. This prison is well called "The Black Hole of Calcutta." Percy relates that after the battle of Austerlitz, 300 Russian prisoners were confined in a cavern, where 280 of them perished in a few hours. The stupid captain of the ship *Londonderry*, during a storm at sea, shut the hatches. There were only 7 cubic feet of space left for each person, and in six hours 90 of the passengers were dead.—*Dr. Steele*.

[The lecturer here read numerous other instances, quoting Lord Derby, Dr. Newell, Dr. Youmans, Von Pettenkofer, Bernay, etc.] Continuing he said:

Yet how terribly neglectful are a great part of mankind to this pressing requirement! Fortunately for us carpenters and builders oftentimes do their work imperfectly, and leave many a crevice through which air may enter our dwellings, against our knowledge and our consent. Not alone in our domestic habitations do we lay the foundations of weakened minds and bodies by such unclean atmospheric surroundings, but in places of general assembly, in lecture halls, and sad as it is to say—in places of worship erected in the

professed service of godliness. Cleanliness was long ago ranked next to godliness; it is now regarded as a part of godliness, and what uncleanness can be more disgusting, or more distinctive, than filth in the air we breathe? Is it any wonder that congregations go to sleep, within sound of a voice that may have been inspired, when the mephitic surroundings have made the soul deaf to all reason and truth? Yet I have sat in places of worship, where the lights could scarcely burn for want of supporting oxygen. Architects who plan public structures are now generally capable men, understanding the requirements in the way of ventilation, and usually they make adequate provisions; but the janitor, and others, in immediate charge of those buildings are prone to neglect every facility and to doom the audience to a stifling and filthy atmosphere.

3. THE MEANS OF SECURING PROPER VENTILATION, constitutes the third, and perhaps the most practical of the divisions of our subject. We have to provide for the removal of foul air and the introduction of a fresh and pure supply. I speak only of ventilation in this sense, that is, ventilation proper; though attempts have been made to provide chemical means of decomposing the foul emanations, and of supplying oxygen to re-establish the purity; such methods, however, are now very generally abandoned except on the very small scale of divers' suits, etc. To ventilate a room we must arrange for the entrance of fresh air, for the egress of foul; while a means of moving these great masses of air must be provided. Most systems of ventilation depend upon changes of temperature to effect the moving of the air body, or upon some mechanical contrivance, such as fans, either to drive air into the rooms, thereby forcing out that already there, or by drawing air from the rooms, thereby tending to create a vacuum, in consequence of which other air will enter. Any source of heat in a room will cause a disturbance of the air, producing currents. In general the tendency of the warmer air will be to rise; then the cold air must fall in some other part of the room to restore the equilibrium. Air in contact with the cold walls or windows, becoming specifically heavier because of its contraction in bulk through cold, will sink, and the presence of such downward currents under these conditions may be shown by holding a lighted candle near the wall or window. An excellent method of producing an up-cast current whereby foul air may be removed from rooms, is by constructing a ventilating flue alongside the heating flue. The warmth from the latter will cause the ascent of the air in the ventilating flue; air from the rooms may then be made to enter, if openings from the rooms into the flues be properly arranged. Such openings should be provided with registers whereby the flow inward may be controlled. An objection to the use of such flues has been urged in the possibility of back currents, whereby smoke may be drawn downward from the top of the adjacent fire flue into the rooms. To obviate such difficulty, automatic valves should be used in connection with the registers. A simple form of

such a valve is a sheet of oiled silk or of thin oil cloth, hung inside the flue, fastened at the top, covering the register opening. Such a sheet will yield to any pressure from the room toward the flue, but any current in the opposite direction will close the flap against the wall. The Arnott valve is constructed to work on the same principle; this consists of a sheet of metal hinged delicately so as to respond to very slight pressure.

The Gillis system of ventilation is based on one of the best methods for removing foul air from rooms. This requires a large central shaft running from the cellar to the top of the building; in each room adjoining openings are made into the shaft, both near the floor and near the ceiling; these are fitted with registers and valves. A steam pipe passes up the middle of the shaft; and the heat from this causes a violent, up-cast current effectually aspirating air from the rooms.

An opposite application is seen in the Lyman ventilator, which consists of a box of coarse ice at the top of a large pipe; air in contact with the ice becomes cooled and consequently falls through the pipe and more air follows. In this way abundant currents of fresh air may be carried downward and distributed over the beds of the sick, about desks and in other small ways. [Note—These devices as also those that follow were all illustrated in the lecture by drawings or models.] Mechanical means of effecting the movement of air bodies are usually efficient but expensive. Fans, driven by steam or electric power, are now largely used; on a small scale they are set on tables, desks and the like for producing local cooling currents; in a larger way they are employed either for driving large volumes of air through the flues of a building or for aspirating air from the buildings so that more will enter.

In any system of ventilation ample care must be bestowed in providing both an inlet and an outlet for air; and in the neglect of one of these requirements lies the cause of failure in so many attempts. With a roaring fire in the grate, conscious of a voluminous outrush of air, we are apt to be content, letting air find its way into the house in whatever way it may, perhaps through the cracks in the floor, from beneath the house, and from other unclean sources. Windows and transoms may be utilized as efficient channels of inlet and egress; but let it be remembered that double passages are needed. You will see that necessity illustrated in this experiment: Take a lamp chimney, provide a saucer in which water stands half an inch deep; place in the saucer a short candle, lighted; put the lamp chimney over the candle, so that all entrance into the chimney from below is cut off by the water; in a short time the candle is extinguished through lack of air to support the combustion. Now, divide the upper part of the chimney by inserting a thin strip of metal, wood or cardboard; two channels are now formed, and if the candle be again lighted it will continue to burn; a bit of smoking paper held at the top of the chimney reveals an up-current in one passage, and a down current in the other. In a very wide space these opposite currents will usually establish themselves, as may thus be proved:

Set an outer door ajar; by holding a burning candle alternately near the top and bottom of the door opening, opposite currents will be revealed—toward the room at the bottom, and outward at the top if the temperature of the room be higher than that of the outer atmosphere; in opposite directions if these conditions be reversed.

In admitting air to dwelling rooms care should be taken that it becomes diffused before reaching the floor; and this may be accomplished by deflecting the air upward, as may be done by hinging the transoms at the bottom, and setting them at such an angle as to drive the air toward the ceiling. Windows opened at the top may be provided with a strip of wood set at such an angle. Slots properly inclined upward may take the place of panes of glass. Ordinary window sashes may be partly opened, the lower opening being stopped to prevent draft by a strip of board; air will then enter between the sashes, and by the upward deflection given the current, will tend toward thorough diffusion.

It is a popular error that good ventilation is only possible through the use of elaborate and expensive apparatus. With adjustable windows and transoms it is possible to keep the air of our rooms in a condition approximating purity, though the conditions of each dwelling may make the problem of ventilating somewhat special. The subject of house-heating is closely connected with that of ventilation, but the limits of our time forbid the treatment of that topic at present.

Manuel E. de Costa, who resides six miles south of Sacramento, has built an ingenious machine for irrigating his flower garden and his orange and lemon trees, says the *Sacramento Bee*. It consists of a wooden wheel ten feet in diameter and with a rim or tire about two feet wide. A dog is placed inside the wheel, which is turned by his weight as he gallops in treadmill fashion. The revolution of the axle turns a crank which operates the handle of a pump set in a dug well. After half an hour's exercise the dog is taken out and a fresh dog put in for another half hour. The dogs seem to enjoy the work, for they bark and wag their tails when they are brought to the wheel. They know that it means something good to eat at the end of the half hour's work.

N. D. Goldberg, of East Oakland, Cal., came very near losing his two children by the serious mistake of a drug clerk who failed to fill a prescription in a proper manner. The children had been sick, and they were under the care of a physician, who gave a prescription for medicine. Instructions were left as to how the medicines should be given, and then the doctor went away. When the drug clerk came to put up the prescription he substituted three grains of a tripla sulphate, a deadly poison, for three grains of spartim sulphate, as ordered by the doctor. The children took the medicine, and in a short time they became very sick and a physician was summoned. He made an investigation at once, and found that the druggist had given the children poison. It was several hours before they were declared to be out of danger.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

A canal has just been completed to carry water on some of the new lands taken up north of Minersville.

The Christian Home association, of Chaffee county, Colorado, has been incorporated, with a capital of \$100,000. It is intended to be used as an abode for superannuated ministers.

Observer Salisbury, in his last official monthly report, says that the first apricot trees in blossom in Utah were at Moab, Grand county. The date of their appearance is given as March 19.

Wanted to know the whereabouts of Mrs. E. Cardwell, who immigrated from Northampton, England, in the spring of 1887. Any information will be gladly received by S. J. Cardwell, Orono P. O., Ontario, Canada.

The cattlemen and ranchmen of De Beque, Colbran and Mesa, says the Denver (Colorado) News of the 16th inst., celebrated the exclusion of Utah sheep with a grand dance, a supper and speech making.

The public schools of Bountiful will close for the year on Friday, April 27th. The program of exercises will be held in the tabernacle at 10:30, followed by a basket picnic and an exhibit of school work.

The sheepmen seem to have a more hopeful spirit this season than last, as they expect a better demand, quicker sales and better prices, so writes the Mt. Pleasant Pyramid. Shearing will begin soon in earnest, and something like 150,000 pounds will be clipped this spring by Mt. Pleasant parties.

Mrs. Sophia Johansen, of the First ward, attempted to commit suicide last Saturday by taking strychnine. A doctor was summoned, however, in time to prevent her death. The woman is hard of hearing, but of a set and determined mind, and there is no doubt but that family troubles were the cause of her rash act.

The captain of the Sacramento police force, Mr. Lee, took the train for Sacramento last evening having in his charge Frank J. Marks, who was arrested on the 16th inst in this city on a charge preferred against him in Sacramento for stealing a book from the state library at that place, and mailing it to himself at Ogden.

What may be termed the starting of work at our woolen mills, began this week in real earnest, says the Beaver Ullantan. For some time past there have been hands at work renovating the machinery, adjusting the pulleys, oiling up the gearings and giving the works a general overhauling, and now the work of manufacture has been commenced.

On Wednesday evening ex-President Harrison and party, composed of Mrs. McKee, her two children and his private secretary, Mr. Tibbott, arrived in Ogden in special car "Mascot," and several hundred people were there to welcome them. The ex-President made a brief speech and at 8:15 again resumed his journey towards Indianapolis on his return from Palo Alto.

The large barn on Tenth street, Provo, belonging to B. Backman was on Friday night completely destroyed by fire. The barn was rented by M. M. Kellogg, who had in it two horses, a buggy and a harness, all of which were burned. The barn was worth \$2,000 and was insured for \$500. Mr. Kellogg's loss on horses, vehicle and harness is estimated at \$500—no insurance.

In Logan on Sunday Joseph Ballif was thrown from a horse, and later was found lying in the road in an unconscious condition. The attending doctor found that he had sustained several severe scalp wounds and was suffering from concussion of the brain. He remained unconscious until Monday morning, when he was temporarily aroused, only again to relapse into unconsciousness.

On Friday, the 20th inst., at Mr. L. B. Adams's ranch at Wilson ward, Weber county, as a young man named Clark was leading a Clydesdale stallion to water, the animal picked him up in his teeth, carried him several yards, all the time striking at him savagely with his front feet. Fortunately the beast finally dropped him in a water ditch where he could not reach him, or the incident might have had a more serious ending.

An employe of the Arlington saloon, named William Fagan, while walking along Washington avenue, Ogden, was seized with an epileptic fit and fell heavily to the ground, severely cutting and bruising his head and face. He was picked up and carried into Cave's drug store where he received attention. After regaining consciousness his wounds were dressed and he was conveyed to his home.

Mrs. W. Van Dyke and her two children, while driving homeward on Washington avenue, Ogden, were thrown from a buggy, but luckily sustained no serious injury. The lady, when near the power house, attempted to cross the track of the Henderson-Brinker railroad, and in doing so caught the rails, which are considerably higher than the level of the street. The vehicle was overturned and the occupants were hurled to the ground. Mrs. Van Dyke and one of the children were slightly bruised and much shaken up.

The residence of Hon. S. W. Sears in East Waterloo, presented a lively and animated scene at 3 o'clock Friday morning. The cause of the commotion was a burglar.

A hasty examination of the house was made but nothing was missed so far as known.

It is only two or three days ago that the residence of J. M. Sjobahl, in the same neighborhood, was raided during the temporary absence of the family. In this case the looting was done during the day.

Sister Laura M. Christiansen died on Sunday afternoon at her home in the Sixth ward, Logan, after an illness of two weeks' duration, of brain fever and meningitis. The lady was the wife of

H. J. Christiansen, who is now absent on a mission to Norway.

The funeral services, held Sunday afternoon, were conducted in the Tabernacle, the ward meeting house not having a sufficient seating capacity to accommodate all who wished to attend. Much sympathy is expressed for Bro. Christiansen; also for the three adopted children.

The funeral services over the remains of Edward Draper, an aged veteran of the Church, were held Friday at the Second ward assembly rooms, Provo. The speakers were Elder Wm. Paxman, president of Juab Stake of Zion; Bishop Evan Wride and Elder James Hardy. Deceased has led a useful and industrious life. He was nearly 84 years of age at the time of his death. He leaves behind several children, but one of whom, however, is in Utah, the others being in England, the land of his nativity. Some twenty grand children also mourn his loss.

The Bear Lake has collapsed and soon we may hear the whistle tooting at the various landing places of the steamer. We are informed that it is ready to be launched and will be placed in operation as soon as the blocks of ice now floating on the lake will have vanished before the sun's direct rays. Then hurrah for Bear Lake! The lake is twenty-two miles in length and will average seven miles in width. It is a beautiful body of water, and a ride thereon must be a pleasure to pleasure seekers. The pier is almost constructed, immediately east of Bishop Calder's residence.

Word has been received in this city to the effect that the Carbon county Democrats, who held their convention at Price yesterday afternoon, endorsed Henry C. Smith for the office of probate judge of the new county. Mr. Smith's name and the endorsement referred to, as well as others, will be sent to Washington without delay, and it is thought that Presidential appointment will not be long delayed.

The same message conveys the information that James H. Barvis was chosen chairman of the Democratic county central committee.

NEPHI, April 22, 1894.

The first half of the fourth term of the Juab Stake Academy was celebrated by a very pleasant surprise, gotten up by the larger scholars, on the teachers, in which a large number were participants. The party was on the 20th instant. A lengthy program was carried out, and afterwards a sumptuous feast was served, the board being represented by one of its members. This has been the largest school year in attendance since its organization, having enrolled 159 members.

STUDENT.

There was a well attended horticultural meeting held in Big Cottonwood Wednesday night. Prof. W. H. Brown and Inspector Thos. E. Wisling, from Salt Lake, spoke on insects and the manner of extermination.

The horticulturists of South Cottonwood met in the ward house with Inspector Lester acting as chairman. Prof. W. H. Brown was invited to give a lecture and the large audience showed the interest manifested in the destroying of orchard pests. Mr.



Thos. E. Wissing, from Salt Lake City, spoke in behalf of an organization in Cottonwood and a meeting was called for Thursday next at 8 p. m.

Please give the following a place in your issue, so that it may reach the farmers in this county.

In your last SEMI-WEEKLY I noticed something relating to the law passed by the last Legislature in regard to spraying, where you ask, "Who is doing the spraying?" Undersigned, being one of the inspectors in Salt Lake City, will be glad to answer any questions in reference to spraying, and the best and cheapest way of getting it done, as I am very well acquainted with the business and can give the best advice without charge.

THOMAS E. WISSING,

5 Morgan row, opposite Postoffice.

There is something out of shape in postal matters when letters posted in Salt Lake county and addressed to parties in this city have to go by way of Ogden for delivery. One day the NEWS received a letter which had been mailed in Farmers' ward, and which visited the Junction City before it was brought here, to where it was directed. Today another letter, mailed in this city on Saturday last, came to hand. It was plainly addressed to this office, "City," but found its way to Ogden, where in the postoffice it was marked "Try Salt Lake." This brought it back here, and indicates commendable diligence on the part of the postal officers to find the addressees of letters. But the route taken for city mail is rather too roundabout.

Probate Judge Charles Herman, of Tooele, reports that the material resources of that section were never more promising than at the present.

The great amount of snow has made an immense crop of "dry farm" wheat and lucern almost a certainty. The returns from regular farming and fruit growing, he believes, will be heavier than for many years, if indeed all past seasons will not be entirely eclipsed.

Judge Herman states also that he has just returned from a surveying trip over the great desert and that the heavy rains have produced a mantle of verdure more luxurious there than he ever remembers having seen. This he says has made the hearts of many sheep men glad already, as it is the grass and brush that grow there in early spring time upon which their flocks graze in winter.

Assistant Jailor Sol Kimball was the first man to ascertain that the city had four prisoners less to feed Thursday than dined at its expense Wednesday. Some time during the night—just what hour is not known—three bars had been sawn in twain at the top and wrested from their fastenings at the bottom from the northwest window, facing the city hall. Out of the opening thus made four men jumped to the ground below, a distance of about twelve or fifteen feet and made their escape. They were headed by Kimball, the man who Chief Pratt says bound and robbed Frank Castleton in his store in the Twenty-first ward recently and who had served about two-thirds of a term of ninety days' imprisonment for petty larceny.

The men who went with him were Samuel Grice, serving sixty-five days for stealing a set of harness from R. K.

Thomas, and who is under indictment by the grand jury for grand larceny; James J. Dunn, sent up for ninety days for petty larceny with only twenty-four more days to serve, and Thomas Roe who was doing ten days for trespass.

A few weeks ago a letter was sent by Superintendent D. R. Allen to the various county superintendents of the Territory, calling attention to the desirability of formulating a uniform course of study for district schools. As a result, a meeting was held about two weeks ago and a committee appointed to prepare a suggestive course. The results of the labors of the committee are not blinding upon any, but it is expected that a greater portion of the schools throughout the Territory will adopt the course.

Pursuant to call, the committee met at the University at one o'clock this afternoon, and entered upon their duties. The course of study as prepared by Superintendent D. R. Allen for Salt Lake county is made the basis of the work before the committee. Those present were Superintendent D. R. Allen, Salt Lake county; Supt. S. Oidham, Cache county; Supt. M. Hall, Weber county; Supt. D. H. Christensen, Utah county. The committee are now working upon the second year of the course. Several meetings will be necessary to complete their labors.

The *Payson Globe* of the 21st inst., tells a strange story of the 12 year old daughter of Mike Ferless of Wales, Sanpete Co., who was for two years the victim of a terrible distressing and growing pain in her stomach. Various doctors said she was troubled with a stomach worm; but at last the parents took her to Dr. Johnson, of Fountain Green, who declared there was some kind of a living creature in the stomach. The parents were told to keep food and water from the child for three hours. They did as directed, and when she began to call for water and it was not given her she grew frantic and it seemed as though she would tear herself to pieces. She would scream and rave and cry: "It is coming, it is coming," "I can feel it, I can feel it." For a time it seemed as though the child would choke to death. At last she savagely thrust her hand into her mouth and drew from her throat a lizard about eight inches long. The head of the reptile had been chewed so bad that it died in a few minutes. It is not known just how the reptile ever got into the little one's stomach, but is supposed she swallowed it while eating watercress.

Shortly after noon Wednesday the lifeless body of a man was discovered on an island in the Ogden river near the Becker brewery by two boys, J. Brown and Frank Foster. The boys informed the men at work at the brewery and they notified the police of the fact. A rope was placed about the body and it was hauled to the opposite side of the river and Charles Lindquist took charge of the remains and conveyed them to his undertaking establishment on Main street. Some trouble was had in ascertaining the man's name, but the last report is that it is Curless. He was very poorly dressed and wore a leather strap around his loins. He is apparently a man of

about 47 years of age, is five feet seven inches in height, strongly built and of a dark complexion. The face was somewhat bruised and scratched, but this may have been from coming in contact with obstructions in the river, as the body had doubtless been in the water four or five days. Ten cents and a mem. book were found in his pocket, the mem. book containing the names of several prominent men of Ogden as well as of Salt Lake.

A special session of the Utah county court was held Wednesday afternoon pursuant to the legislative enactment, requiring the spraying of fruit trees. In his spraying proclamation, Judge J. D. Jones gives the following instructions:

For spraying the first time, from seven to ten days after the blossoms have fallen, when the fruit shall be set. For spraying the second time, from ten to twelve days after the first spraying. Every orchard or parcel of ground upon which fruit trees, bushes or vines are growing, shall be thoroughly cleaned by the removal of all rubbish, dead or decayed trees, fallen leaves or decayed fruit.

Spraying mixtures:—

1. For apple, pear, plum, cherry trees, etc., mix one pound of London purple or Paris green with 200 gallons of water.

2. For peach trees mix one pound of Paris green with 400 gallons of water.

3. For fungus diseases, use "Bordeaux's Mixture."

4. For currants, raspberry and gooseberry bushes, etc., mix one pound of hellbore with fifty gallons of water.

Note—Keep mixtures well stirred while using.

A meeting of the Fifth Horticultural district of Salt Lake county was held in the Tenth ward meeting house, and a branch organization effected by the election of the following officers:

E. S. Loveey, president; H. F. F. Thorup, vice-president; John C. Swaner, secretary and treasurer. The twelve horticultural districts of the county are divided as follows:

1. Between Jordan river and Third West, north of Tenth South street, to the county line.

2. Between Third west and Fifth East, and all north of Third South street.

3. East of Fifth East and north of Third South street.

4. All between Third West and Fifth East streets and between Third South and Tenth South Streets.

5. Between Third South and Tenth South streets and all east of Fifth East, including Fort Douglas, Emigration canyon and Mountain Dell.

6. Between Tenth South and Thirteenth South and east of Jordan river.

7. East Mill Creek and Mill Creek proper.

Big and Little Cottonwoods.

9. Union, Granite and Butteville.

10. Sandy, South and West Jordan.

11. Draper, Bluff Dale, Riverton and Herriman.

12. All north of West Jordan and west of Jordan river to the county line.

One of the most pleasing, interesting and long to be remembered Sunday School reviews was given at the Church University, Salt Lake City, yesterday (Sunday) morning. There

was quite a large number of visitors in attendance.

The exercises consisted of ordinary conversation; sketch of the life of the Redeemer of the world; organization of the Church; brief histories of the Prophets of this dispensation; Articles of Faith in full, all of which were written on the blackboard; rendering of the hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee" in signs by the little Misses Swift and Pearl Ault, accompanied by the singing of the words by Miss Maude Pratt, recitations by the two girls named, and Miss Amy Devine and Andrew Madsen, and others; rendering of the Lord's prayer in concert, which was heavenly. Supt. Henry Charles Barrell spoke the words as the signs of the prayer were being given.

Superintendent Barrell and Assistant Elder Laron Pratt are entitled to the greatest credit that can be given teachers for their efficient labors, in view of very difficult obstacles they have to contend with.

Encouraging remarks on the blackboard were written by Elder Angus M. Cannon, Sister Bathsheba W. Smith, Elders Willard Young and Nathaniel V. Jones.

Joseph Olorenshaw, in choice words, wrote thanking the University board for the use of the nice room the class had to meet in this season. He also thanked the visitors for their presence and good feeling towards the scholars.

There was a very serious accident in City Creek canyon this morning and the victim was a little school girl about twelve years of age, the name of whose parents is Stevenson. It appears that the little one with a younger brother had gone up the canyon in company with their school teacher and a number of her scholars to spend the day picking flowers and running over the foothills and indulging in a picnic.

Unfortunately she dropped behind the party with her brother and while near the big flume on the east side of the canyon just above the tower she fell down a very steep place a distance of ten or twelve feet, cutting a gash over the right temple. The fall rendered her unconscious and in that condition she was picked up by Al McQuarrie, who secured a pillow upon which he laid her apparently, more dead than alive, and endeavored to stop the flow of blood that was saturating her clothing. His next act was to make provision for bringing her down town where she could receive the attention of a physician. Presently a gentleman and a lady came down the road in a buggy and took her to the city hall. Dr. Richards was sent for and on his arrival dressed and sewed up the wound, after which he made preparations to take her to her home in the Fifteenth ward.

As she was carried to the doctor's buggy from the hall she slowly revived and as she saw the blood on her hands she innocently asked what was the matter. Dr. Richards stated this afternoon that he did not regard her condition as serious and is of the opinion that she will soon recover.

Brief mention has been previously made in these columns of the death of Bishop M. L. Lee, of Panaca, and the following with reference to the sad event is taken from the *Pioche Lode*: For the past three weeks he had complained and Tuesday medical assist-

ance was called, when it was found he was suffering from gall stone passages and bilious colic which developed into inflammation of the bowels, resulting in his death.

Mr. Lee was a man of great worth in the community in which he lived, was well known throughout this section and most favorably honored and respected. He was one of the early settlers of Panaca, and his kindness of heart, his natural ability and gift, his humane feeling to his fellow men soon won the esteem and confidence of his people, and in due time he was placed at the head of the Mormon Church in this section, being ordained a Bishop on June 3rd, 1882. He was born in Tooele, Utah, February 4th, 1853, and is consequently forty-one years of age.

In public and business life Bishop Lee had many friends and few enemies. He leaves an affectionate wife and fourteen children, the eldest only nineteen years old, to mourn his loss, and the only consolation to the bereaved is the kind and tender sympathy of their many sorrowing friends. Several prominent residents of Pioche went to Panaca today to extend sympathy and consolation to the afflicted and to attend the funeral, which took place at 10 o'clock this morning, and was largely attended.

The local industrial army movement, of which mention will be found on page 597 of this issue, the following additional items are quoted from the daily News of Monday, April 23 was discussed at a meeting of business men held at the office of Selectman Bamberger. Among those present were P. W. Madsen, M. J. Cheesman, Henry W. Lawrence, A. L. Thomas, W. E. Hubbard, George W. Snow, E. P. Newell, Henry Dinwoodey, Louis Cohn, Herman Bamberger, T. E. Bailey, B. F. Grant, C. R. Barratt and others.

Mr. Lawrence was chosen chairman and "General" Carter was allowed to state his case, which he did in a speech rather more pacific than the utterances he has made in public of late. He stated that he had 360 men enrolled and that the number would soon be increased to at least 500 and probably more than that. What he wanted for his men now were provisions and clothing, a large tent and transportation to Washington. Those were small matters that he thought the business men of Salt Lake should furnish. He stated that they did not intend to stop until they had reached the capital and interviewed the President. What they intended to do when they got there was to ask the nation's chief executive to do something for silver, advocate the building of new roads and the improvement of those already built and see also what could be done towards stopping foreign immigration.

A committee was then appointed consisting of Messrs. Newell, Cheesman, Bamberger, Hubbard and Snow to confer with the railroad officials, with a view to securing transportation for the army, after which an adjournment was taken until tonight at 7:30, at which time another meeting will be held and at which time the citizens' committee hope there will be as large a presentation of business men present as possible.

This afternoon there were filed in

the office of the county clerk the articles of incorporation of the Cottonwood Gold and Reservoir Discovery Mining company. By this filing is made public a scheme and information which the parties concerned in have been jealously guarding for some time, till they had made their rights secure. The company is incorporated for \$100,000 and the incorporators are Frank Smith, David Lundeen, Samuel L. Tobias, Henry W. Hooton and Thomas Kane. The stated purpose of the company is to purchase, operate and develop mines, and also reservoirs, canals, etc., in Salt Lake county.

Mr. Hooton, one of the directors, says that two of the company, Messrs. Lundeen and Tobias, made a very important discovery about three months ago. They were prospecting for ore up Dry Canyon, about four miles from the mouth of Big Cottonwood canyon, and were making the ascent in a very perilous locality, searching for the ledge, which they found, and which shows \$6 to \$8 per ton gold. But they also made another discovery worth more to them and to this locality than any ordinary gold mine. This was a deep pocket in the mountain, surrounded by rocks. In this is large fresh water lake, the water of which ran through a narrow opening eastward and was lost among the hills.

On further examination, he says, they found that by means of a tunnel 300 feet in length, which tapped the ledge, the water from the great natural reservoir could be brought through at a point within thirteen miles of this city, and in such quantity that a permanent stream as large or larger than City Creek could be conveyed down Dry Canyon into this valley and utilized on the farms.

It is the purpose of the company to pipe the water some distance and supply the people in that locality with irrigating water. If the find should be all that is claimed for it by the owners, it will prove of immense value. The work of tunneling for the waterway is to be commenced on Monday next.

Of the 7,997 votes in Tacoma 5,000 are natives of the United States. The greatest number from any one state is 756, from New York. Only sixty-seven are natives of Washington.

F. H. Harvey and A. A. Clough, of Douglas, Wyo., have invented a machine for elevating water from the Platte river on to the uplands for irrigating purposes. An undershot water wheel is placed in the bed of the river, which furnishes the motive power to operate the centrifugal pump, with a capacity of 1,000 gallons a minute. The wheel just put in operation on the Harvey and Clough ranch near this place is ten feet in width and fourteen feet in diameter, and develops forty horse power, which is sufficient to operate seven pumps of the capacity mentioned. It is estimated that seven pumps will elevate water enough to irrigate 1,500 or 2,000 acres. Heretofore great difficulty has been experienced in getting the water from the bed of the river onto the land, but this invention completely overcomes that obstacle, and ranchmen believe it will work a revolution in irrigation enterprises in the Platte valley.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Written for this Paper.*

## CHEAP LIVING IN JAPAN.

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TOKIO, Japan, February 10, 1894.



JAPAN is doing all she can to keep silver in the air. She has to pay for the goods she imports from America in gold, and the silver question is a far more important one here than it has ever been in the United States. The

country is now on a silver basis, and there is sure to be a general rise in the prices of everything. At the present writing the exchange is going up every day and a gold dollar in Tokio looks as big as the cover of a Japanese umbrella. Such foreigners as are here who get their incomes from America are rich through the fall of silver, and they now get two dollars for every one that is sent out to them from home. I made out a draft of one hundred dollars on my New York letter of credit at the bank this morning and got two hundred and eight dollars for it and the money I have brought with me has doubled in value. This makes traveling comparatively cheap, and though I have been paying four dollars a day at the Grand Hotel at Yokohama it really costs me only two. Clothing here is wonderfully cheap, and all English goods can be bought for the same prices they bring in London. The treaties with Japan prohibit her from charging more than five per cent duty, and labor is worth so little that one could come across the Pacific and save the expenses of the trip by laying in a stock of clothing for himself and his family. The tailors are Chinese, but they give you good cuts and you do not need to pay if the clothes do not fit you. You can get a good business suit of English goods made to order for about ten American dollars. Patent leather shoes made to order cost two dollars and a half, and a fur-lined overcoat with beaver collar and cuffs can be bought for about thirty dollars in gold. You could not buy the cloth, to say nothing of the fur linings, for that amount in America. Ladies' dresses are equally cheap and you get wonderfully embroidered gowns of silk crepe for less than the ordinary street dress costs you in the United States.

This reduction in silver makes a wonderful profit for our missionaries and diplomats. A missionary who is getting a thousand dollars a year has now two thousand dollars to spend. The American minister to Japan, who receives, if my memory serves me, twelve thousand

dollars annually, gets at least twenty-four thousand dollars' worth of value out of it, and the salaries of all our consuls are practically doubled by the change. An American family living on a fixed income at home could now come to Japan and have twice the comforts for half the money, and I am surprised at the wonderful cheapness of all sorts of eatables from cabbage to champagne. I took an interpreter with me to the market this morning and spent some hours in finding out the prices of the necessities of life. I found the articles sold fully as good and in most cases superior to those you find in America, and the prices were from one-twentieth to one-half those we pay. I have reduced them from the silver to the gold basis and give you a few of them. First take the meats. These are very high, as the Japanese do not use them, and they are chiefly demanded by foreigners. I found that fine rib roasts of beef cost eight cents a pound, and was shown veal and bacon at ten cents. Chickens are worth from seven to twenty cents apiece. You buy teal ducks for eight cents each, and eggs are worth from six to ten cents a dozen. Quail cost from six to seven cents. Reed birds, sixteen cents a dozen, and snipe five cents each. Think of it! A good snipe for a nickel. There are no better vegetables in the world than those you find here and the fish of Japan are far superior to those of America. All fish are sold when they are alive or still kicking. Lobsters run from half a cent to five cents apiece. Fine fresh mackerel bring from one to four cents, and sole from two to ten. You can get perch as low as two cents each, and tai fish, the best fish in Japan, at from five cents to fifty cents, according to size. Oysters are worth twelve cents a gallon, and eels bring ten cents a pound. As to vegetables, they are sold in most cases by the pound, ranging from half a cent upwards. Cabbages bring from one to three cents each. Lettuce about a quarter of a cent a bunch, and radishes about the same. You get a fine cauliflower for from eight to ten cents, and fresh mushrooms cost five cents a pound. Soft coal costs three dollars a ton, and firewood sold in little bundles about as large as a bundle of kindling from one to three cents each. These figures, as well as those following this, are on the gold and not the silver basis.

All sorts of luxuries are cheap. You can buy Mum's extra dry champagne for less than a dollar and a half a quart, and good Manilla cigars cost from one to three cents each. Cigarettes, which are now being imported by the million from the United States, and which are being introduced in large quantities among both the men and women of Japan, are far cheaper than at home, and what we pay five and ten cents a package for sell here for from one to three cents a package. Servants are very cheap and very good. The foreign housewife has nothing to do and she lives like a queen. The Japanese cooks are far better than ours, and twenty dollars a month will pay the board and salaries of the help of an eight room house. I have a friend who lives as

well here as many a millionaire does in the United States, and he does not expend more than this amount. He pays his cook five dollars a month. His butler gets two dollars and a half, and his gardener and second girl get about the same. These servants all board themselves and the cook does the marketing. His rent costs him less than twenty dollars a month, though he lives in one of the best parts of Japan, and he could have a coachman at five dollars more. He has no trouble about getting good servants, and he tells me they watch after his interests and see that he is not cheated by anyone else but themselves. It is far easier to live well here than in America, and I predict that the time will come when many American families with fixed but comparatively limited incomes will come to Japan, instead of going to Europe as they are now doing. As to the table, they can nowhere find better eating. In some cases the cooks take contracts to do all the marketing, cook the meals and supply the table at a fixed price per day. A well-to-do family of Kobe lives in this way, and for three yen, or about \$1.50 per day, they have their meals furnished by the cook. Remember, they pay nothing more than this, and there are six in the family. Their ordinary every day bills of fare are as follows: The breakfast, served when they rise, consists of fruit, porridge, fish, a fry, or grill of mutton or beef, and warm bread or cakes. At noon they have a lunch or "tiffin," which is served in courses, and embraces soup, fish, a warm entree, cold meats, a salad, sweets and coffee. Then there is a tea served at 4 p. m., and at 7 o'clock there is a dinner, the menu of which consists of a soup, a fish, a roast, some game, potatoes and two vegetables, with a dessert, coffee, cheese and nuts.

As to the living of the Japanese, they pay still less and these forty millions of people could exist well on what America wastes. Only a few of the middle classes have more than one servant, and among the poorer classes the wife does the cooking and the entire work of the household. Some families have a woman to cook and do general housework, and such women are paid from one to two dollars a month and are lodged and fed. They generally receive a present of a dress from their mistress at New Year and in midsummer, each costing from a dollar and a half to two dollars, and they expect to get a cent two or three times a week for bath money. Every Japanese takes a hot bath from two to twelve times a week, and where the family is too poor to own a bath room they go to the public bath houses. The richer people have more servants, and a well-to-do family will generally have a man in addition to the women. They pay their men twice as much as the women. Nurses are very cheap in Japan, and the common people keep the smaller children and the old men of the family busy in taking care of the babies. A child of six often has her baby brother tied to her back, and children from nine to sixteen go about with babies so fastened upon them taking care of them. Such girls, when employed outside of their own families, get their board and clothing and a present now and then. They are often poor relatives of the family, and a woman who works in a tea factory will

often pay a cent a day to have her baby thus cared for.

Out in the country the wages are even lower and there are parts of Japan where the women do not get more than ten cents in silver a day, or about a nickel of our money. All members of a poor family work, and a man and his wife will often labor side by side in the same field. Women dig up the ground with long spade-like mattocks, and I visited a tea-firing establishment yesterday where I saw about 100 girls bending over hot oven-like pans and rubbing the green leaves of the tea around in them, while the perspiration rolled down their cheeks and now and then dropped into the dainty mixture, which was being prepared for American breakfast tables. I asked as to their hours and their wages and I was told that they worked from day-break to sunset, and that they got the enormous wages of from thirty to forty cents a day in silver. I see men everywhere I go carrying loads that the ordinary American could not lift, and they do the work of both horses and men. There are few horses used and many of the carts are pushed and pulled by women and men. I saw a woman breaking stones for the roads this afternoon, and I was told that she got about ten of our cents for twelve hours' work. She sat bareheaded and barefooted on the stones and pounded away with a hammer breaking the rocks into pieces. As I watched her, two Japanese men in blue cotton gowns passed by, carrying a stone weighing about 400 pounds, which was tied by a rope to a pole, which rested on their shoulders, and a third man pushed past them with a load of long boards on his back.

There are no such things as stone boats and lumber wagons in Japan, and human labor takes the place of steam and horses. There are no lumber mills in the country and logs are sawed into boards by hand. A lumber yard consists of a lot of boards tied up into bundles containing about five or six boards six inches wide and half an inch thick, and usually about twelve feet in length, and it is of such lumber that the most of the Japanese houses are made. The heaviest of the rafters or the temples are sawed out by hand, and it is by men that they are carried up and put into place. There are many queer things here in the way of building, and I understand that there are people who make a business of manufacturing roofs for buildings. The roof of a Japanese house is put on before the walls are fitted in and there is a big scaffolding made of the height of the proposed structure and running all around it before the work of putting up the house begins. This scaffolding is made of bamboo poles tied together with ropes of straw, and the men who put it up have nothing to do with erecting the building itself. There is a company in Yokohama which does nothing else but make scaffolding, and it rents it to the builders at so much per house.

Almost all of the Japanese houses are of wood. They are built close together in the towns and cities and a fire sometimes sweeps them away by thousands. It is said that Tokyo burns down every seven years, and fires which destroy a thousand houses are not uncommon. There are now steam fire engines in

the large cities and all of the smaller places have fire departments and hand engines. The Japanese go wild whenever there is a fire in their neighborhood. They turn out en masse, each carrying a paper lantern, upon which is painted the name of his house or his business place, and rush toward it. They have lanterns hung up in their houses ready to run out with them to fires, and it is a matter of etiquette if you have a friend in the neighborhood of the conflagration to call and leave your card, and tell him that you came to help him, thinking the house which was burning was his, and to leave your card with congratulations that he escaped. The firemen themselves carry lanterns and they yell as they run. Each fire company has a leader who carries a lantern fastened to the top of a long pole and ornamented with streamers of paper. He climbs with this to the roof of the building which is on fire and directs the men, and he is expected to stay at his post until these streamers catch fire. The firemen of Yokohama have blue hats, like butter bowls, and on their backs are the characters which mean Yokohama fire brigade. The country firemen tie a handkerchief on their heads and are more often barefooted than otherwise.

Until lately there was no such thing as a fire insurance company in Japan. Now there are several and they are doing well. There are no foreign companies and the insurance companies of other countries confine their risks here to life. I chatted last night with the manager of the Equitable Life Insurance Company for Japan and China. He tells me that this American institution is doing a good business here and that the people are insuring more every day. The highest amount the Equitable insures for in Japan is \$100,000. It has taken out two such policies lately and has written a number of \$50,000 and \$25,000 policies. The most of its business, however, is in \$5,000 risks, and it insures here at the same rates as in America. It does not try to push its business among the Chinese, as there is more danger of fraud from them. When a Chinaman sees that he is about to die he wants to go to his ancestral home. This may be a thousand miles in the interior of China, where there are no foreigners, and all sorts of trumped up evidence could be sent in as to the death. You could buy the testimony of the governor of a Chinese province for \$100 or so, to anything, and the result would probably be that the company would be systematically defrauded.

In Japan it is impossible for one to defraud as to a matter of life and death. The system of registration of births and deaths is perfect, and the Czar of Russia has not a better method of keeping track of his subjects than has the mikado. There are 30,000 policemen in the empire and no end of detectives. The secret service of Japan is said to be the most perfect in the world, and though this land has the shrewdest of criminals, there is little wickedness that is allowed to go unpunished. Every man and woman in Japan must have a passport, and this is the case with foreigners as well as with the Japanese. In changing his residence the police call upon a man as soon as he has settled and demand to know all about him. They do not take his own statement, but write to the city

from which he says he came, and if his story is not a true one he is arrested. He dare not leave Japan without the permission of the government, and it is almost impossible now for a Japanese woman to get away from Japan without she can prove that she is going into some legitimate employment abroad, and that her associations there are to be good.

*Frank G. Carpenter*

## THE NEW SHEEP LAW.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the territory of Utah:

Sec. 1. That there shall be appointed by the county court of each county in Utah territory, at its regular session in June, 1894, and biennially thereafter, a practical sheep raiser, as sheep inspector for said county, whose term of office shall be two years or until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Sec. 2. The inspector shall be a resident of the county for which he is appointed and before entering upon the duties of his office shall qualify within twenty days after receiving notice of his appointment by taking the oath prescribed for other county officers and giving a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned that he will well and faithfully perform the duties of said office. Such bond shall be approved by the probate judge, and filed with the clerk and may be sued on by any person injured through the neglect of duty by said inspector or any of his deputies; provided that no suit shall be brought after twelve months have elapsed from the time the cause of action has accrued.

Sec. 3. Each inspector may appoint one or more deputies who shall be practical sheep raisers and for whose official acts he shall be responsible, and by whom he may perform any duty required by this act. It shall be the duty of the inspector to advertise in at least one local newspaper if there be one published in the county, at his own expense, giving the name and postoffice address of each of his deputies.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the inspector to examine all herds or bands of sheep in the county between the 1st day of October and the 15th day of December in each year; and to the owner or person in charge of all sheep found to be free from disease he shall so certify, and certificate shall describe the earmarks, wool-brands and number of sheep in each herd and be a permit for such herd of sheep to pass into and through any and all counties in the territory, so long as they remain free from disease and it shall be his duty to examine any herd or band of sheep at any time at the request in writing of any person or owner of sheep, stating that said sheep are diseased and there is immediate danger of it spreading; provided, the person so complaining shall tender the fee for such examination, which shall be returned if said sheep are found to be as set forth in said complaint.

Sec. 5. Any person or corporation intending to bring or cause to be brought from any other state or territory into another county, any sheep, must immediately after crossing the boundary line first obtain from an inspector duly appointed under this act a certificate

that said sheep are free from contagious disease; said certificate shall contain a description of the ear-marks, wool-brands and number of sheep so inspected and it shall be the duty of the inspector at the request of any person, corporation or association owning or controlling sheep in the county or within ten miles of the boundary line thereof, upon being tendered the amount of his fees, to with all convenient speed examine all the sheep he may be required to examine and if found free from all infectious and contagious disease, to give a certificate over his official signature setting forth the soundness and freedom from disease of such sheep and issue a permit as provided in section 4 of this act; provided, that sheep which have been previously examined by any inspector of this territory, but have been grazing without the territory, may return at any time within the year without additional examination; provided such sheep are free from disease.

Sec. 6. Any person, company or corporation desiring to move his or their sheep, which are affected with scab or any infectious disease, shall first obtain from the inspector a traveling permit giving the number of sheep, together with the earmarks, woolbrands and name of owner or person in charge; provided, such permit shall only be granted for the purpose of moving said sheep to the nearest convenient place, where they may be treated for such disease, and by such route as the inspector may designate.

Sec. 7. Whenever, upon examination of any herds or bands of sheep kept or herded in any county in this territory, the inspector shall find such sheep or any portion thereof affected with the scab or any infectious or contagious disease, he shall forthwith notify the owner or person in charge of said sheep, in writing, to treat said sheep for such disease within a period of fifteen days from such notice, and also during such period to keep said sheep from contact with all other sheep by such means as he may specify, and at the end of twenty days from such notice the inspector shall examine said sheep and if upon examination he shall find said sheep have not been treated for such disease or have not been kept from contact with all other sheep that are sound, then the owner or lessee of said sheep shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and in case said sheep have not been treated as directed, the inspector shall immediately take possession of said sheep and treat them for said disease and all expense incurred in so doing, including the compensation of \$3 per day or part of a day he may be necessarily engaged in treating said sheep, together with 10 cents per mile necessarily traveled, shall become a lien upon said sheep and the inspector may hold said sheep until the same is paid; or if not paid within ten days after such treatment has been completed he may collect the same, together with costs, in the manner prescribed by law for collecting other obligations. If, however, upon examination at the end of thirty days from such notice, as above mentioned, the inspector shall find that said sheep have been treated for said disease but are still infected with the same, then he shall instruct the owner or lessee of said sheep to treat one or more times as their condition demands, as soon as possible, but with an interval between the

treatments of not less than ten nor more than twenty days. And if upon examination at the end of thirty days the inspector finds that said sheep have been treated but are still affected, then he shall at once take possession of said sheep and treat them as above specified. If, however, he finds on examination they have not been treated he shall seize said sheep and treat them as provided in this section, and the owner or lessee shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; provided that no band or bands of ewes or any part of such bands in which there are ewes with lambs shall be required to be dipped at any time between the 1st day of April and the 15th day of June of each year; but they must be held in quarantine and kept separate from sheep that are free from disease, and the owner or lessee shall be responsible for all damage done by reason of such disease.

Sec. 8. The sheep inspectors in the several counties of the territory shall receive \$3 per day for every day or part of day necessarily spent and 10 cents per mile necessarily traveled in the performance of their duties, to be paid for by the owner of the sheep so examined as provided for in this act.

Sec. 9. Any inspector who shall at any time grant a permit allowing sheep to travel without having first examined said sheep shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 10. Any person or persons owning or leasing any sheep which have become affected with scab or any other contagious disease for a period of thirty days without treating such sheep for said disease shall report the same in writing to the inspector.

Sec. 11. In any civil action arising under the provisions of this act all persons having any interest in the sheep or controlling the same, against which such action or proceedings is brought, shall be deemed the owner of said sheep and shall be liable severally and jointly for violation of any of the provisions of this act provided the leaser of any herd of sheep shall not be liable under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of the inspector to keep a book in which he shall record as nearly as practicable the date of inspection, a description of the marks and brands, number of sheep inspected, together with the name of each owner and his postoffice address. Said book shall be provided by the county court of each county for the use of the inspector, and at the expiration of his term of office he shall turn over to his successor all books and papers pertaining to said office.

Sec. 13. If any person or company herding or driving sheep in any county in this territory shall get into their herd any stray sheep they shall immediately notify the owner thereof if known, or, if the owner be unknown, he shall forthwith notify the inspector of the county, giving the number of sheep together with the marks and brands, and it shall be the duty of the inspector upon receipt of such notice to immediately examine the records of marks and brands of sheep inspected, and if the marks and brands mentioned in said notice appear on said records he shall immediately forward to the person owning such marks and brands a copy of such notice; he shall also record the description of such marks and brands and the number of sheep mentioned, together with the

name and address of the person having such sheep, in the above named record.

Sec. 14. Any person, persons or corporation owning or having in their possession or under their control any sheep that is affected with scab or any other contagious disease shall be held responsible for all damages sustained by any other sheep by reason of such scab or contagious disease; and the same may be collected as other claims for damages are collected; provided, that no damage shall be claimed after twelve months have elapsed from the time the cause of action has accrued.

Sec. 15. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 16. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of the foregoing sections are hereby repealed.

### SALT LAKE COPPER WORKS.

A number of City Councilors went out to the copper plant on Monday, at the invitation of Mr. Simon Bamberger, and inspected the buildings in process of erection there. All of the councilors were not present on this occasion, some of them having paid a visit previously for the same purpose. Arriving at the place, the party was met by Mr. Otto Stahlmann, who is personally superintending the work of construction.

Mr. Stahlmann first conducted the visitors to the ore bins, where several train loads of ore have been dumped already, preparatory to the copper plant starting up five weeks hence. A large proportion of this ore is from the Copperopolis mine at Tintic, from which shipments are being steadily made. The ore has samples showing as high as 50 per cent copper, but the average is seven per cent copper, and one and a half ounces of gold and seven ounces of silver to the ton. Much of this ore has been practically valueless under the process for working now in vogue, and vast quantities of it can be obtained and will be of great value. At the copper plant ore carrying eight per cent copper, without the precious metals, can be made to pay for working.

From the ore bins an electric railway is to be constructed to the crusher, where an elevator will raise the train of cars up to the level on which the crushing, converter and delivery floors are placed, and from there conducted to the proper departments. In the crusher the machinery is being put in position. Next is a furnace room where there are two blast and two reverberating furnaces, with a combined capacity of 400 tons of ore per day. One set of these furnaces is being placed in position, and on the first of June will begin operations. In three months the entire plant will be running. There are other buildings in course of erection for furnaces, etc., which will be prepared by that time.

In the next building are placed reverberatory and other furnaces, where the metal is brought from 50 per cent pure to 98 per cent pure, and is run out in plates, with the gold, silver and copper in combination, preparatory to the operations under the electrolytical process. The sulphur, arsenic, iron and other metals all have been burned



out. This building also contains one of the most perfect steam engines ever brought to the West. It is of the latest pattern, 300-horse power, triple expansion, marine type. This engine will start up when work first begins at the plant.

The largest building on the place is the electrolytical refinery, where, by the agency of electricity, the gold, silver and copper are separated. This building is 492 feet long and 204 feet wide, and is covered with an iron double roof. In its walls there are used 1,100,000 brick—350,000 more than in the great smokestack which has been erected near by. The electrolytical building has in it the great 1,000-horse power engine which took first prize at the World's Fair, and which was in operation there in connection with the Westinghouse exhibit. The belt wheel connected with it is 29 feet in diameter, the belt to be used being five feet eight inches wide and an inch and a half thick. In the electrolytical building there will be 400 tanks, and it will have a capacity of 40 tons of refined copper per day exclusive of the gold and silver product. The copper is deposited on sheets of white paper, and when in plates about half an inch thick it is removed for the new deposit. Seventeen days are consumed in precipitating the copper before any is removed. Of the 40 tons to be produced, 15 tons are to be from the smelter at Durango. The copper plant people can ship from Durango via Salt Lake, refine here, and forward the product to the Eastern market 60 cents a ton cheaper than the way it is done now.

Of the ore which the refinery can work on, Mr. Stahlmann says that at the Copper Mountain in Box Elder the company has in sight enough ore ranging from 15 to 20 per cent to keep the plant going six years. There is no gold or silver in this ore, so there will be steady purchase of that containing these precious metals. Silicious ores will be in great demand at the works, as furnaces have to be lined with silica, and ores of this class serve the purpose. Lead ores are not desirable.

#### LOCAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

If the Utah Forestry Association is going to accomplish the work which it was organized to accomplish, a considerable number of local organizations must be formed this summer, and some good, earnest work must be done. One of the first investigations should be to determine how much timber is around the head waters of the principal streams. Every effort should be made to have an abundant timber supply in these places, and before intelligent steps can be taken to preserve even what is now left, it is necessary to know its exact condition.

Below is presented an outline for the constitution and by-laws of a local society. The outline was prepared by Mr. J. M. Romney, a member of the Utah Forestry Association. It is believed that with slight modifications it will answer the needs of local societies in any part of Utah.

U. A. WHITING,  
Sec. U. F. A.

1. The name of this organization shall be the———

2. Its object shall be to study and promote the forestry interests of our special neighborhood, and to aid in the broader efforts of the Utah Forestry Association.

3. The signing of these articles and the payment of all regularly assessed dues shall be the full requirements for membership.

4. The officers shall be a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, to serve for the term of one year, and until their successors are duly elected.

5. The officers shall perform such duties as regularly pertain to their respective offices.

6. The president shall have power to appoint committees of one or more members to investigate any special question that may arise within the general purpose of this organization, such as determining present forest areas, securing forest reservations around the headwaters of streams, the trees best adapted to particular localities, the influence of tree culture on bird and insect life, etc., etc.

7. The reports of special investigations may form a part of the business at regular meetings of the organization.

8. All valuable information shall be forwarded by the secretary to the Utah Forestry Association for more general distribution.

9. The organization shall meet regularly on———. It shall be the purpose to make these meetings of interest and profit.

10. An initiation fee of——— and an annual fee of——— shall be assessed against each member to be used strictly in payment of the incidental expenses of the organization.

11. This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds majority of the members present at any regular meeting, provided notice of the proposed change shall have been given at the next preceding meeting.

#### INTERVIEW WITH A MORMON.

The Quincy, Illinois, *Journal* has an article on the recent visit of Sheriff G. R. Belnap, of Ogden, to Carthage, Quincy and other points in the East. After reciting the particulars of the sheriff's trip into Kansas for a prisoner wanted at Ogden for larceny, the *Journal* says:

'The sheriff's father, Gilbert Belnap, is a Latter-day Saint, who came from Toronto, Canada, to Nauvoo, whence he went to Nebraska, and thence, in 1851, to Ogden.

Probably because of his father's religious connections, the son, who did not say whether or not he shares those views, concluded that while in this part of the country he would run up to Carthage, Hancock county, to see the old jail, etc. He went up there early yesterday morning, returned yesterday evening and left early this morning for Leavenworth.

His visit to the old historical jail evidently left a deep impression on his mind and he gave a graphic description of it and of the tragic death of Joseph Smith the Prophet and others.

The jail, which is built of rock and contains seven rooms, is now the residence of Attorney Jas. M. Browning, who has built a handsome frame addition.

The story of the murder, as told to

Sheriff Belnap, contains some details that may be new to some of our readers:

There were four men in the room when the attack was made, namely, Joseph Smith, the Prophet; Hyrum, his brother; John Taylor and Willard Richards. Hyrum was killed by a bullet that was fired through the closed door. As the attacking party pushed the door in, Joseph Smith was behind the door and thus he was not seen for the time being. Taylor was shot four times. The Prophet ran to a window and jumped out. He was shot before he reached the ground.

After he fell his body was set up against the wall and a man ran up with a knife to cut off Smith's head. "Just then," adds Mr. Belnap, "came that strange light that stunned everybody, including the man with the knife."

The well is within the frame addition built by Mr. Browning, and the latter has carefully preserved all of the landmarks and also beautified the space by making grass plate, etc.

Mr. Belnap met Mr. Thos. E. Sharpe, one of the oldest settlers in Carthage, and who, Sheriff Belnap has been told, gave the signal for the attack on the jail. Mr. Belnap added that he could not say whether or not that statement was true.

He should have liked to ask Mr. Sharpe about the matter, but the old man is 76 years of age and has been partially paralyzed in his speaking powers for some four years, and the sheriff would not speak of the matter to him.

Asked whether there is any attempt to practice polygamy in Utah, Sheriff Belnap answered with a vigorous "no, sir." He added that after the construction of the Edmunds law by the Supreme Court, the Mormons accepted the law in good faith.

"The people of Utah," added the sheriff, "understand that quite well. The false reports sent out by office-seeking carpet baggers may fool you eastern people, but we know that the reports are false. Some of these false reports are so ridiculously absurd that it is a wonder that any fair-minded person of average intelligence and education could credit them—but many do. No matter how stupidly foolish a 'book' may be, if it puts a Mormon in the position of violating law, the 'book' is greedily devoured by many people in the East.

"The truth is that the Mormons are attending to their own business, making honest livings, obeying the law and there is not a particle of evidence of the scandalous and unjust misrepresentations."

After a statement of the union that characterized the plural families with which the sheriff was acquainted and the information that they were provided for by the persons who should do so, the interview proceeded:

Questioned as to the Mormon method of educating their children, the number of Mormon churches in Ogden, etc., the sheriff explained:

The Mormon children attend the public schools. Some of the youth attend Mormon academies. In Ogden, which has a population of about 20,000, the Mormons have a tabernacle, in which all meet on Sunday; and each of the five wards has a meeting house.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

LAMONI, Iowa, April 16.—Today's session of the Reorganized Church of Latter-day Saints was well attended, as everybody expected a special revelation in answer to yesterday's fasting.

After routine business was finished a lengthy printed document was put into possession of the several quorums, who retired to examine and pass upon it. It was a revelation, and gave directions designed to set in order and correct certain errors in church government and misunderstandings of jurisdiction and rulings. The leading feature was the defining of duties, powers and privileges of the high council. This high council of the church is a body composed of twelve high priests, chosen from among the priesthood and set apart to this calling by ordination, by direction of a high council or general conference, and presided over by the president of the church.

FRESNO, Cal., April 16.—Ed Morrell, partner of the bandit Chris Evans, was sentenced today by Judge Harris to life imprisonment at Folsom for robbery.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 16.—Twenty years ago Hillman Stillings got an idea into his head that Christ was to visit the earth again and when He came he (Stillings) was to be the right hand man. At that time he left his friends, climbed to the top of Mount Ararat, one of the tallest peaks in the state, and took up his abode in a rude cabin. Ever since he has lived there. In all that time neither his hair nor beard has been cut, and now he is one of the queerest looking personages one can imagine. Last night he announced that Christ had visited the earth and commanded him to lead a host to Washington and join the army of the commonwealth. He has gained great influence over the unemployed in this city and it is announced that he will shortly start out with a large following of woodchoppers and others.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., April 16.—Expert investigation of the books of City Treasurer Mrs. E. R. Pulliam, the only female treasurer in the states, makes it appear that she is \$1,800 short in her accounts. It is not thought that she has been dishonest but that the shortage is due to some one having obtained money by illegal means.

MONTREAL, April 17.—The ceiling of Riverside school in Point St. Charles collapsed today. Three children were crushed to death and several injured.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The House today has by an overwhelming vote decided to adopt a quorum counting rule, which, for all practical purposes, is the same as that which Speaker Reed of Maine inaugurated during the Fifty-fifth Congress. It won for him a world-wide reputation. Neither excitement or tumultuous scenes marked the crushing of the old legislative barriers.

Reed and the Republicans generally are in a happy humor over the victory they had achieved. Those who expected Reed would ridicule and jibe his political adversaries with their inconsistencies were disappointed.

OMAHA, Neb., April 18.—Kelly's

army is still at the old Chautauqua grounds east of Council Bluffs, and the situation is dangerous. The men are wet to the skin and chilled to the bone, and the Iowa militia men still surround them with fixed bayonets and keep them from the shelter of the buildings. There are rumblings in the ranks of the commonwealers, but the discipline has been thoroughly maintained thus far by the officers. There was enough food for breakfast today, and that fact perhaps prevented an outbreak, but something must happen soon to relieve the tension, or violence is sure to follow.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The assignment of Samuel L. Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, and his partner, Frank L. Hall, who compose the firm of book publishers, was filed today in the county clerk's office. The assignee is Bainbridge Colby. The assignment was without preferences, and is signed by Mrs. Clemens.

OMAHA, April 19.—Kelly's army of industrials, wet, bedraggled and chilled to the bone, broke camp, started from Council Bluffs, Chautauqua grounds, east. During the night the ranks began to swell with the arrival from Nevada of sixty-five men under Captain M. Gorman, and today further acquisitions were made, when Captain Morgan with two companies of commonwealers, 500 strong, reached camp from the west by way of the Union Pacific. The objective point of today's march is Weston, fifteen miles east of Council Bluffs. It is believed that a train will be secured at Weston to carry the army to Chicago.

NEW YORK, April 19.—George Gould and his brother Howard have bought Vigilant for \$25,000.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 19.—The Tillman state dispensary liquor law has been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of South Carolina, two justices concurring and one (Tillmanite) a member of the supreme bench, dissenting from the opinion.

CASPER, Wyo., April 19.—Wilbur C. Knight, state geologist, has made a thorough test of numerous samples of oil from central Wyoming. Of its quality he says: "It is a splendid lubricating oil and stands a finer test than that borne by any other oil in the world."

OMAHA, April 20.—General Kelly is all that the good words hitherto said of him conveyed and more. He displayed the rarest judgment and fortitude tonight, when he declined to put his men on board a train stolen at Council Bluffs by the engineers and firemen of the Union Pacific. It was a Union Pacific engine, with Union Pacific cars, on the Rock Island track. Kelly declined it, because he had not yet broken any law and did not intend to start in here.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., April 20.—The march of the commonweal over from Williamsport, was made under favorable circumstances.

At the toll gate, a mile outside of Hagerstown, there was a delay, the old white-haired gate-keeper refusing to let the army pass without paying tolls on the horses.

Browne declared this was another extortion of monopolists, and ordered forward the flag. The old gateman respectfully doffed his hat to the stars and stripes, but shut down the bars on the horsemen and carriages. The army was forced to pay 82 cents toll.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—Representative Davis, (Populist,) of Kansas, has introduced in the House a long bill reciting the woes of the unemployed and directing the secretary the secretary of war to immediately enlist 500,000 in an industrial volunteer army to serve for the period of one year after enlistment. The army is to be clothed and fed as regular soldiers. They are to be employed on public works, such as canals, rivers and harbors, public highways, etc.

To defray the expenses of this army the secretary of the treasury is to issue \$50,000,000 of legal tender notes and certificates and other forms of currency.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 20.—Hon. E. S. Morgan, ex-secretary and acting governor of the territory of Wyoming, died at his home in this city at 9 o'clock this morning. The deceased served as a member of the legislative assembly of Pennsylvania for two terms, in 1878 and 1875. He was appointed secretary of the territory of Wyoming by President Garfield in May, 1880, and served in that capacity until the death of Governor Hale, 1884, when he became acting governor. Francis E. Warren was appointed governor to succeed him by President Harrison in 1885. The remains will be taken to the former home of the family, at Newcastle, Pennsylvania, for burial. A wife and three grown children survive him.

MAPIMI, Mex., April 20.—The reported discovery of a wonderful, deserted city in a remote section of the Sierra Madre mountains in Durango, has been verified by Maurice Lentow and a party of explorers. They found the secret entrance to the city and made exhaustive explorations. They returned laden with curiosities from the abandoned residences and temples. The population of the city could not have been less than 25,000.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., April 20.—The cabinet has decided to suggest that Great Britain and New Zealand annex Samoa, as was proposed by King Malletoa some years ago, and establish a protectorate similar to that in Bartonga.

MARSEILLES, April 20.—Advice received here from Madagascar say that Ex-United States Consul Waller has secured a concession of the whole of the southern part of the island, in spite of repeated protests of the French residents. They say all nationalities in the India rubber trade claim their vested rights have been injured by this concession.

OMAHA, April 20.—John Mason and J. J. Morgan, merchants of Harrison, attempted to settle a difference in a street battle with revolvers. Mason was shot in the abdomen and Morgan twice in the body, and once in the shoulder. Both are expected to die.

OMAHA, Neb., April 20.—Three thousand laboring men marched out of Omaha today with banners flying and bound for the camp of Kelly's commonweal at Weston, Iowa, fourteen miles east of Council Bluffs. At 9

o'clock the signal agreed upon, ringing the church bells and blowing the whistles was given, announcing that Kelly's army was still at Weston unable to secure a train for the East. Inside of five minutes 1000 men assembled on Jefferson Square and quickly organized, and the march was taken up.

All the eastern railways have pulled the empty cars out of Council Bluffs to avoid trouble. Fully 2,000 more men have crossed the bridge to join the crowd that preceded them.

POMEROY, Ohio, April 21.—The miners of twenty-two mines in this district laid down their tools today. Five operators have signified their willingness to pay the price demanded by the men.

PHILLIPSBURG, Pa., April 21.—A number of men in this district went on strike at 12 o'clock today, to the number of 7,000. The Houtsdale and Oscala mines quit completely at 12 o'clock. There was no excitement, and no trouble is anticipated, unless the operators should undertake to start the mines, in which event the scene in the coke regions would be repeated here.

WESTON, Iowa, April 21.—Kelly's army had a court martial trial today. A Madison private tried to violate the rules of the industrial army by furnishing and smuggling liquor in camp and is alleged to have been spying on the men in the interest of the railroads. The charges were proven and he was dishonorably discharged and publicly drummed out of town.

ATHENS, April 21.—Later information shows that in some districts there has been great loss of life in addition to the destruction of property. The inhabitants are very much alarmed today at the fresh shocks, and it is feared the worst has not happened. The shocks today shook the northern wing of the palace in several places. A large stone fell out of the Gate of Adrian. The villages at Atlanta suffered terribly.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The President today sent the following nominations: Justice Warren N. Dusenberry to be judge of probate in Utah county, Utah.

Navy—Assistant Engineer Solon Arnold to be post assistant engineer.

MONTEREY, Cal., April 22.—The Pacific Coast Steamship company's steamer Los Angeles, bound north from Newport, Cal., and way ports to San Francisco, ran on the rocks at Point Sur lighthouse, thirty miles south of Monterey, between 9 and 10 o'clock last night. The steamer sank within a few minutes, and the passengers and crew took to the boats. As far as known four lives were lost. Three boat loads reached shore at Point Sur, and the first news of the disaster was brought here by a messenger today. Two other boat loads and a raft, containing other passengers and members of the crew, were met by the steamer Eureka this evening. The Eureka rescued them and brought them to Monterey.

ATHENS, April 22.—The earthquake shocks that began about 7:30 Friday night continued with more or less frequency until noon today.

In three villages, Malesina, Proskina and Martino, all in the province of Locria, 129 persons perished.

LONDON, April 23.—A dispatch to

the *Times* from Athens says: The earthquake destroyed eight villages in the district of Atalanti. In this district alone forty-eight persons were killed and several hundred injured. The monasteries of St. Martines and Proskina were destroyed. The Pelrat Pelli was rent asunder and sunk below the waters of the harbor. Large boulders were detached from the mountain of Braganda and some of them fell upon shepherd houses that were clustered at the foot of the mountain. All the inmates of the houses were crushed to death. Huge chasms opened in the earth about Atalanti. Heavy shocks were felt throughout the Euboea Islands.

NEW YORK, April 23.—In the church of San Salvatore, the only Protestant Episcopal church for Italians in the city, the rector, Albert O. Pace, just as he was about to open Sunday evening service, was assaulted by two women, Mrs. Caravata and Mrs. Cesari. Mrs. Caravata advanced to the pulpit, and in an excited manner asked: "Is this the Catholic church?"

"This is the Catholic church; the Episcopal church, the church of Christ, not the American Catholic church," replied the rector.

At that both women attacked Mr. Pace, who forgot himself so far as to strike back, knocking most of Mrs. Caravata's teeth down her throat. The rector immediately apologized, had the two women ejected and proceeded with the services. Arrests will be made. The women say Mr. Pace baptized Mr. Cesari's children, telling them that he was a Catholic priest and the church a Catholic church. When they discovered the deception, they determined upon the assault.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 23.—The striking miners marched into town today, 5,000 strong, with bands. Speeches were made denouncing H. H. Debarleben, manager of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company. Governor Jones has established headquarters here and is in close communion with Sheriff Morrow and the officers of the Second regiment. The militia are at the armories, ready to advance on the strikers at a moment's notice. Seventy-five Ben Creek miners, wanted by the officers for intimidation, joined in the demonstration. The marching strikers are a mixed lot of whites and blacks. Trouble is expected hourly. Dozens of arrests are made at the mines for intimidation, and sixty new deputy sheriffs have been sworn in.

VICKSBURG, Miss., April 23.—Four negroes have already paid the penalty for the brutal assassination of Manager Boyce of the Baun plantation in Madison Parish on Saturday. One was shot on Sunday. During the night a mob gathered at the jail at Tallahue and forced open the door. Sam Slaughter, Tom Claxton and Dave Hawkins were led out and hanged to the ballustrade of the court house. Their bodies were hanging there this morning. Claxton and four pals are still in the swamp. The river and all avenues of escape are closely guarded and the ultimate capture of the five men is regarded as only a question of time. It seems certain they will be lynched.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO, Cal., April 23.—Jesse Selligman, of J. & S. Selligman, bankers, New York and London,

died here of pneumonia and Bright's disease. He came here four days ago with his daughter.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The visible grain supply on April 21, compiled by the New York stock exchange is as follows: Wheat 52,425,000, increase 78,000; corn 14,546,000, decrease 145,000; oats 2,885,000, increase 11,000; rye 371,000, decrease 8,000; barley 300,000, decrease 230,000.

LONDON, April 23.—It is announced, as a result of the indignation created by the report of the sanitary institute regarding the conditions under which bread eaten by the people of this city is produced that the government has decided to appoint a select committee of the House of Commons to investigate. According to the report five-sixths of all bread consumed in London is produced in cellar bakeries, not more than six feet high, ten feet in length and twelve feet wide. Sewer gas enters through drains opening in the floor, while further pollution is caused by the ground air and the damp sucked up into the heated cellar through the flooring.

LISBON, April 23.—There are sixty-five fresh cases of cholera in this city.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 23.—The Oliver plant, near here, was the scene of disorder today. Sheriff Wilson and a posse arrested Michael Fitzko for a minor offense, when fifty women assembled and demanded his release. The officers warned the women not to interfere. The answer was a yell of defiance and then the whole crowd of women charged the sheriff, attacking him with every conceivable missile and weapon except firearms. Blood was flowing from a number of the men and they were forced to fight back.

COLUMBUS, O., April 23.—The latest reports received by President McBride of the United Mineworkers, show the suspension of work by 3,000 men in Alabama; 5,000 in Tennessee and Kentucky; 2,000 in West Virginia; 5,000 in Indiana; 25,000 in Ohio; 25,000 in Illinois; 1,300 in Iowa; 2,000 in Indian Territory; 1,300 in Missouri; 50,000 in Pennsylvania, and 300 in Michigan; a total of 122,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 23.—J. A. Crawford, state president of the United Mine Workers of America, today received reports from the state at large, showing that 24,000 miners are now on a strike, out of about \$33,600 in Illinois.

CHICAGO, April 23.—J. H. Randall has been chosen general of the Chicago division of the commonwealth army. Kelly has been abandoned and the Chicago army will begin its march some day this week. Randall stated that there were 700 recruits enlisted already and that the number would be increased to 1,000 before Thursday.

Grand Master Workman Sovereign has entered heart and soul into the movement, but has no intention of participating in the march personally.

AVOCA, April 23.—Kelly's reception here tonight was fully as flattering as that accorded him at Neola. The 2,500 inhabitants were apparently all on the streets, and the brawny-armed countrymen and buxom maidens vied with each other in doing them honor.

Company "C" which had been disbanded at Neola, rejoined the army during the afternoon and after an abject personal apology from each

member, Kelly mustered them back into the service.

Tonight Kelly consented to outline to the Associated Press representative his plans for the end of the journey. Should his army be refused approach to the Capitol, he will, upon his arrival in Washington, take four of his men and make a personal appeal to Congressman Pence, of Colorado; McGuire, of California, and Senator Allen, of Nebraska. Through their efforts he hopes to be allowed to draw up his men in line where the law makers of the nation may see them.

ANDERSON, Ind., April 24.—An ordinance was passed at a special meeting of the council requiring all tramps found in the city limits to be vaccinated. About fifty were corraled last night and subjected to the requirements.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 24.—The mystery of the McKendrick murder which occurred January 17th is solved by the confession of Henry Prame, who was arrested near Libertyville, Ill., where he was working on a farm. Prame was brought here Saturday night and kept concealed until last evening when he was arraigned in court and pleaded guilty and gave all the particulars of the crime, telling how he and Charles Macard bound and gagged the old lady, took \$800 from her bosom and left her to die of suffocation. Prame says he was led into the crime by Macard, whom he met in Chicago a month before the murder. Macard was arrested in San Francisco some time ago and is undergoing examination here, protesting his innocence.

YANKTON, S. D., April 24.—Sister Florentine, a member of the Order of St. Benedictine and one of a Colony of Sisters of Mercy, who conduct a Catholic convent, in this city, was before a justice on a charge of assault and battery yesterday. She admitted having whipped a little girl who was a student at the convent and the child's body showed marks of a most cruel beating. The affair has caused intense excitement and the city authorities will probably make a thorough investigation of the convents and the methods and practices in vogue there.

WALNUT, Iowa, April 24.—Kelly's industrial army reached here at noon today, and after a hearty luncheon started to Atlantic, where they are due tonight.

At Avoca the populace turned out en masse to bid the commonwealers good-bye. The wagons that brought the men from Neola were returned last night, and today sixty-three fresh teams, furnished by the farmers in the adjacent county, were driven into camp at Avoca and loaded with commonwealers. The vehicles could hold only about half the men, and every five miles shifts were made. As the army came down the steep hill into Walnut, it was received with the same cordial welcome which has characterized the receptions since it left Council Bluffs. The town officials bid Kelly welcome, and the townspeople furnished plenty of provisions. The stop here was brief, and the army was soon on its way for Atlantic, twenty miles from Avoca. The farmers greeted the men with words of encouragement, and now and then a well filled provision

wagon wheeled into line amid grateful cheers. A carload of provisions from Omaha was promised.

WALNUT, Iowa, April 24.—Soon after Kelly's army left Walnut today at least a hundred men left the ranks and started across the country. The army left Walnut 1,118 strong, but it is apparent Kelly will be fortunate if he reaches Des Moines with 1,000 men. Seven men arrested in Avoca last night for disorderly conduct were released today. Sheriff Hszen, of Council Bluffs, is following the army with three deputies. Pinkerton men are also on the trail and it is expected wholesale arrests will be made at Des Moines. On the march today Kelly was hailed by a corps of men who asked him to allow them to take a train. "We can do it, and we will do it, general, if you will let us," said the spokesman. Kelly told the men it would ruin the cause of the unemployed if they took such action. There was much adverse comment and Kelly is evidently alarmed.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 24.—The city trustees have appointed a committee to see what can be done towards getting the 800 commonwealers stranded here out of the city. Citizens have been providing them well with food and the leader, Col. Inman, now has nearly \$200 in cash. Employed mechanics have called a public meeting for tonight to consider the matter of raising enough money to pay the army's fare to Ogden.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 24.—The Coxeyites at Butte broke into the Northern Pacific round house tonight, seized an engine and train and started east at forty miles an hour.

There are between 400 and 500 men in this army.

They have been camped at Rutte, Montana, several days while the leaders were trying to arrange for transportation. The men concluded that if they wanted a train they must take it. At midnight they reached Bozeman, where they stopped for the break of the day, intending to resume their journey at once. The Northern Pacific officials say there is nothing to stop them until near Livingston, where a single wash-out will cause some delay.

NEW YORK, April 24.—In the court of common pleas today, in the presence of Judge Buschoff, Michael Donnelly, an iron merchant, fired three shots at P. J. McArdle. McArdle was unhurt. Donnelly was plaintiff in a case against McArdle, arising over some partnership account.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 24.—Major J. L. Ratbone, ex-consul general to Paris, has received a check for \$100,000 for his copper mine in Mexico. The mine is at Tepic, state of Agua Caliente, Mexico, and was purchased by M. Goughenhelm and sons, owners of the great lead and smelting works at Monte Rey, Mexico, and Pueblo, Colorado. They are going into copper smelting as is done at the great Anaconda mines. Goughenhelm and sons intend to invest \$1,000,000 in the scheme.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Consul General Mason at Frankfurt in a report to the state department suggests that our fruit preservers try fruit sugar, made from beet sugar. It is a limpid, white syrup of great density, containing from 70 to 76 per cent sugar, possessing a rich, fruity flavor and capac-

ity to remain fluid and free from granulation for an indefinite period. It has the power, to assimilate, develop and preserve the natural flavor of fruit. It is sold at 8½ cents per pound and the consul general says any trustworthy American firm can, by addressing his consulate, obtain free of charge, except for transportation, 100 pounds as a sample.

PARIS, April 24.—A telegram from Congo says Lieutenant Holpair, at the head of a detachment of state troops, has captured Cadambare, between Lake Tanganyika and Manyema.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 24.—The annual meeting of the Wyoming & Utah railroad company, will be held at Aloova Hot Springs, Natrona county, May 1st. Chief Engineer Rogers states that a thorough re-organization is contemplated, and the stockholders feel confident that the company will be able to do some construction work this season.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Frank Hatton, proprietor of the Washington Post, was stricken with total paralysis this afternoon at his desk. The attack is very serious.

LIBON, April 24.—During the twenty-four hours ended yesterday, there were 104 cases and three deaths from cholera here. The Portuguese government has stopped the telegraphic messages.

EVANSTON, Wyo., April 24.—Ranchmen in the western part of Uintah county complain of the depredations of Utah sheep. They are trampling down the meadows and eating every vestige of grass in the whole country. It is said that there are over 15,000 head between this city and Muddy creek.

LONDON, April 24.—The proposed solution of the Samoan question is causing much discussion here. It is stated that Great Britain will not be loath in bringing the islands under the control of New Zealand, if the United States and Germany be induced to assent.

W. B. Percival, general agent in London of New Zealand, visited the colonial office today and urged a modification of the treaty of 1889 in accordance with the desire of New Zealand. Mr. Percival represented that such arrangement would naturally give a great stimulus to trade. New Zealand considers the present unsatisfactory proposition an opportune occasion for convening another conference. Much stress is laid upon the fact that the German residents of Samoa would welcome a modification of the existing arrangement.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 24.—Ex-Confederates are holding a reunion here today. Business houses are decorated with the colors of the Confederacy and Union, and pictures of the great Southern generals hang from the windows of public buildings and private residences.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., April 24.—The predictions of the labor leaders that the entire region would be out in a day or two is being fulfilled. The men at a dozen works laid down their tools today, while at many other plants part of the men went out, and others will follow tomorrow. They claim that the whole region will be out in a day or two. No violence has occurred yet.

*Written for this Paper*  
IT IS NOT TRUE?

Every live merchant knows just what his goods cost laid down, and this includes the invoice price, package, cartage, freight, delivery, opening, and sometimes waste. Whatever of discounts or drawbacks there may be, he is familiar with that, and if there is advantage in large lots or carloads, he wants that also, if push will get it. He must be able to discriminate as to quality, must know of adulterations—permissible or otherwise; must realize that some goods shrink materially in weight, they dry out; and that others are not put up full measure, if he is to divide and still secure a profit. Then before he can claim any proceeds personally, he must take into account unavoidable expenses. There is rent, taxes, helps, team perhaps, and interest on investment if this is borrowed. If he gives credit there is possibility of loss; there are risks of several kinds which have to be provided for, and the goods sold must bear the burthen. Of course if a man gives all his time, if he calls into service any member of his family, each should be remunerated. Competition of those in a similar business must be taken into account as well, hence a given percent of profits to cover this array of expense may not be always possible. Whichever way the question is looked at, there are required many ingredients ere a man can say that business is a success. Rules which are inexorable must be obeyed, for idleness and ignorance, as well as inattention and lack of forethought or economy, are alike fatal to trade pursuits.

It used to be said that "Goods well bought are half sold;" yet only a few are good buyers. By this is not meant a close one, as might be inferred, for he is rarely a good one. The first implies much more than the squeezing of a dime or running all over creation to save a nickel. It means judgment, decision, knowledge of many things. No such man is captivated by the wiles of a specious drummer. He knows his own business and is only dictated, if at all, by one of much larger experience.

Need it be wondered at that so very few comparatively continue a successful business career? Can there be surprise that few have the qualifications which constitute a business man? And is it not remarkable that so many seek a livelihood by business without training or even respectable trade proclivities? Whether experiment only secures "the survival of the fittest" let the annals of commercial life tell their story. It is said by them that not more than one-third of all who so engage continue. Failure is written almost universally upon this method of life. And yet its fascination is as great as ever, and most persons have the idea that living by trade is "as easy as falling off a log."

The humblest mechanic, nay even the day laborer, may be more certain of his income, can more readily square his outlay to his resources. He carries far less risk, and bad debts are a rarity at the worst. The carpenter takes an ordinary job; his charges are so much per hour. The man who soles your shoes calculates cost of material and the time spent. Factory hands, foundry men,

either work this way or by the job, and every day they know what they have earned, and every few days at most they get it! The manufacturer, while he may be a man of enterprise, is never so sure of results. The woolen mill calls for a heavy first investment, upon which there is interest fairly due. He must secure the raw material in advance, which means interest also. Dye stuffs, coal and incidentals eat into his capital. The man or woman at the spinning or the loom, has no investment or resource save in busy fingers and years of practice and experience; their duty is to work, and to them work is the synonym for pay. But the fabrics they have created have to be in advance of demand. Winter goods must be on the market in early summer, summer goods before the winter is half spent. There is the risk of selling, of change in public taste, of competition, waiting for this market; interest is continually accumulating, and loss is far from infrequent. The laborer knows nothing of this. He is without anxiety. His work is ready for him on Monday morning; it is secured for him until Saturday night. No time has been lost in hunting for it. He has not come home discouraged and weary, to an empty cupboard and hungry children. In consideration of this provision on the part of capital, which includes investment in buildings, machinery, raw material, and industrial effort, it says each soul employed must, or should, contribute a portion or a per cent of what they really earn as a recompense to the investor.

Now, where large numbers of men and women are thus supplied with machinery, material, and an opportunity of subsistence by labor, a slight premium from numbers added to legitimate interest may make a fine income to the proprietor. But demagogues and labor agitators have denounced even this, and made the contrast between the condition of the laborer and the employer, which was at least unfair if not ungenerous; for more than the amount transferred by the laborer could have been lost every week in the search for uncertain opportunity of employment. To meet in compromise such objections, profit-sharing was introduced, which did well in prosperous times, when there was ready demand for that which was manufactured; but in times of depression, when goods were unsold and the mills idle, and capital became non-producing, the owners thereof had to bear the entire burthen. Loss-sharing—equally just, was as distasteful as impossible to the laborer, although the results of that labor was piled up in warehouses around the globe and suffering continuous depreciation. And so it is likely this controversy will be continued until capital unused exhausts itself, and labor begs for bread.

There will come as a consequence in part a drift toward agriculture, with its assurance of living if not of accumulation, and those who engage therein will learn to be as orderly, as systematic, as well-informed, as is the producer of cotton-cloth, carpets, iron, sugar and the multifarious products of creative industry; as well as to those who are engaged in the distributive field, such as merchants, dealers and middlemen of

every name and nature. For it is quite as essential from a business standpoint that the farmer should know what his products or goods cost, as it is that the grocer, the maker of crockery, the producer of iron or sugar should know what his product costs; and he should know whether in the marketing thereof he secures a legitimate profit, or suffers a small or greater loss. Those men are few who engage in any enterprise from pure philanthropy. Every one almost asks as an individual and even in a corporate capacity—will the enterprise pay? Is it a good permanent investment? Or is it purely speculative and transient at best? All business men and organizations make continuous or periodical inquiry into their affairs. They make a balance sheet; they know their profit or loss; they declare a dividend or have to retrench; and so important is this that it may be deemed universal.

But how is it among our farmers? Where is the man who can tell what any of his products cost? His wheat per bushel, his potatoes, his calf, or the poultry, eggs and butter as manipulated by the aiding wife? Should not a man in this important, nay fundamental, branch of business know as well as the factory owner, the maker of harness, the creator of brooms? Should he not take account of the hours spent in the raising of wheat, tomatoes, beets, as does the carpenter or the man who soles your shoes, or makes your stovepipe, or digs your garden? Should not the farmer estimate his capital invested in land, in water, in implements, in hired help, in personal labor or supervision? Should he sell at random? Should he and his neighbors compete with each other, or allow dealers—buyers, to put their price upon his produce any more than the producer of cloth or garments, or the gigantic dealer in hog products from ham to lard? Is it fair that the merchant should make the price of wheat and the goods given in exchange for it? That the price of butter and of sugar should be in one man's hands? Or should the farmers organize, as do men in all other industrial directions, to keep up the price of their products to a living and profitable point, as is done with sugar, coal oil and every other manufacture?

To do this successfully the cost of each thing should be closely estimated, production, marketing, waste or shrinkage, as closely as is done by the grocer or the dealer in barbed wire and implements he uses. Such a business supervision would keep the farmer from being swamped by unnecessary machinery, by corroding debt. Every move would be business-like and intelligent; and so the fundamental industry of society, being placed upon a sure foundation, the superstructure would be more stable and enduring, and general prosperity become better assured than it is at present!

#### UTAH'S INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

FROM DAILY OF APRIL 18.

A new "general" will very probably be manufactured in this city by the unemployed, for the purpose of leading the Utah contingent of the industrial army out of the wilderness for better or worse. The man who is figuring on getting the job is H. E. Carter. At a meeting held in the Galena block, the



idea crystallized into reality. The "general" figuratively pocketed his commission and "industrial soldiers" were at once mustered in. At noon today nearly 200 were enlisted.

But the movement has a serious aspect and Governor West's alertness, in preventing any increase to this city's distress from the Ogden transients, may be offset by foisting several hundreds of idle men, at present sojourning all over the Territory, on the people of this city. A call has been sent out for a great convention of the unemployed of Utah to be held in Walker's Pavilion, next Saturday at 2 p. m.

The question is: What is to be done with several hundred of such visitors if they come?

The "officers" of the new "industrial" concern state that they intend to muster them in, and that the army will reach an enrollment of fully 1,000 men. This will not feed and shelter them while they are here, however, and unless some provision is made for their care and reception beforehand there is likely to be trouble.

The secretary states that the business men of the city are generally in favor of the movement to rid the city of the idle host and proffer monetary assistance. To rid the whole Territory of them (those chiefly are meant who are transients and have no families here) would be productive of wider satisfaction, but it is a big undertaking and requires prompt and organized action.

#### FROM DAILY OF APRIL 19.

At the organization of Utah's contingent of the industrial army last evening, "General" Carter stated that he was a "worker," had worked up to a few years ago ever since he had been able to earn 25 cents a day, but since then he had been practicing law in the East, and was now a professor of religion. He told the men that they might find a great many men with more judgment and sense than he had to lead them, but he would accept the job of "general," and lead them through to success.

After the roll was called and twenty-four men responded, out of several hundred enrolled, and formed a company for drill—who by-the-by, made an excellent awkward squad—the "General" told the crowd that they needn't be afraid to enlist, as the army had been promised provisions and money by several leading business men of the town, and Mr. Fred Simon, he said, had informed him that the men would be provided with boots and shoes and clothes, and everything they required. He also guaranteed that transportation would be furnished for every one who wished to join.

#### FROM DAILY OF APRIL 21.

The "war correspondent" of the News paid a visit of inspection to the camp of the industrial army, at the Agricultural park, this morning. "Not a drum was heard," nor a bugle note, and sentries and pickets were conspicuous by their absence. The motley garrison gathered together within the bounds of barbed wire fences and muddy streams, is an inviting nucleus around which the transient fraternity of unemployed will flock like bugs around an electric light.

About noon today, the liberally ventilated barracks, the old ice house used

by the men, presented a lively appearance. Three great iron pails sat upon a blazing fire of wood, in which beef, onions and potatoes were boiling for dinner. All around the walls of the spacious shack, coats and hats were hung on nails, and several tin cups relieved the wooden monotony. Near the glowing camp fire, a corporal of the guard, that is to be, was busy chopping wood, and every now and then some high private hauled in his contribution to the meagre wood pile. Coal was nowhere to be seen. At the north outlet to the building one of the men was being subjected to a tonsorial operation; another close by was being relieved of a large amount of wig, while at the western door a young fellow was stretched out in lazy Turkish fashion on a brilliant crazy quilt, lathered with soap, and getting his weekly shave. In every corner and all around the building piles of straw were strewn, and forty-seven men were laying idly by, smoking, chewing and sleeping, while others talked and laughed and joked. About twenty of companies D and E, went over to the race track, and indulged in games of baseball; and all along the ditch contiguous to the camp some were having their dust-soiled faces, washing their shirts, and catching fish. "Suckers" were not so plentiful as were caught up town, they said, but it was just as good for them, as long as they were caught somewhere.

The cook is a prominent man, and very popular. The great love the men expressed for him has caused him to paint on the wall the following notice:

"NO ADMITTANCE TO THE KITCHEN."

The kitchen is situated in the middle of the building, and is only separated from the whole by an imaginary line around the fire. Along the wall on the eastern side, a bench is nailed, upon which onions, bread, flour, salt, sugar and other eatables are placed. Coal oil cans are filled with potatoes *Lyonnaise*, and barring the absence of turkey and mince pie the improvised army appear to be amply provided for. They need coal, however, and some beef; but it is stated that two sides of a tender cow will be sent down to the camp tonight.

At breakfast this morning, about forty-five men were each given a pint and a half of Irish stew, one pint of coffee and one-third of a loaf of bread. There were forty pounds of beef left over for dinner, and enough bread and potatoes too.

As soon as lunch was served, all the men formed into line and started up town for the grand convention of *miserables*, which was begun at 2 o'clock this afternoon in Walker's pavilion.

A new company was formed this morning at the race track, to be known as "Company E," and from now on, until the departure, the drills will take place in the field south of the barracks at the Agricultural park.

There is nothing likely to happen to change the spirit of their dreams as long as organization and grub are maintained; but, as on the night before the memorable Waterloo Napoleon's hosts were startled and stunned by the rumble of the enemy's guns, so only will trouble be probable if the rumble of

their stomach's emptiness is allowed to disturb their minds. The business men of this city who have been called to consider the probabilities and the providing of necessities are as follows:

James Gillespie, J. R. Morris, H. Bamberger, Prof. Metcalf, H. W. Lawrence, F. Simon, ex-Governor Thomas, M. H. Walker, C. P. Mason, W. E. Hubbard, C. E. Allen, M. J. Cheesman, W. P. O'Meara, E. P. Newell, T. G. Webber, B. F. Grant, P. W. Madsen and J. J. Daly. They will meet at Bamberger's office, 67 west, First South street, at 4:30 o'clock, immediately after the convention this afternoon.

#### THE EUPOREAN MISSION.

[*Millennial Star*, April 6.]

RELEASES AND APPOINTMENTS.—Elder Geo. D. Sueli has been honorably released from his labors as traveling Elder in the London conference, to return home, April 14, 1894.

Elder Thomas Salt has been honorably released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Sheffield conference, to return home, April 14, 1894.

Elder Harry H. Pitchforth has been honorably released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Nottingham conference, to return home, April 14, 1894.

Elder Orson P. Black has been honorably released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Cheltenham conference, to return home, April 14, 1894.

Elder C. W. Wright has been honorably released from his labors as traveling Elder in the London conference, to return home, April 14, 1894.

Elder H. W. Lund has been honorably released from his labors as president of the Liverpool conference, to return home, April 14, 1894.

Elder Heber C. Bowen has been released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Birmingham conference and is appointed to preside over the Liverpool conference.

#### WEBER STAKE CONFERENCE.

A conference of two days held in the Ogden tabernacle has just been brought to a close. More interesting and happy meetings have not convened in this Stake of Zion for a long time past. The conference opened at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, the 15th inst. By that hour the house was filled with Latter-day Saints from the several wards of the Stake, who had come together to be instructed more fully in the principles of the Gospel and to learn more of their duties and labors for the redemption of the living and the dead.

The visitors from Salt Lake on the occasion were Elders F. D. Richards, George Teasdale and Heber J. Grant, of the Council of the Apostles, also Elder H. W. Naisbitt. The presidency of the Stake, the High Council, Bishops and a large body of the Priesthood were present, and all on the qui vive for more light, more truth and a clearer understanding of the principles revealed at the April General Conference. A large number of those present at this Stake conference were unable to go to Salt Lake City and hear the rich outpourings of knowledge by the Spirit of God on the 6th inst.

After the opening exercises, Elder N. C. Flygare reported the condition of the Stake, which he said was very good. In fact he said he never knew it to be better than at the present time, especially considering the "hard times." The Stake presidency and the High Council have been during the past few months holding ward conferences in this city and many other wards in the county. Wherever they went the people came together and listened with eager attention to the counsel and advice that were given by the Elders. Peace prevailed among the Saints, harmony, union and love were increasing, and all the ward authorities were sustained by hearty, unanimous vote. The Presidency of the Stake and High Council were united and labored in concert to build up and promote the best interests of the Saints over whom they are called to preside.

The conference during the sessions was addressed by Elders Teasdale, Grant, Richards, Naisbitt and L. W. Shurtliff. The topics dwelt upon were the increased light given by the President and others on the law of adoption, the sealing of children to parents; the great work that has been done, that is now being done, and vast amount that is necessary yet to be done in the Temple of the Lord for the salvation of our ancestors and others of our kindred who have passed to the great beyond without having the privilege of hearing and embracing the Gospel for themselves. These instructions caused the hearts of the listeners to leap for joy, and eyes were filled with tears of gratitude for the opportunities now afforded them to become "saviors on Mount Zion" in the latter days.

Among other subjects were the apostacy from the Gospel of Christ as taught by the Savior and His apostles; the long night of darkness that has intervened between that time and the present—or until the Lord restored the fulness of the Gospel through the Prophet Joseph Smith; the gathering of Israel, the building up of Zion; the rearing of the Temples of God, one of which—that of Salt Lake—was traced in a graphic manner by the speaker, from the closing or designating the site, breaking the ground, excavating for the foundation, the blasting, quarrying and hauling the rock and collecting other material, the laying of the foundation, the various stages in the construction to its completion and dedication for the services of God; economy—the necessity of saving everything and not wasting anything; the establishing and fostering home industries; the Word of Wisdom, temperance in all things, living a sober, pure life; teaching children the law of God, and when they reach a proper age to be baptized for the remission of sins; to be truthful, upright in all our dealings with mankind; to be faithful to all the covenants they have made to keep the commandments of God, and to inculcate all the graces and virtues of the Gospel of Jesus Christ; to so live that they may always enjoy the light of the Holy Ghost to guide them through life and prepare them to enter into exaltation in the Kingdom of God. These subjects were dwelt upon with great fervor and earnestness by the speakers and were listened to with profound attention and pleasure by the

audiences. They were seasons of joy that the Saints of this Stake wish repeated at short intervals.

Notwithstanding the stringency of the times our poor are administered to and their wants supplied as far as it is in the power of their co-religionists to do it.

A gloom of sadness was cast over the assembly this morning by the announcement by Elder Richards of the sudden, almost instant death, at the residence of Brother Richards, of Bishop Thomas Wallace. The Bishop was the guest of Elder Richards during the Conference, and last evening the family were engaged in social conversation on various subjects pertaining to the latter-day work of God, etc. All appeared to be cheerful and happy. About 9:15 p. m. Bishop Wallace, without the slightest premonition of his approaching demise, fell from his chair to the floor and expired. This was a sad shock to the family and the community. He was well known and much beloved.

JOSEPH HALL.

OGDEN, Utah, April 16, 1894.

*Written for this Paper.*

#### GOLD MINING IN AUSTRALIA.

Sir.—One of the most remarkable industrial features of the last few months in Australia has been the revival of gold mining enterprise in the various colonies followed by discoveries which tend to show that the auriferous wealth of Australia is far from having become exhausted; that, on the contrary, it had merely been tapped, as illustrated by the phenomenal yields at Mount Morgan, in Queensland, and the rich discoveries at Coolgardie and other parts of Western Australia, indicating the existence of many hundred miles of gold bearing country in that colony. Australian geologists have again and again affirmed that there were districts in New South Wales and elsewhere which, if properly prospected, would be found as rich in the precious metal as any in the early days of gold discovery. And this is proving to be the case. In various parts of the colony hitherto neglected, gold has been found in encouraging quantities, and recently, at Wyalong, near Barmadman and Temora, in the southern part of the colony, the discoveries have been of such an extensive character that within a few days there was a population of nearly three thousand on the field, a township springing up, as if by magic, where, only three or four weeks previously there were not above a dozen residents in the whole district. At the time of writing nearly fifty claims had bottomed on gold, and fresh finds were continually being made. Other discoveries have been made elsewhere, and the abundance of the precious metal is significantly indicated by the fact that of the hundreds of unemployed sent out by the New South Wales government to fossick on the old, deserted gold fields or in known auriferous localities, very few have returned, while many are known to be doing well. There are in the colony several gold mines which have been profitably worked for years. The Mitchell's Creek mine, near Welling-ton, has for several years given regular employment to over a hundred men,

and has paid fair dividends to the prospectors. Within a few miles of Orange, at Lucknow, is the richest and most important gold mine at present in full work in New South Wales. There are some 370 men at work on the several properties on the Wentworth gold field, all of whom are paid the regular rate of wages, except those who go in for contract work and who as a rule earn more than the average rate of pay. On the different mines on this field the amount of £3,500 is paid monthly for labor, explosives, candles, tools, coal, wood, material, etc. Several gold mines are also paying well in the Cobarr district, and yielding regular dividends. Among these are the Occidental, the Billagoe, Mount Drysdale, and others. But there is no need to multiply these instances of the abundance of the precious metal in New South Wales, although it may be mentioned that the quantity produced in 1892 was 156,870 ounces, valued at £569,178, making the total quantity since the date of gold discovery in 1851, 10,557,304 ounces, of the value of £39,202,666. With an increase of capital for the working of sound, not mere speculative enterprises, the rate of gold production will become largely increased, especially if the use of efficient gold saving appliances is introduced, for in the heaps of wash-dirt or "tailings," found on every gold field, are many thousand ounces of gold in the form of minute specks, the extraction of which necessitates the possession of more patience and perseverance than the ordinary gold miner is blessed with. No wonder that the colonists are sanguine respecting their future, for rich as they are in gold, they are even richer in the possession of nearly all the other known metals, both precious and useful, and, with natural eagerness, look forward to the day when their vast mineral resources will not only become more largely developed, but also utilized in the establishment of colonial manufacturing industries.

Yours, etc., JOHN PLUMMER.

Sydney, March 18th.

The Deming, N. M., Land and Water company are putting down the fire hydrants, and will be ready at any time to furnish water for fire purposes whenever the town is in a position to contract for the same.

Sheriff Burns was up from Manti last and this week, says the Mount Pleasant *Pyramid*, looking after his farm. He says the gold fever has struck the Temple city in great shape, and not without reason, as some very good specimens have been obtained in the near vicinity.

The following appears in the Tooele letter of the *Mercur Mercury*: Mrs. Mary Pfeister, an old lady who, since the death of her husband five years ago, has lived alone, was found dead on the street Monday morning, having died of hemorrhage. It is supposed that she was taken ill during the night and started to one of the neighbors, dying on the way. Her bank book showed a balance of \$600, \$150 was found secreted in various parts of the house, and it is supposed that there is \$1,000 more somewhere. Amiel Fellows, of Lake Point, will probably be appointed administrator.

## WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

Cheyenne business men report more cash transactions during the past two weeks than for months past.

Four hundred car loads of fat cattle and sheep will be shipped out of Laramie county, Wyo., this spring.

A lot of 100,000 young trout will be turned loose in the streams about Durango, Colo., this season.

Three Finland miners have been seriously injured by falling coal in the Union Pacific mine at Carbon, Wyo.

An Oregon county clerk has just resigned his office after holding it continuously for thirty-two years.

Work in the Truckee, Cal., sawmill has been commenced. It is expected that at least 10,000,000 feet will be cut this year.

A still for making peppermint oil is to be put up a few miles southwest of Tacoma, Wash. Some twenty-five acres of mint have been set out.

The city council of Glenwood (Colo.) have followed the example of Fort Collins and shaved down the salary roll \$700 a year.

Fresno, Cal., tramps who will not work the required six hours a day on the city rock pile are confined in a dark cell and fed on bread and water, which usually brings them to terms.

The 3-year-old child of Jacob Krepps of Huron, Fresno county, Cal., was lost in a sandstorm. She was not found until late at night, sleeping on a levee about a mile from town.

Coke orders at Crested Butte, Colo., are increasing, and the Omaha-Grant smelter, which has taken none for several weeks, has started in with an order of twenty-one car loads a week.

A number of bands of sheep are reported to have crossed the Snake river into this county, says the Shoshone (Idaho) *Journal*, and it is suspected that some of them are diseased.

The North Platte, in Wyoming, is on a tear. One day last week, according to the *Saratoga Sun*, the river rose a foot during the night and was filled with old ice, slush and yellow mud.

There are now fifteen oil wells flowing in Los Angeles, Cal. The yield is steadily increasing as new wells are being bored all the time. The oil finds a ready market at \$1.50 and \$2 a barrel.

Joseph E. Price died at Marysville, Cal., a few days ago from blood poison, due to an ulcerated tooth which had been giving him trouble for some time, but which he would not have extracted.

Sanitary Inspector Colby, of Grand Junction, says the *Denver News*, notified Secretary Gresswell of the state veterinary board that he has turned back one herd of sheep to Utah. Mr. Colby is of the opinion that there will be no further trouble.

The county commissioners of Storey county, Nevada, have enacted an ordinance creating a chain gang, and which provides that vagrants and others sentenced so to serve shall work upon the streets and be shackled with a ball and chain.

Both horticulture and agriculture are experiencing a large and rapid growth in the Espanola portion of the Rio Grande valley, just south of the Colorado line. New ditches are being built and the people are busy setting out fruit trees and putting in crops.

Judge Reid and John Reid, of Mantle, have some excellent mineral prospects in the west mountains, says the *Ephraim Enterprise*. Some of the rock from near the surface assayed 10 ounces in silver and 15.1 per cent copper.

Mrs. John Showers, of Leadville, Colo., has had her right leg terribly lacerated by an enraged bull dog. Her husband ran to her assistance and succeeded in tearing the brute from her. He shot the dog, which is described as one of the finest in the state and valued at \$100.

Captain Page and his lieutenants are proud of their militia company, says the *Box Elder Voice*. The boys are attending their drills with punctuality and regularity. They are making such rapid progress in practicing that the "awkward squad" hasn't yet been found. Before a month passes Captain Page says there will be a public drill.

When Frank Thomas, the sealer at the freight sheds at Sacramento, Cal., opened a freight car last Tuesday, he found a boy half dead from hunger. He did not give his name, but stated that he got into the car at Truckee and went to sleep. While sleeping he was locked in. When released he had been two days without food or water.

The past winter has been marked by the fall of more than the average amount of rain and snow in Arizona. The amount of snow which fell in the mountains has probably not been equalled in several years. The streams in general apparently contain sufficient water for irrigation.

The sheep feeders of the Cache-la-Poudre valley, says the *Fort Collins (Colo.) Courier*, are doing a good deal of skirmishing these days for hay. The supply is running short and some of the feeders are compelled to ship their lambs before being fairly ready in consequence of this shortage.

Ed Roaling, a farmer near Greeley, Colo., will this year devote fifty-five acres to potatoes, eleven acres to wheat and the remainder to alfalfa. Last year he only got 220 sacks of potatoes from twenty acres, but another patch of six acres gave him 1,100 sacks. His wheat crop was fairly good, 1,500 bushels from fifteen acres.

A dispatch from Casper, Wyo., says it is known now that two more lives were lost during the blizzard of March 19. The bodies of Conrad Dailey and Martin Kittenbach have been found. E. O. Houcks and Edward Merrill are still missing. Merrill is the son of Judge Merrill, of Rawlins. Searching parties are now looking for them.

The creameries of northern Colorado, says the *Boulder News*, are now paying 80 cents a hundred pounds for milk delivered at the factory and the skimmed is returned. A short time ago the factories were paying a dollar

a hundred. The price varies from 49 to \$1.20 throughout the year according to season and location.

The suit of Henderson Glover against the Judson Manufacturing company et al to recover \$25,000 damages for causing his arrest on a charge of being one of the Judson train robbers, is creating a great deal of interest in the Superior Court at Oakland, Cal. Each day the court room is crowded and front seats are at a premium.

The Tucson, Ariz., merchants complain that the recent decision on the jobbers tariff has almost destroyed the trade in that place for the reason that merchandise can be shipped to Gila Bend and other towns along the Southern Pacific road from Los Angeles cheaper than from Tucson. So writes the *Prospector*.

Jerome, the largest mining camp in Arizona, has been entirely destroyed by fire. All the business houses are gone, including the records and other property of the postoffice. The fire could not be controlled owing to the heavy winds that prevailed. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. A defective flue in the postoffice was the cause of the fire.

The *Garrison Tribune* states that wheat drills are running all over the San Luis valley. In some localities the acreage of grain will not be so large as last year and in other localities it will be larger, so that the general average will be about the same. Many are putting in large crops of potatoes, alfalfa and peas and will give more attention to stock—especially to hogs.

Arizona is said to be rapidly developing her orange industry, and one orchard of 90 acres near Phoenix is now in full bloom. The past winter has been the most rigorous within the memory of the oldest settlers, yet the trees have survived it entirely uninjured while the orchards of southern California have suffered much from frost.

A strong coal company has been formed, principally in Mancoos, to work the magnificent coal beds outcropping near Lost Canyon. They have seven feet of solid coal in the breast of their tunnel. The coal is of the finest peacock quality, and the mouth of the tunnel is within a stone's throw of the Rio Grande Southern railroad.

J. G. Watts, state senator from Boise county, Idaho, has sued the *Statesman* for \$10,000 damages. The suit, says the *Canyon County Argus*, is the result of the publication of an article regarding certain gold nuggets which were in the Idaho exhibit at the World's Fair, which it was claimed Watts disposed of and appropriated the money to his own use.

The country adjacent to the town of Palsade, in the upper Grande valley, says the *Grand Junction Star-Times*, is coming to the front as a fruit region. Many sales of small tracts have been made this spring, and in every instance the purchaser has set about preparing the ground and ordering the trees to make his start in the leading industry of Grand valley.

Judge Holbrook has rendered an opinion at Monte Vista, Colo., in which he holds that the sheriff has no right to charge litigants for his traveling ex-

penses in addition to his regular mileage. The sheriff of the county has been charging litigants for livery hire and hotel bills, in addition to his regular fees, and the matter was brought up on a motion to relax costs in a certain case.

Miss Sorabji, the daughter of a learned Parsee, and who created no little attention at the world's congress of religions, is announced to discuss the influence of missionaries on the religious life in India, in reply to the statements of fact by Mr. Nagarkar, in his lecture on "The Customs of India" at the First Baptist church, Denver. Mr. Nagarkar recently visited Salt Lake as a lecturer.

A crazy Finn was found on Monday afternoon by William Daley about three miles west of Rawlins, Wyo. He was without coat or hat, his face badly scratched and one eye swollen shut. He was brought to town and placed in jail. He formerly worked in No. 8 mine, Rook Springs, and started for Hopkinstown, a neighboring camp, and got lost. He seems to have no knowledge as to what became of his coat and hat or how he was injured.

Mr. George Arnett, who lives three and a half miles northeast of Greeley, Col., met with a serious accident going into town. While crossing the railroad track on Seventh street his wagon was struck by the pay car which was going in over the Gulf division. The tracks were filled with cars which hid the coming train from view. Mr. Arnett received two severe scalp wounds, severe bruises on the left shoulder and one rib was broken. His wagon was carried nearly a block by the engine.

The amount of hay, says the Phoenix, Ariz., *Gazette*, shipped over the Atlantic and Pacific road in 1893 and up to March 1st was 8,308 tons, most of which was intended for points along the line. Of this amount, 2,828 tons came by the way of Mohave, 2,154 from Southern California by way of Barstow, and 3,426 tons by way of Albuquerque. Over half of this vast amount will be taken from the Salt river valley upon the completion of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix railroad.

It is more than probable that another fatality of the last storm will soon be recorded, observes the Sundance (Wyo.) *Gazette*. George Dorset, a boy of 15 or 16, son of Charles Dorset, deceased, was employed in carrying the mail from Belle Fourche to Nashville and Camp Crook, near the Short Pine hills. He started out with the mail the first day of the storm, and no tidings have been received of him since leaving Belle Fourche. A search party has discovered the mail wagon in a snow drift, but found no signs of the driver.

Samuel Batt, aged 12 years, son of a farmer living in the eastern part of Holyoke county, Colo., was killed on Wednesday by the caving in of a sand bank. He and his brother, some two years older, had gone to an old sand bank, 200 or 300 yards from the residence, after sand, and while in the pit, which was five feet in depth, the bank caved upon the brothers, partially covering the elder and burying the younger one under three feet of earth. He was dead when uncovered, some fifteen or twenty minutes afterwards.

J. B. Thayer and E. R. Leonard

have purchased a three-fourths interest in the patent of the Prout gold saving machine, William Prout, the inventor, retaining the remaining interest, says the Idaho *Daily Statesman*. Mr. Leonard had the machine bonded and worked it for a few days on Snake river. Satisfying himself that the machine would do all that was claimed for it operations were discontinued and the controlling interest in the patent purchased. As soon as Mr. Thayer returns to the city the manufacture of the machines will be commenced.

A sad case of insanity has been brought to the attention of the lunacy commissioners at San Francisco, and Edwin Hahn is consigned to the insane asylum at Ukiah. The young man has been attending the Hastings College of Law and was making very rapid progress. He was to have graduated this coming June. A short time ago his health began to fail him and his parents, who live in San Francisco, had him sent to Haywards to recuperate. The student gradually commenced to get worse, and at last his reason gave way. Overstudy is the cause of his insanity.

John Cuddy and Gerry Snow loaded four carloads of cattle at Weiser last week for Troutdale, Or., says the Weiser (Idaho) *Signal*. They were all dehorned, the first of that class, we believe, that has been shipped from here, and this and the extra fine condition in which they were in caused them to attract considerable interest. The process of dehorning presents so many economic advantages in feeding, increased loading capacity of cars and diminished injury to stock in transportation, that it is growing in favor among cattlemen and shippers, and will, in time, be generally adopted in this section.

George Greenwood, a San Francisco counterfeiter, who arrived at Portland, Or., a few weeks ago, and has since flooded that town with spurious half and quarter dollars, has been arrested with his partner, Frank Sleekhardt, an ex-convict, while in the act of manufacturing worthless coin. A complete set of dies and counterfeiting tools was captured by the officers. On being closely questioned Greenwood admitted that he was in the possession of a secret composition and wash used by the most expert counterfeiters in the country; also that he worked San Francisco until the town grew too hot for him, when he decamped. The spurious coins are said to be of remarkably fine workmanship.

An old rag picker, nicknamed "Tin Can" Adams walked into the Platte river at Thirty-eighth street, Denver, on Monday, and was drowned. Whether it was a case of suicide or an accident will never be known. The body was found washed up into shallow water a few yards from where it was supposed to have fallen into the stream. Nothing was found on the old man's clothing except a pipe and some smoking tobacco. Adams was about fifty years of age and lived alone in a little cabin near the Burlington railroad. Little is known of him save that he has been in Denver several years and that he had made few friends and frequently went on sprees of drinking. Following these sprees came seasons of melancholy, and it is presumed that he

was getting over one of these periodical drunks and deliberately walked into the river with suicidal intent.

Word has just been received at Denver of the finding of the remains of an unknown man near Crook's mountain, on the stage line between Lander and Rawlins, and about five miles south of Roncis postoffice. The discovery was made by Eli Signor, postmaster at the above mentioned place, and from indications the man had been dead two or three years. There were found with the body a shotgun, which was loaded, and a five-shooter, two chambers of which were empty, and in one of the pockets of the clothing a \$10 gold piece and \$4 in silver. No clue has been discovered as to his identity, and no one is known to be missing from that section. The coroner has left for the scene of the discovery to make an investigation.

James Hassmer was shot at Boulder, Col., at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night by Mrs. Cyrus Deardorff and died two hours afterwards. Hassmer, with five other men, were out taking in the town. Calling at Mrs. Deardorff's house, which has rather a shady reputation, they were refused admittance. After parleying a while, Hassmer attempted to force an entrance, and was met at the door by Mrs. Deardorff, who fired one shot. Hassmer fell and was carried away by his associates. On examination it was found that the bullet had pierced the brain, near the right eye, and could not be extracted. Mrs. Deardorff was arrested at once. She states that she has frequently been annoyed by Hassmer. Hassmer leaves a wife. The coroner's jury returned a verdict declaring that Mrs. Deardorff did not shoot with felonious intent.

On Tuesday, George Raymond, who is serving a sixty-day sentence and a \$100 fine in the county jail, at Denver, and who is also held under a failure to put up a \$500 bond for assault to murder, is a criminal with a record. Word has been received from Chicago that the photograph of the prisoner sent there is that of John Brophy, an ex-convict who has served time in several state prisons. March 1, 1891, he got a year in Joliet for burglary. Previous to that he had served three years in the Kansas penitentiary and a year in San Quentin, Cal. He will be given a trial at the criminal court on the charge of assaulting Morris Isaacs, a clerk in Rosenthal's Denver clothing store, about a month ago. He slashed Isaac's across the face with a knife while trying to escape with several pairs of trousers which he had secreted under his coat.

The *Manti Sentinel* says a new canal is being built from above Redmond to Dover. It covers over a thousand acres previously left without water.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wood, says the Springfield *Independent*, met with quite a serious accident last Monday evening. George was already asleep. Mrs. Wood was sitting up in bed, when, somehow the heavy upright portion fell, crushing her down and completely closing them in. The lady was severely hurt, besides receiving an injurious nervous shock. The husband was nearly smothered when liberated by the mother, who came to the rescue from the adjoining room.

# THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

## SWEDEN.

Mrs. Katarina Persdotter, of Olsaeter, died at the age of 100 years. A few days later her 73 year old daughter also expired.

It is said that Hans Forsell, the prominent politician and journalist, will be appointed editor of the *Postoch Inrikes Tidning* the official Stockholm daily.

The number of Baptists in Sweden is according to the latest statistics, 36,291. They have 286 churches, and small chapels.

Alderman S. A. Forsell, one of the most prominent citizens of Mora, is dead. Forsell was also a member of the lower house of the Swedish Riksdag.

Max Freisehberger, connected with S. A. F. Lamm & Co, a wholesale firm of Stockholm, committed suicide in a little town in Hungary. After having embezzled a large amount of money for the firm, he suddenly disappeared some time ago.

The number of Catholics are slowly but surely increasing in Sweden. Of prominent men who have lately changed their Protestant views of religion into Catholic may be mentioned, Lieutenant J. E. U. Sager, the king's Master of equestrian.

The manufactured woolen cloth supply is far from sufficient for the needs of the country, so that a great amount is yearly imported from abroad. For example different kinds of woolen fabrics, chiefly clothings, are imported to the value of \$7,000,000 annually, stocking goods to the value of \$640,000, and woolen yarn dyed and undyed, to the value of about \$1,550,000.

In Sweden there are about 26 cotton weaving mills with 3,739 weavers. In these were produced cotton cloth, calico, shirting, fustian, moleskin, etc., to a total value of over \$3,618,000, and a length of about forty million meters. In the town of Boras there are five such mills and in Norrköping three, amongst which latter is to be found the largest in Sweden and which alone manufactures one-fifth of the total cotton cloth production of the country.

Several attempts have been made in Sweden to introduce lighting by means of water-gas, that is to say, a mixture of hydrogen with carbonic oxide in the flame of which is placed an incandescent material. Mr. O. Fanehjelm has the merit of bringing this system into practical use. By means of the high temperature developed fine needles or rather filaments of magnesium or lime are rendered incandescent. This system of lighting has in many respects been very satisfactory.

## DENMARK.

Dr. Einar Mohr, the well-known physician of Tromsø, is dead.

Three fishermen were drowned off Bodo.

Rev. E. Fjelde, of Langmarken, died at the advanced age of 79 years.

Dr. Danielsen of Bergen, has been

elected an honorary member of Wiener Dermatol-Egische Gesellschaft.

John Rost the merchant of Trondhjem, whose embezzlements were mentioned some time ago, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for a period of three and a half years.

Six people were drowned by their boat capsizing off Kallevaag. They were Andreas Bakke and his son, J. Bremnæs and his son and their two hired men.

## NORWAY.

The length of the Danish railroads is about 1,800 miles.

Mrs. E. Andersen, of Rudkjobing, died at the advanced age of 97 years.

Fredstrup, the stage manager of the Royal Theater of Copenhagen, is dead.

A high tower will be built near Copenhagen by the Danish Tourist Society.

A new large tourist hotel will be built about three miles from Copenhagen.

Type foundries were first established in Denmark in the earlier part of the 18th century.

Photolithography, since long ago existing in other countries has been in constant use in Denmark for the last 25 years.

"Prand," the famous drama by Ibsen, will be performed in Paris, writes Herman Bang, to the Copenhagen *Aftenbla* det.

## FROM DENMARK.

AALBORG, March 28, 1892.—I have for some time thought of addressing you a few lines from this portion of the Lord's vineyard. It is now twenty-two months since I bid my relations and friends adieu, and with C. W. Wright, Adam Petersen, Nephi H. Nielsen, from Huntville, left the beautiful city of Salt Lake for Scandinavia. Many a pleasant sight of mountain scenery was enjoyed while traveling upon the D. & R. G. railway. I will not attempt to enter into details as the journey probably has been described many times. Suffice it to say that our journey was very pleasant both by land and sea, and that I arrived in the beautiful city of Copenhagen on June 20th, 1892.

I was appointed to labor in Aarhus conference. From there I was sent to Slesvig, one of the provinces taken from the Danes in the war of 1864, and now belonging to Germany.

According to our instructions Elder German Rasmussen, from Ephraim, and myself reported ourselves to the authorities of Haderslev, asking permission to labor as missionaries for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and obtained permission with the exception of holding public meetings. Brother Rasmussen was called away and Elder R. C. Hansen was called to take his place. Upon our reporting the change they had learned that we were

Mormons and asked why we had not told that when we were here before. After considering the matter two weeks we were summoned to appear at the police station at 8 p. m., which we did, and to our surprise we learned that our stay in Germany would be limited to 24 hours. Upon inquiring what the accusation against us was, we were answered, nothing; only they did not want that sect there. Before leaving we gave each of the officers a tract and bore our testimony to them, telling them they were fighting against the work of God. We were given to understand that they meant business, so we consented to leave, which we did the following day, Sept. 1st, 1892. At the time cholera was raging in Hamburg and this was the last day people were allowed to pass from Germany to Denmark.

Since then I have labored in Horsens and Skive until November, 1893, when I was appointed to labor in Aalborg conference. The work of the Lord is slowly but steadily progressing here; prejudice is being removed fast and in places where, a few years ago, Elders were persecuted and banished they can hold meetings now.

For instance in the city of Nibe, where the Elders a few years ago scarcely escaped (having their meetings broken up and being "baptized" as they called it, we have held two large meetings. We succeeded in getting a hall on the largest hotel in the city and held meetings without the slightest disturbance. Several people seemed pleased to hear us. Such remarks as these were heard among the crowd: "That is the best meeting I ever attended;" "they told the truth;" "can it be possible that is Mormonism?" and many others. In Saby our Elders have also been banished, but there also have we held meetings lately, and thus a great deal of the clergy-men's power is gone. The old tales do not take so well as formerly.

There is one very great drawback in preaching the Gospel here. Times have advanced, but we are still in our old halls. The conference is too poor to hire good, suitable halls—and the Elders have almost more than they can do to keep themselves. The old way of preaching the Gospel without purse or script seems to become more and more difficult. The Elders are seldom offered a place to stop, of anything to eat, except they can pay for it. If we could afford to hire suitable halls I think we could bring the Gospel to people that scarcely have heard it.

As regarding myself I have enjoyed the best of health. I have never been engaged in anything that has given me so much true pleasure as the spreading of truth and light among my fellowmen. I feel that God has greatly blessed me during my mission. I am satisfied to remain here until the servants of God call me to return home. Then I shall with pleasure turn my thoughts towards "Utah, the Queen of the West."

The weather here is beautiful, we have scarcely had any winter. I saw men ploughing in January.

The DESERET NEWS gives the Elders much comfort.

Kind regards to all of my old friends in Utah. Yours in the cause of truth,  
P. C. GEERTSEN, JR.



## OBITUARY NOTES.

## JAMES HOLT.

TRASDALE, Wayne County, Utah, April 9, 1894.—Not having seen a notice of the death of my father in your paper, I take the liberty of sending you a short sketch of his life.

James Holt was born Feb. 10, 1804, in North Carolina. He was the son of Jesse and Elizabeth Holt. His parents moved to Tennessee when he was six months old where they made a permanent home. My father received the Gospel in the year 1839 and was baptized. In 1840 he emigrated to Nauvoo, where he became intimately acquainted with the Prophet Joseph. He was sent on a mission in the spring of 1844 to Tennessee, and was preaching on the day the Prophet was killed. He was filled with prophecy at the time and said: "Now they have murdered the Prophet of God; he has sealed his testimony with his blood and my mission is ended for this time." He immediately started home and on his way learned it was all too true. He left Nauvoo in the fall and suffered all the hardships of that trip. He stopped in Iowa until 1852, when he came to the valley and settled at North Ogden. He was counselor to Bishop Thomas Dunn for a number of years. He was one of the first to settle Ogden valley. In 1862 he moved south and settled at Washington, and from there he went to Long valley, and finally, when the settlers were all run out by the Indians, he went to the Mountain Meadows, finally settling at the mouth of the Meadow canyon, where he resided until his death, which occurred on the 27th of January, 1894; he lacked a few days of being 90 years old.

He was honest as the day is long, and a staunch believer in the Gospel, and was always on hand to respond to every call made upon him. He was the father of nineteen children, ten having gone before. He leaves a wife, nine children, many grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and a host of friends to mourn his loss. He had a great deal of work done in the St. George Temple for his dead.

W. A. HOLT.

## HENRY M'EWAN.

Henry McEwan, the particulars of whose sad death, on the 16th inst., as the result of an accident received on the 15th, were published in the News a few days ago, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, July 4th, 1830. His parents were among the first members who joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints under the preaching of Elder Orson Pratt, on his first visit to Edinburgh, in the year 1840. Elder McEwan joined the Church in his youth. He learned the trade of a printer at the publishing house of Oliver & Boyd, in Edinburgh. In the spring of 1853 he left Liverpool on the packet ship International, with a company of Saints, bound for New Orleans, on the way to Utah, via Keokuk. He crossed the Plains in Elder Jacob Gates's company. On his arrival in the valley he located at Provo, and during his residence there was a prominent member of the Provo Dramatic Association. During the summer of 1855, he accepted a situation in the DESERET NEWS office, where he continued until the fall of 1856, when he left for several weeks in response to a call made by President Brigham Young for volunteers to assist in bringing in the handcart companies. He went east as far as the Sweetwater, driving a four-mule team and enduring the hardships attendant on that trip. On his return he resumed his labors in the News office. On March 6th, 1857, he was married to Sister Agnes Hogg, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

At the April Conference, 1857, he was appointed on a mission to California to

labor in the *Western Standard* office, and in the ministry. He arrived at San Francisco July 15, 1857, and continued his labors until the suspension of the publication of that paper the following fall. On December 1 of that year he left San Francisco on the steamer Senator, on his homeward trip, in company with Elder Orson Pratt and several returning missionaries from the British mission on their way to Salt Lake City via San Bernardino, from which point he drove Elder Pratt's team. He arrived home about January 15th, 1858. During his absence his first child was born, a girl, and died. In the exodus of the Saints from Salt Lake City, occasioned by the Buchanan war, he and two others were sent to Farowen, Iron county, with a printing outfit, where it was expected the DESERET NEWS would be published alternately with the issues of the paper at Fillmore. He returned to this city in the fall and resumed his labors in the News office—the paper being again published in this city. In the fall of 1860, Judge Elias Smith, then editor of the News, appointed him foreman of the newspaper and job departments, which position he filled with entire satisfaction until he accepted the position of assistant stage manager, in the spring of 1866, at the Salt Lake Theater, he having been prompted from its first opening.

On retiring from the Theater, he engaged with Mr. T. B. H. Stenhouse and took charge of the *Daily Telegraph* office, which position he held until its removal to Ogden City. He then became financially interested—owning half interest—in the Utah job printing office, the first exclusive job office established in this city, which, under his skilled management, was a success. Several years afterwards he sold out his interest in the business.

At the October Conference, 1869, he was appointed to a mission to the Eastern States and labored most of the time in the state of Pennsylvania, under the presidency of Elder Robert T. Burton. The following spring he was honorably released to return home, having in charge an Elder who was quite sick. On their return the train they were on met with a serious accident by the overturning of all the coaches except the one he and his companion were in, and doing great damage; but the Elders escaped without injury and arrived home in safety. In 1875 he went to San Francisco to fill a situation tendered him in one of the leading printing offices, where he remained several months, when he went to Carson City, Nevada, and took charge of one of the leading newspapers of that city. He returned home in the fall of 1876. In the spring of 1877 he again became associated with the News, and from shortly after that date had charge of the newspaper department until February 17th, 1887, and on his retiring was presented with a handsome testimonial from his fellow-workmen as a token of their friendship and the esteem in which they held him.

In 1890 he became personally interested in a newspaper published in this city entitled the *Advertiser*, which was afterwards changed in title to the *Stock Exchange*, and was published under the auspices of the Board of Trade of this city. After its discontinuance the printing outfit was taken to Bingham canyon, and at the time of his death he owned a third interest in the paper now published there, called the *Bulletin*. Several months ago he connected himself with the *Tooele Times* as manager and continued with it until recently.

For many years he was a resident of the Twelfth ward and took great interest in the Sabbath school, and for a time had charge of the theological class. He also took an active part in the Mutual Im-

provement association of the ward. He was a member of the Eighth quorum of Seventies.

Brother McEwan was the father of ten children—five sons and five daughters; all of the latter and one son have preceded him to the spirit world, leaving four sons living, three in this city and one now laboring in the missionary field in Berlin, Germany.

The funeral services were held in the Twelfth ward chapel, on Wednesday, April 18, at 2 p.m., Counselor Druce conducting the services. Elders Whitney, Pyper, Spencer and Ensign sang several choice selections suitable to the occasion. The speakers were Elders George Teasdale, Abraham H. Cannon, James E. Talmage and Charles W. Penrose, all of whom spoke in terms of commendation, and alluded to the sterling integrity of the deceased to the work of God, his devotedness to his family and his straightforward business course through life, which won for him a host of friends. The benediction at the chapel was pronounced by Elder John T. Caine. Some forty carriages followed his remains to their resting place in the cemetery. The dedicatory prayer at the grave was offered by Elder Joseph Ball.

## JOHN ENGLAND.

PLAIN CITY, Weber County, Utah, April 20, 1894.—We have the sorrowful duty to record the demise of a worthy man, whose good deeds will survive him in the loving memory of a wide circle of friends. There died in this city, April 7th, Brother John England, surrounded at the time of his death by most of the members of his family. From the first he was fully conscious of the change impending. He did not wish a doctor, for he said one could do him no good—he was anxious to go. He bore a faithful testimony to the truth of the Gospel, and with his latest breath he exhorted his family to keep faithful.

Brother England was born March 20, 1815, at Stoford, Somersetshire, England; was baptized Sept. 13, 1847, at Bridport, ordained a Teacher Nov. 8, 1847, a Priest Feb. 13, 1848, an Elder Dec. 10, 1848, and a High Priest about the year 1882. He was the father of fifteen children. Eight died in England and five emigrated to this country with him. His son John and daughter Ann came to Utah three years before their parents. Ann was in the family of President Young and John was one that helped to build the first telegraph line across the Rocky mountains; and they assisted their parents to emigrate. Brother England left Liverpool April 9, 1862, on board the John J. Boyd, and crossed the plains in Captain Duncan's company. His first wife died November, 20, 1882; his second wife died March 7, 1890; he leaves a wife, and seven children by his first wife, sixty-four grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren. He lived a life of usefulness and has gone to his well-earned rest. He said himself just before the close that he was going "on a mission." He calmly awaited the messenger of death and was pleased to go.

GEO. C. GREEN.

ELDER THOMAS WALLACE,  
Late Bishop of North Ogden, Weber  
Stake of Zion.

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of our esteemed friend and fellow laborer, Elder Thomas Wallace, which occurred at the residence of Apostle F. D. Richards, Ogden, on Sunday April 15th.

For many years past Brother Wallace's health has been failing, but quite recently he had been gradually recovering his former strength and had attended the General Conference in Salt Lake City, and was present at the Weber Stake Conference meetings held on Sunday the 15th. He complained, however, of a

pain in the chest, otherwise he acted in his usual cheerful, happy frame of mind. He took supper with Elder F. D. Richards and family, who prevailed upon him to stay over night with them. At about fifteen minutes past nine he was chatting pleasantly when he suddenly arose to his feet, turning his face from them, and fell to the floor in a lifeless condition. Medical aid was immediately summoned, and pending its arrival remedies were applied, but all to no avail—the doctor pronounced death to have been instantaneous, caused by neuralgia of the heart.

On Tuesday at 1 p. m. the remains were taken from the residence of Elder Richards, where they had been viewed by a large number of friends, and conveyed to the Tabernacle. The funeral procession was led by the North Ogden brass band, followed by the Presidency of the Stake, the High Council and the Bishops and their counselors of the several wards of the county, relatives, and a large concourse of people. High Councilors Joseph Stanford and Thomas Doxey, Bishops James Taylor and David McKay and the two counselors of the deceased, Nathaniel Montgomery and James Ward, were pall bearers. The services were conducted by President L. W. Shurtliff. The Tabernacle was crowded and a large number failed to gain admittance. Bishop David McKay offered prayer. The speakers were Elders Joseph Stanford, Oliver G. Workman, Nathaniel Montgomery, Franklin S. Richards, C. F. Middleton and Apostle F. D. Richards. Time and space forbid a detailed reference to what was said; each in turn spoke of deceased as he knew him in the mission field, of his labors and faithfulness in the varied positions of responsibility and trust which he had occupied, and of his trials and afflictions, as he had lost by death his second wife and ten children born to him by his widow who survives him. Elder Joseph Parry pronounced the benediction; after which the funeral cortege reformed, a large number of vehicles and followers being added, and the line of march was resumed until it reached the cemetery where the remains, with a parting blessing and prayer from Elder Richards, were laid to rest until the dawn of the resurrection day.

Thomas Wallace, the fourth son of Robert and Nancy Egan Wallace, was born January 25, 1829, in the city of Glasgow, Scotland. In June, 1839, his father left home on a business trip and did not return until after the death of the mother, which occurred in the November following. In the meantime the family had been scattered and after a fruitless search to find them in the great city, he went to Dundee, but he was never afterwards heard from by any of the children. Thomas embraced the Gospel in his native city, being baptized October 8, 1849. He was ordained a Teacher in April and a Priest in September of the year 1850. In April, 1851, he was ordained an Elder and sent to labor in the ministry in the south of Scotland, embracing the district subsequently known as the Carlisle conference. He labored with much diligence and zeal among the people, being very successful as a missionary. In 1854 he was sent to labor in the Newcastle-on-Tyne conference. He made an intimate acquaintance with a great many people in the counties of Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham and Yorkshire, and brought many persons and families to accept the faith and doctrines of the Church. Several branches were organized, and on January 1, 1857, he was appointed president of the Durham conference. In January, 1858, he received an appointment to the pastoral charge of the Newcastle-on-Tyne district; his field of operations now consisting of the Durham, Newcastle and Carlisle conferences. May 11, 1859, he married Mary Ann Burnhope, the marriage ceremony,

according to the rites of the Latter-day Saints' Church, being performed by Elder Joseph Stanford. About a year later he was transferred to the Sheffield district, and in April, 1861, he was honorably released, after ten years' service in the ministry, to emigrate to Utah.

From early childhood, as an orphan, Brother Wallace commenced the struggle of life and battled with all the unward conditions which surrounded him with heroic perseverance. He was a reader, studious, meditative, of excellent memory and by application he acquired readily an extended knowledge of theology, human nature, history and other kindred subjects; and being naturally gifted with a command of language, he made a successful, intelligent, impressive speaker, and was listened to with interest, being always at home and ready in the pulpit.

Elder Wallace sailed in the ship Underwriter from Liverpool in 1861. The voyage to New York was made in twenty-eight days, and Utah was reached in September. The first winter was spent in Salt Lake City; in the spring of 1862 he moved with his family to American Fork; in 1868 he returned to Salt Lake City; in 1869, entering into an engagement of Z. C. M. I. to serve as salesman, he moved to Ogden where he at once interested himself in local, sectional and church affairs. He was appointed second counselor to Elder F. A. Brown, the president of the first ecclesiastical ward of Ogden city. He was also ordained a member of the High Council of the Weber Stake of Zion and was an able and active member of that body for twelve years. He labored for many years as a home missionary as well as an assistant superintendent in the Sabbath schools of the county. During the small-pox epidemic in Ogden in 1876, Brother Wallace lost his second wife Alvira Stowell, also a 11-year old son; this was a severe affliction to the family, who shortly afterwards moved to North Ogden. On July 9, 1882, Elder Wallace was sustained as Bishop of the North Ogden ward.

Among the many improvements made in North Ogden under his administration was the erection of the new and commodious meeting house and the excellent day school building. He was indefatigable in his labors among the people, and he represented their interests as a selectman in the county court for several years, and had recently been elected precinct justice of the peace. Brother Montgomery, his counselor, said of him at the funeral: "Brother Wallace has been a father to the people, watching and caring for their interest, visiting the sick, the widow and the fatherless, and ministering to the wants of those in need. The people of North Ogden will miss their Bishop, and it will be exceedingly difficult, if indeed possible, to find another who will do as much to watch over and care for the wants of the people as he has done."

JOSEPH STANFORD.

#### A NOBLE WOMAN.

#### *Sketch of the Life of Sister Margaret D. F. McMaster.*

As has been chronicled in a brief notice in the News, Sister Margaret Drummond Ferguson McMaster, one of Utah's early settlers, was released, on Saturday, April 21st, from the cares and pains of mortality by the hand of death. About five years ago she had a severe attack of la grippe, from which she never fully recovered, though her health had been good since that time, except when she would contract a cold. Her last illness commenced about the first of the present year. On the 4th of January last, while absent attending a meeting, thieves entered her house and carried off a number of keepsakes in the form of jewelry, which she prized highly. The discovery of the robbery, several days after it oc-

curred, gave her a severe nervous shock, after which she seemed to grow rapidly worse. Four weeks ago her condition was so critical, that her family was summoned to her bedside, this being the first time her children had all been together for several years. She rallied again, however, and improved so much that hopes were entertained that she would recover. This was not to be, as dropsy ensued, and though every possible care and attention were bestowed upon her, she again began to sink and at 11:30 on Saturday morning, April 21, with her mind clear and reason unimpaired, she passed peacefully to rest. She was perfectly resigned to go, and death seemed to have no terror for her.

Sister McMaster was born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, May 15, 1822, and was the daughter of John and Margaret Drummond Ferguson. On the 16th of May, 1840, she embraced the Gospel, at Paisley, Scotland, and in 1842 she married William A. McMaster, (who died about seven years ago.) In March 1851, she left her native land and went with her husband, to reside in England. After living there three years, during which time her husband labored in the ministry, preaching the Gospel, she and her family emigrated to Utah, arriving in Salt Lake City October 1, 1854. In 1858, at the time of the Move, she went with her family to Provo, but returned to this city in the autumn of the same year. During the time of the famine and incidental trials, she passed through many trying vicissitudes, showing much self-sacrifice and devotion to her family. When the Relief Society was organized in the Eleventh ward, Sister McMaster was chosen treasurer, and held that position for many years. When the society was reorganized in 1884, she was elected president, which office she held at the time of her death. During the last few years of her life, her family having grown up, she devoted her entire time to her duties in the society and looking after the poor and needy of her ward. The untiring energy she manifested, together with the co-operation of active counselors and an able corps of teachers, brought the organization over which she presided to a high standard of efficiency. The total absence of ostentation in her nature, and the quiet, and modest dignity which characterized all her actions, won for her the love and esteem of all who knew her; and her tender and earnest solicitude for the sick and distressed caused her to be much beloved by them, and proved her to be indeed a mother in Israel. From the time she embraced the Gospel till the end of her life she was earnestly attached to her religion.

Deceased was a devoted mother, and as her husband was absent from home many years during their married life, preaching the Gospel, the entire care of the family devolved upon her. This duty, as all others, she discharged with cheerfulness and fidelity. She was the mother of twelve children, nine of whom (four girls and five boys) survive her, together with many grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

## THE DEAD.

### Peaceful be their Rest.

WOOD.—At Mendon, Utah, on the 15th inst., Joseph E., son of Joseph T. and Julia A. Kimball Wood. Deceased was born Dec. 14th, 1876.

VICKERS.—In Nephi city, April 13, 1891, Mercy, infant daughter of James W. and Mary Pitchforth Vickers; aged one year and four months.

OLSON.—At Price, Emery county, April 18, 1891, of croup, Laurantius Maynus Olson, son of L. M. and Birdie Olson; born at Salt Lake City, February 26, 1892.

# THE DESERET WEEKLY.

Truth and Liberty.

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## DISCOURSE

*Delivered at the General Conference of the Church, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Saturday, April 7, 1894, by*

**PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. SMITH.**

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

I shall require the assistance of the congregation this afternoon in order that I may make myself heard and speak of those things which will do good. I feel my dependence upon the Lord for His Spirit and for strength to do my duty on this occasion. We have had a variety of subjects treated upon during our meetings, ten of the Twelve Apostles having addressed you, each of them having spoken upon one or more different subjects—all of interest to the people, and it is necessary that these things should be weighed carefully by us, that our coming together may not be in vain.

### THE TABERNACLE CHOIR.

There are a few things which I would like to call to your attention. One thing is the concert that is to be given here this evening by the Tabernacle Choir. Perhaps many of the Latter-day Saints are not aware of the fact that it is through the proceeds of these concerts that Brother Evan Stephens and the Choir are able to meet their legitimate and necessary expenses—and the expenses of so large a choir are by no means inconsiderable. They have their music to procure, and many other expenses attending their labors; and they raise means to meet these expenses by giving to the people their delightful music. It is through practice and indefatigable labor that they have attained the proficiency which they have reached, by which, as you are aware, they went to the World's Fair last summer, and if justice had been done them they would undoubtedly have carried away the first prize as the best singers in competition with all those contestants from the United States and from foreign countries. Without being an authority on the subject, my decision was rendered on the spot that the Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir carried off the first prize at the Fair, but they were awarded the second. Having said this much, I invite this whole congregation to be present this evening, no matter what it costs. It will not cost you a great deal, and you will get your money's worth, if you love music. If you don't love music, you ought to come here and get a little of the love of it stirred up within you.

SUNDAY SCHOOL AND Y. M. M. I. A. NORMAL CLASSES.

I suppose the Latter-day Saints are

generally aware of the fact that we have Sabbath schools, which are of vast importance to our children, and which are necessary for the good of our youth. It is requisite at this advanced stage of our proceedings and experience that men and women should have opportunity of becoming qualified for the labor and duty of Sabbath school instructors. For this purpose we have established in the Brigham Young Academy at Provo a normal class, to which Sunday school teachers may go and receive instruction from the best intelligence and under the best rules that we know of, by which they may become qualified to more efficiently and effectively teach the children in the Sabbath schools. To meet the expenses of this normal class in the Brigham Young Academy provisions have been made by the Sunday school authorities.

There are also Mutual Improvement Associations organized throughout the land. In these associations many a young man has received that impetus in the work of the Lord which has made of him in after life a successful minister of the Gospel to the nations of the earth. Your sons who attend these associations will give you pride and joy when they are called to go out to the world to preach the Gospel, because having attended these associations and qualified themselves to preach the Gospel, they go out prepared to meet the errors and traditions of men, and to advocate the principles of the Gospel with power and in the demonstration of the Spirit of God. They do themselves and the cause which they represent honor; they do their parents honor; and they do honor to the associations in which they have received their preparation. Yet these associations are comparatively in their incipency and much more labor is necessary to make them more effective in the education and qualification of our young men for this work. In order that we may the better teach our young men in regard to these matters, we have also established a normal class in the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, where today there are in attendance from sixty to ninety young men, from all parts of the country, taking a ten weeks' course of instruction, that they may go home and become in turn teachers to the young men of the associations to which they belong. But, unfortunately for the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations, we have not been so successful as the Sunday schools have been in collecting means for the payment of the expenses of teaching this large class of our young brethren; and it has been agreed by the General Superintendency that fifty cents a year shall be required of every member of the associations in order to pay for this and for other ex-

penses connected with publishing the record books, certificates and circular letters which are necessary. The object in referring to this matter here is to say, before the President of the Church (who is also the General Superintendent of the Y. M. M. I. A.) and the Twelve Apostles, and the Presidents of Stakes and Bishops, as well as those who are associated more directly with the mutual improvement work, that we expect to collect from the members of these associations the sum of fifty cents a year from each one, in order that we may meet our legitimate expenses; as the choir have to have means to meet their expenses so do we to meet ours; in getting theirs they give you music and enjoyment; we help to educate your sons. So with the Sunday schools. What benefit do the people receive from these sources? Can you compute the value of these institutions in dollars and cents? You cannot; and yet it costs you very little, while you are preparing a corps of intelligent and valiant men and women for this good work by the little contribution required. So you are preparing your sons to be ministers of the Gospel, defenders of the faith, and exponents of the principles of life and salvation to the world by merely contributing this insignificant sum of fifty cents per year. Parents ought to urge their children to be faithful to this little duty; and children who are not able to furnish this themselves ought to ask their parents to assist them, that we may not allow these interests to be uncared for and not sustained while they are such means of benefit to the whole people of the Church.

### CARD-PLAYING.

Brother M. W. Merrill referred yesterday to the subject of card-playing. I desire not to prolong the meeting by going over this subject again, but merely to refer to it by way of emphasizing, if I can, that which he said. I want to tell you a circumstance that I heard of. I think the person is in this house who told me, and I shall therefore be very careful to tell you only what I heard from that person, for fear I might be charged with overstating matters. This person is aged, reliable, and a good Latter-day Saint. I am not going to tell you whether it was a woman or a man; at all events, I shall not tell you if I can help it, though it may slip out. This person told me that he or she went to Manti to attend to some Temple work. While at Manti she (laughter) or he was stopping at a house where a number of other people were stopping who had gone to Manti for a similar purpose that my informant had gone for. After supper, a number having gathered together, the question arose, "What shall we do to pass the time?" And it was determined that the best and most profitable, the

most intellectual and useful expenditure of the time, from then until three o'clock the next morning, was to sit down at the tables and play cards. A gentleman whose wife was at a distant settlement, in order that she might be present to enjoy this game of cards, had sent all the way to her home and invited her to come by rail and take a hand in it. My informant was invited to play also, but refused, but was there and witnessed the others' enjoyment until a late hour and finally retired to bed, but was informed the next day that this party had kept up their card-playing until three o'clock in the morning.

Here is an instance of people who have gone to administer in the ordinances of the House of God for their dead, occupying their time in the worse than idle habit of playing cards. I say that this was an evil. I say that evil will grow out of such practices as this; and I say that every Latter-day Saint, whether he goes to the Temple or stays at home, ought to constitute himself a teacher in relation to this matter, and set his face like flint against this evil and pernicious practice. The best you can say of it is that there is no good in it, except to kill time; and if people have time which they can murder in this manner, they have more leisure on their hands than ever I have. I call it the murder of time; and not only so, but the murder of the spirituality of men and women that engage in such a practice. Its natural tendency is to evil, and not to good. I asked one person what good there was in it, and I was told, "Oh, it killed time!" This is the only virtue that I have ever yet heard in regard to card-playing. I do not signalize card-playing as a pernicious thing in contradistinction to other practices that simply tend to consume time, to waste precious moments, and to dull the sensibilities of the head and the heart. Anything that tends to a morbid desire for that which is not beneficial is a sin in the sight of God, and it ought to be cried down, whatever it is. It is no more card-playing than it is checker-playing, if checker-playing is indulged in to the wasting of time. Perhaps the one is as pernicious as the other, although I have not noticed in my life the same tendency to evil in playing checkers for amusement as there is in playing cards. As I understand, it takes four or more to make a good party at card playing, and they get to cheating one another and practicing fraud in order to win. You cannot do that in checkers. I know a little about checkers myself. I protest against every practice that has no better recommendation for it than the wasting of precious time. I pronounce it wrong. And I say to the Latter-day Saints that idleness is one of those things set down in the revelations of God to this Church as evil, which we should not indulge in, "for he that is idle shall not eat the bread nor wear the garments of the laborer," and "the idler shall not have place in the Church, except he repents and mends his ways." Card-playing creates idleness, and worse than that. Much might be said to show you the great danger there is of people who indulge in this practice being led from step to step until they become gamblers—and worse than that; for one crime leads to another, and when men get started upon the road of crime, however small the beginning, they go with accelerated speed the longer they continue in

that path, until they fall finally into utter ruin.

#### ROUND-DANCING.

I am going to preach another little discourse in regard to round dancing. I have been out in the country lately, visiting the conferences, and at one place I understood that the President of the Stake had finally concluded that the Presidency of the Church had let up with regard to their objection to round dancing, and he had actually gone and danced in that way himself. Wherever I have been, the Presidents of Stakes have enquired of me as to what is the wish of the Presidency of the Church with regard to this practice of round dancing; for they say that in the parties in Salt Lake City and those held in the theater, round dancing is all the rage, and "is it possible for us to prevent this practice here when it prevails so much at headquarters?" The question is, have the Presidency of the Church let up on this matter, and do they counsel the people now to round-dance all they please? Now, I do not suppose that any more evil would grow out of two innocent persons dancing a waltz (if innocent persons do such a thing), than would out of the playing of a game of cards. Two or three persons might sit down and play a game of cards and no evil come out of it, for that once; but if they indulged in it until they became infatuated with it, then it results in harm and may lead to destruction. So in relation to round-dancing; people become infatuated with it. It is a practice, to say the least of it, out of which nothing can possibly come calculated to ameliorate the condition of mankind or to elevate the moral standard of men and women. Therefore, the Latter-day Saints ought not to tread where no good can be found. We ought not to cross the line from our own ground on to that of the adversary; for when we do we place ourselves in his power and he will take advantage of us if he can. I think I may safely say here, speaking as I do in the presence of the authorities of the Church, that the First Presidency do not encourage, do not endorse, and do not recommend round-dancing. On the contrary, they deprecate it. They are sorry that some of our young people desire it and will indulge in it in spite of counsel; and we hope and pray that the day will come when they will pay stricter attention to the counsels of men who have experience, and whose only desire is the welfare of the youth of Zion. We do not give you counsel with a view of curtailing your legitimate enjoyment. We would rather increase your enjoyment in every proper way. But this is not something that will add to your enjoyment ultimately, because the tendency of it is toward passion, lust, and immorality. Some may call me an old logy for making this declaration; but I have been young myself, and have passed through the stages of youth, as many are passing through them today. I have had an experience perhaps that some of my younger friends have not; and I say, without fear of successful contradiction, that round-dancing is an evil, because, if for nothing else, there is no good in it. Further than that, it is wrong because evil may come out of it, and often very great evil, too. As a result of this familiar contact of men and women in the dance, their native modesty, and that respectful regard for each other, and proper de-

corum which should exist between men and women, are broken down. They become familiar with each other's touch and feelings in such a way as to lead on to greater evil. Therefore, I say it is an evil in Zion. And I think I can say, as speaking the minds of the Presidency of the Church on this subject, that we deprecate it, and wish that it did not exist among us, and we would like you to curtail it as much as you can and if possible stop it. We do not want you to be unwise in this matter. A skilful horse trainer who has a fractious horse does not draw the reins tight all at once, but he pulls up gently, guiding and directing and, so far as possible, steering clear of the obstructions in the road, until in time he is successful in quieting his fractious animal and getting it under control. Deal gently with the youth. Act cautiously and warily with them, and kindly withal; for it is our love for them that causes us to speak in this way. We want to save and exalt the youth of Zion, and bring them back into the presence of God. Therefore we talk this way. We say to the Presidents of Stakes, to the High Councils, to the Bishops, to the presidents of Seventies and the Seventies, to the High Priests, and to the Elders in Israel, set an example in these matters that I have referred to, and wield an influence where you labor that will be felt for good. It is necessary that this should be done.

#### SECRET SOCIETIES.

There is another little thing I want to speak upon. It is in relation to a subject that has been repeatedly brought to the attention of the Presidency, and especially to my attention while I have been attending the conferences in the outer Stakes for the last few weeks. Last night, after meeting, a good brother approached me. I trust he is here, because I want to talk to him. He is an eminent man, in some respects. He has been on missions, I believe, and has borne many responsibilities at one time and another in the Church. He put into my hand a copy of the constitution and by-laws of a certain society which is seeking to enlist the Latter-day Saints as its members. When he spoke to me about it, I saw in a moment that he was thoroughly imbued with the idea that to join this secret association was the proper thing for Latter-day Saints to do. I read it in his countenance and saw it down deep in his heart. This alarmed me. I have been alarmed a little about it a good many times, from the representations that have come to us in relation to this matter. I could read you the principles laid down in the constitution of this particular association, but I do not wish to name it, because I wish to make no distinctions, nor to antagonize one against another. I do not consider one better or worse than another. For my part, I hold this position: that as for me and my house, we have enlisted to serve God, and I have come to the conclusion long since that it is impossible for me to serve God and Mammon. I cannot carry water on both shoulders without spilling some of it. I cannot wear the yoke of Christ and the yoke of Belial at the same time, and call the yoke of Christ easy and His burden light. Some of these articles in this constitution are most excellent. There are no better contained in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, simply because they are taken directly from the Gospel. They are: peace on earth and good will to



men, charity, forgiveness, longsuffering, patience, love unfeigned, kindness one towards another, every effort to be exerted to prevent brethren from going to law one with another, and to settle their difficulties between themselves. They have a chaplain, and a lecturer or preacher, and among other things it is the duty of the chaplain to be present and open the meetings and officiate in all the burial services of the members of the association. I suppose that these are some things that are common to all these secret organizations. It is no harm for any one to believe in all these good things. President Woodruff has been preaching these very same principles for some sixty years, and he has at no time advised you to join a secret association in order that you may be taught these principles or that you may the better practice them. He has taught that these are the commandments of God to the people, and that it is their duty to observe these precepts, and that, too, without taking an oath to become associated with any secret society. But one of the provisions of this constitution requires that each member of this secret association shall stand by the principles of the association unto death. That is pretty strong. Suppose, for instance, an Elder of the Church has entered into this association and has taken upon himself this covenant, and something should arise which should be derogatory to his interests as a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, what position would he be in? He would be under the necessity of either violating his covenants with the Church or the oath that he had taken in that secret society. He would prove himself in either case a traitor. Therefore, it is better that we should not mix up with these entangling alliances. I tell you, in the name of Israel's God, that the Almighty has established in this Church every principle necessary for the salvation, for the happiness, prosperity, development and growth, both in temporal and spiritual things, of the children of God; and we have no need to go outside to find these. In connection with this, I want to read a word or two from the revelations of God to us through the Prophet Joseph Smith:

Otherwise Satan seeketh to turn their hearts away from the truth, that they become blinded and understand not things which are prepared for them;

Wherefore a commandment I give unto you, to prepare and organize yourselves by a bond or everlasting covenant that cannot be broken.

And he who breaketh it shall lose his office and standing in the church, and shall be delivered over to the buffetings of Satan until the day of redemption.

Behold, this is the preparation wherewith I prepare you, and the foundation, and the ensample which I give unto you, whereby you may accomplish the commandments which are given you,

That through my providence, notwithstanding the tribulation which shall descend upon you, that the church may stand independent above all other creatures beneath the celestial world.

This is the purpose that God had in view in establishing this Church and calling you from darkness into the marvelous light of the Gospel, that His "church may stand independent above all other creatures beneath the celestial world," in which the foundation is laid of every provision necessary to be carried out for the feeding and clothing of the poor, the protection of the weak,

and the administering of comfort and cheer unto the widows and fatherless, the destitute and sick. All these provisions have been amply established in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; and there is not a soul within the pale of the Church upon the earth that needs to go and seek succor or comfort from the world, whereby he enters into covenant and agreement with the world that he may find protection, or assistance, or means for his burial. Cannot the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints bury its own dead who unfortunately lack the means for their own burial? Are we so poor that we cannot look after our members under such circumstances? Have we ever deserted the widow and the fatherless when they have made application for assistance? Have we turned our back upon the poor, the imprisoned, and upon those that were afflicted, when they were faithful and worthy members in the Church? Never, to my knowledge; and we never will. It is wrong to join these associations. By doing it you place upon yourselves burdens and you put bands around your necks by which others will lead you whithersoever they will; and you are no longer free to serve God as men and women ought to be who are made free by the liberty of the Gospel of Christ.

#### PERSONALITY OF GOD.

I have one more subject in mind, though it may be unnecessary to speak of it before this congregation, or to dignify those who are in error by mentioning them here; but when you take into consideration the fact that these very men who are advocating error and false doctrine, and finding sympathizers in the Church, are Elders in Israel, men who have been on missions, you may see the propriety of referring to them here. They have got their thoughts fixed on one idea, which they have followed to an extreme, and they have formulated a plan by which they suppose they have defined how God can be three Persons and yet one Person, and they tell you all about it by publishing a series of pamphlets. Taking the scriptures for a standard, they try to show that God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost are one Person, as well as being one in attributes. If you will indulge me just a few moments, I desire to call your attention to a few things that are written with regard to this matter, and then I trust there will be no necessity of talking about it any more. Those who are indulging in this fallacy ought to be guided by the Holy Spirit, by common sense and by the judgment of men who have had experience in the Church, and forsake their error and folly, call in their pernicious publications, and cease to try to lead away the unwary and the ignorant. In the first place, I will read a few words from the Second Lecture on Faith in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants:

"We here observe that God is the only supreme governor and independent being in whom all fullness and perfection dwell; who is omnipotent, omnipresent [that is, not in person, but by His power and spirit], and omniscient; without beginning of days or end of life; and that in him every good gift and every good principle dwell; and that he is the Father of lights; in him the principle of faith dwells independently, and he is the object in whom the faith of all other rational and accountable beings center for life and salvation."

Again, in the Seventh Lecture on Faith:

"All these sayings put together give as clear an account of the state of the glorified saints as language could give—the works that Jesus had done they were to do, and greater works than those which he had done among them should they do, and that because he went to the Father. He does not say that they should do these works in time; but they should do greater work, because he went to the Father. He says in the 24th verse: 'Father, I will that they also, whom thou hast given me, be with me where I am; that they may behold my glory.' These sayings, taken in connection, make it very plain that the greater works which those that believed on his name were to do were to be done in eternity, where he was going and where they should behold his glory. He had said, in another part of his prayer, that he desired of his Father that those who believed on him should be one in him, as he and the Father were one in each other. 'Neither pray I for these (the Apostles) alone, but for them also who shall believe on me through their words, that they all may be one; that is, they who believed on him through the apostles' words, as well as the apostles themselves, 'that they all may be one, as thou, Father, art in me and I in thee; that they also may be one in us.'"

Here is the language of the Savior himself, quoted by the Prophet Joseph, distinctly setting forth a principle that your minds cannot be blinded upon, if you will only open your eyes and your understanding to this saying. How can the Apostles become one in Christ as Christ and God are one, if Christ and God are one person? Can the Twelve Apostles become one person? And how can all they that believe on the words of the Apostles also become one with the Apostles in Christ as Christ is one with God, if God and Christ are one person? Of course, the absurdity appears at once. I do not need to multiply words in regard to this matter, because every child ought to know better than that because Christ is God because of the Spirit and the Son, because of the flesh, therefore that He and the Father are one person, or body, and the Holy Ghost is one in them, and they three are only one being. Strange as it may seem to you, this is the doctrine advocated by men who profess to be Elders in the Church.

In conclusion upon this matter, I want to read the positive word of the Lord, that cannot be denied. You may twist the scriptures as you please; but if you believe the truth and are willing to be guided by it, you will have to come back to this that I shall read to you, and then it will clear up all mystery from your minds with relation to the personality of the Father and the Son. Joseph Smith, on April 2nd, 1843, declared as follows:

"The Father has a body of flesh and bones as tangible as man's; the Son also."

Then how are you going to get them into one person? President Cannon says this agrees with what Paul says. Of course; it agrees with all the scriptures of divine truth, and with every manifestation of God to man since the beginning of the world to the present time. Then the Prophet says:

"But the Holy Ghost has not a body of flesh and bones, but is a personage of Spirit. Were it not so, the Holy Ghost could not dwell in us."

When Joseph Smith, a boy of 14 years of age, went out into the woods to ask the Lord to guide him into the right church, he knelt down and prayed, and after he was delivered from the power of the adversary, who tried to destroy him, two heavenly personages appeared before him. One of these personages,



pointing to the other, and calling Joseph by name, said, "This is my beloved Son; hear him." Here were two distinct persons—the Father and the Son, each with a body of flesh and bones as tangible as man's; the Father bearing testimony of the Son, not only to Joseph Smith, but through Joseph Smith to all the world of mankind. These are truths, and you need not care what you read about the Father and the Son being one. Of course, they are one—in attributes. They are one in love, one in knowledge, one in mercy, one in power, one in all things that make them united and powerful, glorious and great, because in them is perfected all truth, all virtue, and all righteousness. But they are two persons, as much as my father and I are two persons. Yet there is unto us but one living and true God. Paul says:

"There be gods many, and lords many, but to us there is but one God, the Father, of whom are all things, and we in him; and one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom are all things, and we by him."

And Jesus Christ says:

"This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."

That alone should be enough to dispel from the mind of every intelligent man and woman the fallacy that the Father and the Son are not two beings.

Let us seek for the knowledge of life eternal. Let us work out our salvation in fear and trembling before our Father, and be faithful to the end. Remember that you have enlisted in this work for time and for all eternity. There is no backing out of it, no falling away from it, except in sin, and then comes the penalty of transgression. But if you expect exaltation; if you expect fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, kindred and friends; if you expect glory, intelligence and endless lives, you must get them in God's work; for nowhere outside can you get them. Therefore, let every sympathy and interest be centered in this cause. Let all your love go out toward this cause, and this alone. Let the world go. Let it have its secret combinations, and let it have its own way; but let us preach the Gospel to them and show them a better way, and that men can only become one when they are Christ's. They can never be united until they do become Christ's; but when they become Christ's, then they can be one with the Father and with the Son, as the Father and the Son are one. God grant that we may come to this knowledge, and be faithful to the end. Amen.

*Written for this Paper.*

### WHAT IS THE MATTER?

Looking over the pages of history from away back to yesterday, it seems evident even from a superficial glance, that "a thousand and one" things have occurred which are difficult to account for on the ordinary hypothesis of cause and effect. Great movements among men have had certain features of spontaneity and measurable universality which can not be attributed to organization, to special unity of effort, or any general intention founded upon common sympathy or specific purpose as communicated from one to another. The migration of races, gigantic wars, and apparently fanatical move-

ments are of this peculiar character. Great mental, intellectual and religious periods are just as striking, as famous, and as far-reaching in influence, as is under the most astute originators and superintelligent direction. Who can explain or give a reason for the way in which China was overrun by the Tartars, or Europe by the northern hordes in ages long gone by? Who can say why the genius of war and conquest should be personified in Alexander, Hannibal or Napoleon? What of the Crusades, what of the propagation of Mahommedanism, what of Luther, Calvin, Knox, the Wesleys? Can it be told how or why these men went out, failed or were a success? What of the Elizabethan period in English history? What of the eras of discovery and invention, and the manifestations thereof in widely separated localities without collusion and beyond intent? Can the subjugation of India or the colonization of Australasia by the British be decided by any rule of probability? Or could the rebellion and success of the American colonies have been predicted on experience had there not been something behind it all? Who claims to understand the revival spirit in Europe or in America when the Prophet Joseph was a lad? Who has given the key to the late Civil War in our own devoted country? What about the great wave of spiritual phenomena which swept over this land, moving parallel and dying out contemporaneously with the close of that fearful struggle? What causes revolution to appear simultaneously in South American republics and on the islands of the sea? What about the universal drift of labor toward strikes? What of the unanticipated general move of large bodies of men toward the Capitol of the nation, under the guise of "the Industrial Army"? Or is this an unsolvable as financial depression, as the "masterly inactivity" of production?

The world is full of money, the power of production is without limit, the capacity and desire for possession and utilization was never as great as it is today! But everything is at a stand still. Money is unproductive in the great centers, locked in barren and bolted safes. Mills, foundries, factories are silent or on slow time. Sixty-five millions of souls in this country, and many millions outside, would like to have and enjoy a share of the world's possibilities of production, but are denied! The wise men and statesmen of the nation seem unaware of that feeling of foreboding and unrest which agitates the masses everywhere, and it is claimed that confidence is wanting, has fled in fact, and none can woo back in this extremity the beneficence and blessing of her presence.

The only solution possible in regard to these great, gigantic, alarming movements of the past and present, lies in the acceptance of the fact that humanity is subjected to influences outside of its own peculiar sphere; that the spiritual forces of the universe are responsible for these fitful phenomena which agitate, change and push onward, in the lines of progress, the grand hosts of mankind in the eras of history and in the manifestations of our time! Spirit possesses power to act upon spirit, and under the control of

one angel after another, seal upon seal is broken (see Revelations) and myriads of attendants, waiting upon this authority and these times, bring to pass those pulsations of mental, moral industrial and religious life which form turning points or hinges upon which swings the destiny of nations and peoples, and the effects of which are seen after many days.

Our age may be more prolific in these manifestations than any preceding one. Events follow each other with unceremonious rapidity. Limited human vision may not always discern the connection between events and results. The world may object to this sequence in the Divine drama, may disclaim supernatural order, purpose or influence in human affairs. But the eye of faith discerns if dimly the program of the Infinite. It realizes that inspirational power exerted through chosen vessels in the ages past, predicted all the changes and calamities, and made allusions to each of these points or paragraphs of development, from time to time!

The Lord is claimed to have "a controversy with the nations," and the issue has been decreed beforehand. Our age is more essentially transitional because it is "the dispensation of the fullness of times," and upon us "the ends of the earth have come!" These impulses which have become historic, those now in operation which will speedily become so, are the workings of unseen agencies upon susceptible man; for "many spirits are gone abroad into all the earth," subject in part no doubt "to those they have listed to obey," but yet so overruled and controlled that from apparent evil there will yet come the ultimate good! Nor is this any reflection upon Deity "who sees the end from the beginning;" it is but for the thoughtful to know that calamity every time brings its own lesson, one probably which never could be learned save in those startling exigencies of sad experience and consequent thought!

Still further, faith takes on no feeling of alarm, though "the earth reel to and fro like a drunken man," though riot hold high carnival, and bloodshed tells its bitter story to broken hearts; though social, civil or international strife may devastate neighborhoods or nations, until carnage is as familiar as the noonday sun, and the sickened heart may seek to exclude the sight thereof as did the Prophet Joseph; there will remain the abiding solace that through suffering and judgment, the dicta of infinite wisdom will be made manifest in its plenitude and power.

A true and righteous faith cannot be indifferent to "the signs of the times," nor can human wisdom rebuke the spirit of unrest which for shadows the proximity of change. The wisdom of the wise men of the earth will be taxed as never before, and it has been decreed that that shall perish and "the understanding of the prudent shall be hid;" but "unto those that fear my name (saith the Lord) shall the Sun of Righteousness arise with healing in his wings."

The great problems of society are being cogitated upon by numbers, and a solution is being asked for by the civilized world at least. What consti-

tutes a righteous relationship between "labor and capital?" What can be done to equalize the question of production and distribution? How shall education be made universal and poverty be exterminated from the earth? What will reduce crime to a minimum, and how can insanity be overcome save by restraining the mental pressure upon human kind? Where is the restriction as to individual wealth, and how can the gulf be narrowed between that and the honest abject poverty, seen in the midst of our civilization? What form of government can best meet the situation and drift of today? Is absolute or constitutional monarchy, is paternalism or mechanical and selfish rule, or shall republicanism prevail?

These are queries for the student in the abstract, or for the one who combines with that the light of faith—the inspiration of the Eternal Spirit—and the answer will reflect the lower or the higher thought! Surely there is already the dawning of a new era, the transfusion of a brighter and loftier spirit, the conception of a more beneficent rule, the creation of better conditions, the evolution of a more God-like life! Surely the manifestations of brotherhood will swell and grow; interest in each other will increase, and a provision will be made for man, which while "not of him but for him" will find a foothold on the earth. To this all discipline tends, all trial works for good; and this community, already blessed beyond degree, will continue under divine direction to pioneer the way; to create, more than to reform; to introduce rather than improve; to be original rather than copyists, and to be susceptible to higher teaching rather than to be the sport of erratic or destructive spirits such as are now moving vast masses of mankind!

Let the Saints be patient, faithful and true; let their allegiance be to Heaven and God; let them withdraw themselves from dependence upon Babylon and her institutions; let "every eye be single and the whole body shall be full of light." So shall it be, as was of old, when thick darkness fell upon Egypt—there was a special illumination in all the dwellings of Israel, favored of the Lord!

### ELDER GODDARD'S JOURNEY.

MESA, Maricopa Co., Ariz.,  
April 20, 1894.

Since leaving Salt Lake City last Friday at midnight, Elder George Reynolds and myself have traveled eighteen hundred and sixty-nine miles, landing here in Mesa City between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning, and making our home with the hospitable family of Brother George Passey, and very thankful to find one after so long and monotonous a ride on a railroad car.

It was 2 o'clock a.m. on Saturday when we left Ogden. At 6:30 we had traveled 124 miles and the weather was cold and raining. Every few miles our train would stop at some railway station, and varying in size from a few wooden shanties to a neat and pretty sized village. For several hundred miles across the desert in Nevada not a tree was to be seen, neither cow, horse sheep or swine, nor even a bird.

About 500 miles across the desert, which abounds with sage and rabbit brush, we came to the sink of the Humboldt river, now about five miles long and three miles wide.

Reaching within about one hundred miles of San Francisco, we cross the Sacramento bay on the largest ferry boat in the world, capable of conveying across 35 freight cars. A short distance further brings us to Oakland, where we alight from our cars and on to a steamer which conveys us across the San Francisco bay, an arm of the Pacific ocean. Though four miles across, it only takes twenty minutes to land us in the great city of the West. On the steamer we were met by two of our brethren who conducted us to the Latter-day Saints' meeting house, it being about 10 o'clock on our arrival (Pacific time.) We attended three meetings on Sunday, and were thankful to greet our old-time friend, Dr. Karl G. Maeser, besides a number of others from Salt Lake City and Kaysville, including our time honored photographer, C. R. Savage. The weather during the day was cold and windy, and an overcoat was indispensable. While crossing the bay I had to go into the cabin, lest the wind should carry us off, my weight being only 102 pounds; consequently my power of resistance was insufficient to cope with a blow which outside the Golden Gate reached 70 miles an hour.

Monday was spent in visiting some old time friends, including Mr. James Linforth, Mr. Gilbert Clements and Mr. Fred Walker, after which we went to a museum, where our particular attention was called towards a mammoth elephant which was found in Siberia many years ago, embedded in ice. This creature is 16 feet high, 26 feet long from tip of his tail to the end of his tusks. He is a monster. Afterwards, in company with seven others, we responded to an invitation of C. R. Savage to enjoy a supper with him, which closed the labors of Monday; tired and weary.

Tuesday we went to the Cliff house to see a host of seals, some plunging in, others crawling out, of the water, and nestling in the sun, which afforded an agreeable change in the weather since Sunday. From the Cliff house we went to the Midwinter Fair, visiting the machinery hall, liberal art gallery, fine art and agricultural building, also Manalou or Sandwich Island, scenic view of a volcano; this latter baffles description and must be seen to be appreciated. It represents the largest active volcano in the world, which covers a space of nine square miles. The visitor finds himself in the midst of its central operation, and it requires but little stretch of the imagination to believe that one has been carried to the home of the Hawaiians and set down in the midst of these raging furnaces. I was much pleased with both the Utah exhibit, presided over by Mrs. Caine, who takes great pleasure in imparting information to the visitors, also with the Church educational department over which Professor Karl G. Maeser presides. While there is much to admire in witnessing the wonderful skill displayed in machinery and art, I was astonished to find such a variety of souvenirs being offered to the visitors, by almost every nationality

in the world, many of them being positively obtrusive. This day was closed by about two hours' profitable chat with Elder Karl G. Maeser, missionaries, etc., in his private lodgings.

Wednesday, April 19, we bid adieu to San Francisco at 9 o'clock a. m., and after traveling through southern California 730 miles we reach the Colorado river; crossing it we find ourselves in Yuma, Arizona. Before reaching here we see one of the oldest Catholic churches on the continent. The Arizona penitentiary is in Yuma, and also a fort. The town is small and has only a few inhabitants, made up of Mexicans, Indians and others, and is 731 miles from San Francisco.

At midnight we reach Maricopa, 892 miles from San Francisco. After waiting more than three hours, sitting in a railway carriage, we proceeded on our journey and arrive at Tempe about 5 o'clock a. m. and found Stake Superintendent Lewis with a carriage to take us eight miles to Mesa.

During a trip of near 2,000 miles we pass over every variety of soil and scenery, from the most fertile to the sandy desert; from an altitude of over 7,000 feet above sea level, to a depression of 263 feet below the sea, and while in this low country it was fortunate the sea did not heave itself over its bounds and drown us. We passed by some lovely orange orchards, and it is not an unusual thing for one tree to contain at the same time blossoms, small, green, and fully ripe yellow oranges. We saw loads of oranges being taken to the warehouse to be assorted and packed for shipment. We paid five cents each for oranges on our route, and twenty-five cents for twenty-six oranges neatly packed, box included.

Friday morning, April 20th, finds us between 5 and 6 a. m. in Mesa City enjoying a hearty breakfast with our friendly host and his family, after which I will simply mention a few existing facts as we find them in this State of Zion. The roads are excellent; we saw a large field of lucern being raked up after the first cutting, and by being once irrigated, after each cutting, six crops during the season may be harvested; barley and wheat are heading out and will soon be ready to cut. We noticed an orange grove of forty acres and a vineyard of sixty acres. The fig tree, pomegranate and almond grow luxuriantly, also the Texas and China umbrella and pepper trees, palm, orange and lemon. We also had green peas for dinner today. Tomorrow our two days' Sunday school conference begins.

GEORGE GODDARD.

The water of Boise river has risen very fast the past forty-eight hours, says the *Idaho Daily Statesman* of Tuesday. It is now near last year's high mark, and if the warm weather continues Boise valley will doubtless experience the worst floods in years. Yesterday forenoon a log smashed into a row of pilings under what is known as the second railroad bridge, taking them out like so many ten pins. This so weakened the bridge, passengers and baggage were transferred there until evening. Late in the afternoon two or three piles gave way in the main bridge and this necessitated a transfer across both bridges.

## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

### WHEN REVELATION IS EXTINGUISHED.

The Latter-day Saints hold, as is well known, that the continued guidance of the Divine Spirit is as necessary for the well-being of the Church in this age as it ever was. Enlightened by the Scriptures and experience, they feel convinced that the education of the children of the Almighty can not be accomplished except by His never-ceasing, fostering care, revealing His will as the varying circumstances, in which they find themselves, may require. The impossibility of success in the mission entrusted to the Church on earth, if actual communication with the Founder of the Church be cut off, is to their minds perfectly clear. Revelation there must be, in the same sense of the word as it is admitted to have existed in the days of the Prophets and Apostles of old.

Those who take an opposite view of this important subject are forced to a position full of contradictions. They admit the divinity of the revelations given in the beginning of this age and all through the older dispensations, but deny that similar divine manifestations belong to this time. They argue that the Church in the beginning of its stormy voyage had to be guided according to the charts and compass carefully adjusted by the Divine hand, and that its course had to be set in obedience to the commands of the great Captain; but, the voyage well begun, they think the ship can go on without such commands, drifting before the winds and currents and yet reach its destination. Many devout advocates of the no-revelation theory feel their own dependency on the Lord. They will pray for wisdom and enlightenment; they will invoke His aid in the pulpit and in their pastoral duties; and yet they loudly declaim against the possibility of that for which they ask. They will maintain, with a faith not to be shaken, the orthodoxy of their creeds, the all but infallibility of their churches; and yet they claim that such desirable results have been attained by frail mortals without the aid of immediate and continued revelations. Was there ever such inconsistency exhibited in any other cause of so much concern to the human family?

Fortunately for those who aim at truth in this matter, the question is not one of theories and opinions but one of facts. The whole ecclesiastical history teaches us that churches without revelations have gone lamentably astray not only in dogmas and doctrines but, what is worse, in the practices and the awful effects of these among men. If we open the pages of history we find nations thrown in the darkness of ignorance because false priests have been engaged in extinguishing every spark of light among the people; we see countries devastated by armies led on to plunder, murder and black crimes by fanatical leaders; from the reeking dungeons of inquisitors tales of horror reverberate through the ages, too deeply infernal almost to be repeated; to our wondering

eyes are presented the facts that philosophers have been compelled to perjure themselves in order to hide the light sent in their hearts by God Almighty; homes destroyed, innocence murdered, kings and queens, otherwise noble, made into cruel persecutors, and all by whom? History answers, by just such persons as have claimed to be expounders of a religion not guided by revelations. The history of the "war" against the Waldenses and Albigenses, in which thousands of unoffending men, women and children were slain like wild beasts; the sanguinary persecutions in Spain, France, Germany, the Netherlands, England, all testify to this. The lesson conveyed to the generation of this age, which enjoys liberty to a degree not dreamt of by former tyrants, ought to be, it would seem, to render powerless forever a system that is responsible for such atrocities by falsely claiming to rule by Divine authority. There is need for earnest men and women to point out this lesson; for should the time ever come that the nations again find themselves enchained by the power that held sway during the middle ages and revelled in blood and flames, the last will be worst than the first.

The appearance in this age of inspired servants of God is the signal to all, who honestly seek the welfare of men, to abandon a course that always has led to disastrous errors and to rally to the standard of religious truth and liberty as raised by the Almighty Himself. The claims of Joseph the Prophet to be a servant of the Lord are beautifully illustrated in the results of his teachings as contrasted with the results of the doctrines of uninspired men. Among the latter we find oppression, persecution, death and all the powers of hell, while the Church that is founded upon the rock of revelation enjoys liberty and gives liberty to all, laboring for the salvation of all, forgiving even its enemies and striving to exemplify the happiness of heaven on earth. If these things are duly considered, who can escape the conclusion, that the man whose life was given for the promotion of the true happiness of his fellowmen, was in these efforts guided by Him who has declared Himself to be the fountain of love, of peace, as well as of life?

### AS TO SEWAGE.

The subject of sewage may not be as interesting as some others, but it is very important; and the talk of the early completion of the system for this city will not fail to attract to the matter its full share of notice. Properly constructed and controlled, such a system should be a powerful safeguard against epidemics of various forms; but a system imperfectly handled would be almost sure to develop a terrible scourge. Salt Lake is not situated so as to have its sewage carried off by some swiftly flowing stream to a safe distance or to lodge it in the ocean depths, though even the latter is not always satisfactory; for, as in the case of San Fran-

cisco, the health authorities now report that conveying the sewage into the bay there is a menace instead of a protection to the health of the city. It is asserted that the bacilli of disease are developed by the sea water, rise to the surface and are conveyed back by the winds, finding lodgment in the city, at some time destined to burst forth in a dreadful plague.

An instance of a city where danger from this source is reduced to a minimum, is Berlin, Germany. The Germans have made a profound study of disease germs and their development, and the leading authorities of that country assert that Berlin is as near proof against epidemic as any large city can be, because of the manipulation of its system of carrying off and disposing of the sewage. Though the city is on a river, the latter is small and sluggish; and the system of sewage farms is regarded as far superior to carrying off the waste matter by any waterway; and the immunity of the city from epidemic at the recent cholera visitation indicates that there is virtue in the sanitary precautions taken.

The city is divided into sewer districts, from which the sewage is pumped off on to land specially prepared for the purpose. One of the farms, the Blankenburg, contains 2,700 acres. The process of utilizing the sewage is simple and comparatively inexpensive, and consists chiefly of a system of irrigation by which the sewage is distributed over the land and plowed under for fertilizing purposes. The amount of material that has to be disposed of by burning is consequently very small. On the land are produced staple crops of hemp, mustard, winter rape, winter and summer wheat and rye, oats, Indian corn, barley, buckwheat, peas, beans, clover, grasses, potatoes, beets, cabbage, chicory, etc. Land which formerly was of little value is thus rendered very productive, and it is estimated that the 10,000 acres of sewer farms there yield a net profit of about \$18.50 per acre per annum, and give support to nearly 84,000 people.

The objections which formerly were raised against the sewer farm project have been entirely swept away. The water of the neighborhood, which it was thought would be poisoned by the drainage from the irrigated farms is found to be not affected, and such an eminent authority as Dr. Koch asserts that by the farming process the bacteria is rendered innocuous and thus effectually disposed of. The stench which it was asserted would become unbearable has not fulfilled that prediction, and the fear that the soil would become so impregnated with sewage matter that it would not yield has passed away, for the workers have been able to adapt their crops to the strength of the soil, and exhaust it as fast as the city can restore it.

Of course Salt Lake needs only small sewer farms compared to those of Berlin, but the disparity between the cities is not anything like as great as the different proportions of the land utilized. Enough by all means, and even much more than enough, should be had, in order that all sewage may be properly taken care of, without occasioning any complaint from neighbors. And when this is accomplished the land could be made

a fruitful source of income. But if there is too much cramping in area, the result will be not only a heavy expense to be rid of scold material, but constant liability to damage suits from neighbors who may feel aggrieved. There will be no more opportune time than the present for the municipality to investigate the subject thoroughly and secure or negotiate for needed lands while they are obtainable at reasonable prices. We need hardly say the News is opposed to any ax-grinding in this matter. But suggestions on the subject seem to be timely, and they ought to bring about investigation and careful consideration of all present and prospective requirements.

### YOU TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

It is amusing, and not altogether uninteresting, to listen to the explanations given by political speakers and writers on either side, of the results of the local elections recently held in some of the northern and western states. These elections, it will be remembered, have almost universally shown immense Democratic and Populist losses, and corresponding Republican gains. This fact being undeniable, the amusement which the non-partisan finds in the situation is furnished by the ingenious variety of reasons given for its existence.

Strangely enough, those who, it would naturally seem, should be embarrassed and disappointed by the result alluded to, only see in it an additional incentive to faster progress along the line they have already marked out. Their courage is quite unshaken, their confidence wholly undiminished. The Democratic view, for instance, is that the political upheaval is unmistakably an expression of strong popular disapproval of Democratic delay in carrying out the pledges upon which the party was voted into full control of the government two years ago. The Republican view, on the other hand, is that the same upheaval signifies a sweeping change in popular sentiment since the general elections of 1892 upon the question of tariff revision, and that the voters of the country, having been converted from the error of their former opinions, are now declaring as strongly for the retention of the McKinley law as they declared in 1892 for a reduction of duties. Just how the Populists regard the situation and explain it, we are unable to say; we meet with very few of the genus in this vicinity, and have but very few Populist newspaper exchanges—in those which do come to hand, the disposition, like that of "Brer Rabbit," seems to be to "lay low."

In view of the fact that the argument on the side of both the great parties is in favor of an adherence to the respective and antagonistic party policies, the independent voter will again be forced into the necessity of doing his own thinking in election affairs. The editor of *Public Opinion* seems to strike a happy medium of independent advice when he suggests that the individual voter is left no alternative but to study the questions at issue upon their merits and shape his own course without regard to election returns. It would not be strange if the

individual voter should ask himself at this point what reason there is anyhow for allowing himself to be swayed by the course of any other voter or number of voters. His class in the great political school room does not appear to be increasing in numbers very fast, but it is usually respectable and always more or less influential; and in these recent events there is nothing that it ought to regard as discouraging.

### SENATOR PEFFER'S PLAN.

Only a few days more and our national legislators and government officials will have to deal with the industrial army problem in some practical way. It is supposed that about 50,000 men from all parts of the country are now converging upon Washington and the advance columns are already outside the gates of the capital. But little, so far, is known of what measures have been adopted for possible emergencies. There seems to be a general disposition to allow the crusaders full liberty to present their petitions to Congress and to go and come unmolested as long as they commit no acts of lawlessness. President Cleveland's semi-official proclamation, issued after consultation with cabinet members, and warning all intended visitors to the capital to respect the laws or be prepared to take the consequences, is a fair expression of the general sentiment on the subject in Washington.

This course will be regarded as wise and will meet approval throughout the country, but it will not satisfy the petitioners, who come not for courtesies alone. Senator Peffer, according to the reports, is almost the only one who is endeavoring to find some means of meeting the immediate demands of the industrials. He proposes that Congress appropriate \$1,000,000 to be expended for the improvement of the public grounds of Washington, by laying out and making walks and wagon ways and by opening up highways wherever needed in the District. He adds that the wages are to be fixed at \$1.50 a day and the time of labor at eight hours.

As this measure is intended to meet an emergency in which good advice is precious because conspicuously scarce, it may perhaps not be timely to criticize it too closely. But it is certainly only a palliative, and nobody should be allowed to harbor the illusion that its adoption would cure the malady for which it is applied. In the first place it may be asked, whether Congress has the right to take a million dollars from the country's treasury and distribute it among men who say they are out of work. Is that what is expected of our legislators? But granting them such a prerogative, how long would a million dollars last among say 20,000 men at \$1.50 a day? It would carry them just about one month, giving each man \$5; and at the end of the month, when the expenses for living were paid, they would be ready to form another industrial army and demand another million, virtually at the expense of the workingmen who have no government employment. How long would the rest of the people stand an experiment of this kind? If Mr. Bel-

lamy's socialism has to be applied by Congress, as Senator Peffer proposes, it must be extended to every laborer in the country; but the Congress of the United States is, not as yet constituted for that purpose.

It would seem, if labor must be provided by the State for the unemployed that some scheme must be devised whereby that labor is made remunerative to the State, and thereby lessen the burdens of taxation. It would never do to think of increasing them for any such purpose. The work proposed by the Populist senator is of the latter kind; it would simply entail an extra outlay of a million dollars at a time when the people can ill afford it. It would have been less surprising if the senator from Kansas had recommended for our country to follow for the benefit of the "industrials" the example of the European monarchies in adopting a colonial policy. If the state is to engage in the employment business without embodying socialistic principles, that seems to be about the only resource open at present.

### HIS OPPORTUNITY.

President Cleveland has, or is about to have, the chance of his lifetime to win back a measure of that popularity which ought to attend the most prominent citizen of the Republic but which in his case has considerably departed. The opportunity which presents itself comes in the form of the so-called "industrial army;" and whether the incident is to yield him favor or blame will depend altogether upon his treatment of the problem—the reward is sure to be abundant either way.

No one doubts Mr. Cleveland's courage, or his unyielding temper when once an object or a plan has been decided upon. But in this case tact will be a more effective attribute than bravery, and stubbornness will only be applauded if it happens to be on the right side. There will doubtless have to be a disregard in some degree of the narrow, strained construction of governmental prerogatives; but such contingencies are not wholly novel—Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln met and grappled with them, and both are heroes now. Unexpected and desperate emergencies require the same kind of treatment; yet prompt decision must not be unmet with patience, and a high determination to maintain the integrity of the laws will be rendered far more amiable if presumed offenders are regarded as respectable and patriotic but unfortunate and perhaps misguided fellow-citizens.

The course of some of the state governors where these "armies" are originating, or through which they pass, adds materially, and we think unnecessarily, to the embarrassment which the President must naturally feel. As a Democrat he holds that it is the duty of the respective states to check and punish lawlessness within their borders, and that the aid of the national forces should only be invoked when the local power is found to be inadequate. The dispatches have narrated, however, that in more than one instance no attempt whatever has been made by the state authority to protect the property of citizens, and that, so

far from restraint, there has been actual applause of the acts mentioned. Under such circumstances there seems to be but one course open—that which was adopted in Montana. We believe that unpartisan citizens throughout the nation at large will commend the action there taken. It will be a sad day for American liberty when, because the states themselves will not protect its citizens' property, the national government must not do so. There is no longer credit in, and we trust there is no longer necessity for, the coarse and cruel suggestion that though "your cause is just we can do nothing for you!"

#### NEW GOLD PROCESS.

General Don Carlos Buell, who first came to public notice through his bravery in the Mexican war, at Monterrey, Contreras and Churubusco, and retired from military service in 1864 subsequent to his defeat of General Bragg, who had served with him in Mexico, but who espoused the cause of the Confederacy in the Rebellion, now appears in the roll of inventor of an important gold recovery process. If the general's claims for his invention are verified in practical use, he soon will be numbered among the greatest gold miners of the age, notwithstanding the fact that he is 75 years old.

The general has been a close worker as a chemist for some thirty years, and has attained a high grade of proficiency. Of late years he has devoted himself to electrical science, and it was in this branch that his discovery was made. It is on the same general line as Edison's idea of reducing iron ore, but is adapted to recovering gold from sand, extracting the entire quantity of the precious metal that is determined by chemical analysis to be present. The process consists in dissolving the gold from the sand in a solution, which is the inventor's secret, and then the precious metal is separated by the use of electricity.

The practical application of the method is to be made at Westport, state of Washington, where a plant is being erected and will begin operations early next month. It consists of a number of tanks and a powerful electric battery. The material to be operated upon is the black sand along the coast of Oregon and Washington. General Buell says it will yield \$10 of flour gold to the ton of sand, and that enough exists on the Oregon and Washington beach to pay the national debt. He also says that the quantity of platinum which he can extract is equal in value to the gold. If the veteran soldier should prove as successful in this venture as he anticipates, none will begrudge him the honor of a brilliant scientific triumph to mark his closing days.

#### THE "WHIPS" GET PAID.

The members of the British Parliament serve without salary, but connected with the House of Commons are several well-salaried positions, the occupants of which earn their money by reason of their labors in keeping the M. Ps. at work, so that their party

may not be defeated through the absence of members of the majority. These gentlemen with pay are the "whips" of the party in power, whose duties gentlemen of aristocratic birth and high social position are eager to perform. The duties of junior whips are not only onerous but irksome. Their hours are from 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., or thirteen hours daily, and sometimes longer, with intervals for lunch and dinner. From 12 to 3 o'clock they have to attend in their office. Then from 8:30 to 12:30 o'clock at night they have to sit or stand in the outer lobby of the house, and ascertain from every member who passes out where he is going, whether he is paired, and when he will be back. If he is not paired they have to either find a pair for him or prevent him from passing out by coaxing or threats, preferably the former. If members fail to come and have not made the necessary pairing arrangement, they must rustle them up. For this service the junior whips get £1,000 a year. Those holding similar positions for the minority party do this work for nothing, except that they are relieved from office duty.

The chief whip of the party in power gets £2,000 a year for his services, and his official position outside of the simple duties of whip is such as to enable him to render material service in bringing recalcitrant members to time. In addition to keeping an eye on the junior whips he deals with members on their more touchy side, inasmuch as it is he who practically distributes ribbons and titles and sees that cards of invitation are sent to this man and that—that no one is given undue preference—a delicate duty which requires much tact and skill. Of necessity this office must be filled by one prominent in aristocratic circles, and is frequently, though not always, occupied by one of the nobility, even with the liberals in power. While in Britain there is a strong feeling against paying the legislators, there is no advocacy of requiring free the services of the majority party whip, as there attaches to his official position much expense of which members of Parliament are relieved.

#### THE CRY FOR STATE HELP.

The grave question raised by the appearance of "industrial armies"—whether there be any proper way for the state to give work to the unemployed—is discussed, pro and con, in the last issue of the *Forum*; and nothing could be more timely and interesting. Dr. Stanton Colt, of the University Settlement in New York City, who is recognized as one of the most eloquent and earnest advocates of state aid, makes a plea for help by cities—and if by cities also by states. He argues that it is not socialism for a city to appropriate money in a time of general distress to make great public improvements; and that by this method employment, at the usual rate of wages, would be given to large numbers of idle men. This would help only those who are willing to work, and it would not be charity or socialism.

On the other hand, Mr. David McGregor Means, the political economist, under the heading, "The Dangerous Absurdity of State Aid," maintains that such a plan is nothing less than socialistic, because the work must be paid for, and it can only be paid for by taxation. If, therefore, any unusual quantity of work be given out in a time of depression, to that extent the city or state overtakes itself just when it can least afford to do so. This is the very essence of socialism, Mr. Means contends, and history is full of instances of bankruptcy and ruin that have been brought about in this identical way.

The controversy, while sharp and direct, will not settle the problem that at present confronts almost every locality in the country. But its bearing on that problem will be readily seen, and its discussion can hardly fail to excite sober and serious thought among many who, up till the present time, have only approached a decision under the influence of sentiment or passion.

#### THE FIGHT IS ON.

It is gratifying to note that the Utah coal miners are not participating in the general strike which has been inaugurated in the country by the mine workers. The present dullness makes things bad enough for the miners any way, and a strike here would make the situation worse. This the local miners seem to realize, and acting upon such understanding, they are deserving of consideration on the part of employers for not giving way to a popular pressure in the ranks of mine workers. Some of the Colorado miners, however, were not so judicious in their action, and already they are beginning to find out that there are two parties to the conflict now being waged.

As might have been foreseen by the mine workers, the operators are taking a hand in the matter in a way that will make any settlement favorable to the miner hard to reach. The prospect is that in Colorado the strikers will get back to work after a while at reduced wages, and that they will thereby bring down the wages of those in the state who did not strike. An example of how affairs are going may be seen in connection with the Colorado Fuel company's mines at Coal Creek. The men went out for a week, in conformity with the program of the general strike. One effect of thus throwing down the gauntlet to the mine operators was that the miners were discharged, and a notice was posted up that a ten per cent reduction would be made in the wages of all who returned to work. Thus the week off there is likely to be an expensive luxury, since it involves a lowering instead of an increase in the price of wages. The company's manager in explaining his action said, "That is our way of treating strikers. The only reduction made at any of the mines of this company the past year was at Newcastle, and the reduction there was due to a strike. When the men struck at Newcastle I told them it would cost a reduction of 10 per cent per month every month they staid out. They were out three months and returned to work at a 30 per cent reduction and were glad to get that. You may be



sure the Newcastle men will not join this strike. They have had all that kind of business they want."

Other coal companies are in the same mind as the one named, and the fight is now on in earnest. The companies appear determined to stand out, claiming that the strike is wholly without justification, as there has been no general reduction in wages for several years, the men being employed under the wage scale of 1889. It will be interesting to note the attitude of the men after their week's experience, and in the changed aspect of affairs.

#### MAY DAY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

For years it has been the custom of laborers in foreign countries to make Mayday a special occasion of demonstration. The return of beautiful spring, the air filled with the fragrance of the budding trees and flowers and the love-awakening warblings of the sweet, winged singers, has by a tacit understanding been the time selected by the sons of honest toil to give voice to their own sentiments and to let the world know that there are millions of human beings to whom the resurrection of nature to sunshine, life, love and joy serves but to intensify their own feelings of discontent and despair. They have made Mayday, above all other days, a time in which to recite loudly and sing in concert the wrongs, real and imaginary, under which they are suffering.

Only a few years ago the bold idea was conceived to induce every employe in the civilized world to strike on Mayday, just to show the world its helplessness without the laborer, and to demonstrate the incalculable loss the latter have it in their power to inflict on capitalists whenever they chose to act as a unit. The agitation was carried on with great diligence led by socialists and anarchists in Europe, and the authorities had to resort to extraordinary measures to prevent the realization of the plan. Of course, it came to nothing, or almost to, but great apprehension was at one time felt for the result, should a conflict ensue. So far the labor demonstrations in Europe have been confined to more or less imposing parades, hot speeches and drinking. In the larger cities a few hundred laborers would gather and march through the principal streets, displaying their banners and characteristic mottoes; they would sing patriotic songs in all sorts of keys, sharp and flat at once, cheer their orators, distribute literature, more or less red, and then resort to a beer garden and spend a week's wages or more until midnight, rendering themselves unable to provide a living for their families for several days to come, all the while closely watched by the police, objects of pity and contempt. No doubt there are exceptions among the numerous paraders of respectable laborers in some countries, but as a rule the labor demonstrations in Europe have been of this general character. As thoughtless tools in the hands of shifful agitators workmen have suffered themselves to be paraded in the streets, only to unstrut the nerves of society and cause what annoyance there may be in that con-

dition. No serious harm has been done to anybody, except such as has been to the cause of labor itself.

Newspaper correspondents, however, have always made the most of it, and the press on this side has always had much to say about the wretched condition of the laborers abroad, predicting a terrible uprising as the result and all the time contrasting the situation in this country with that of Europe as one of Utopian excellence. It is all the more surprising, therefore, to find ourselves on this Mayday in a situation more grave than that which has confronted either France, Switzerland, Belgium or Germany for many a year. At the very steps of the Capitol today an advance guard of unemployed laborers are endeavoring to frame, according to their views, the legislation of the country, and thousands are directing their steps to Washington for the same purpose; while thousands and thousands more are expressing sympathy with the movement. At the same time the various labor organizations contemplate combining for united action in case of emergency; and what the final outcome will be, not even the sages of the country can foretell.

Surely it is the turn of the European press now to discuss our troubles, and its comments consist chiefly of expressions of surprise that the governments of the various states have not long ago made such a May demonstration impossible; that that would have been the European way weeks ago.

And in truth there is much in the situation that is matter of wonder. Americans argue that the right peacefully to assemble and petition for redress of grievances is accorded to the citizens of this country. Nobody questions this; but does that right include also the privilege of a free ride from coast to coast on the railroads or the levying of assessments in the shape of provisions on the communities through which the march goes? Does it warrant speeches of an almost incendiary nature, like that in which "General" Carter indulged in in this city yesterday?

All things considered, there is much in this Coxy movement that is not based on constitutional rights. It is an anomaly foreign to the institutions of the country. It may pass off without any serious results, but it may, under certain conditions, prove to be the little spark from which a great fire is kindled, uncontrollable and disastrous.

#### GREAT IS THE MISSISSIPPI.

The near approach of the season of floods in the Mississippi valley, the ever-recurring discussion of the jetties at the mouth and the levees along the banks of the mighty Father of Waters, and the project of bridging the colossal stream above New Orleans—all direct attention to the river itself, its tributaries, the engineering problems it has presented, the generous sums that have been and must still be spent upon its improvement, and lastly, to the restless enterprise of the American people which refuses to be satisfied so long as there is still one obstacle to overcome, or one more triumph of skill and daring to accomplish.

The spring is the season for floods in

the Mississippi, which in its lower course usually receives a culmination of the early freshets, coming mostly from eastern rivers, in March. From the western rivers come the later floods in June. Occasionally there is an intermediate flood resulting from a late rise from the Ohio, meeting and combining with an early freshet from the western and northwestern streams. It is worthy of note, and extremely important in view of what may at some time happen, that within the history of the white man's observation the highest floodwaters from the Ohio basin have never yet reached the lower Mississippi at the same time as the other basins, which act together, were discharging. Such a united maximum discharge would amount to more than 8,000,000 cubic feet per second, or greater by half than any recorded discharge.

While the western tributaries of the great river possess the greatest interest for citizens living on this side of it, an understanding of the subject may only be had by considering also the sources of contribution from the other side; for while the area comprised within the Ohio watershed measures only 202,000 square miles, as compared with an area of 541,000 square miles drained by the Missouri, the latter does not contribute as much as does the former, to the main river; and the upper Mississippi, draining an area of only 171,500 square miles, contributes nearly as much as does the Missouri, with more than three times the area. Further affluents of importance come from the west, south of the Missouri, between which and the Red river the drainage is in volume about three-fourths that of the Missouri; so that, for purposes of easy recollection, the proportions of these contributions may be given as 100, 76, 66 and 52 for the Ohio, Missouri, Upper Mississippi and the Lower Western rivers respectively; while the proportion of northern and eastern drainage combined is to the total western drainage as the figures 4 to 3 very nearly.

In this connection it may be mentioned that one explanation of the comparatively small volume of water turns into the Mississippi from the Missouri watershed is that, according to the observation or experienced explorers and recent reports of United States engineers, the upper Missouri is going underground. Actual measurements show that between Great Falls and Fort Benton, only twenty-five miles below, the loss in volume of water is no less than 456 cubic feet per second. The engineers explain that the water enters the soil and accounts for the presence of the great South Dakota artesian basin; and the finding of eyeless fish in these artesian waters is consistent with the explanation.

What gives to all this consideration of the Father of Waters—with his sources and volume and periods of rise and fall—its present interest, is the fact that there has just been begun the final survey for the great bridge over the river above New Orleans; the data above given will help the reader to an appreciation of the boldness of the project. The bridge is to have a main channel span of 1,070 feet, a height of 104 feet above the mean water line and a height of 85 feet above the highest

water mark. The enterprise of constructing and maintaining a railroad bridge of such dimensions at a point so low down in the course of the giant stream will deserve to rank among the great mechanical achievements of the century.

### THE INSTINCT OF ANIMALS.

In a recent issue of the *San Francisco Chronicle* the subject of the instinct of animals is interestingly discussed. The writer argues against the notion entertained by some, that the instinct of the animal creation is in many instances superior to the intellect and knowledge of man. It is an admitted fact that the senses of some of them are developed to an extraordinary degree. A few birds, for instance, have the faculty of seeing their prey from a considerable distance in the air; the rabbit and the deer have the sense of hearing, and the dog the sense of smelling exceedingly well developed, and they are in these respects more favored than man, unaided by artificial contrivances; but beyond that, the article referred to says, the instinct of animals does not extend. It concludes:

A bird or beast is like man in regard to the weather. It judges by what it feels at the moment and by what it sees about it. If it is warm or cold, if it rains or the sun shines, it is apt, like a simple human being, to suppose that the cold, the heat, the rain and the sunshine are likely to continue indefinitely, which is naturally an error. It is really time that these extravagant notions in regard to the prophetic instinct of animals, beyond the simple premonitions depending on their perceptions of the moment, should cease. They have no solid foundation of science.

The views expressed are probably in the main correct. But there are phenomena in what may be called the psychical life of animals, which are highly interesting and which cannot be accounted for on the principle of highly developed senses. When a camel, for instance, in the desert where no sign of vegetation can be seen, with unerring accuracy directs his steps towards the nearest spring of refreshing water, though this may be miles off, it is hard to believe that he is guided only by outward senses. Equally difficult of explanation is the fact that the sea gull and other water birds will find the shores of the nearest land, when they are on the trackless ocean. The wonderful ability of pigeons to find their homes is well known. They may have been taken in a closed cage on a train or a steamer hundreds of miles away from their familiar surroundings, but on being liberated, they will, without hesitation, start in the right direction and return by the shortest route.

Equally interesting animal traits are told by observers, showing that many creatures have premonitions of coming disasters. These may not be very definite, but they certainly are strong enough to cause them to feel anxiety to a marked degree. Everybody has heard of the firm belief of many sailors that rats leave a ship threatened with destruction. The idea may be declared superstition, but is there for it no foundation in facts

as observed by the sons of the deep? Barleti, in his *Letters About Calabria* and Sicily, describing the terrible earthquake in 1783, asserts that animals previous to the disaster showed signs of uneasiness and fear long before the doomed inhabitants were aware of their fate. Dogs, he says, were seen to run from one place to another and utter strange sounds, expressive of fear; cattle became uneasy, and some domesticated animals were seen to leave the city of Messina in wild terror before the first shock occurred. Facts of this kind cannot be overlooked in a discussion of the instinct of animals. Science may not have found the true key to them, but they are not the less real, nor less interesting.

Man in his selfish pride is too apt to overestimate himself and overlook the wonders of the creation in which he has been placed as a central figure. But only he who duly appreciates the workmanship of the Creator in his innumerable surroundings can feel his heart swell with gratitude and adoration; only he understands the saying of an inspired author, that "the creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God."

### CO-OPERATION IN HOUSEKEEPING.

The *National Economist* outlines a scheme of co-operative housekeeping which is going to be tried in Chicago "for the benefit of married men with small incomes." The experiment is not going to fail for lack of complete and extensive preparations, for by way of starter a \$200,000 home is to be erected, covering an entire block in Hyde Park. The colony will consist of forty-four houses on forty-six lots, with a common lawn, laundry, kitchen, furnace, electric light plant, assembly hall and reading room. The central court will contain a common building, where all the rudgeries will be performed. Here will be seen the cooking, heating and lighting machinery, the ice chests, grocery store-rooms and vegetable cellars, the dish-washers, servants and butler. The forty-four families will need but thirteen people to do all their household work. These people include the baker, the professional cook, a gardener, a superintendent, two engineers and the corps of helpers. Mrs. Coleman-Stuckert, the lady who is managing the movement, claims that this saves the salaries of at least eighty domestic servants, besides having the food cooked economically and in excellent taste. An electric carrier will deliver the cooked meals.

The details of the scheme are equally plausible and interesting. Take for instance the matter of dining: Each house will be a station, and when the big dinner gong sounds, the company cook will push the button and send out forty-four smoking dinners. Each hamper will be heated, so that the hot viands and vegetables will be at their prime. Each matron will serve the meal in the company dishes or her own—the hamper will then go back for the second course and the third, until the dessert and coffee are reached. Mrs. Coleman-Stuckert

promulgated all these facts on paper during the World's congresses last summer, and her diagram shows it will cost only \$2 a week for each person.

Further particulars of the experiment may be thus summarized: From the joint heating and lighting plant each house will get its steam at cost from its own boiler, and all this branch of the household economy will aggregate but a modicum of the usual expense for each family. A family consisting of man and wife, the former earning say \$65 per month, will have a suite of six rooms. These figures are applicable only to the second best system of co-operative homes. The proprietor has a plan for one for the very wealthy and another for the very poor. She claims that they are all equally practical, and she is going to prove that this is the way to live by building the first one in Hyde Park. This new home will not occupy one big building and thus have the characteristics that belong to existence in a hotel. Every family will be allotted a house, with room sufficient for the members. Each tenant is to become a householder and own his own rooms and thereby become a stockholder and voter in the common affairs of the community. He will select such a location as he can afford—the prices ranging from \$2,000, and he will pay on the installment plan.

There should be no reason why a colony of this kind, composed of the right sort of people—families that are agreeable to each other—the whole managed carefully and with discretion, can not be made a social and economical success in every sense. Mrs. Coleman-Stuckert's experiment will be watched with the keenest interest; carried out in the proper spirit, it will make her a real benefactor of the race.

### THE EARTHQUAKE IN GREECE.

The disastrous earthquake that recently occurred in Greece is among the most notable ones in recent years in that part of the world. The official reports show that the whole coast line from Larina to Theopolyte suffered terribly. In one district alone three hundred people lost their lives, and an idea may be formed of the mighty convulsions of nature from the statement that in seven hours not less than 815 shocks were counted. During this commotion houses tottered and fell; the surface of the earth heaved like a stormy sea; huge masses of rock were detached from the mountains and hurled into the valleys below with a crash like thunder; the coastline was changed, the shore in some places sinking six feet and allowing the water to rush in; torrents of boiling water were spouted forth into the air, and the disturbance was felt more, or less in the whole kingdom striking terror in the hearts of the inhabitants of palaces as well as of lowly huts. It is during occurrences of this kind that the insignificance of man is realized as never before.

The district now devastated by these seismic disturbances is one full of classical interest. The city of Atalanta, for instance, brings to mind the beautiful myth of the swift Arcadian huntress of that name, whom no mortal could

overtake in a race, but who was outwitted by one of her suitors who dropped golden apples in her way, which she stooped to pick up and thus was defeated, her heart and hand being the prize of the race. Athens, the capital of modern Greece, a distinction due probably more to its famous history than its present natural advantages, is a city with about 85,000 inhabitants. Thebes, once the principal city of Boeotia and Sparta's ally against Athens in the Peloponnesian war, and whose inhabitants were later sold into slavery by the great Alexander, when the internal quarrel between the free states ended in the destruction of the liberty of Greece, is now a small city of 9,000 inhabitants.

The whole region bears evidence of former disturbances of a similar kind, and according to the latest reports, the rumblings in earth still continue, causing the terror-stricken people to fear that perhaps the worst is not yet over. The prompt action taken by King George and his family to relieve the distress of the people and the expressions of personal sympathy will add to the popularity of the royal family in the little kingdom, although the king is not a native of Greece, but of far away Denmark.

### THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The proceedings this week in the Hawaiian Islands will be of great interest and importance to the residents of that part of the globe. Tomorrow, May 2, is the date set for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention. These delegates are to meet at the call of the provisional government at as early a date as practicable after the result of the elections is ascertained. Their business will be to adopt a constitution for the government that is to be instituted on the islands, in harmony with the views of the existing government.

It is promised that the constitution will be liberal in its form, and patterned generally after the Constitution of the United States. The suggested name of the new government is the "Commonwealth of the Hawaiian Islands," with the executive power vested in a president; the vice-president is to preside over the senate, but is not a member of the cabinet; the cabinet is to be made up of secretaries of state, finance, interior, justice, and health and education; the legislative branches are to consist of twenty-four senators and forty assemblymen, all elected by popular vote. Japanese and Chinese are excluded from the franchise, as are also those Hawaiians who do not register under the existing order of the government.

The constitution thus outlined is that which has been drawn up by President Dole and his advisers in the provisional government. The judiciary, army and navy, and other matters are to be left to the convention to be passed upon. The proposed constitution has opponents not only in the royalists but in many of the annexationists, who protest against the proceedings as being arbitrary to the extent that they are tyrannical and subversive of the rights of citizens which they effect to preserve. The

provisional officers, however, assert that they do not intend the part of the constitution which they have arranged for the convention to be binding on that body, but only as suggestive of the line which the government desires to have followed.

It is not to be thought, however, that the powers at present in control will permit the adoption of a constitution that is at variance with their ideas. To do this would be to relinquish a measure of the supremacy which the provisional government now holds; while if the constitutional convention is either cajoled or overawed into framing or adopting a document that is not in harmony with the actual views of the majority, it will emphasize the claim that the present governmental administration is not based on the will of the people.

In the document outlined there is shown a weakness that does not augur well for the stability of the government which exists there. If it is permitted to go on, another change in Hawaiian affairs, whether by annexation to the United States or not, is sure to result at no distant day, because the people of the islands will not rest satisfied under what may be properly termed factional rule. They may be held under for a time by superior force and activity, but the progress of events will bring opportunity for redress of grievances. As the matter stands at present a portion of the inhabitants of the islands are to be arbitrarily deprived of the franchise, and consequently placed in a state of semi-slavery. Those adult Hawaiians who did not register by April 21 are to be permanently disqualified from taking part in the government. This, with debarring other citizens who have acquired, both by birth and residence, equal rights with Americans and others who are now running affairs, does not speak well for the boasted liberty of the constitution so far arranged. If the constitutional form of government now proposed for Hawaiian would be permanently established among the people of those islands, it must be so modified in its restrictions and broadened in its provisions as to be truly expressive of a republican form of government, based upon the consent of and benefits to flow to the whole people instead of to a faction. It is likely that the Hawaiian commonwealth will be established on the lines followed by the convention. It is to be hoped that its stability will be provided for in a document that recognizes the rights of all the inhabitants of the islands.

### IT WAS FULLY JUSTIFIED.

The jurisdictional question raised by the government taking a hand in the apprehension of the "industrial" who stopped and captured a train is only one of those quibbles which arise every time the national authority does something that it has previously had no occasion to do. It not only has the right but it is its duty to strengthen the hands of its courts and their executive officers (when armed with process) and see that orders therefrom are obeyed, no matter whether the governor of the state in which resistance occurs calls for aid or not. Furthermore, the line on which the

trespass occurred is a carrier of the United States mail and whether or not the particular train "held up" had mail on board, we can all understand how the detention of one train might occasion delay to others, on some of which would inevitably be mail matter. It is like deranging part of a piece of mechanism, a general derangement is likely to result; and no man or combination of men has the right to create obstructions or otherwise menace the free action of the postal service.

FINAL COMPUTATIONS by the director of the mint fix the gold production of the United States for the year 1893 at the value of \$35,950,000, an increase over 1892 of 78,455 ounces, worth \$1,518,423. In the following table, which shows the production of the various states in fine ounces and in comparison with the output for 1892, the value of the product may be found by multiplying the number of ounces by \$20.67:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Alaska.....	48,853	3,408	.....
Arizona.....	57,246	321	.....
California.....	584,370	24,795	.....
Colorado.....	364,022	96,073	.....
Georgia.....	4,673	119	.....
Idaho.....	79,899	2,802	.....
Michigan.....	2,083	334	.....
Montana.....	172,721	29,438	.....
Nevada.....	46,367	.....	29,664
New Mexico.....	44,171	.....	22,229
North Carolina.....	2,583	.....	1,237
Oregon.....	79,548	7,979	.....
South Carolina.....	5,508	30	.....
South Dakota.....	193,761	3,043	.....
Utah.....	41,293	9,867	.....
Washington.....	10,744	7,327	.....
All other states.....	726	.....	.....

IF IT is proper, patriotic and necessary to furnish free food and transportation to two hundred men led by a blatherkite, is it not also proper and patriotic to furnish free food and fuel to a hundred heads of families who ask for work, or to a score of strollers who want nothing but transportation? Is there such virtue in numbers and demagogism that in one case there should be sentiment, peace offerings and libations, and in the other a hard, stony denial, or the grip of the policeman and the rattle of the Black Maria?

CONSIDERING THE numbers engaged and the advertising received, the industrial army movement has been remarkable for the mediocrity of its leading spirit. Kelly, whose forces were our guests at Ogden for a few days, seems to be about the only one who does not do all his thinking with his lungs. He is smart enough to be dangerous. The Coxeys, Brownes and Carter's won't hurt anything.

A BOSTON trade journal reports that the wool sales in that great market since January 1 aggregate 44,084,400 pounds, against 52,288,100 pounds for the same period of last year. A falling-off of over two million pounds per month is serious enough to excite notice; but the fact that there is still an average sale of over ten million pounds goes to show that the woolen mills are not so hopelessly inactive as some of the croakers would have us believe.

What Governor Walte would say and do if he were a Mormon is hard to imagine.—*New York World*.

With your power of imagination, that oughtn't to be hard; what would you say and do yourself?

*Written for this Paper.*

## VETERAN'S RECOLLECTIONS.

ROCKVILLE, Utah, April 10, 1894.

Seeing an invitation given—or a request—in the DESERET WEEKLY for any person that felt disposed to give an account of his early experience and seeing that two or three have complied, I thought I would venture and contribute a few items of my recollections.

I will begin by saying my father's name was Parshall Terry. He was born at Fort Niagara, York state, September 30, 1778. My mother, Hannah Terry (whose maiden name was Terry) was born at Goshen, Ulster county, New York state, October 8, 1786. My parents moved before I was born to what was then called Upper Canada, now Ontario, where I was born January 1, 1830. In February, 1838, one of my sisters brought two Mormon missionaries in a cutter to our place. They were Theodore Turley and Robert B. Thompson. Through lies that were told, my father and some of my brothers were much prejudiced against the Mormons, and my father talked pretty ugly, and cross to the Elders, telling them what he thought of them; but he gave them liberty to preach in our house, and before they got through he was satisfied that the doctrine they taught was true, and the result was that most of our family was baptized a few days later in our mill pond after cutting a hole through two feet of ice for that purpose. I remember hearing Brother Turley say afterward that when they received their setting out or lecture by my father he thought they had come to a pretty tough place to make Mormon converts. Yet, ours was the only family in the neighborhood that joined the church.

I will here relate what I consider a miracle or a remarkable occurrence: My sister who brought the Elders to our house had borrowed a Book of Mormon from them to read, and her husband was so much opposed to it that he took it out of her hands and went and threw it open into the fire and stamped it down with his foot. My sister went from the farther part of the room where she was reading when he took the book from her, and on taking it from the fire she found it not even so much as scorched, though they had on an old-fashioned Canadian winter's fire, as it was very cold. I heard my sister relate this before the Elders and my brother-in-law who sanctioned it as being true. I now regret that I did not get a deposition of these persons before they passed away, but I have two sisters and a brother yet living who will testify to having heard our sister relate this remarkable incident. We saw the book afterward.

My father moved with his family to Missouri in the summer of 1838 in time to be driven out by the famous or infamous exterminating order of Governor Boggs. On day in November, just at sundown, two men rode up to our house and without any provocation ordered my father to begone from there the next day by 4 o'clock p. m. or they would come, tie him up to a tree and give him a hundred lashes; and if that wouldn't do, they would burn the house over our heads. My father tried to reason with them, telling them his teams were away, (my brother-in-law

being gone to move a family to Adam-on-d-Ahman,) and that his family was sick (my mother not having been able to go across the room for two months without help). But they became bolterous, would not listen to reason and left. The troubles became so bad that the family which my brother-in-law went to move did not go all the way, so providentially he got home in the night. So my father loaded what he could of his effects in the wagons, but he was unable to take any of our winter supplies and had to leave quite an amount of outstanding accounts. We started out about 8 o'clock in the afternoon. We traveled about two miles and camped as best we could in the timber and snow for the night. My brother-in-law, who stopped behind to attend to some affairs and watch the movements of the mob, informed us that as we went out of sight of our home into the timber, the mob, said to be 300 strong, came in sight from the opposite direction evidently intending to carry out their threat; but as we were gone they did not follow us.

One day while we were traveling we met 700 of the mob militia in a heavy snow storm going up to Far West. We were forced to turn out in the snow to let them pass. There were some other teams with us and the mob searched their wagons for guns. One man of our company was not a Mormon, but his wife was. The mob searching his wagon threw a box of books into the snow, pretending to hunt for guns. The captain of the boat that ferried us across the river at Quincy as we went into Missouri was along with the mob, and I think he was the captain of the company. He told them they needn't search our wagons, for he searched them when we went into Missouri and that we had no guns then. But my father did have a gun when we went into and also when we went out of Missouri. When we reached the Mississippi opposite Quincy the river was running full of ice and the ferryboat was so crowded that we could not get across that afternoon. In the night the river froze over so solid that we crossed the next day on the ice; so you can judge it was not very warm.

A few days after we arrived in Illinois one of my sisters died from cold and exposure. Myself and brother, Joshua Terry (not having been baptized at the time the others of our family were) were baptized in June, 1840. I assisted to haul rock for the Nauvoo Temple. I was present when the crane fell over backward with, I think, the last stone for the building. I was at the meeting in the Temple when the floor settled and caused the stampede and big excitement, but upon an explanation by President Brigham Young quiet was soon restored, not, however, until several had been more or less seriously hurt. In February, 1846, I crossed the river on the ice to visit the camp on Sugar creek, when the road was filled with those fleeing for their lives from civilization (!) I remember President Young counseling the Saints to parch corn to take along to eat, which many did. I also recollect corn being ground into meal, some of which became so strong and bitter that it could hardly be eaten.

It is hardly necessary to relate much of incidents of travel from Nauvoo to

Great Salt Lake valley, where hundreds and thousands have had similar trying experiences of crossing the Plains. I will say, however, that I came out with others in the fall of 1848, to assist those who were moving to the valley. I came as far as the Pacific Springs, 802½ miles from Winter Quarters, where we met relief teams from the valley. There was only one other, I think it was Oscar Sperry, who came this far, President Young being camped on the upper crossing of Sweetwater, 12½ miles east of here. From here we returned to Winter Quarters on the Missouri river.

In 1849 I came on to the valley with my father and mother and one of my nephews that was living with them. One day while traveling up the Platte a stampede occurred in our train, and one woman (Sister Hawke) was killed, and a young woman named Finley badly hurt. I had the early experience in the valley with the crickets and grasshoppers. I had my crop all destroyed by the grasshoppers one summer, which saved me the trouble of harvesting it. I have seen the grasshoppers flying so thick on a clear day that a person could not see the sun.

I see this is lengthening out, but there is one more incident I would like to refer to. It was at a celebration of the Fourth of July, 1850, in Salt Lake City. It was a fine, clear day, but there was a gust of wind came up in the afternoon which snapped the liberty pole off a few feet below the flag and it fell to the ground, after which it was as calm and as fine as it had been. Of course this was just a "happen-so!"

JAMES P. TERRY.

## A MODERN JOSHUA.

President John Taylor was a modern Joshua in many respects. He took the place of President Young, even as Joshua took the place of Moses anciently. The first we hear of him on this earth was that he was born in England. He received a common education at school; the high scholarship he attained to afterwards was acquired in every-day life. At a young age he was apprenticed to the wood-turner's trade; at the age of twenty his father moved to Toronto, Canada, where he worked at his trade. He had joined the Methodists in England and became an exhorter, which means, when the preacher is absent the exhorter takes his place, and in ordinary times do as some of the hard praying and singing.

John Taylor with a number of his young friends were not satisfied with their religion. They prayed to the Lord to show them the truth. About that time came Parley P. Pratt to Toronto with a letter of introduction that a merchant had given him to Taylor, who, not knowing anything of Pratt's mission until later, was told how Heber C. Kimball and others came to his house in Kirtland, Ohio, after he and his wife had retired: Heber requested him to get up as he had a prophecy to deliver to him: "Arise and go forth, take no thought for the necessities of life, for the Lord will supply you all things; thou shalt go to Upper Canada even to the city of Toronto; then thou shalt find a people prepared for the Gospel, and they shall receive thee, and thou shalt organize the church among them, and the Gospel shall spread, and from the

things growing out of this mission shall the fullness of the Gospel spread into England." After Pratt's preaching several sermons, John Taylor with others received the good tidings and joined the church, and from that day until the day of his death he was a zealous worker.

The other part of Heber C. Kimball's prophecy was also literally fulfilled as he gave it to Parley P. Pratt, for on the 8th day of August, 1839, he left Montrose to fill his mission. In Nauvoo Elder Taylor joined Wilford Woodruff, who was scarcely able to drag himself along, and who remarked that he felt and looked more like a subject for the dissecting table than a missionary. (Look at President Woodruff now, 55 years afterwards!) These two were among the first to take the glad tidings to England. The thousands that heard them there will remember with what pleasure they were received in that land. To speak and to write was John Taylor's pleasure; if his children, grandchildren, and the young of Utah had heard him, as I have heard him, and read his editorials on the duty of the Saints, they would be proud of him. I will here advise his children and grandchildren and all the young people of Utah to read his "Life," by B. H. Roberts; but even that book can give you but a faint idea of the great, good and brave man. He was a server of the Lord, and a champion of human rights. He was shot with five bullets at Carthage jail when Joseph and Hyrum Smith were killed. Hear what he says: "When I reflect that our noble chieftain, the Prophet of the living God, had fallen, and that I had seen his brother in the cold embrace of death, it seemed as though these was a void or a vacuum in the great field of human existence to me, and a dark, gloomy chasm in the kingdom, and that we were left alone. Oh, how lonely was that feeling! How cold, barren and desolate was that thought!"

The bullet that was aimed at John Taylor's heart buried itself in his watch; he suffered and lingered many months between life and death. On getting well, hear what he says: "I shall never forget the feeling of gratitude that I then experienced towards my Heavenly Father (when he found how his life was saved). I felt that the Lord had preserved me by a special act of mercy; that my time had not yet come, and that I had still a work to perform upon the earth." The hands of the watch stood at five o'clock, sixteen minutes and twenty-two seconds, thus marking the moment when its possessor stood between time and eternity. That he was preserved for a great work, and that he did that work and did it well, all those that knew him can testify. In organizing the people into companies to move from Nauvoo to Council Bluffs, and getting them quartered away from the mobs, to prepare a large company to live, and afterwards to prepare them to follow the Pioneers, was no small job. He had no sooner landed them at the Bluffs before he was again called to go to England on important business. When he returned President Young with Elder Woodruff and others were ready to start West; no one knew where they were going—they were led by faith. Elder Taylor was left in charge; it was he that sent men out into Iowa and Missouri to trade horses for cattle, buy corn and flour. When a company of

one hundred wagons was ready they started out. His company consisted of 1,300 souls; more than half were women and children, some of the men having gone with the Pioneers, and five hundred men with the Mormon Battalion. It was a brave undertaking to start with this train through hostile Indians. Parley P. Pratt took the lead with 50 wagons, then Elder Taylor with 50; Charles C. Rich between them with a small cannon. These trains kept as close together as grass and water would permit.

On, on, these pilgrims traveled, and what faith they must have had! Think of it, young people; five hundred brothers, husbands, and sweet hearts, marching to the then far off land of Mexico to war, perhaps never to be seen again, and still others ahead, with but a handful of men in the midst of Indians and a wilderness! How often must the thought have occurred, "O where is my husband tonight! or my brother, or my lover?" What fortitude these grand, brave people must have possessed. They were men and women that must have been born for the occasion. Still, they were in a manner happy, for they would pray and sing and make the best of it.

In all these anxieties, labors, fears, hopes and rejoicings Elder Taylor took part. Many leaned on his strength in those days. When despair settled over the colony he infused it with hope; when the weak faltered he strengthened them; when the fearful trembled he encouraged them; those cast down with sorrow he comforted and cheered. His faith and trust in God, and in His power to preserve and deliver His people, was as unshaken in the midst of the difficulties in coming to and settling these valleys of Utah as it had been in the midst of mob violence in Missouri and Illinois; as unmoved as it was amid the confused shouts and curses, groans and shriekings and murderous bullets, all mingling together, that made up that scene of hell and death in Carthage jail. What caused fear in others provoked merriment in him.

We find in October, 1849, at that conference, that Elder Taylor was called to go to France, Lorenzo Snow to Italy, and Erastus Snow to England. With only eight or ten others, they traveled the plains in the cold, pitiless winds and storms, only about half clad, with no extras. It is different now, going in a Pullman palace car with cash to pay your way. His labors in France the reader will get in his history. After three years' absence he returned, only to be appointed a home missionary. Soon after he was sent to New York to start a paper called *The Mormon*. Horace Greeley in giving it notice said it was a creditably printed newspaper and well edited. The office was situated on Nassau and Ann streets, between the *Herald* and Greeley's paper. Here is the prospectus: "We believe in good, sound, healthy morals, in matter of fact philosophy, in politics uncorrupted, and that secures the greatest good to all. We believe in the God of heaven and certainly in religion. We believe in a religion that will make a man go down to the grave with a clear conscience and an unflinching step, to meet his God as a Father and a friend without fear."

Well do I remember when in San Bernardino with Bartholomew's circus,

buying the old papers from Joseph Rich, and Marion Lyman, and among them were *The Mormon*. The editorials of many I cut out, and though a thoughtless boy they interested me. I recognized the writer's ability then, and when I became acquainted with him in after years it was as though I had known him always.

When the Johnson Army of 1857 was camped on Ham's Fork, Captain Van Vliet came to Salt Lake for grain for the command, but there was none for him; the people had made up their minds not to be persecuted any more, and this is what they said and did. Elder Taylor addressed the meeting that the captain attended, and the Elder asked the people, "Would you if necessary put the torch to your houses and lay the land in waste and go to the mountains?"

Brigham Young said: "Try the vote."

Elder Taylor—"All you that are willing to set fire to your property and lay it in ashes rather than submit to military rule and oppression raise your right hand."

About four thousand all voted.

Elder Taylor—"I knew what your feelings would be. We have been persecuted and robbed long enough, and in the name of Israel's God we will be free!"

The captain was astonished and went home a friend to the people.

While preaching that day Elder Taylor got very earnest, and President Young caught him by the coat-tail as a reminder. Taylor turned around and said, "Brother Brigham, let go my coat tail; I tell you, the bullets in me yet hurt!"

All know how the army were at last used; first to bring money to the people, and afterwards they were sent down South to fight the battles of the nation.

After President Young's death John Taylor was chosen as President of the Church. He brought to that office the experience of many years with President Young. He at once pushed the three temples in course of erection, sent out more missionaries, and gave great life to everything. One of the first incidents was a jubilee, such as ancient Israel used to have. Eight hundred and two thousand dollars (\$802,000)—one half of that was owing to the Perpetual Emigration Fund—was forgiven the people, so that those who were too poor to pay it were relieved. The Female Relief Societies had saved up 34,761 bushels of wheat which they loaned out to the poor that had none for seed. Many other good things were done at that jubilee which has had its good effect.

In one part of the Bible we find where Joshua asked the Lord to let the sun and moon stand still, while he licked the five kings. This shows to me just how anxious he was to have a good chance to do their work. In a later verse we can see how long the time seemed while he was in the fight; it says the sun stood still and the moon stayed until the people avenged themselves upon their enemies; after the fight, we read that there was no day like that before it or after it; the sun did not go down for a whole day. I can appreciate the feeling and anxiety, for when the Indians had us surrounded once it seemed to me an age, before we got out of it; since that time it has been plain to me about the sun standing still



on Joshua. Well, Elder Taylor was like Joshua, only more so; when he got into debate or in a moral fight he wanted the sun, moon and stars all to stand still and look on while he demolished his adversaries.

President Taylor's life is known to us elder ones, and the young can learn of this great man from his books and writings, from the many sermons that are printed. It will pay them to hunt them up and read them for the many good lessons they will glean therefrom. He was himself, and there was or is none like him. When we recount the activity of his life, when we contemplate the dignity of his character and of his cause, and how exceptional it has been, what an example it is for us! Should we not emulate him continually?

H. J. FAUST.

### RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder C. A. Carlquist, of this city, who has been absent for almost two years on a mission to the Scandinavian countries, arrived in this city in company with twenty-one Elders, all released from their various fields of labor in England, Germany and the Scandinavian kingdoms. Elder Carlquist left his home on May 28, 1892, and arrived in this city, returning, on April 28, 1894. The first nine months he labored as a traveling Elder in the Gothenburg conference, over which he later presided a short time. On May 1, 1893, he was called to Copenhagen to preside over the Scandinavian mission, which position he has filled until released to return home.

Elder John A. Johnson, of Monroe, Sevier county, Utah, left for a mission to the North on May 5, 1892, and returned in company with Elder Carlquist on April 28, 1894. He has labored principally in the Jonkoping branch of the Gothenburg conference, Sweden, where he has met with fair success.

Elder Gustave Lindahl, of this city, also returned in the same company, April 28, 1894. He has been absent since May 7, 1892, and has labored in the Stockholm conference, Sweden, presiding over the Vesteras branch.

The Elders state that the work in Sweden is progressing fairly, the prejudices of the people having been almost overcome in many places. The clergymen of the established church still have the power, by law, to silence any lay preachers of any denomination, provided they can induce the members of the church board to concur with them. In former years this law was made operative against numerous persons, many of whom were imprisoned for disobedience to such clerical edicts, but at present the difficulty for the priests to obtain a prohibiting order from their less orthodox church boards has been so great that the Elders have in most cases been left alone, and people listen to them with respect. Some opposition is met with through slanderous newspaper articles, but in most cases even such can no longer do the injury that formerly resulted from them.

The Elders feel well in body and spirit and are full of hope for the mission in that part of the field. Their journey across the ocean was a pleasant one.

Elder Christian Munk Jr., of Mantä, returned on Saturday evening, April

28, from a mission to the Northern States. He left his home March 30, 1892, and was assigned to the Indiana conference, laboring six months in Grand county, Indiana. The remaining portion of his mission was spent in southern Illinois. He was kindly treated by the people, better than he had expected, and met with fair success. The majority, however, were indifferent to the Gospel message.

### TWO WOMEN BADLY HURT.

PROVIDENCE, April 24th, 1894.—An accident happened to a couple of ladies from our town yesterday. Rosina Trabber and Bertha Beutler were going to Hyrum to get some flower roots to plant, and when they reached the other side of Millville, and going over the bridge that spans the large canal crossing the county road leading to Hyrum, the horse took fright at some rocks by the bridge, made a bolt and the ladies were thrown into the canal eight feet below. Mrs. Trabber had three ribs broken on the right side, and Mrs. Beutler had her leg broken in two places; her head was also badly bruised. It was fortunate there was no water in the canal or they both would have drowned, as they lay there helpless over an hour before any one found them. Doctor Snow is attending them, and hopes are entertained that they will soon recover.

I can report our town in a good condition; the people are not waiting for things to turn up, but they are turning them up in great shape. Many trees and vines are being planted to spring, and garden stuff is being put in rapidly. The people feel encouraged at the outlook for crops. The Bishop and other leading men are preaching by example, and the consequence will be, we will have plenty and will not have to join anybody's "army." Providence takes the lead of the county in raising fruit; a few years ago it was called Dutchtown and was not much known, but today she is pointed to with pride for her thrift. We are sending two missionaries this spring, and the people are doing nobly in helping them to their fields of labor.

TRAMP.

### CATTLE AND SHEEP.

A number of Utah men left Friday and Saturday for Evanston, Wyoming, to take part in a meeting which they expected to be held there on Monday, in regard to the sheep and cattle contention that is now going on there. These men, while they are residents of Utah, own large flocks of sheep which are kept in Wyoming. They cannot be classed as Utah sheep, for the reason that they seldom if ever cross the line into this Territory. The taxes on them are paid in Wyoming, so that state gets the benefit of their presence, and also of the business connected with their care; but when there is any profit to the owners that comes this way.

The present agitation is caused, so the sheep owners state, by the disagreement with the cattlemen, some of whom are residents of Utah. The latter have interests, by purchase or lease, in the railway sections of land in the district where the trouble has been. They also use the otherwise unoccupied government land. There

is a fence law in Wyoming, but the owners or lessees of railway sections cannot fence public domain, so the cattle ranges are left open. The sheep men consider that they have as much right to the public domain as have the cattle men, so they come in there when they feel so inclined. In so doing the two interests are brought into conflict. Although the boundaries of the sections are pretty generally recognized, sometimes a shepherd gets his flock on a cattlemen's land, and then he has to move out. This was the case in the recent sheep removals near Evanston, as told in the dispatches. The sheepmen came in to the east of Evanston, between that town and the Muddy, for the lambing season, and the cattlemen had them removed.

The question to be discussed on Monday, if the proposed meeting can be held, is whether the sheep or the cattle shall roam on the public domain in that locality. There is expressed a hope that the matter will be amicably settled without having recourse to the courts, though there is considerable feeling on the part of some parties on each side, one asserting that the cattle barons want to claim and use the whole district regardless of the public domain sections, and the other that the sheep kings herd their flocks on private and public land indiscriminately, denuding it of vegetation so that cattle cannot thrive.

Regarding the condition of the sheep this year in that section, a heavy owner said today: "Our wool went at 8½ cents for last season's clip. We got 6 cents advance and the other 2½ cents has just come, so we may be able to keep even with that, but we haven't figured up yet. It will be pretty close. But the sheep are in as good condition this spring as I ever knew them. We never had so little loss any winter as the past. So far as the sheep are concerned we are in an excellent situation. If there is a fair market this season we will have no reason to complain."

### A PIONEER BRUSH MAKER.

I wish to call your attention to an article published in your daily issue of one day last week, concerning a visit to the fair of home productions, by a reporter, in which occurs a conversation between the aforesaid and a brush-maker, who is made to say in reply, or to convey the idea, that there are no brushes made here now, nor since the death of the veteran Thomas C. Jones, who died a few years ago. I desire to rectify the impression made, and would state that I commenced to manufacture brushes in the fall of 1861, in a building owned by Elder George Goddard, about six doors below Godbe's store. I was the successor of Gilbert Clements, who thought there was more money in merchandising, and who received such a severe scoring from President Young when he asked him to preach a discourse upon the necessity of home manufactures; he tried but could not do it. He grew cold and went out west, and I stuck to it, with little success. I expect, however, I shall be succeeded by my son when he becomes of age.

WM. H. MILES,  
Second Pioneer Brushmaker.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

The district school at Kamas, Summit county, has been closed for lack of funds.

The directors of the Deseret National bank held their regular meeting Tuesday and declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent.

The Lehi *Banner* says it is more than likely that the schools of that place will have to close at the end of five weeks of the present term, for the want of funds.

The Deseret Woolen mills, as announced in the News would be the case, have started up. A portion of the plant is now being operated, and the whole will be working at as early a date as practicable.

J. McCulloch, Logan, was assisting in the performance of a surgical operation on a colt on Tuesday, when a sudden lunge or kick drove the knife into one of his wrists. Four large arteries were severed, and it took nine stitches to sew the gaping wound.

A Weiser, Idaho, dispatch says that W. O. Hemlow, of Payson, Utah, has entered into a contract with prominent fruit growers in the locality of Weiser, to establish there a canning and pickle factory with a capacity of 1,000 cans daily. The machinery is to be shipped from Chicago.

The old settler A. S. Warren was a visitor, on Tuesday, says the Springville (Utah) *Independent*. He is engaged in attending to the honey bee and expects fairly good results this season. Amos drove one of the first wagons on the present site of Springville, Sept. 18th, 1850.

The sugar factory directors announce that on May 1st the factory will start up on a special run of sugar, the material for which it was thought to hold till the opening of the next season's run. This special run will last nearly a month, and produce about 800,000 pounds of sugar.

The directors of the Provo Woolen Mills have made an important order for the enlargement of the plant at Provo, in order to meet the demand for a greater variety of goods. The order consists of several thousand dollars' worth of machinery for the finishing department of the mills, wool scourers, etc., which will be placed in operation as soon as it can be set up. The mills are now working to their full capacity.

Mr. John Callis on Wednesday was exhibiting a specimen of copper ore that was literally filled with virgin copper, says the Coalville *Times*, fully one-fourth of the piece shown being pure metal, and the specimen was as large as a hen's egg. Mr. Callis informs us that he discovered this rock within ten miles of Coalville, by accident, the specimen he brought being knocked off with a shovel and was less than eighteen inches from the surface.

Between fifty and seventy-five persons are at present busily at work at Swan Lake, "the coming capital of Millard county and possibly of Utah

Territory," as Superintendent Aldrich enthusiastically puts it. Upward of 1000 acres of wheat, barley and oats have been planted, besides a large tract of land seeded to lucern. The grain is looking well, and there is no danger of floods or bursting of reservoirs. Some building is also going on.—*Fillmore Progress*.

Mr. Joseph Huff, a merchant of Oasia, is in town, and was circulating freely among his friends. Mr. Huff is also interested in gold mining properties in Osceola and reports that camp to be brightening up with signs of increased activity. He states that he is here principally to lay in a stock of supplies with which to begin operations on his property, and as soon as the weather breaks up in that district he anticipates quite a number of men being put to work.

A warrant has been issued by Commissioner Greenman for the arrest of one H. C. Webb, on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses, the complaining witness being W. B. Preston. It is claimed that the defendant secured \$50 on a horse and wagon, of which he falsely represented himself to be the owner.

The sheriff's officers are searching for Webb, but it is believed that he has left the city, as he has been in trouble in another quarter in the city, and the police would also like to hear of him.

Messrs. William Redden, John Sprigge, Charles and Cap Morby went down to Henefer this week to explore the bottomless pit about three miles from Henefer, says the Coalville *Times*. Parties have been down in this pit 280 feet, and were unable to go further, but they say there is a hole from that depth in which they dropped rocks, and were unable to hear them when they struck bottom. The party were unable to make any explorations of the immense cave on account of the water which is now running in, but will make another visit at an early date.

Word of the sudden death of Amelia Christiansen at the Templeton hotel in Salt Lake City reached Logan by telegraph on Tuesday morning. The young lady, who was 22 years of age, was in Logan last week for the purpose of attending the funeral of her foster mother, and appeared to be enjoying robust health. She returned to Salt Lake on Saturday, and her sudden death determined her relatives to have a post-mortem examination made to ascertain the cause. The examination was made by four physicians, who discovered a large tumor in the neighborhood of the kidneys which undoubtedly caused her death.

Henry W. Hooton, of the Cottonwood Gold and Reservoir Discovery Mining company which filed, its articles of incorporation with the county clerk on the 23rd inst., says the newly discovered natural reservoir above Dry Creek canyon has an area of from 600 to 700 acres, and has been sounded to a depth of 275 feet. The water is beautiful, clear and fresh from the mountain snows. The face of the tunnel which is being driven is to the west, directly

on this valley. The nearest route to the place is a bridle path up the other side of the canyon from the wagon road, meeting the latter beyond the reservoir. In addition to the ledge location, the company has forty acres of placer claims. The ground is granite and gravel, carrying free gold at \$8 to \$10 to the ton.

Elder Edward Stevenson, who has recently returned from a trip to California, where he has enjoyed the sights at the Fair and the pleasure of a walk in orange groves, and under olive trees and palms, favored the News with a pleasant call Tuesday morning. The gentleman celebrates the 74th anniversary of his birthday that day and has the congratulations of a host of friends, including the News. Elder Stevenson was born at Gibraltar, Spain, May 1, 1820. He joined the Saints in the state of Michigan in 1833 and has passed through the various experiences of the Church both in the states and this Territory, where he arrived in 1848. He looks hale and hearty and capable of weathering many a storm yet in the cause so dear to his heart.

In addition to the many applicants for pugilistic distinction with which this city is graced (?) there is now another advent in the shape of a potato-eating freak. This man comes from Seattle, Washington, and has a reputation in that city for doing what he claims, at least, to eat potatoes to disappear by the wholesale. He wants to be allowed the opportunity of disposing of internally 100 lbs of potatoes daily, 83 1-3 lbs to each meal, or 700 lbs a week, and he is willing to make a bet of 10 to 1 that he can do the trick.

It has been suggested, however, that if he will go to the "Industrial army" camp, he is more than likely to meet many who can go him one better, if he is willing to skirmish around and furnish the potatoes.

The nightwatchman at the Provo woolen mills at 10 o'clock on Saturday night discovered the wool room, which occupies the fourth story of the stone building, to be full of smoke. He searched for the fire, but was unable to locate it. A further search in connection with the electrician revealed nothing. Policeman Buckley was next called upon. He sprung open the door of the carding room office on the third floor and some papers and pieces of burlap were found in a red smouldering mass emitting a great deal of smoke, which ascended through the elevator shaft to the fourth story. The fire was extinguished without any excitement being caused. No damage of any consequence was done. Investigations are being made by the city marshal and the manager and superintendent of the mills as to the origin of the blaze.

Spencer Clawson Jr., the 15-year-old son of Councilman Clawson, was the victim of a serious accident about 5 o'clock Sunday evening.

The young man was returning from the city cemetery where he had been strewing his mother's grave with a collection of beautiful flowers. As he was driving along the incline of First Street where that thoroughfare intersects with Canyon Road his horse took fright and dashed down the steep grade at a terrific rate.

The young man tugged away at the reins and endeavored to get the animal under control, but failing, sprang from the conveyance and struck the ground with considerable force. As a result his left leg was broken in two places below the knee. He was also seriously shaken up and the extent of his injuries is not exactly known. Dr. Richards reduced the fracture and with the care that will be bestowed on the patient it is expected that he will soon recover.

Mrs. Howes, a tenant of the Ricketts block, on Thursday night had a bundle containing a little girl baby about two weeks old deposited on her door step. She heard a sharp rap at the door and on opening it saw the form of a woman rapidly disappearing. She then stooped over to examine the parcel and discovered that some heartless mother had taken that method of thrusting her offspring from her. Accompanying the child was the following note:

TWENTY-FIRST WARD,  
Salt Lake City.

Dear Mrs. Howes:

I believe you are a good, kind-hearted woman, and I trust to you my dear baby. I cannot support it, and must give it away. Please take it and be kind to it, as you are to your own little girl. God bless my darling, and bless you for taking care of it. My husband has deserted me and I cannot get back to Boston, where my relatives are.

A BROKEN-HEARTED MOTHER.

Brigham Perkins and Miss Rose Jenkins will be salutatorian and valedictorian respectively at the commencement exercises of the Latter-day Saints college in this city. The exercises will occur June 7th.

At the meeting of the Salt Lake County Trustees' association held on Saturday afternoon, as stated in the News, a resolution was under consideration to establish two other county high schools besides at the Central Seminary, Mill Creek. The proposed second one was to be established in Farmers' ward, the third one to be farther west. Upon more mature consideration it was thought best to establish but the one, that at Mill Creek. A mass meeting of the citizens of the thirteen contiguous districts probably will be held in the near future at the seminary building, when final action will be taken upon the project. The action on the part of the trustees' association has been of an advisory nature.

Coroner Taylor Monday, April 30 held an inquest over the remains of John Lynch, the night porter of the Walker House, who was found dead in his bed room on Saturday evening, at the residence of his mother at the corner of Second and C streets.

It appears that the deceased went to his home about 1 o'clock Saturday morning, ate a lunch and retired to bed. Nothing more was heard or seen of him till his lifeless body was found by his mother on the evening of that day. A bullet hole in his head, his brains oozing from the ghastly wound, pools of blood upon the bed and floor, and a .38-caliber revolver near his right hand, told briefly the story of self destruction.

The coroner was notified and took charge of the remains, but was unable to find any clue or reason for the rash act. The deceased had a brother who

committed suicide in this city two or three years ago. The mother of the dead man is 70 years of age, and is prostrated with grief.

The Salt Lake County Trustees' association met Saturday. Superintendent D. R. Allen presided. Mr. Cornwall, chairman of the committee appointed at the last meeting to consider the feasibility of establishing a county high school, reported that the committee had received a proposition from the ecclesiastical board of the Central Seminary to the effect that the seminary building could be had for high school purposes at a reasonable rental. Upon motion the report of the committee was accepted. A resolution was unanimously adopted that it be the sense of the meeting that one or more high schools be established in Salt Lake county, and that one of such schools be established at Mill Creek, in the Central Seminary. At the time of going to press, a resolution was under consideration to establish two other schools in the county.

The county commencement exercises will be held in the Salt Lake Theater on June 18th, 1894. After the exercises of graduation, the graduates and their friends will repair to Calder's park for recreation.

There was a lamentable and fatal accident at McCornick's bank shortly before 5 o'clock Thursday night. The victim was John Belike, a professional freecor, decorator and painter, who came to America from Germany about eighteen years ago and who has resided in Salt Lake for the past three years and a half.

O late he has been employed by C. W. Midgley, and when he met with the mishap which cost him his life was finishing a day's work on the inside of McCornick's bank. It appears that he lost his balance and was precipitated to the floor, a distance of ten or twelve feet, with considerable force. He was rendered unconscious and remained in a comatose state most of the time until his death, which occurred at 1 o'clock Friday morning. His injuries were about the head, neck and shoulders. The deceased had no relatives here. He has a brother somewhere in California. He was considered a very fine artist in his particular profession and did a good deal of work in the Salt Lake Temple. He was 47 years of age.

There was a very large attendance of relatives and friends of the late Margaret D. F. McMaster at the Eleventh ward meeting house Tuesday afternoon, at the funeral services. The building was filled to its utmost capacity by those who came to pay their last respects to the departed. Four of her sons acted as pall-bearers. One son, Don, is absent in Montana, and was unable to get here. He last saw his mother about two weeks before her death, when she was very ill. The Relief society of the ward, over which Sister McMaster had presided for many years, attended in a body. The services were conducted by Bishop Robert Morris. The meeting house was appropriately draped in white, and lilies and other flowers adorned the stand and casket. The speakers were Elders Joseph E. Taylor, Samuel W. Richards, C. W. Penrose, Wm. Smith, Joseph H. Felt, Robert Morris

and Mrs. M. Isabella Horne, who referred to the estimable life of the deceased and the noble example she had set to all her associates; her untiring devotion to the needs of the poor and the afflicted was especially dwelt upon. The choir, under the direction of Elder Henry Tuckett, furnished appropriate music, and a long cortege followed the remains to the grave, where the dedicatory prayer was offered by Bishop Robert Morris, and the body of Sister McMaster was laid to rest to await the resurrection morn.

April 25 the Great Salt Lake & Hot Springs railway began tracklaying on its line to the north of Bountiful, and will continue until the station in Centerville is reached. The intention is not to stop then if arrangements under way can be completed, but to push on to Kaysville and beyond. The grade on which tracklaying was begun today was made last fall.

The road is also putting in a spur to the large brickyard plant started up near Bountiful by Bridge & Kirk, thus bringing another extensive brick manufactory in close railway connection with this city.

A passenger line has been established connecting the road with the stockyards. For the present passengers destined to the latter place will be carried in a carriage from the railway station to the yards, until rail connection can be made.

Mr. Bamberger is confident that the road will be pushed on to Coalville at an early date, and that \$3 coal from that point for this market will be the result. This will be important not only to ordinary coal users in the city but to the copper plant, which will consume about 60 tons of coal per day. Had it not been for the great financial depression it is estimated that not less than seven million dollars would have been invested in the road before this by outside capitalists. Now that confidence in the West is being restored, and investors are beginning to feel as safe or safer here than in the East, it is expected that the enterprise will be taken up and carried through, as the prospects for a heavy business are excellent.

Many hearts in this community will be filled with sorrow at the demise of Mrs. Lusanah J. McEwan, which occurred April 25. The deceased was the wife of Henry T. McEwan, whose father was accidentally killed last week. She was the daughter of the late Bishop L. W. Hardy, and was a native of this city, being in her thirty-first year. She leaves three small children.

Sister McEwan was a most estimable woman, whose sweet disposition and amiable ways made her a large circle of friends. She has been very ill for several months, and all that loving care and skillful attendance could do was done for her, and it was hoped that she would be again restored to health. But this was not to be, and in her departure is mourned an affectionate wife, a kind and loving mother, and a noble woman. May He who doeth all things well comfort the hearts of the sorrowing husband and children and other relatives and friends, and strengthen them in this time of great affliction. The funeral services were held in the Twentieth ward meeting house Friday afternoon.

There was a very large attendance. The floral decorations in the hall were beautiful and appropriate. The speakers were Elders H. J. Grant, A. H. Cannon, A. M. Cannon, O. F. Whitney and George Romney. The closing prayer was offered by Bishop Romney, and a large cortege followed the remains of the deceased to the cemetery. In their addresses, the speakers at the funeral services feelingly referred to the noble example and estimable character of the deceased. The remarks were also full of consolation and sympathy for the bereaved.

A representative of the News Thursday morning met Hon. W. H. Seegmiller, of Richfield, Sevier county. In answer to questions the gentleman stated that the spring was somewhat backward in his part of the country. There was an immense amount of snow in the mountains and that fact was cheering the hearts of the farmers. The Sevier river was lower now than he ever knew it at this time of the year. Just how low it was could be better understood, he said, when he stated that it was not only fordable at almost any point, but that pedestrians could cross over dry shod. The cause of this remarkable contraction of a stream that has the reputation of being the most treacherous of any of Utah's rivers when at its height, which will be about one month hence, is the cold wave that has been hanging over this region recently.

The prospects for the coming crop season are very good. In fact, says Mr. Seegmiller, they are better than ever before. The acreage of cultivated land in Sevier county is larger this year by several thousand acres than at any time since the settlement of that part of the country. The increase is mainly due to the purchase last year and this of 8,000 acres of university land, the most of which will be made to yield to the sturdy husbandman for the first time during the coming summer. Horses, cattle and sheep all wintered well in that section.

A new creamery is to be built at Richfield immediately at a cost of \$4,000.

The people are hopeful and generally in good health. A gloom, however, has just been cast over the community by the death of one of the most estimable young women of Richfield, Mrs. E. J. Heppler, wife of the county clerk of Sevier county. She was one of the most popular and useful ladies of Richfield, and her death will be sincerely mourned by a host of friends. She leaves a husband and one child, a week old, for whom the sincerest sympathy is felt.

## SHOCKING MURDER AT MURRAY.

FROM DAILY OF MAY 1ST.

One of the most cold-blooded and deliberate murders ever perpetrated in this Territory occurred at a late hour last night about half a mile west of Murray, and distant some seven miles from this city. The scene of the awful tragedy was a saloon kept by one Charles Thiede, who is said to be of German extraction. In conjunction with the saloon is a small brewery, and these, located just at the rear of the Germania smelter, have been run by

Thiede for the last eight or ten years. Prior to settling in Murray he had been a saloonkeeper in Salt Lake, first on Second South street and subsequently on the State road near Tenth South, the latter familiarly known as "Thiede's dive," it being the regular resort of questionable characters of both sexes. Thiede himself was an ex-pugilist, has long borne a bad reputation, and as an offender against the law he has figured conspicuously in the various courts of this city for several years past. His offenses have included selling liquor without a license, dispensing "fire water" to minors and assaults of various descriptions. Among the objects of his brutality was his wife—the poor woman who now reposes in the embrace of death, and whose life he will be required to answer the charge of taking. In short, Charles Thiede stands at this moment as the alleged murderer of her whom years ago, in a foreign country, he swore to love and cherish.

So far as obtainable at this writing, the facts of the murder are these: Thiede is 36 years old, his wife being near the same age. Quarrels have been of frequent occurrence between them for long past, owing largely, it is stated, to the man's drunken and dissolute habits, and when in his cups Mrs. Thiede has been invariably the target of her husband's ill-usage. A sister of Thiede, Mrs. Smith, of Sandy, was a visitor at the house during a portion of yesterday, and left there for home towards eight o'clock last night. It is believed that Thiede had been again drinking during the day, though at that time there was nothing particular to indicate any approaching trouble.

It would appear that just after the closing of the premises—somewhere about 10 o'clock—certain of the neighbors heard a woman's piercing screams proceeding from the direction of the saloon, but as this was no very uncommon thing at Thiede's, no particular notice was at first paid to the incident. The presumption therefore is that these were the unfortunate woman's dying cries. What actually happened, however, is at present a matter of conjecture, but it is thought that Thiede chased his wife out of the house into the yard and there inflicted the fatal injuries upon her.

It was shortly after midnight when the news of what had happened became known outside, and Thiede was the first to proclaim it by going over to Dr. W. E. Ferbee, to whom he conveyed the information that his wife had been killed. The doctor hastily dressed himself and at once went to the spot indicated by the husband. Lying at the east end of the saloon, and from four to six feet distant from the building, was the dead body of Mrs. Thiede, in a great pool of blood, the head being almost completely severed from the neck. It was a ghastly sight; but Thiede looked on in a very cool sort of fashion while the doctor and a Murray resident named Jacob Leuenberger carried the corpse into the house and laid it temporarily upon a billiard table. It was pretty evident, too, that he had been drinking.

The next step voluntarily taken by Thiede was to telephone to the office of Sheriff McQueen, in this city, re-

questing that he go over to Murray. The message was received soon after 1 o'clock, and the sheriff, accompanied by Deputy Montgomery, immediately upon learning the circumstances started thence in a buggy.

Upon reaching Murray, and on alighting at the front of the premises, the sheriff observed Thiede, whom he well knew, standing in the alleyway between the saloon and the brewery but without saying a word Thiede quickly vanished through a side door into the house. The sheriff entered a moment later by the west door, and found him standing behind the bar quietly taking a drink.

"Well," said Thiede, "I killed my wife last night," or words to that effect.

"It looks that way," rejoined Sheriff McQueen; "and I now place you under arrest."

"No; you have no right to arrest me," promptly answered the other man, and then changed his tune by adding, "I didn't do it."

It was nearly 11 o'clock this morning when Sheriff McQueen arrived in the city with Thiede, to have a glance at whom nearly 100 persons had congregated in and around the approaches to the sheriff's official quarters.

In a private conversation with a News reporter Thiede said he knew nothing at all about his wife's murder; that she kissed him before leaving the house about ten o'clock last night, and the next he saw of her was when he went out into the yard towards midnight and found her lying on the ground, dead. They had had no quarrel and he was at a loss to know who murdered her.

"Don't you know where the knife is that the murderer used?" asked the reporter.

"No, I don't," answered the prisoner in a surly way; "go and ask somebody else about it, not me."

The knife with which the deed was committed has not yet been found. It is believed, however, to be somewhere in the creek which runs at the rear of the premises, and a diligent search is being made for it.

Coroner Taylor was also notified of the bloody tragedy shortly before 5 o'clock, and half an hour later he was driving rapidly toward Murray in company with Undertaker Skewes. Arriving at the scene of the murder he at once commenced an investigation with a view to securing witnesses for the inquest, which he set for 2 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Taylor ascertained that Thiede had abused his wife in a most violent manner the last few days. As late as Sunday night he struck her over the head with a beer glass and otherwise maltreated her. Yesterday morning he sent their only child—a little girl about ten years of age—away from home. During the day he continued to swear at and threaten his wife, but no particular importance or stress was attached to that fact by the neighbors, as it was a common thing for the pair to quarrel.

About 10 o'clock screams were heard by several persons coming from the direction of the saloon, and they were so piercing that some of those who heard them sprang from their beds and at least one man walked out into the street to listen. But when he got there all was silent and he went back to the house.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Written for this Paper.*

## MODERN SHANGHAI.

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Shanghai, March 28, 1894.



It is now a week since I steamed through the mouth of the great Yang-tse-Kiang river into the wide waters of the Whampoa, on the French mail from Japan, and was anchored under the shadow

of the immense fortifications which the Chinese have built at the Woosung bar to guard this entrance to their mighty empire. Standing on the ship I could see the guns frowning down upon us from the ramparts, and could almost hear the queer cries of the officers as they drilled their cotton-gowned, yellow-faced, almond-eyed troops. We lay for some time right opposite the entrance to the fort, a Chinese structure of gold carving, looking much like the gate to a temple, and our vessel was surrounded by the big gunboats of China's modern navy. It is twelve miles from Woosung up the Whampoa river to Shanghai, but the water is too shallow for the largest ocean steamers, and we made the journey in a steam launch. The country is dead flat. It is made up of the rich sediment which is carried down by the Yang-tse-Kiang river from the uplands of China. Standing on the deck of the ship you look for miles over gray mud plains, relieved here and there by what, in the distance, appear for all the world like cocks of hay, but which are the graves of Chinamen. On some of these graves I could see great black coffins resting, and I am told that the Chinese often leave their dead for years outside the ground, and that few burials are made when the ground is frozen. Here and there over the landscape were thatched huts surrounded by trees, and in the creeks, which cut the plain like the canals of Holland, the masts of the ships and boats could be everywhere seen. All along the river were platforms of bamboo, with little sheds at the back of them and nets hung out from their fronts into the water for the catching of fish. We passed hundreds of craft of all kinds, from the little fat-eyed gondola-like sampans to the ocean steamers bound for all parts of the world. Near the forts there were scores of great Chinese war junks, with cannon extending over their sides, and with great sails ribbed with bamboo, looking for all the world like the wings of gigantic bats, and the whole river was filled with other bat-like craft, carrying all sorts of cargo to and from Shanghai. As for our boat, it was filled with foreign and Chinese passengers. The only three Americans were Mr. and Mrs. Curwin

Stoddard, of Philadelphia and myself. My photographer took a snap-shot at us, as we stood on deck, with Ah Shing, the rich Chinese tailor of Yokohama, who was on his way with his wife and baby to visit his papa in China.

Nearing Shanghai is like sailing into one of the great harbors of the Mediterranean. You see a foreign city lining the banks of the river and the smoke stacks of a dozen great factories send out their black clouds into the blue sky. There are several miles of these factories, and one I noted which covered many acres was in ruins from a recent fire. It was a big gray brick of many stories, which the Chinese had built for the manufacture of cotton and in which they have for some years employed hundreds of hands and had the finest of modern machinery. Until within a few months they have been paying for insurance to the foreign companies about \$1,500 a year in gold. The fall in the value of silver to about 50 cents on the dollar made them grumble at this and when their policy lapsed last fall they economized by not renewing it. The result was that the fire cost them a million and a half of dollars, and as Li Hung Chang and others of the officials were largely interested in the stock the people will probably be squeezed to make up their loss. Going on up the river through great house like barges known as opium boats past a mile or so of massive wharves backed by iron-roofed warehouses, almost touching our side-wheeler gunboat the Monocacy, we landed at the French wharf and a moment later were in the greatest foreign settlement of China, the Paris of the east, the city of Shanghai.

There is no town on the globe like Shanghai. It is a city of the rich, who out here on the shores of Asia, within a stone's throw of the poorest people of the world, live more luxurious lives than do the wealthy people of the United States or England. I speak of the Shanghai of the European and the American. The Chinese who are mixed up in it are as poor or as rich as they are in other parts of the empire. The foreigners have the right to the land in what is known as the concessions. These belong to England, France and the United States, and the government is made up of a council elected by them, so that there is in reality here a little republic, which makes its own laws, has its own police force and manages its own business independent of the celestials. The land nominally belongs to the emperor, but it is the property of the foreigners by their paying a certain ground rent, which has been fixed by treaty. This amounts to about five gold dollars per acre a year. When it was bought it cost something like two hundred dollars per acre, but much of it has been sold for from sixty to one hundred thousand dollars per acre, and thus made the fortunes of the original holders. Upon it all sorts of improvements have gone up, and along the river there are now as fine houses as you will find anywhere in the world. Business blocks of immense size lie just back of a beautiful park between the river and the

street, and a big city has grown up on the ground owned by the foreigners. There are only about three thousand foreigners, but the foreign settlement contains more than two hundred thousand people, the remainder of whom are natives, who like to do business and live under foreign protection. In addition to this, there is within a short distance the native city of Shanghai of one hundred and twenty five thousand. This is surrounded by walls, and it is as dirty and as nasty as are the Chinese cities of the interior, where a foreigner has never been seen. Foreign Shanghai is a city of electric lights, of newspapers and of libraries. The subscription library here contains twelve thousand volumes, and the library of the Shanghai Club has more than five thousand.

The Shanghai Club has a finer building than any club house in Washington. It cost \$120,000 to build and ruined three contractors. At noon and in the evening you will meet in it as cosmopolitan a crowd as you will find in New York or Paris and its lobby buzzes with a noise which makes you think of the big hotels of Chicago when a national convention is in progress. The foreign settlement is, in fact, a city of clubs, and there is a racing club, cricket, rifle and yacht clubs and about a dozen different Masonic associations. There is a brass band that gives concerts three times a week during the summer and there are concerts and dances almost every night in the winter. Washington or New York has hardly as many entertainments as Shanghai, and the people here chase the Goddess of Pleasure much as they do in Paris. The city has its swell four hundred and the turouts of the rich are driven by Chinamen in livery with almond-eyed, long-gowned tigers on the footboards. The horses are generally little Chinese ponies, not much bigger than Newfoundland dogs, but their drivers race them like mad, and with gay harness the miniature baby coupes, landaus and drags are quite impressive. The conveyance of the ordinary citizen is the Japanese jinriksha, pulled by ragged, bare-headed coolies, and the Chinese, who wish to ride still cheaper, go about on wheelbarrows which are a sort of a cross between an American bicycle and an Irish jaunting car. They are made of wood with a wheel of about the size of the front wheel of a wagon coming up through the center of the bed of the barrow, and a frame work extending out in front of and behind this covering the wheel and leaving seats on both sides. The passenger puts one foot upon the seat and hangs the other in a stirrup made of rope of the size of a clothes line tied to the front of the seat and holds on for dear life to the frame while a coolie pushes the barrow along from the rear. If there is a second passenger he takes the other side of the barrow and holds on in the same way. Many of these vehicles carry freight and passengers at the same time. I saw one this morning which was loaded on one side with money in the shape of about a bushel of strings of copper cash, while an almond-eyed maiden tried to pull down the other side of the machine with her weight. She wore a silk coat and wide silk pantalets which reached to her feet, but where she put her foot into the stirrup I could note her little blue shoe with its pointed gold toe. It looked more like a miniature club foot



than the real variety. Her leg, which was wrapped with cloth, was as thin as a broom handle and showed no signs above the ankle of the curve of the calf. She wore a silk cap, out of which her oily black hair peeped at the back, and from her ears hung triangular pendants of green jade. On other barrows I saw Chinese men riding in pairs, and I met still larger barrows used for the carrying of freight. The passenger wheelbarrows alone in Shanghai number about three thousand, and there are more than three thousand jinrikshas. The prices of both are very low. You can ride to any point in the city on a jinriksha for five cents, and the wheelbarrow hackmen get, I am told, about a cent a mile. I expect to take a trip on one soon, and will have my photographer take me en route.

I paid a visit yesterday to the biggest Chinese newspaper in the empire to make inquiries as to the employment of a Chinese artist to do some native illustrations for me, and had a most interesting talk with the manager. The paper is called the Shun Pao, and it is the best-paying and most widely circulated of the three native newspaper dailies of Shanghai. It is an eight page sheet of about the size and shape of Frank Leslie's newspaper or Harper's Weekly, printed on the thinnest of rice paper. It is so light that it does not weigh more than a man's handkerchief, and so thin that the paper can be printed on one side only. The paper goes to press in big sheets, which are so folded that the blank side is turned inward when taken in hand by the subscriber, and so that there is neither cutting nor pasting. Owing to the thinness of the paper, it has a greasy yellow appearance, and it is printed so closely with Chinese type that not an inch of space seems to be wasted. The head line or title of the paper consists of two Chinese characters, taking up a space not wider than one of the columns of our newspapers, and not more than an inch in length. It is a one-cent sheet, its price being ten cash, but, as China is on a silver basis, this should, in our money, now be divided by two, and its price would here be only half a cent.

But let me give you my talk with the managers. I went to the office without my interpreter, and my jinriksha man, after driving me through a series of narrow Chinese streets, in which we had a number of narrow escapes from pony caps and freight wheelbarrows, landed me at a ragged two-story building, with a side entrance. Over this were large tea-box characters, meaning the name of the paper. I went in and made my way to the second story, where I luckily stumbled into the room of the managing editor. I addressed him in good plain United States, and found that he spoke English as good as I did. I introduced myself, and showed him some letters which I carry from the State Department and from high officials at Washington. He read them and looked at the seals, and then bowed low again and again, and shook his own hands at me in Chinese fashion and asked me to be seated. At my request he took up a copy of his newspaper and explained it to me, giving me a number of facts about newspaper work among the celestials. "We have," said he, "the largest newspaper in China, and our daily

circulation is about twelve thousand. There are two other native newspapers published in this city, but neither of them makes as much money or does as well as we do. We are the oldest, and we have been in existence now twenty-two years. We have a good advertising patronage, and the Chinese believe in newspaper advertising. Take a look at the paper and you will see that it is prosperous from an advertising standpoint."

I looked at it, but for the life of me I could not tell the "ads." from the editorials, and I said so. The editor took it from me and said: "The first page is all editorial. We don't let any of our advertisers use it. If we let one they would all want it, and so we use it only for ourselves when we have special announcements and for editorials and news. The second page and part of the third page is news and the ads. do not commence until the latter part of the paper. We often have to issue supplements to get in all our advertising, but our Chinese customers object if we do not put news and reading matter in the supplement as well. You note the lines run up and down the page instead of across it and the beginning is at the right of the page instead of the left, as with you. Our lines are about fifteen inches long and we count by the word; not by the line. Each Chinese character represents a word, and our rates are 5 cents for each ten characters for the first insertion, 3 cents when the advertisement runs for a week and 2½ cents a day per each ten words for all time after that."

"Are there many papers in China and do you find them in the interior?" I asked.

"No," replied the Chinese editor. "We circulate all over China, but you do not find papers published in the native cities. The governors would not permit them, as the editors might say things they would not like, and many of them would not want their doings criticised and reported. The Chinese are very economical. Money is worth a great deal here. We charge, for instance, 10 cash for this paper and we have in reality a circulation of at least 50,000, though we print only 12,000 papers."

"How is that?" said I.

"The paper is resold and rented by the subscribers and others, so that at least that many heads of families get hold of it. We pay our newsboys two cash a copy for selling, or, rather, we sell them the papers, so that we get eight cash out of the ten. They receive in your money just about one-tenth of a cent for selling and delivering the paper. Well! they cheat the regular customers often by renting the paper for six or seven cash to outsiders till 11 or 12 o'clock, when they will come around and get it and deliver it. We can't prevent this here. Then different shops subscribe for the Shun Pao and their customers come in regularly every morning and read it. Families pass it from one to the other, subscribing to gether for it, and there are men who make a business of going about day after day and buying up old and clean newspapers of the subscribers to carry them out in the country districts to sell. So you see every newspaper reaches at least a half a dozen persons or families before it is burned."

All of the unsold copies of the Shun Pao are burned by the office. The Chinese reverence literature so that they think it a sin to use as wrapping paper or in any common way anything written or printed in Chinese, and along the streets of the Chinese cities, fastened to the walls of the houses, you find little boxes filled with written scraps, which the passersby pick up whenever they chance to fall upon the street, to prevent the characters from being defiled. In Chinese houses, instead of pictures, you find often long scrolls containing a sentence of classic Chinese beautifully written, and the literati often write to each other in poetry.

I saw such scrolls in the little room of the dramatic critic of the Shun Pao, as I walked through the offices with the manager and was introduced to the editors. The city editor was a fat Chinese gentleman in tortoise shell spectacles, the glasses of which were as big as a trade dollar, who wore a blue silk gown and a black cap with a red button on it. He was surrounded by his long-gowned reporters, to whom he was giving the assignments of the day, and he told me that he would be on duty till 3 o'clock in the morning, when the paper would go to press. I next visited the composing rooms and took a look at the printers. There were, perhaps, a dozen at work, and I was told that their wages were from a dollar and a half to three dollars a week in silver, equal to seventy-five cents and a dollar and a half in our currency. The editors get from thirty to forty dollars a month, and reporters from eight to ten dollars a month in silver, according to their efficiency. The printers do night and day work for seven days in the week and 365 days in the year at these wages, and it takes no slight learning to be a Chinese printer. There are in the Chinese language 13,000 different characters, and each of the cases I saw in this composing room, the editor told me, contained about 10,000 different characters. Think of that, ye printers of America, and thank God you were born in a land where the alphabet contains only twenty-six letters, and where there is not a different sign for every word in the language. In a Chinese printing office the cases are ten times as big as ours, and each printer stands surrounded by three walls of type, running from his feet to the top of his head and sloping out from him on all sides.

After a look at the business office of the newspaper, I was shown the only illustrated paper in China, which is also issued from this establishment. It is published every ten days. It is about as big as an old-fashioned almanac, and it always appears in red or green covers. It publishes many descriptions of life in America, and its pictures of foreigners and their ways are laughable in the extreme. There is no perspective shown in the drawings, and the Chinese stories are full of blood and thunder of sentiment and humor. Here the Chinese Romeo woos his almond-eyed Juliet, and there the tragedies of love, abduction, of crime and superstition are depicted by the Gillams and Remingtons of this celestial land.

Frank G. Carpenter

Written for this Paper.

## EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF EUROPE.

Permit me to furnish the readers of the News with a few elementary principles of the system of education on the Continent of Europe, or rather the organization of public schools.

I shall not here attempt a comparison with the "Educational System" of either Great Britain or the United States, but simply give a few elementary principles underlying the bases of their system. Through the courtesy of the Council of State or Minister of Public Instruction in Geneva I obtained cards permitting me to visit its public schools; and I took advantage of the opportunity. That which is said in this connection will, in general, have reference to the Canton or State of Geneva.

The public instruction here is under the superintendence of the State Council, with the aid of thirty commissioners. The rector of the university and the deans of the several different departments have likewise the voice of consultation. From the fact that education is obligatory upon all children between the ages of six and fifteen years it is necessarily free, the state being encumbered even with the furnishing of all books and other necessary school supplies for the use of its children. This modification, however, ought to be noticed, that it is optional with the parents whether they send their children to the public school, to a private school, or whether the instruction be given at the home of the parent. But in the two latter cases the mode of instruction followed is subject to the inspection of the State commission, and ought to correspond with the program by them arranged or be equivalent to it. The instructors of public schools are appointed by the State Council and their salaries fixed by the same body, not being permitted to exceed nor fall short of a certain sum, except in special cases. With but very few exceptions, the sexes in public schools are invariably separated—the girls in one school, the boys in another. From this general rule, however, we must except the different departments of the university. Sometimes, too, the sexes in the public schools receive their instructions in the same buildings, but in separate departments of the buildings. I was agreeably surprised upon entering a class of the college, in which the English language was being taught, to see so many young men rise simultaneously in recognition to the entrance of my companion and myself. The same act of courtesy was repeated upon our entrance to the superior school for the instruction of young ladies at a recitation upon French literature, with, however, this contrasted exception—it was a body of young ladies who rose to their feet instead of young gentlemen.

The course of public instruction comprehends, firstly, primary instruction; secondly, intermediate or secondary instruction; lastly, superior instruction. The primary instruction is subdivided into (a) *ecoles infantines*, or schools for the smallest of children; (b) primary schools; (c) complementary schools. *Les ecoles infantines* are again subdivided into an inferior and a superior department. In the inferior department children are received from the age of three to six respectively; hence the instruction is not obligatory, but seems to

be designed for the children of parents who are to be away from home or at work during the day, or perhaps for those who would rather not have the care of their children. It thus serves as a safe and instructive retreat for the little ones. The child is occupied with some little play or manual performance which serves as a development of its physical and intellectual being. In the superior division of this department the child enters at the age of six years, where he remains till the age of seven, and is taught in connection with that which precedes—reading, writing, the elementary principles of calculation and drawing, together with little songs. The instruction given in this department is entirely by lady teachers, and is the true type of kindergarten schools.

At the age of seven years the child enters the primary school, where he remains for a period of six years—until he is thirteen. Here he is taught reading, writing and the French language, as well as the elements of the German language, arithmetic, mental calculation, the elementary principles of geometry, geography, natural history, elementary drawing, music and gymnastics; to which we may add manual labor for the boys and needlework for the girls. The scholastic year embraces from forty-two to forty-six weeks of study with from twenty-five to thirty-five hours per week. The scholastic year being divided into two semesters, the child undergoes an examination at the end of each semester.

On reaching his sixth degree and the age of thirteen years, the pupil on leaving the primary department enters the complementary school, which is designed for the completion of his elementary education and embraces a period of two years. The instructions given and received at this stage will necessarily depend upon the future aspirations of the pupil; also whether he is in the city or the country. But whatsoever may be his aspirations or the locality in which he dwells he will be instructed upon the elements of physical and natural science—if a boy, the institutions of his country; if a girl, domestic economy. The scholastic duration of this department embraces a period of from twenty-five to forty weeks, with from ten to eighteen hours per week; and, as in the primary department, the pupil undergoes an examination at the end of each semester. The results of the examination not only depend upon the examination in question, but also upon the year's work. The instructions given in primary schools as well as in the complementary schools are sometimes by male teachers and sometimes by female.

The department of higher or secondary instruction is divided into 1. The Professional Instruction, 2. The College, 3. The Superior School for the Instruction of Young Ladies. The professional instruction is designed as preparatory for the industrial, commercial and agricultural careers of life, and is divided into a. professional schools, b. evening schools, c. secondary schools for country districts. The pupil having arrived at this stage, the instruction is no longer free nor obligatory, unless it be for those who may have chosen to enter this department, (upon the arrival of their sixth degree and thirteenth year), instead of entering the complementary school. The professional school extends

over a duration of two years of from forty-two to forty-six weeks each, and from thirty to thirty-five hours of lessons per week. The instruction given is the following—the French and German language with a view to special correspondence, commercial calculation and book-keeping, mathematics, physical and natural science—which have a special bearing upon the industry they are following, history, commercial geography, the duties of citizenship, industrial arts, beautiful arts, watch-making, carpentry, etc. The evening schools are designed for those having completed their complementary course and arrived at their fifteenth year. This period extends over a duration of two years, with but ten to twelve hours of lessons per week. The secondary school for the country districts are designed for those pupils having achieved their sixth degree in the primary schools. The instruction in this department must necessarily be of a rural nature in connection with other instructions; the boy is taught lessons of practical agriculture, the girl domestic economy.

The college, which is a division of the secondary or higher course of instruction, is designed for boys who have arrived at their 5th degree in the primary schools. The candidate is permitted to enter his matriculation in the college upon the presentation of his certificate of examination from the primary department of education. If, however, he has not followed the course of instruction in the public schools, he must then undergo an examination. The college is separated by two divisions, inferior and superior. The inferior embraces a period of three years, and in general terms comprises the following branches: The French, Latin and German languages, geography, history, arithmetic, general notions of constitutional government, the primary elements of physical and natural science, penmanship, drawing, music, and gymnastics. Having completed the course prescribed for the inferior division of the college, the student enters the superior division, where he remains for a period of four years. This division has four sections, (a) classic, (b) commercial, (c) pedagogic, (d) technic. In general terms, instruction is given in this department of the college upon the following branches: The French language and literature, the German language and literature, the Greek and English languages, geography, history, cosmography, mathematics, the physical and natural science, book-keeping, the elements of logic, psychology and political economy. The superintendence of the college is entrusted to one director, who does not form—at least only in exceptional cases—part of the Faculty of Instruction.

The superior school for the instruction of young ladies forms part of the secondary branch of public instruction. It is separated into two divisions, inferior and superior, the first extending over a period of four years, the latter comprising only three. In the first, instruction is given in the French and German languages, general history, geography, arithmetic, the elementary principles of physics and natural science, drawing, penmanship, music, gymnastics and needlework. The superior is divided into two sections—literary and pedagogic. In both of these sections a number of studies are obligatory, such as the French and German languages, abridged

history of literature, general history, national history, geography, and cosmography, a general notion of geometry, commercial forms, natural and physical science, drawing, penmanship, music, cutting and dressmaking, hygiene, and a general notion of domestic economy. In connection with these obligatory studies, the following are optional: an abridged history of the French language, history of French literature, general literature ancient and modern, the English language, history of philosophy, the history of arts, the elements of civil and commercial law. To the pedagogical section the following extra instructions are given: arithmetic, algebra, psychology, the theory of pedagogy and the practice of elocution. Like the college, this superior school for the young ladies is under the direction of a superintendent who is not considered as a member of the Faculty of Instruction. The Faculty of Instruction is composed of ladies and gentlemen. According to the laws of the state no class in any of these schools (so far described) ought to contain more than fifty pupils or students. The teachers are called to attend their public conventions at stated intervals and their presence is obligatory. Each one of these departments of public instruction—the professional school, the college, the superior school for the instruction of young ladies and the University—form separate and distinct moral persons capable of receiving gifts etc.

I will only add that the University of Geneva has been gradually increasing as a medium of superior instruction for the last three hundred years, until now it is counted as one the leading Universities of Europe. Its affairs are governed by a senate which is composed of a Rector, a Vice Rector and the Deans of the several departments of the University. Each department is governed by the Faculty of the department at the head of which stands the Dean. Among the several branches of the Universities, its medical science and legal are, perhaps, the most important and influential. Its legal department is virtually the same as the Nancy College at Paris. After following the course prescribed in one and the other for three years and passing successfully the examination the candidate receives the grade of *Licencie en Droit*, or Master of Laws. Another year's time is usually required for the writing and publicly defending a thesis, at the end of which time the candidate receives the title of *Docteur en Droit*, or Doctor of Laws. It is frequently the case that the candidate takes his Master degree at Paris and comes to Geneva to take his degree of L. L. D. and vice versa. Besides other preparatory work, the student occupies his time with the Roman Law—that is to say the pandects or several branches of the Justinian Code; the French Law or different branches of the Napoleon Code; the Public Law of the principal nations and the comparative Commercial Law.

Conformable to a law of the 10th of June, 1876, the Republic of Geneva has created an inalienable fund for the encouragement of her students who may excel in superior work and conduct. To this fund is added ten per cent of the proceeds of the tuition of all students in the professional school, the superior school for young ladies, the College and the University. The fund is distributed

by means of purses to those who may distinguish themselves. It may be stated without fear of refutation, that this system of instruction has produced good effects; as, generally speaking, the people are well informed.

D. B. RICHARDS.

### UTAH'S INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

"General" Carter and his "industrial" army, numbering about 550 men, left the city Monday afternoon. All direct negotiations with the Rio Grande Western railway officials having failed, at least for the time being, the journey was commenced on foot.

All was activity in the camp of the army in the western part of the city at an early hour in the morning. At noon dinner was eaten at the soup house on Second West street. Beginning at 2 o'clock there was a parade over the principal streets. Three quarters of an hour later "General" Carter commenced a fiery speech on the vacant piece of ground opposite the Metropolitan hotel on West Temple street.

In substance he said that the movement was the greatest scheme ever started in the Territory of Utah. The cause of its birth was twenty-one years of unwise legislation. The culmination had come and disastrous results would follow unless the administration yielded to the living petition that had already commenced to present itself to the authorities at Washington. Should all peaceful supplication fail to bring relief, "Then," shouted Carter, "I say to arms. We will endure tyranny no longer."

Further along in his harangue Carter boastfully declared, "I desire it understood that we will not falter or fail in the accomplishment of our mission. We are going to Washington and no power on earth can stop us very long at a time. There are 5,000 men in Utah alone who would spring to arms and to our defense at a single word from General Carter."

The railroad officials came in for a goodly share of mild manuevered abuse, for refusing to carry the army from the Territory to Kansas City, as originally contemplated. In this connection the rumor comes from a source that should be reliable, that it would not be much of a deviation from the program if a freight train should be held up on the Rio Grande Western tonight or within two or three days at most and be pressed into service by the industrial s.

The most of the army has been reloaded the last few days and scores of suits worn by business men were identified as the marchers went by. Most of them have good shoes and are comparatively well provided for in all respects. Several wagon loads of provisions and bedding were sent on ahead to Murray, where the army proposes to camp for the night.

It was a matter of frequent remark that no bona fide residents of Salt Lake were seen in the ranks of the industrial. Very few of the men have lived in this city more than a few months. Most of them were of that class that was attracted here last fall on the promise that this was a good city to come to on account of the boundless charity and hospitality of the people.

MURRAY, May 1.—The industrial army is still here and there is no telling when it will move. If some of the

men had their way they would remain here a good deal longer than the citizens will be willing to keep them. They passed the night in the Germania Lead Works, a building that has not been in use for some time. It is mechanically heated and ventilated; has hot and cold water and is just the sort of place any swell fellow would like to put up at during a vacation. Besides the men have plenty of food and clothes and all the comforts of home life.

General Carter went to Salt Lake today to see if he could not make arrangements for the long expected train. The men are waiting to hold it up. It is earnestly hoped here that they will not have to wait long.

MURRAY, Salt Lake County, May 1.—3:30 p. m.—The industrial army is still in camp at this place. The men are waiting around, and all are quiet. Carter, their commander, is in the camp, talking to the men, who are given to understand that they will move out for the south tonight. It is expected that they will be able to capture a train and make their way on to Colorado.

The R. G. W. officers say their position is unchanged regarding resistance of any attempt at capturing a train on their line.

### MAY WEATHER.

The chief of the weather bureau directs the publication of the following data, compiled from the record of observations for the month of May, taken at this station for a period of twenty years.

It is believed that the facts thus set forth will prove of interest to the public, as well as the special student, showing as they do the average and extreme condition of the more important meteorological elements and the range within which such variations may be expected to keep during any corresponding month.

Mean or normal temperature, 59 deg. The warmest May was that of 1886, with an average of 62 degrees; the coldest May was that of 1880, with an average of 54 degrees; the highest temperature during any May was 93 deg. on May 31, 1887; the lowest temperature during any May was 31 deg. on May 1, 1887; average date on which last "killing" frost occurred (in spring) April 5th.

Average for the month, 1.78 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 7. The greatest monthly precipitation was 4.30 inches in 1876; the least monthly precipitation was .06 in 1886; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 1.35 inches on May 17, 1876.

The greatest amount of snowfall recorded in twenty-four consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-5 only) was 3.5 inches on May 1, 1887.

Average number of cloudless days 11; average number of partly cloudy days, 13; average number of cloudy days, 7.

The prevailing winds have been from the Northwest. The highest velocity of the wind during any May was fifty-one miles on May 19, 1893.

GEO. M. SALISBURY.

Observer, Weather Bureau.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

DENVER, April 24.—The first regiment of the Coxeys home reserve was formally organized at Lincoln park this afternoon. There were present about 1,000 men and 100 women, and it is stated this number have already signed the roll, which is expected to reach 2,000 within the next few days.

OMAHA, Neb. April 24.—Edward Rosewater of the *Omaha Bee*, was today sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days and to pay a fine of \$500 for alleged contempt of court. Without being given an opportunity to appeal, Mr. Rosewater was ordered taken to jail at once, and for six hours he was behind the bars of Douglas county jail. At 7 p. m. the state supreme court granted a supersedeas and Mr. Rosewater was released until the case can be reviewed by the higher court.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—Mary Gilmartin, a clerk, was shot and killed today while on her way to work, by Father O'Grady, a Catholic priest who came from Ireland three months ago. Miss Gilmartin is from Sligo county. Father Gilmartin, of Chicago, is her brother. She met O'Grady in Oakland, and his attentions caused gossip. Last September she came to America. After the shooting O'Grady took arsenic, but it did not kill him. He confessed the murder. Among his letters was one written by Miss Gilmartin to Archbishop Ireland exculpating O'Grady from wrongdoing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—The strong hand of the national government has been extended to check the Coxeysites who seized a train at Butte, Mont. Colonel Swain in command of the department of Dakota has been instructed by telegraph to intercept the mob and restore the railroad's property. There are sufficient forces of the United States troops at St. Paul and Bismarck, and the train seizers will be stopped at one of these points. This peculiar movement throughout the West has aroused the apprehension of the national authorities. Further trespass upon vested rights and good order will probably be severely repressed whenever the United States laws are violated.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Senate has confirmed the following appointments: Members of the board of registration and elections in Utah—J. R. Letcher, Albert G. Norrell, Hoyt Sherman Jr., Erasmus W. Tatlock, all of Salt Lake City, and George W. Thatcher, of Logan, Utah.

TACOMA, Wash., April 25.—About 1 o'clock this morning, the Coxeys contingent from Butte, 600 strong, wearing tri-color badges, rolled into Billings on fifteen freight cars loaded on top and inside, and with flags flying, followed closely by a train containing United States marshals.

On arriving at Billings, Leader Cunningham, from the top of a car, addressed the large crowd collected. About fifteen deputy marshals rushed past under arms to capture the engine. The crowd surged forward and around the marshals, while the Coxeysites from their train "guyed" the marshals warning them to commit no violence.

The engineer was placed under cover of rifles and ordered to leave the cab, when bang went the rifles.

The Coxeysites charged and wrested most of the guns from the marshals who retreated under the protection of their revolvers, firing occasionally.

"Kill them," "Hang them," shouted the Coxeysites, who saw one of their crowd on the top of the train, with blood streaming from a wound on the forehead.

The Coxeysites smashed the captured rifles in pieces, over the railroad rails. The action of the marshals in shooting in the miscellaneous crowd is severely condemned as foolhardy, and one citizen was shot through the lung, but will recover.

SHERIDAN, Wyo., April 26.—Frank Grouard, chief of scouts of the U. S. A., has left Sheridan intending to cross the Big Horn range. His errand is a secret one, and there is much conjecture as to what it portends. It will be necessary for the veteran scout to travel a part of the distance on snow shoes.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., April 26.—An army of not less than 10,000 men are idle here in connection with the miners strike.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok., April 26.—Judge Henry W. Scott, of the district court, has sentenced J. J. Burke and E. E. Brown, publishers of the *Daily Times Journal*, to the county jail for ten days and to pay a fine of \$200 each for contempt of court in commenting upon his judicial character. The judge refused to allow an appeal.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The House Indian affairs committee today made a favorable report of the compromise bill for the settlement of the Ute question. The bill provides for carrying out the treaty of 1880, settling the Indians in severalty anywhere on the present reservation within ninety days and those not settling or not qualified to settle in severalty to take the western forty miles of the reservation and four townships in New Mexico. The rest of the land will be thrown open to settlement, and the proceeds of the sales given the Indians.

MADRID, April 26.—A special sanitary inspector has been sent to Lisbon by the Spanish government. He declares the epidemic is true Asiatic cholera. Two hundred and twenty-five fresh cases were reported during the twenty-four hours ending last evening.

TOLUCA, Ills., April 26.—A consignment of guns and cartridges has been received here by the mining operators. There are believed to be no less than 200 guns and 4,000 or 5,000 cartridges. This equipment was placed in the hands of the deputies sworn in by the sheriff.

LONDON, April 26.—The special correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs from Atlanta, Greece, today that the only street of Pelli, the port of Atlanta, has been laid in ruins by the recent earthquake shocks and that all the villages of the vicinity have been destroyed in a similar manner. The stricken places include the prosperous village of Libanetes, where one church

has collapsed and the dome of another has fallen. The destruction caused in the villages south of Atlanta is more terrible. In this district alone 238 people have been killed and 180 injured. Several slight shocks were felt yesterday and the ground rumblings continue.

HYATTS TOWN, Md., April 27.—The Coxeysites were astir today at 6 o'clock as usual, but did not begin their march until 9:30. Coffee and hard tack constituted the breakfast. The men slept on the ground last night. Some said they were too weak and stiff to march today but declared they intended to stick to their task.

ADAIR, Iowa, April 27.—One hundred and twenty-one Sacramento men were missing today when Kelly massed the industrial army for march. The men asserted last night that they would wait no further, and after breakfast prepared to steal rides. Rain began falling soon after dawn and there was scarcely sufficient teams to haul the baggage. The grumbling among the men was loud and deep. Kelly ordered the army forward, telling the men to take the railroad instead of the wagon road, if they wished. "But do not interfere with the trains," he commanded. "If you do, you cannot go further with me." The five mile tramp to Casey was very slow, but a hot meal and coffee revived the men's courage and on the remainder of the trip better time was made. One of the Council Bluffs advance committee, R. O. Graham, became convinced today that further efforts to secure wagon transportation for the army was useless and returned home. Kelly spent considerable time today organizing a baseball team. The camp artist is preparing a banner for the club-bearing the inscription "The Industrial nine-slave; the Kelley slide on to Washington."

WASHINGTON, April 27.—George Francis Train lectured here last night without license and today the police arrested him for violation of the license ordinance. Train wanted to go to jail but the police took him to court. Judge Milner refused to make a martyr of Train and dismissed the charge.

WEIR CITY, Kas., April 28.—I. W. Johns, general superintendent of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway company, of Birmingham, Ala., has secured two hundred negro miners to go into the Birmingham mines to take the place of the strikers.

GIBRALTAR, April 26.—The steamship *Peveril* has arrived here and reports that the National line ship *Helvetia* was abandoned in a sinking condition off Cape Finisterre April 23. The *Peveril* landed here thirty-three of the crew, eight passengers and two stowaways who were taken off the *Helvetia*.

RICHMOND, Mo., April 26.—In a mass meeting one thousand miners employed in this section decided to obey the order of the United Mine Workers' association and strike.

PARIS, April 26.—An employee of the French war office named Fenan, has been arrested on a charge of complicity with the anarchists. In his desk the police found incriminating letters and at the lodgings, caps which could be adjusted to explosive bombs.

FORSYTHE, Mont., April 26

night last night saw the end of the Butte contingent of the Coxe army marching on to Washington.

For sixty hours traffic on the Northern had been stopped in this state, and during all this time a train had been running wild from the mountains to this point, where it was taken in charge last night by Colonel Page, with 500 men from Fort Keogh.

Before leaving Miles City, last night, the authorities had warrants sworn out for the arrest of General Hogan, Lieutenant Pat Meaney, Conductors Smith and Wiley, Engineers Olney and Cleveland, and ten others, charged with grand larceny, in stealing a box car of tools and car of coal.

The charge of burglary will also be entered against them as soon as the government reaches them. The commonwealers are still here and will be here until tomorrow awaiting orders from the secretary of war.

The arrested men are to be turned over to the United States marshal and his deputies and escorted by them to Butte, accompanied by two companies of troops for the better protection of the deputies.

**TOLUCA, Ills., April 27.**—The miners who halted for rest at Big Sandy last night, broke camp at 4 a. m. today, arriving at Toluca at 6 a. m. with the Blair brass band and drum corps. There were nearly 5,400, although foot-sore and weary they had not lost their enthusiasm. Most of the colored miners that work here left for other places last night to avoid a skirmish. The army from Streator and Kingley arrived later. Gill, president, J. Crawford and Vice-President James W. Murray came in a special train and the conference took place between the men and Charles J. Devlin in the latter's private car. The mine officials wanted Devlin to address the miners, but he declined, saying he had not invited them here. The meeting was addressed by Gill, Crawford and Murray, who counseled peace, and urged the army to leave and told the Toluca miners to decide for themselves whether to strike. Finally this was agreed on and Devlin at once arranged for a special train to take the army home. It is the general impression here that the Toluca miners will not return to work.

**NEW ORLEANS, April 27.**—A special from Tallulah says that four more of the Boyce assassins were captured last night at Shearley, a place two miles from Tallulah. Two hundred mounted men overpowered the officers and took the assassins to the place where they killed Boyce. The four men, Shell Claxton, T. Claxton, Scott Harvey and Jerry McCly were hanged to a tree. Every effort possible is being made to capture Tom Griffin, the only one of the murderers at large. There are seventeen negroes in jail here who will be tried.

**TAMA, Iowa, April 27.**—Over 2,000 men mostly farmers, have surrounded a four mile strip of timber which contains a tramp who last evening met Miss Maggie Ormle Pooth, the 17-year-old daughter of Merchant Pooth, on the public highway two miles east of the city and assaulted her. At 1:30 o'clock this morning the crowd was increasing and the men impatiently waiting for daylight, when the fiend will undoubtedly be lynched.

**TOPEKA, Kansas, April 27.**—A per-

son, evidently a woman, writing from Bevier, Mo., calls upon Governor Lowelling to appoint April 30th as a day of fasting and prayer in Kansas for the purpose of interceding with Divine Providence to remove the industrial troubles which hang over the country. She remembers, she says, when the governors of Kansas and Missouri appointed such a day for the expulsion of the grasshoppers and it was soon effective. She is sure the present evils may be overcome in the same way.

**RIO DE JANEIRO, April 27.**—A decree issued by President Peixoto orders the payment of customs duties in gold.

**GALENA, Ills., April 27.**—Galena today celebrated Grant's birthday. A special train brought a party from Chicago, including Luther Laflin, who delivered the oration.

**ALBANY, April 27.**—Both houses of the legislature have adjourned sine die. Bills were passed today annexing to Brooklyn the towns of Flatbush, Gravesend and New Utrecht.

**FAYETTEVILLE, April 27.**—Samuel Vaughn was hanged today for the murder of John Gage in 1891. He had to be carried to the gallows. The neck and windpipe were severed.

**MOUNT STERLING, April 28.**—Galvin's men are still holding the train. Attorney General Richards is here with Adjutant General Howe. John Mahoney offered to attempt to drive the men from the train with his thirty special officers, but was advised by the attorney general not to use force or shoot. The attorney general said the military alone should do the shooting.

The train of soldiers at 11:30 pulled out for Mount Sterling. Gatling guns were taken. A special to the *Dispatch* says when Mahoney was presented to a committee of Coxeyites they laughed at him.

At 11:55 a. m. Adjutant General Howe and Attorney General Richards arrived. After conference with them Scott Chenoweth, the sheriff, ordered the men off the train. Attorney General Richards said to them: "If you refuse to get off the train the state of Ohio will compel you to do so." Galvin then said to the men: "I have no control over you; you must act on your own judgment in this matter. Every man must act for himself individually, but I would advise you to obey the orders of the sheriff."

Not a word came from the men. The sheriff then asked for the assistance of the military. Galvin said to a reporter: "I don't see the necessity of all this trouble. All the men want is to ride on that train. They do not expect to do anybody or anything any injury."

The troops arrived at Mount Sterling at 12:10 p. m. At 1 o'clock they mounted the cars and the Galvin men scrambled off and the train moved away. No shots were fired.

**SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.**—The city commissioners for Golden Gate park have at last taken a hand in the athletic event which Colonel Daniel Boone has been so energetically advertising to take place in his animal arena on the Midwinter Fair grounds tonight. Fully 1,500 tickets have been sold for admittance to the "wrestling" match between the lion "Parnell" and a big grizzly bear from Nevada. Col. Boone has positively announced that

the harmless little affair will come off tonight and the executive officers of the Fair have offered no very serious opposition. The park commissioners came to the front yesterday, however, and flatly warned the executive committee of the Fair that the match must not take place. They threaten that if the battle takes place their concession of the use of Golden Gate park will be withdrawn and the Midwinter Fair brought to an untimely end.

**DENVER, April 28.**—The Boston and Colorado Smelting company has decided to rebuild the burned smelter at Butte, Mont., with a capacity to treat 150 tons of ore daily.

**PHILADELPHIA, April 28.**—At the end of the first week of the coal miners' strike but one mine is operating east of the Alleghenies. That mine is near Oceola, and employs but a hundred men. Threats are made if they do not quit they will be driven out. The supply of coal is fast becoming exhausted.

**OMAHA, April 28.**—In a fight with thieves at Missouri Valley, Iowa, today the city marshal was killed and two other people desperately wounded. The city marshal was notified that a gang of thieves was concealed in a barn on the edge of the town. He swore in several deputies, who surrounded the barn and demanded the occupants to surrender. Instead of doing so, some of the thieves opened fire on the officers.

**MONS, Belgium, April 29.**—While sixteen coal miners were descending a shaft leading to a mine at Bois Du Lac, in the Mons district, the cable broke, precipitating the whole party to the bottom. Thirteen of the miners were killed and the remaining three injured.

**DENVER, Colo., April 29.**—A special to the Rocky Mountain News from Chicago says: A scheme of prodigious proportions, which contemplates the overthrow of the country and government in the interest of co-operative enthusiasts, was sprung this afternoon at a meeting of the White City Co-operative association, a powerful organization of known socialistic tendencies. Colorado was declared to be the state where the overthrowing should begin. It is intended to place the co-operative committees in one state, so they can multiply and eventually control the legislation of that state to the establishment of a complete state co-operative machine, and then the conquest of the balance of the country would be the more easily and more quickly secured, through the example of its practical operation on so large a scale as a state.

**TROMSO, Norway, April 29.**—The North Polar expedition under the command of Walter Wellman, has arrived here, en route for the Island of Spitzbergen and the far north.

**PARIS, April 28.**—The trial of Emil Henri, the anarchist who caused the explosions in the Rue Des Bonapartes and in the Cafe Terminus, was continued in the assize court of the department of Seine today.

Henri was permitted to read a paper which ended with the words: "You have killed anarchists, but you cannot kill anarchy, which will end by killing the bourgeois."

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and Henri was shortly afterwards sentenced to death.



The prisoner received his sentence laughing and shouting: "Courage, comrades; vive l'anarchie."

He was removed under a strong escort of republican guards.

LONDON, April 29.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Lisbon says there were forty-five new cases of cholera yesterday. Sixty-four patients were discharged as cured. There were under treatment 384 persons. No death occurred.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—Citizen J. S. Coxey, commander-in-chief of the good roads army of the commonweal, standing on his rickety wagon in the center of Brightwood Driving park, waving aloft his alpine hat to one of the most cosmopolitan and extensive audiences ever gathered in Washington, announced this afternoon that the greatest march of the nineteenth century had been accomplished.

Three hundred and fifty miserably dressed, woe-begone, grumbling, out-at-the-elbows and run-down-at-the-heel specimens of humanity marched into the park, led by a wheezing apology for a band, pitched tents and stretched themselves in the sun. Thousands from the city turned out to make a holiday of it and inspect the curious aggregation.

The men who had marched were the most unique and inexplicable aggregation ever brought together. Some of them were at work at the tents and wagons. Others were curled up on the damp ground, munching great chunks of bread, and many were stretched sleeping in the sun, with their heads pillowed on rolled-up overcoats.

BRAHILOV, Roumania, April 30.—While the pier was crowded with people, awaiting the steamer for Galitho, on the Danube, the pier gave way and threw 120 persons into the water. Many are believed to be drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—An attempt was made with dynamite early this morning to wreck a restaurant on Mission street, near Twenty-eighth. Not much damage was done, however, though the report could be heard nearly a mile away and buildings in the immediate vicinity were violently shaken. The restaurant is kept by two Slavonians and it is believed by police that the explosion was planned by a Slav to whom they sold out another restaurant some time since.

LONDON, April 30.—The loss of life by last week's earthquakes in Greece is estimated at 400. There are 20,000 people homeless.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Tom Sing, a Chinese minister of Montana has secured possession both by purchase and adoption, of a pretty Chinese girl baby, who will hereafter be known as the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Yut Lung Feng Mee, Missoula, Mont. Mrs. Lee Wong, widow of a merchant who died here three years ago, was the mother of the little one.

LONDON, May 1.—A dispatch to the *Chronicle* from Rome says: The pope's coming encyclical may be taken as, to some extent, a political testament. It will review the chief events of his pontifical reign, including the German Kulturkampf, the Irish question, the action of his holiness with reference to the Knights of Labor and the Satelli mission and his action in France with reference to the republic. The en-

cyclical will be translated and published simultaneously in all languages.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Senator Francis B. Stockbridge, of Michigan, died suddenly at the residence of his nephew, J. L. Houghteling, this evening. The senator expired while seated in a chair in his sleeping room.

This evening at 7 o'clock he was left alone in his room with a nurse, the other members of the household being at dinner.

At 7:30 the senator arose from his chair to walk across the room, when he was suddenly attacked with pain in his left side. He made no outcry, but with his hands clasped over his heart, and his face showing that he was suffering intense pain, he, in a very short time, breathed his last.

OMAHA, April 30.—A special to the *Bea* from Corning, Ia., says: News was brought in this morning of a fearful cloudburst in Lincoln township, Adams county. Hail covered the ground to a depth of three inches and the Williams branch of the Nodaway river overflowed so quickly as to cause great loss of live stock. The damage will be about \$80,000, all on the farmers.

NEW HAVEN, April 30.—The students of Yale law school raised a fund of \$50 to buy bread and banners for Swedenland's contingent of the Coxey army, which arrived today. They intended to parade with the commonwealers and made arrangements to cut the afternoon recitations. Dean Wayland heard of the project and burst into a meeting of the Yale "army." He hoped that the students would not disgrace themselves and Yale College by associating with a soup-hunting and vermin-haunted rabble. The boys abandoned the plan.

PORTLAND, Or., April 30.—United States District Judge Baillinger this afternoon ordered the discharge of the Portland contingent of the industrial army, who are charged with contempt of court in violating the injunction of the court, restraining them from interfering with the property of the Union Pacific Railway.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The Chicago Anti-Chinese Sunday School society passed out of existence today, having accomplished its purpose. The secretary said that, with one exception, the religious instruction of Chinamen was now in the hands of men, as girls would not be permitted to teach them.

ATHENS, May 1.—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt here at 2:25 a. m. today. Several lighter shocks followed, but no further damage was done.

It is believed the total loss of life from the earthquake disasters and the subsequent exposure of the homeless is nearly five hundred.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, May 1.—The sequel to the shooting of Marshal Williams at Missouri Valley, by a gang of burglars Saturday last was the lynching at 2:10 this morning of the robber. About 100 men met at the school house at midnight, a leader was appointed and others sent out to get more men at 1 a. m. About 150 were gathered there and 400 more were on the street. They sent out parties to look up a rope and sledge hammers and by 2:10 Wilson was dangling from the city hall steps.

LANING, Mich., May 1.—A committee of citizens from Iron Mountain,

headed by Mayor Crowell, have waited on Governor Rich and laid before him the condition of the destitute miners of that place. It was explained that five hundred families are now receiving aid, and the number is daily increasing, while both city and county treasuries are empty and there is absolutely no prospect of relief in the way of resumption of operations at the mines. Should the present conditions continue through the summer and winter, fully \$100,000 will be required to meet the needs of the people. Governor Rich explained that under the constitution the legislature, even if convened in extra session at vast expense, could appropriate only \$50,000, and as other sections would doubtless ask for aid if money was to be appropriated, the amount apportioned to the mining regions would not be of material aid. At the suggestion of the governor, the delegation went to Detroit to consult with the citizens relief committee appointed by him last winter and with whom he had agreed not to call an extra legislative session until such committee had declared its inability to meet the wants.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Steamboat men are exercised over the prospect of a coal famine because of the strike of the coal miners. Several steamers are making arrangements to burn wood.

LONDON, May 1.—The *Globe* says a bomb was found today in Guildhall or the council hall of the city of London.

WINAMAC, Ind., May 1.—Thirteen cases of smallpox and several deaths have been reported at Bruce's Lake, a station on the Vandalia railway. Two hundred people were exposed to the disease while attending a funeral.

DURANGO, Mex., May 1.—Many deaths have occurred during the past few weeks from the bites of scorpions. The government gives a liberal bounty for every hundred scorpions killed, and scores of people are making a practice of capturing them.

CLEVELAND, May 1.—One thousand unemployed paraded the streets today. A motorman refused to stop the train and the mob attacked him and wrecked the car. Later nearly one hundred shots were fired over another car which was compelled to stop. Several persons were knocked down and others were injured by missiles. On Pearl street another car was wrecked by the mob and the motorman seriously injured. A policeman drew a revolver, but before it could be used the mob closed in and he received rough handling. Pistols were fired in every direction. Many plate glass windows were smashed and a panic ensued. There were many narrow escapes, but fortunately no one was killed outright.

At Pearl street and Detroit street a motorman who refused to stop his car was knocked down. Further along a grocer wagon was looted. On Superior street the leaders seemed to lose all control.

The crowd numbered seven to eight thousand, and the police were powerless to cope with them. A teamster was struck with a heavy iron bolt and badly injured. In Monumental park the marchers disbanded.

NYACK, N. Y., May 1.—Julian C. Davidson, an artist, died at his home at Nyack of heart disease and droy. His marine pictures ranked among the best in the country.

*Written for this Paper.*

## MEETS A CAMPBELLITE.

SPARTA, Tenn., April 12, 1894.—Sometime ago some of our Elders in this conference were challenged by a "Campbellite" minister to enter into a public debate and discuss the merits of the two respective creeds from a Biblical standpoint. The Elders informed the reverend gentleman that they were not hunting a debate, but if he was anxious for one he could be accommodated. He stated that he was eager for the fray, and was desirous of taking "Mormonism" by the foretop and show the people the nothingness of it. In fact, he would knock a hole through it that we would never get plugged up.

The challenge was accepted and articles of agreement drawn up and signed, after which your correspondent was apprised of the fact that he had been selected as the one to defend our cause. The date for debate was set for the 30th and 31st ult.

The news spread like wildfire. The whole country seemed very much interested in the coming event. When we arrived at the place (Spencer, Van Buren county,) we found the debate to be the general topic. Long before the appointed time a large concourse of people had assembled to witness the affair, and were seemingly very curious to get a glimpse of the contestants, especially your correspondent, as Mormons as a rule are objects of curiosity in this country.

The church house was filled to overflowing; the aisles were full and many standing with their noses flattened against the windows looking in from the outside. There was scarcely room for the participants.

We each selected a moderator, and the moderators selected a third man to act as chairman. We were each allowed four hours and twenty minutes in which to defend and plead our cause, making the time of debate eight hours and forty minutes, which was divided up into four meetings. The congregation was almost exclusively Campbellite; hence our sympathizers to begin with were very limited in number. But after the first meeting it was very evident that the tide had changed; much of the prejudice which existed at the beginning had now vanished away. We continued to gain ground during the remainder of the contest, and at the close of the debate we could easily carry the vote. The sentiment of the great majority of the people was "a victory for Mormonism and a stunner for Campbellism." To say the least it was a big boom for Mormonism, and no doubt much good will eventually be the result. We take not the honor unto ourselves; but we made it a matter of prayer and fasting, and realized the blessings of the Lord in our defense of truth. It was, in comparison, another battle of David and Goliath. My opponent boasted of his eighteen years experience in the ministry, and of the laurels he had won for himself in other debates. But God is able to take the "weak things of the world" and "confound the wise" and refute error against great odds.

After the close of the debate congratulations came in thick and fast. Next morning we were called upon to talk to the Sunday

school, after which we were invited to hold services in the afternoon; also at night. Next morning we were cordially invited to attend the "Burrit College," and upon arriving at the college we found, to our great surprise, that the students had petitioned the president of the college to let us talk to the school, which was readily granted. And accordingly we occupied about an hour of their most valuable time, and were treated with the greatest courtesy by both professors and students. After our visit at the college we were kindly requested to hold a meeting at night in the M. E. chapel. The people insisted upon our holding meeting once a month in the future and as much oftener as we felt disposed.

We had a most enjoyable time during our visit at Spencer, and it is needless to say that we are entirely satisfied with the outcome of the debate. I venture to say that the impressions that were left upon the minds of the people in general will be lasting. We were treated with the greatest respect by one and all. I feel to make special mention of Mr. J. R. Baldwin (our chairman) on account of the fairness of his decisions and his unlimited kindness; also Mr. Masler, my opponent's moderator, who, with his wife, treated us with perfect kindness. Mr. Campen, the proprietor of the boarding house, was none the less kind. Heretofore our Elders have been under the necessity of sitting in the cold to do their writing. But now we have many pressing invitations to come and make ourselves at home whenever we are in town. The seeds that have been sown will no doubt take root and bring fruit in due time.

The work throughout this conference is progressing nicely. We have an earnest set of workers, and all feel encouraged in their labors. Many people are seemingly converted to the truth; but there is an insurmountable obstacle, viz: "Can't stand persecution and have our name cast out as evil." Yours respectfully,

W. W. BEAN.

## FROM AN OCTOGENARIAN.

LEEDS, Washington Co., Utah,  
March 18, 1894.

I consider myself invited to give a sketch of what took place in my time and travels with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. I will commence with my father. Although he never heard the Gospel preached by the Latter-day Saints he advocated it and could not join any of the sects of his day. My father, Cornelius Fuller, was born September 14, 1770, in Columbia county, New York. He married Zilpha Knapp, born June 29, 1771; by her he had sixteen children who all lived to marry and have families. My father and my brother Peter Fuller were both in the war of 1812. My father was on the general's staff and held the office of major. He moved west, twenty-five miles from the Hudson river, to Green county, right in the backwoods, where there was no land clear of timber. The timber consisted of hemlock, birch, maple and beech. This all had to be cleared out of the way before a crop could be grown. It was then a barren, sterile, rocky coun-

try, with long, cold winters and deep snows. They generally had to feed stock six months. The staple articles of food raised there were rye, buckwheat and potatoes.

I was the fourteenth child in the family and was born in Windham, Green county, New York, June 13, 1811; Married Harriet Loomis of the same place December 20th, 1831. I made a start in life on the farm. The chief articles that would bring money then were hemlock bark and lumber. I believe that not one in twenty of our Utah boys would dare to tackle one of these large trees for the bark. It would take four trees to make one cord of bark, and then it had to be hauled out of the woods so as to get at it with a wagon, and then be hauled twelve miles to get \$5 a cord. The lumber, after cutting the logs, hauling them to the saw mill and giving one half for sawing, and hauling the other half twenty miles, would bring \$5 per thousand.

I was baptized in May, 1842. I went 130 miles to the city of New York to get an Elder to come and baptize. There were five in the place ready to join the Church. Elder Moses Martin came and baptized us all. I was ordained an Elder and appointed to preside over the branch. Then came the outside pressure of persecution. The Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists were all arrayed against us. The Methodists were the worst persecutors.

The year that Joseph the Prophet had his name on the list to run for President, I lectured in his behalf. The leading politicians in that part of country said his views on government showed him to be a powerful man. When we heard of his and Hyrum's assassination the Saints mourned as though they could not be comforted.

I sold out, and in September, 1844, started with my family to Nauvoo and arrived there in October. I have been with the Church from that day to this. There was a good deal of suffering and privation in Nauvoo the year before we left, such as I have not power to describe. My wife died July 27, 1845, in Nauvoo, aged 31 years; Harriet Francis Fuller, my daughter, died August 9, 1845, aged 9 months; William Henry Fuller, my son, died September 22, 1845, aged 12 years; Mary Lovina Fuller, my daughter, died October 7, 1845, aged 7 years and 7 months. When I left Nauvoo I buried them all in one grave.

President Brigham Young called a meeting of all the members of the Church in the Nauvoo Temple and we made covenants to use our means and do all in our power to help move the people to the far West, but not knowing where we would locate. The people commenced in earnest for the move in building wagons, gathering cattle to haul them, and providing provisions. The main body of the Church left in April and May and traveled in small companies. While they were moving came the requisition from the government for 500 men for the Mexican war. I was asked to go and said I did not feel much like it as I had served seven years. I had a commission as captain. I told Brother Kimball, however, to put my name down and I would go. Later he said if I would let one of my drivers go he would go. The driver's name was Edwin Walker. He could

not have gone any farther that season had it not been for this opportunity.

When the news came that our brethren who were left in Nauvoo were all driven across the Mississippi river at the point of the bayonet, by the mob, and were in a deplorable condition, a call was made for volunteers to take teams and wagons to go back and aid them. Many responded to the call. I took two teams and brought three families up to the camp of Israel, and then began to fix for winter quarters. I had traveled three times across Iowa. A company called Pioneers was organized to leave early in the spring. They started in April. The main body of the camp was organized in companies of hundreds, fifties and tens, and counseled to start as soon as the grass grew for feed. I was organized in the fifty of which Peregrine Sessions was captain. I was placed in the second ten as captain. In my ten were Father John Smith, John L. Smith, Thomas Callister and Silas and Jesse Smith. We left our winter quarters in May, 1847. There being a good deal of rain the ground became very soft and it was with great difficulty we could move our loaded wagons.

We traveled for over four months and reached the Salt Lake Basin, as it was then called, September 16th, 1847, rejoicing that we had got out of the reach of the mob. I came to Nauvoo in 1844 with three thousand dollars; money and when I arrived in the valley I had only 25 cents left. We were all on the same footing and union and the spirit of the Lord was with us. We went to work and put up houses in Spanish style with flat roofs, but the roofs were a failure; they would not keep the rain out.

Next came another trip of a thousand miles across a vast desert. There was a company fitted up to go to California by the middle route. Father John Smith called on me and asked if I was going with the company. I told him I had talked of it but had given up the idea, as I thought it was too much of an undertaking; he said cattle could be bought cheap and said if I would go they would send a recommend signed by the High Council—that they would be responsible for our acts in whatever cattle we purchased. We fitted out with thirty-five days' of provision as that was thought plenty for the trip, but we were forty-six days on the way. We started the middle of November and got to the first ranch in California the 1st of January. We were nearly out of provisions and had been on half rations. We ate horse and mule flesh, a hawk and a wolf, which was the worst of all. Our outfit consisted of eighteen men. The rancher, a Frenchman named Redon, sent out twenty head of horses to help us into his ranch. 19th two of our men had started ahead from the Mohave. One of them became nearly insane and wanted to turn back, but the other prevailed on him to go on and they got to the ranch and gave notice of our situation.

We soon left for Williams' ranch, ten miles below, what is now called San Bernardino. After we had been there some time we commenced to negotiate with Williams for one or two hundred head of his cattle. His price

was six dollars per head for cows and calves. It looked rather dark to him to trust men who had been driven out from the United States and were in a place a thousand miles from civilization. At this juncture we saw Capt. Jesse D. Hunter, and he loaned me two hundred dollars, and I was to pay this amount to his family in Salt Lake in cows at a fair value, which I did. By paying this two hundred and giving our note of one thousand dollars we got two hundred cows and calves. The next thing was to get them across the desert. Two hundred and fifty miles stretches without water, and three from twenty-five to thirty-five miles each with no feed, and sharp gravelly ground to pass over. It took him and his boys to manage them.

We engaged six Indians to help drive the stock. They stayed with us until we got to Salt Lake. We had got out in the Cahoon pass on our back trip when I enquired if any had any potatoes along. No one had and did not know where to get any. One of the Indians said he knew where there were some, but they were small—thirty-five miles distant. I fitted pack animals, took the Indian for a guide and struck on a bee line across the country. We got to a ranch owned by an American, who received us very kindly. I told him I was after some potatoes for seed. He asked where I was going to take them to plant. I told him to the Salt Lake basin. "I'll let you have the potatoes," said he, "but you are fooling yourself. You had better leave your potatoes here. You can't raise any crop there, for I have been there trapping for many a year."

I got between three and four bushels, and the next question was how I could pack them so they would keep from spoiling in going across the desert. I was inspired to use a rawhide that we had just taken from a small creature and cut it in half and make two sacks. This I did and filled them while the hides were green, and when dry they had shrunk so the potatoes were so compact that they would not shake, and they got through all sound. This is what seeded Utah with potatoes. I had about a bushel that I could not get in these rawhide sacks and gave them to the brethren. There was but one of them ever got a sound potato through.

Then we got over on the Mohave, about fifty miles from the ranch, forty-five of our cows got away and went back. We sent to Williams; he did not want to gather them again and endorsed that amount on the note. I have no language to describe the toil, labor and hardship that it took to get those cattle across deserts. When I think of it now it makes me shudder.

I got back the 10th of May, and was offered \$100 for one bushel of my potatoes. I refused and said I wanted to have 25 or 30 men plant them. Some who got eight potatoes raised one bushel and a half from them.

While I was gone on this mission Brother John Evrets and wife, who crossed the plains with me as one of my family, sowed five acres to wheat north of City Creek and we raised only twenty-one bushels. We had to pull the most of it by hand. It was the only way we could save it. We knew nothing about irrigation then. We put in ten acres of wheat and corn and a patch of potatoes out on

Mill Creek, and the crickets destroyed all the wheat except that we saved six bushels. As for the potatoes, the crickets had eaten the tops off to the ground. Aaron and Lorin Farr proposed to take up the roots and plant them down on the side of the creek where they could keep the crickets off and give me one half of what they could raise. They did so and raised a number of bushels. Having our crops destroyed by the crickets caused a good deal of suffering those two years.

I was one of the minute men commanded by Colonel Wm. Kimball to guard against and subdue the Indians, and was out on several excursions; at one time we were out three months. I went with the late President John Taylor to New York City to assist in publishing the paper called *The Mormon*. This was in the year 1854. I went to Uintah valley on an exploring tour with Jesse W. Fox and others, and to the Los Vegas, New Mexico, in 1856. I was called in 1861 to go to Dixie, which was the last but not the least. I have spent thirty-two years on this mission. Since I joined this Church I have owned and lived in sixteen different houses and reared nearly thirty children, the youngest three years old.

ELIJAH K. FULLER.

## TWO INTERESTING MEETINGS.

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho,  
April 24th, 1894.

By courtesy of the officers of Binghams county, together with the citizens of Blackfoot, an invitation was given to the presidency of this Stake to hold meetings at Blackfoot, placing the court house at their disposal. As a consequence of this two meetings were held there last Sunday.

The large room of the court house was crowded with a very respectable congregation, some of the Saints from the surrounding wards having gathered there with the presidency of the Stake. At 10 o'clock the meeting was called to order by President T. E. Ricks and prayer was offered by Bishop Cannon, of Pocatello. President Ricks then addressed the congregation; he said that he was pleased to meet with the people of Blackfoot for the purpose of giving them our views on religion; that there was no prophecy of any private interpretation, but that holy men of old wrote and spoke as they were moved upon by the Holy Ghost; but men had changed the laws and the ordinances. He bore his testimony to the divine mission of Joseph Smith, now he in answer to prayer was visited by the Father and the Son, now the Priesthood was conferred upon him, giving him authority to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ to the children of men. The speaker closed by reading the Articles of Faith.

Elder Steele then made a few remarks, testifying that there were hundreds of men that knew that Joseph Smith was a Prophet of God, and all might find out the truth of the doctrines he taught by complying with the ordinances of the Gospel the same as he had done.

Benediction by Bishop Liljenquist. Two o'clock p. m. meeting called to order by President Ricks; prayer by

A. W. Beach. Elder Ben E. Rich was the speaker. His subject was Mormonism. He showed how the world was divided up in different denominations and hence the word of the true Gospel had to be revealed; there was only one true Gospel, it being one law, one faith and one baptism. He then dwelt upon the first principles of the Gospel, proving his assertions by scripture references in a forcible manner, and showing how the Gospel of Christ was the Gospel of the living and the dead; how that Christ Himself went and preached to the spirits in prison and set the captives free.

President Ricks made a few closing remarks, thanking the people for the use of the courthouse and the good attendance and order. He also thanked the choirs, which were from Riverside and Basalt, for their good singing, and the babies for keeping still. I don't think there was one baby that cried during the services.

Benediction by Bishop William Thomas.  
THOS. HOBKLEY,  
Clerk.

### SAVED FROM DEATH.

Sondra Sanders, of East Waterloo, is one of the most grateful persons in town April 26. The cause of his feeling of gratitude is that his wife and two children are still alive and well after an alarming experience Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Sanders had been visiting her parents south of the city, and was returning home in a light wagon, the driver of the team being Mr. Steffenson, her father. She had with her her little boy three years old and girl eighteen months old. About 4 o'clock they were coming down the hill on the State road, at Gordon's mill, seven miles south of the city. The county is putting in a large bridge over the Cottonwood creek at that place, and for that purpose has constructed a temporary road, and has a number of men engaged. On the west side of the road, at the foot of the hill, is the old mill pond, in which the water is ten to fifteen feet deep. Around the edge of the pond the mud is very deep, caused by the clayey soil being covered by water. When part way down the hill, the neckyoke broke and Mr. Steffenson's team started out on a run. The animals had gone but a few jumps when they suddenly turned and plunged into the mill pond, going completely under the water.

When the wagon went into the pond it was suddenly checked, and the four persons in it were thrown violently forward. Mr. Steffenson alighted on his feet in the pond, and fortunately was in a position to quickly extricate himself. The little girl had been thrown beyond him in the deep water, and floated toward him, thus enabling him to seize and rescue her. It gave him some trouble, however, to get out of the pond, and had there been no assistance near by Mrs. Sanders surely would have lost her life. She was plunged into the mud and water in such a way that she could not extricate herself, and the men at work on the road rushed to her aid, drawing her out of her perilous position, in which she had been almost strangled by the mud and water.

When Mrs. Sanders was rescued she

appeared unconscious, but quickly rallied for a moment. She opened her eyes and caught a glimpse of the little girl in her father's arms. She glanced around for the other child and not seeing it, called for her boy. This was the first intimation the workmen had that there was another child, and they hurriedly sprang forward to search for it. One of the men clambered over to where the horses were struggling in the water and there, between the floundering animals, discovered the feet of the little boy just sticking out of the water. His head was imbedded in the mud below. He was drawn out quickly, and to all appearances was dead. The mud and water were cleared from his mouth and nostrils, and he gasped, showing signs of reviving life. Being given attention immediately, he was brought around all right in about half an hour.

The family were taken to the home of Mr. Splers, near by, where they received every care and obtained a change of clothing. Mrs. Sanders and her children came on to their home, and Mr. Steffenson returned to his abode. Today all are feeling pretty well, the only effects visible being the nervousness due to the exciting experience.

### SANPETE ITEMS.

The Sanpete Stake Academy completes its sixth academic year this week. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday written examinations have been held, and tomorrow (Thursday) is commencement day, for which a very nice program of public exercises is prepared. Arrangements are made to spend Field day at Funk's Lake, where swinging, dancing, boating and fishing will occupy the attention of the students and their friends.

For the past two years the school has been presided over by Elder Newton E. Noyes, who, with an able corps of teachers, has been doing much for the advancement of the institution and its patrons. Brother Noyes has been untiring in his labors for the academy and we think the people appreciate his efforts. The faithfulness and efficiency of Brother John Petersen has added much to the advancement of the school. Brother C. C. A. Christensen, teacher of drawing, painting and Danish; Sister Christina Willardson, lady superintendent, and the Misses Sophia Jensen and Ella Dorius have been earnest and efficient in their labors, and each has "preached without purse or scrip" so to speak, but they feel amply paid in the appreciation shown them by their pupils.

The people of the Stake cannot well overestimate the value of an institution of this kind. Its influence is being felt throughout the county, and we trust it will continue to grow until every Latter-day Saint's home shall have been blessed by the Sanpete Stake academy.

Sanpete county has been districted for the inspection of fruit trees, and the following inspectors appointed: District No. 1, C. A. Madsen, of Gunnison; No. 2, Joseph Braithwaite, of Manti; No. 3, A. C. Nielsen, of Ephraim; No. 4, Edward Clift, of Mount Pleasant; No. 5, R. P. Larsen, of Moroni. Said inspectors are allowed

three weeks in which to perform all the duties pertaining to their office.

The beautiful piece of land in the south part of Ephraim commonly known as the "Silk Farm" will now be transferred with a clear title to its rightful owners, the Women's Relief Society, at least such was the the majority vote of the city council last Monday evening. The society held the land undisputed for many years, but through the neglect or mismanagement of some one, the title was never rightfully acquired, and of late years considerable trouble has been met with in straightening things out. The city council are now in a position to take action in the matter with the result above stated.

### THE EUROPEAN MISSION.

**ARRIVALS.**—The following missionaries for Great Britain arrived in Liverpool per Guion steamer Alaska, Wednesday, April 4, 1894: John Nye, of Honeyville, Box Elder county; Thomas A. Howard and Thomas S. Newman, of Brinton, Salt Lake county; J. R. Hardman, Salt Lake City; J. R. Burbridge, Kamas, Summit county.

**RELEASE AND APPOINTMENTS.**—Elder D. C. Woods has been released from his labors as Traveling Elder in the Manchester conference to return home, April 14, 1894.

Elders John Nye and J. R. Burbridge have been appointed to labor as Traveling Elders in the Norwich conference.

Elder J. R. Hardman has been appointed to labor as Traveling Elder in the Nottingham conference.

Elder Thomas S. Newman has been appointed to labor as Traveling Elder in the Cheltenham conference.

Elder Thomas A. Howard has been appointed to labor as Traveling Elder in the Newcastle conference.

### WEATHER AND CROPS.

Since the snow storm of the 16th there have been but a few scattering showers; occurring on the 22nd or 23d. The early part of the week was cold, and light frosts occurred. The latter part was warmer and sunny until the 22nd. The serious defect in the weather was the lack of rainfall. The drouth is universal throughout the Territory and is unusual at this season. Watering has begun in some places, much earlier than commonly. Thus far not much injury has been done by the dry spell. Crops do not grow as well as they otherwise would, still, as a rule, they look fairly well.

In the north sowing is not yet finished. Winter wheat does not seem to be uniform in condition. In some places it is not doing well; in others it is stooling out well, and making fine growth. Fruit trees are blossoming. All farm work was hindered by the storms of the 15-18th.

In the middle section it has been too dry for rapid growth. Barley is up; oats have not sprouted yet. Some grain will have to be watered up. Sugar beet fields will have to be watered this week. Strawberries are blooming nicely. Corn and potatoes are being planted.

In the south fruits are growing finely. Grain looks very well. Alfalfa is about a foot high. It is not growing very fast.

## WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

Pleasanton, Cal., is moving toward incorporation. The town that is to be has a population of 937.

The Indian troops in the department of the Colorado are being slowly disbanded.

The Longmont (Colo.) *Times* is urging the establishment of manufacturing in that thriving agricultural town.

The loss of stock in Crook county, Wyo., is placed at 15 per cent. The county has an excellent agricultural outlook.

The Denver association of Congregational churches will hold its thirteenth annual session in Boulder during the first week in May.

The Denver police are searching for Edna Smith, a wayward young woman of sixteen, who left her home in Colorado Springs last week.

During March the Fort Collins cheese factory sold in Denver ten tons of cheese, besides shipments to Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

A line of the Postal Telegraph company is now being constructed along the Atlantic and Pacific, in northern Arizona.

Butte, Mont., has passed an ordinance that all persons maintaining slot machines must pay a city license or discontinue their use.

A San Jose, Cal., mechanic has invented an engine that can be put in a box twenty inches square, and yet it is capable of exerting a force of six-horse power.

Judge Frost of Denver has fined ex-Chief of Police Stone \$200 and ex-Lieutenant Clay \$100 for having dynamite in the city hall on March 15. Appeals were taken.

Next Saturday the southern California counties will inaugurate a series of floral exhibitions which they propose to give at stated intervals during the remaining months of the fair.

A woman 60 years of age passed over the summit of the Sierra Nevada this week on her way to the Old Ladies' Home in Oakland, all the way from Dallas, Tex., on foot.

While endeavoring to fire a blast to kill fish in the Salinas river, Cal., Sherman Storkey had one hand blown off and was hurt about the face by the explosion of a giant powder cartridge.

An old Virginia, Nev., miner, in a letter written to Nevada City, says that the great mining town is fast decaying. He says that most of the people who are leaving are going to California mountain towns.

The complaint against Banker Charles W. Waldron, of Whatcom, Wash., charging him with having received county money for deposit at the Whatcom County Bank, knowing it to be failing, has been dismissed.

Miss Emma Hoffort, who lives near Grass Valley, Cal., was seriously if not fatally hurt by a savage bull. She was gored and stamped in a most cruel manner. Her younger sister finally fought off the animal.

The Pecos valley of New Mexico is beginning the shipment of alfalfa-fed

cattle to the eastern markets, and in time this, says an exchange, will be one of the greatest sources of wealth to that valley.

The hay crop of the Star River valley of Arizona will, it is stated, be one of the largest ever known, and even better than that is the fact that the prices to be realized promises to be far more than obtained last year.

The Ploche (Nev.) *Record* says the squaws are rapidly learning the ways of civilization. A few days ago a copper-hued maiden appeared on the street dressed in a gaudy dress cut in a late fashion with large puffed sleeves.

The new Swede settlement near Las Animas has meeting every Sabbath morning at some private house at present, but expect to have a church in the future. The ladies have organized a sewing society that meets every week.

All northeastern Colorado within the watershed of the Platte is alive on the irrigation question. New ditches, says the Denver *News*, and reservoirs are being projected and their construction will add largely to the agricultural development of that section.

William Moore, a miner, fatally shot Al. Smith, a bartender in a saloon at Altman, Colo., on Monday. The ball entered Smith's right breast and ranged downward. Directly after the shooting Moore went to his cabin and was then placed under arrest.

The property of the Denver City Water Works company has been sold at trustee sale having been bid in by the 5 per cent and 7 per cent bondholders for \$1,010,000. The mortgages for which the property was sold amount in principal alone to \$3,652,000.

The tax laws of Vancouver, B. C., are so peculiar that collection cannot be enforced. Land cannot be seized and no interest is charged on delinquent taxes. As a result there are \$86,000 of back taxes on the city books which will never be paid.

Eddie Patton, aged twelve years, was nearly killed with giant powder on Wednesday at Silver Cliff, Colo. Some boys had gone to Grape creek fishing and used a fuse only a few inches long, with terrible results. The boy's left hand was blown off, the thumb of his right hand injured and one eye is supposed to be gone.

The North Idaho Agricultural association, says the *Grangeville Free Press*, at a recent meeting in Lewiston, requested us to publish the fact that trees affected with pests are being shipped into the country, and that purchasers should not receive them until they have been examined by the official inspector, as they are both to be condemned and destroyed.

In 1876 Felix Polishinski was sentenced at Oakland, Cal., to life imprisonment for killing a comrade at Warm Springs. He has served seventeen years and is now 71 years of age. Governor Markham has commuted the sentence to twenty-nine years, which means a practical pardon, for with his credits the prisoner will be entitled to a release.

United States Attorney Judd, of Utah, says that the sheep men are not popular, remarks the *Hailey (Idaho) Times*. That is a fact. Ever since Cain, the first tiller of the soil, murdered Abel, the first shepherd, an irrepressible conflict has existed between the two classes. Sheep crop the grass so closely that they practically destroy the range for many years.

Two Chinamen appeared in La Plata City, Colo., on Sunday evening and camped in a gulch above town. The news was quickly spread and in a short time a party of citizens proceeded to their abode, and with the aid of a few six-shooters, convinced the Celestials that La Plata City was no place for them. The Chinamen left the city at daylight next morning.

The Jinglebob cattle now consisting of 10,000 head are to be driven from the Pecos valley, New Mexico, to the Adobe Wall ranch in the Texas Panhandle country. This is the oldest brand of cattle in that territory, originally belonging to old John Chisum. The Jinglebob cattle have ranged in the Pecos valley for more than thirty years.

The Glenwood, Colo., Orchard and Irrigation company has been incorporated to colonize the fruit lands lying under the Hallett canal. These embrace about seven thousand acres of the finest lands along the Grand river, between Rifle and DeBeque, for 30 miles. They are to be divided into tracts of ten acres each, and are eminently adapted to the growth of all varieties of fruit.

A few days ago it was discovered that some vandal had spiked the cannon belonging to the G. A. R. of this city says the *Moscow (Idaho) Mirror*. The gun has been sitting on the hill near the court house for about three years and it was never thought that any one would be mean enough to spike it. A three cornered file has been driven into the firing tube and then broken off.

Rev. C. H. Hobart of the First Baptist church at San Francisco prepared a sermon for the Industrial army last Sunday, but as the army had moved on to San Pueblo avenue he delivered it to his regular parishioners, upon "That's the Way the Money Goes." The reverend speaker, who is a stalwart prohibitionist, declared that Oaklanders pay more than a million dollars for drinks and less than \$100,000 for religion.

Last Saturday, says the *Moscow (Idaho) Mirror*, the five-year-old daughter of George Hill, of Viola, while playing on the bank of Fourmile creek fell into the water and was drowned. An older child also fell into the water but managed to get out and give the alarm. The body of the drowned child was carried over a mile down the stream by the raging current made so by the melting snow on the mountains above.

A carload of forty young elk from Opal, in the western part of the state, passed east through the city Sunday evening, remarks the *Laramie (Wyo.) Boomerang*. These animals have been purchased by a gentleman in Pennsylvania and it is understood that they will become the property of Mr. Starin of New York. The animals are caught during the winter while the snow is



deep, being run down by hunters on horseback. They are tied and brought out to the railroad on sleds.

Bert Austin, the son of a wealthy and prominent merchant of Kansas City, ran away from his home and went to California. He fell in with a criminal and together they robbed a store at Daggett, San Bernardino county. They were arrested and in December last were sentenced to San Quentin, Austin receiving two years and eleven months. Through the intervention of his mother, who arrived in the state a few weeks ago, young Austin has been pardoned by Governor Markham.

Judge Robinson has just rendered in the county court of Holyoke, Colo., a decision of great importance to holders of tax titles. It holds void a tax deed issued under a tax sale where the publisher of the notice and list did not file his affidavit of such publication within the time required by law, and substantially in the statutory form. The judge further holds that when such void deed is issued the subsequent filing of the proper affidavit will not make the deed valid. It is not known that this question has heretofore been decided in the state.

Alarming reports come in regarding the cricket pest for the coming season and causes a great amount of apprehension, says the *Halley* (Idaho) *Times*. They have never yet invaded the valley immediately surrounding Weiser, having kept exclusively to the hills and higher valleys, but it is feared that they will overrun the entire flat the coming summer. They are appearing in their minuteness in threatening numbers on Warm Spring creek and up at Thousand Spring valley they are hatching by the millions.

The Mohave Indians of the far west, says an exchange, have one curious superstition that is supposed to be of comparatively recent origin. They refuse to eat the flesh of the beaver and declare that whose eats beaver's flesh will have a swollen neck. An agent who has lived for some time among the Mohaves conjectures that some of the Indians must have eaten the flesh of beavers poisoned for their skins and died with swollen necks. The memory has been handed down through the tribes, and no Mohave eats beaver flesh since that day.

Judge Frost, at Denver, has discharged A. W. Gilman, accused of running a private gambling room in the Hallack & Howard block. The police officers testified that they had to break in the door. There was gambling apparatus in the room, and a number of men sitting around and the box under the "kitty" hole in the table contained over 100 chips. They could not swear that gambling had been going on for they did not see it. The defense was that there had been no gambling since Monday at noon, when the order went into effect, says the *Denver News*.

A strange accident, says the *Santa Rosa* (Cal.) *Democrat*, happened to Mrs. G. M. Williams at her home on Second street recently, which proved exceedingly painful. She had nearly finished her Monday's washing and had a boiler full of clothes over a hot fire in the kitchen. While in the act of pushing the clothes under the water

with a stick, an explosion occurred in the bottom of the boiler and nearly a gallon of the boiling water, accompanied by a burst of steam, was thrown over Mrs. Williams's head and shoulders. She was severely scalded on the head, right side of her face and across her shoulders and bosom.

A court has been held at Byers, Colo., to take evidence in connection with all ditch claims on the tributaries of the South Platte river, in order to determine definitely the priority of all parties interested in the same. Quite a number of proofs of claims were put in by residents of this section of the country. The waters that appear to have the most ditches represented are the West Bijou, the Kiowa and Muddy creeks. The people at Byers now recognize the importance of irrigation. For years past people have been experimenting as to the best way of tapping the underflow of the said creeks, and it is now thought that the problem has been solved.

A Boston man who has a pretty summer residence up near the line of the Grand Trunk in Northern Maine, says the *Lewiston* (Idaho) *Journal*, mutely indicates that he has "been there before." Over the roof of his dwelling runs a stout iron rod, both ends coming down over the eaves. To these ends heavy chains are attached and are fastened solidly into the ledge by means of rings. The stable and summer houses are likewise chained down, and it is reasonable to expect that though Eurus or Boreas and all the rest of the winds may rent and blow, that particular summer resident will find his property sticking fast to the rock when he returns with the robins.

W. D. Daniels, ex-governor of Idaho, has just died at the hospital of Tacoma, Wash., of Bright's disease, aged 78 years. He had been ill for the past two months. Governor Daniels was born in Ohio on a farm adjoining that on which James A. Garfield was brought up. The two were boys together. Daniels crossed the plains with an ox team in 1858, and settled in Yamhill county, Or. In 1863 he was appointed governor of Idaho by President Lincoln. He returned to Oregon on the completion of his term. In 1870 he was appointed to a position in the Portland custom house. He went to Tacoma about eight years ago, and had held various positions with the Northern Pacific railroad.

A damage suit has been started in the district court at Colorado Springs, in which \$15,000 is asked for false imprisonment. The suit is entitled James Sandall, John L. Anderson and Chas. T. Larson vs Gavin Leslie, J. E. Gibbs, T. J. Matthews and M. F. Bowers. In March the plaintiffs were arrested at Leadville charged with being the men who held up and robbed the Oxford saloon at Colorado City. They were held there two days and then brought to Colorado Springs and given a preliminary examination, at which they were discharged. They now seek to recover \$15,000 from Sheriff Leslie and his deputy of Lake county and from T. J. Matthews, owner of the Oxford, and Sheriff Bowers. Mr. Bowers says he did not authorize the arrest of the men.

An escape from the county jail near

Grand Junction, Col., caused quite an excitement in that city on Wednesday evening. Fred Collins, who was in for breaking open a cabin near town and taking some things of small value, while in the occupation of cooking supper for the inmates of the jail slipped outside the door to empty some water and concluded it was a good time to sever his connections with the institution and started on a run towards the east part of the city. Sheriff Innes saw him and started in pursuit, but was prevented from shooting by the man Collins keeping in line with a house. After going only a few yards the sheriff was obliged to return to the jail to lock up the other prisoners, who had access to the corridor and could easily have escaped.

A horrible crime has been committed at Wilmington, Cal., says the *Los Angeles Express*, and the people of that town are all wrought up over it. John Hawkins, an old baker was this morning found bound hand and foot in bed, black in the face from strangulation, and cold in death. It has been made quite evident that Hawkins was murdered for his money, and this enhances the indignation that is felt over the tragedy. It has been ascertained that two tramps slept in a barn near the house of Hawkins and were seen to act suspiciously on Friday night. They are believed to be the perpetrators and are supposed to have gone to San Pedro. They were observed to be gathering rope and it is supposed the rope they gathered was that with which poor old Hawkins was strangled.

At a San Francisco undertaking house is the body of a Mexican woman who has just died at the remarkable age of 120 years. Her name was Mrs. Claudia Herrera and she was well known among the Mexican residents of San Francisco, all of whom are positive that there is no mistake in regard to her age. Mrs. Herrera arrived in California from Mexico in 1849. She was then an old woman. A daughter of the old woman was married the same year Mrs. Herrera came to California. For years the dead woman eked out an existence by washing and ironing. She was only sick one day, and friends of hers who gathered at the undertaking parlors stated that they never before knew her to be sick. In fact, she worked at ironing until a few days before she died. Mrs. Herrera went to confession at the Spanish church once every month, and one of the priests is confident that the dead woman was as old as she represented herself to be.

#### SAN JUAN STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of the San Juan Stake of Zion was held in Moab, Grand county, on Saturday and Sunday, the 14th and 15th. There were with us Elder B. H. Roberts and Stake President F. A. Hammond. The usual meetings were held, all of which were well attended by both Mormon and non-Mormon, of which we are about equally divided. Elders Hammond, H. Stewart and Roberts gave us good counsel. Elder Roberts occupied the most of the time, was well appreciated by all, and left a good impression among our friends not of the faith.

D. A. JOHNSON, Acting Clerk.

# THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

## SWEDEN.

Alderman C. F. Strom, of Oscarshamn, died at the age of 60 years.

Spring has made its appearance in Sweden earlier than has been the case for many years.

A bill asking for universal suffrage will soon be discussed in the Lower House of the Riksdag.

The Swedish crown prince had a friendly interview with his holiness, Leo XIII, the other day.

King Oscar will leave Sweden some time during this month, and make a short trip through southern Europe.

Captain C. H. Schroeder of Ringaby, has been elected a member of the Upper House of the Swedish Riksdag vice H. M. Ericson, deceased.

The Swedish paintings and articles, which are to be exhibited at the World's Fair in Antwerp, were shipped from Gothenburg the other day.

The model of a Swedish gymnasium, which was exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago, will soon be erected at Agram, Austria, in its natural size.

Captain J. E. Martensson, one of the best known and oldest commanders of the Swedish mercantile navy, died at Stockholm at the age of 67 years.

Only 308 people emigrated from Sweden to America during February as compared with 993 persons during the same month in 1892 and 2,348 in 1893.

In the city of Eskilstuna, "the Sheffield of Sweden," there are no fewer than 128 cutlery factories, being private establishments as well as companies. Amongst the more widely known manufacturers may especially be mentioned the Eskilstuna Iron Manufacturing Company (Tunafors,) which chiefly produces table knives, forks and scissors.

In temperance literature calculations are often made concerning the expenses of a nation for different important articles of consumption, and the sums paid for intoxicating liquors. Similar calculations have been made for Sweden, and it is computed that the annual value of the consumption for the entire nation is: Bread \$43,000,000; milk \$27,000,000; cheese and butter \$20,000,000; sugar and syrup \$12,000,000; potatoes \$11,000,000; coffee, tea, cocoa \$3,000,000, while the expenses for ardent spirits and beer run to \$21,000,000, and for tobacco to \$5,000,000.

## NORWAY.

Alexander Kielland is writing a new novel, which will soon be published.

The estate owner Hans N. Bratberg, of Biri, was drowned in Lake Mjosen.

The population of Christiania is 167,145, according to the latest statistics.

The fishermen of Lofoten complain that the times are harder than for many years.

Most of the famous Norwegian painters are at present staying either in Paris or Munich.

Congressman Hans Storeng is dead.

He was, in regard to his political views, a member of the so-called national left.

Dr. Eyes, of Haugesund, who died recently, donated 70,000 kroner to the poor people of Stavanger, especially widows of sailors and merchants.

The women of Norway have up to date collected about 550,000 kroner which will be used for the building of a new modern war-ship.

Consul Joh. Hartman of Trondhjem, who has committed several forgeries, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for a period of three and a half years.

Mr. Astrup, the well-known member of the Norwegian cabinet, is now the richest estate owner in Norway, since he has also bought—some time ago—the Meraker farms.

## DENMARK.

Small-pox has now been stamped out in Copenhagen.

The number of Baptists in Denmark seems to be decreasing.

Three large farms near Helsingør were burned to the ground.

The Hess foundry in Veile was partly burned to the ground.

H. A. Lorenzen, the large estate owner of Oestedgaard, is dead.

Rev. N. Jorgensen, the well-known preacher of Marvede and Hyllinge, is dead.

A shooting tournament, the cost of which will be 35,000 kroner, will be held at Odense this year.

On account of the small emigration, the business of the Thingvalla Line is much poorer than last year.

The wholesale merchant Jens Lund, the former owner of the Bodrofgard steam saw mill, died at Copenhagen.

Herman Bang, the young excentric author, who is living in Paris, has regained his health, and is said to be busy writing a new novel.

The health of the crown princess is so bad, that some people believe that she will not live to celebrate her silver wedding this summer.

M. K. Allerups large works in Odense were sold to Engineer Hansen and contractor Hansen, both of the same city, at a price of 162,000 kroner.

## THE NORTH AND EAST.

The News acknowledges a pleasant call from Elder Chas. W. Stayner, who has just been released from the presidency of the Northern States mission, which position he has held during the past four years. Elder Stayner left this city for his field of labor on April 21, 1890, and has made his headquarters in Washington, D. C., where he has also done business for his clients in the courts and departments, and before Congress. During his presidency the field has been prosperous, and several hundred souls have been added to the Church. In the winter of 1892-3, the mission,

which comprised the range of northern states, and extended from Nebraska to Nova Scotia, and the eastern part of Canada, was divided and an eastern mission formed, comprising the New England states and Canada, with headquarters at Brooklyn, New York, and since that time the Northern States mission has included Pennsylvania, part of West Virginia and Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, North and South Dakota and part of Missouri.

The work is gaining ground in most places, and notwithstanding the division of the field, the last report of the mission in charge of President Stayner showed over twice the number of baptisms in the preceding half year, and nearly double that of any preceding six months during his presidency.

Being asked as to persecutions and the general feeling in regard to the Gospel, Elder Stayner said that some threat had been made at times in various places, both against the Elders and the friends who entertained them, but no whippings or mob violence of any kind had been experienced. The conference meetings had been generally well attended, and although some school houses had been refused, buildings had been secured suitable to hold the conferences twice a year, and also for the assembling of the Saints as the Elders visited from place to place. Much ignorance still prevails, however, in regard to the people in Utah, and notwithstanding the labors of the Elders, many, especially in country places, cling to their prejudices and preconceived notions concerning the Latter-day Saints. The reading population are not so ignorant of our doings, and politicians everywhere make themselves acquainted with our movements in Utah, and the status of our Territory in the political field. In fact, there is greater interest manifested in our position than in our religion, and the richness of our resources is more sought after and studied than other reasons for making this the gathering place of the Saints.

Elder Stayner's health has been excellent, and he expressed his thankfulness for this, and for the fact that although a few of the many Elders who have labored with him, had to be released on account of ill health, not one had died in the field or since returning home.

## WHAT A JOLLY TIME IT WAS!

Thinking that a few lines from Randolph would be interesting to quite a number of your readers, I trust you will find room for this communication.

We are about thawed out after long winter just passed. I am glad to say our losses in stock have been quite light; we having had plenty of feed, and some to spare to our neighbor ranchers to the amount of \$1,500 for hay alone. Our prospects were never better for crops, both hay and grain, the ground being in good shape, and the snow in the mountains piled in huge drifts for irrigation.

Our valley is fast filling up with home and outside emigration. The sagebrush is fast disappearing, and in its place are fruitful fields dotted with happy homes. While the country at

large is crying hard times, we know very little about it. We have none, neither Mormon nor Gentile, that lack the necessities of life. Most all live in their own homes, milk their own cows, drive their own teams, and till their own farms. When I hear our elder brethren talk and preach about the great sacrifices they made in leaving homes (which they never owned), kindred and friends, and all that was near and dear to them, to come to Zion, I am led to think, how long would they have to live in the Old World before they could say as they do here, this is my home, farm, cows, horses, etc.

On Saturday last, the 21st, Randolph put on its holiday attire, an invitation having been sent to our sister town, Woodruff, to come in a body and spend the day with us, to partake of our hospitality, that we might meet and mingle together, and so strengthen the bond of brotherly love and friendship—the Woodruff people to furnish one-half of the program to be given in the evening. Committees were appointed, and when I say that the sisters of the Relief Society and Young Ladies' association were the committee on picnic and refreshments, you will know that that part of the program was a success—I never knew the sisters to fail. The reception committee, accompanied by Bishop McKinnon and our brass band, met the 25 vehicles loaded with the good people of Woodruff at the south side of town. As they approached the band struck up, which soon brought the train to a stand. Our Bishop gave a short address of welcome, when all marched to the ward hall to the music of the brass band.

Teams all taken care of and everybody seated, the exercises commenced. Prayer was offered by W. H. Lee; singing by our choir (by the way, we have some of the best and sweetest singers in the Stake, Sister Comfort Peab being the Agnes Olsen of the Bear Lake Stake); five minute speeches were next in order—Bishops J. M. Baxter and McKinnon, Bros. Charles Dean Sr., A. C. Call, W. H. Lee, E. Lee, William Rex, J. C. Gray all answering promptly to the call. The scene changer, the curtain rises, when out come dozens of young men and women each carrying a tray loaded high with ham sandwiches, pie, cake, and in fact everything good to eat; more young men pop on the scene, dispensers of the liquid part of the feast, pure cold water. The hour spent in eating and drinking was one of joy, mirth and merriment, everybody seemed to want to eat, laugh and talk at the same time, and they all appeared to do it. After picnic came more speeches, singing and band music, when recess was taken until 7:30 p. m. The 150 or more guests from Woodruff were taken to our homes, where supper was provided, including tea, but I am happy to say that not many of the Latter-day Saints drink tea.

At 7:30 the evening exercises commenced: songs, duets, music, recitations, etc., were rendered by members from each ward or town, when up goes the curtain again, and the waiters appear with the same trays, but this time loaded up with oranges, candy and nuts, plenty for everybody and the remnants of the loaves and fishes put away for the younger children, those

under fourteen not being allowed to join with the older people.

Monday following was their day, and none over fourteen years allowed to join them in their dance and picnic except the committee. The youngsters met 300 strong. There were plenty of eatables and dancing for all. After dismissal each went home with a paper bag of nuts and candy, as happy and bright a lot of children as ever met together.

I will close by saying, as we always say when returning home from Conference, it was the very best we ever attended. Ecclesiastically we are in good working order. The health of the people is very good. Success to our paper, the **DESERET NEWS**.

Yours very truly, J. S.

### BOX ELDER STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Box Elder Stake was held in Brigham City, April 22nd and 23rd, 1894.

There were present on the stand President Lorenzo Snow and Elder F. M. Lyman, of the Council of the Apostles, Elder Seymour B. Young, of the Presidency of the Seventies, the Presidency of the Stake, the members of the High Council, and the bishops of the various wards.

After singing and prayer, Elder Rudger Clawson reported that the Stake Presidency always visited all the wards in the Stake, except the three outlying wards, between the quarterly conferences, to become familiar with the interests of the Stake. Had visited numerous Sunday schools, and Young Men's and Young Ladies' associations and had noticed many improvements after the grading of the schools and the introduction of the Manual and Guide in the associations. Sunday school and association work has been systematized and advancement has been the result. Those who have children should give much attention to their training and education. Care should be taken to guard against bad habits. Had also visited several quorums of the Priesthood and had found that their attendance was not as it should be; this was perhaps due to a lack of understanding of the obligation the members had taken upon themselves. He gave instructions to the Bishops and Teachers as to the manner in which they should conduct their labors to secure the utmost harmony in the wards.

Elder Seymour B. Young said he often asked himself how he realized the privileges and blessings placed within his reach, and if he came short of the blessings promised, who was to blame? The arm of the Lord has not been shortened nor have His promises failed. He had faith in the promises of God and in the development of the conditions to bring about Zion. Referred to the building of Temples from the early organization of the Church and to the great works therein performed, in turning the hearts of the children to their fathers and the hearts of the fathers to their children.

The general authorities of the Church and the authorities of the Box Elder Stake were presented and sustained by the unanimous vote of the conference. The statistical report for

the three months ending Dec. 31st, 1893, was also read.

Elder F. M. Lyman spoke very extensively on Church discipline and how the officers of the Church, Stakes and wards should be voted for and sustained. All the Church officers should be presented at all conferences of the people in order that every member of the Church may have an opportunity of voting for or against them.

The Twelve Apostles are going to continue, for the authority of God will not be taken from the earth, but the keys and authority will continue with the Twelve. Everything that is done by the authorities should be done in a kind and brotherly manner. No person should be ordained to an office in the Church until he has first been presented before the branch or ward where he belongs, and if he be accepted by the people he may be ordained. Records of all proceedings in each ward should be kept and the Bishops should be familiar with all blessings, baptisms and ordinations in the respective wards. Every Bishop should also keep a history of his ward, showing the doctrines taught in each meeting and of the various administrations and ordinations that take place.

APRIL 23—10 A.M.

After the usual opening of the services President Lorenzo Snow said that obedience referred not only to this life but also to the life hereafter. More light gives us knowledge of our failures and mistakes in the past. Mistakes in our daily life cannot be avoided. God so understands it and is willing to forgive; The Saints feel that as their light increases, their failings appear plainer to them; instead of feeling discouraged they should take courage, profit by the lessons and improve their lives. Referred very extensively to temple work and the principle of adoption. There are about seventy persons laboring in the Salt Lake Temple every day, free of charge. Every one should see that his temple work is done for the benefit of the living and the dead. If the Saints are faithful the desires of their hearts will be fulfilled.

The choir sang the anthem, "Come, listen to a trumpet's voice."

Elder Seymour B. Young referred to the testimony of the three witnesses to the Book of Mormon and bore his testimony to the divinity of that work. These witnesses denied the Prophet Joseph Smith and apostatized from the true faith. It could not be otherwise, as these men chose the road of apostasy and God could not interfere with their agency. The speaker saw Oliver Cowdery in Iowa in 1848, and he was true to his testimony to the Book of Mormon; so also was the testimony of Martin Harris ever the same although he also fell from grace. Spoke of the estrangement of the book and the attacks made by reverend gentlemen who endeavored to show that such a book could not have come forth in the manner in which it did.

2 p.m.—Elders A. Madison and Chas. Kelly, of the Stake presidency, spoke of the Primary and other associations of the Stake and of the feeling of the people in general; also of the necessity of instructing our children in the principles of the Gospel before they are eight years old in order that they

may be baptized into the Church as understanding members when they arrive at that age.

President Lorenzo Snow said there were persons in our own midst who were sowing seeds of disunion among our young people, who should have been cut off from the Church years ago; now the fruits of their labors can be seen. The Priesthood here have been too lenient in some instances.

Congregation sang, "Now let us rejoice in the day of salvation."

After Elder F. M. Lyman had given further instructions regarding the order of the Priesthood and Church discipline the conference adjourned with singing and benediction.

The house was crowded to its utmost capacity during all the meetings, and all seemed well paid for their attendance. NELS JENSON, Clerk.

BRIGHAM CITY, April 25th, 1894.

### SPRAYING FRUIT TREES.

Allow me to offer a few suggestions through your widely read paper regarding the spraying of fruit trees. It would be quite a hardship at the present time for many persons to pay from \$5 to \$25 for patented and other tree sprayers, but it can be done just as effectually on small trees by a very simple method, and that is by using a small whisk broom which can be purchased for about ten or fifteen cents and kept for the purpose; the little broom can be dipped in the solution of London purple or Paris green (which, according to the directions given in the printed notices, should consist of one ounce of the powder to thirteen or fourteen gallons of water) and sprinkled on the trees. By the use of a step-ladder the same means may be employed on larger trees. The London purple and Paris green should not cost more than 30 or 35 cents per pound, and can be bought at any of our drug and paint stores at that price, the English cost being not more than one-third that amount.

Great care should be exercised that small children do not handle it, as it is of course very poisonous and the color very attractive to the little ones.

Respectfully, C. DENNEY.

### OBITUARY NOTES.

MARGARET ANN MANNING BELNAP.

OGDEN, April 23, 1894.—I have been requested to furnish a few items in relation to the demise of Sister Margaret Manning Belnap. The families to which she belonged are widely known and, like deceased, are highly esteemed by all who knew them. She was the daughter of Henry W. and Margaret Galbraith Manning, and was born in this city 11th June, 1839. In 1871 the family removed to Hooper, in Weber county. As soon as the Sabbath school was organized in that place she became a member of it, and soon thereafter she became a teacher of a class, in which position she labored with much pleasure and also profit to the pupils under her charge. She took delight in the law of the Lord, and strove to honor it to the best of her ability.

When, in 1878, the Primary Association was organized at Hooper, she was appointed first counselor to President Jessie Wilson. She filled this trust with honor to herself and satisfaction to those

who presided over her in the Stake, until 1882, when she was chosen by unanimous vote president of the association. She presided over the young people in that institution until 1886.

On the 5th of January, 1881, she was married to Oliver Belnap, son of Bishop Gilbert Belnap. The fruits of this union were six children, the youngest of whom is about fifteen months old. In 1890, they came back and took up their permanent residence in Ogden.

About two years ago she experienced a severe attack of la grippe. She never fully recovered from the malady—indeed she has since been afflicted with a complication of diseases from which she, for many months, has endured the most intense physical sufferings. I can recall but very few who have suffered so severely. She endured all patiently till the end came.

She had strong faith in the ordinances for the healing of the sick, and was always benefited by the administrations of the Elders. She had no fear of death, but she had great anxiety to recover and live for the sake of her children. According to her earnest desire, her parents, husband and family held on to her and exercised all the faith they could for her recovery, until it became apparent that her work here was done, and she was "wanted on the other side." Her father at last desired the Elders to dedicate to the Lord and ask Him to take her to Himself. Their petition was granted. On the 18th inst. her spirit passed quietly away to the paradise of God.

On the 20th instant the obsequies were held in the First ward meeting house, which was filled to its capacity with friends, very many of whom had known her from her infancy, and by whom she was much beloved. Services were conducted by Elder D. H. Ensign. Consoling remarks were made by Elders Joseph Hall, Chas. Welch, Geo. E. Browning, Chas. Parker, W. W. Child, C. F. Middleton and D. H. Ensign. All knew her well, and bore testimony that she was generous, kind, virtuous, firm and strong in the faith, full of integrity, and always took delight in doing good and relieving the needs and sufferings of others. She possessed a comprehensive knowledge of her religion and always rendered an intelligent, willing obedience to its requirements.

An immense cortege followed her remains to the Ogden cemetery, where the grave was dedicated by Bishop G. Belnap.

Yours truly, JOSEPH HALL.

SISTER MARY OLSEN.

FERRON, Emery county, Utah, April 20, 1894.—Mrs. Mary Olsen, wife of Bishop Frederick Olsen, of Ferron, Emery county, Utah, born September 1, 1821, in Falster, Denmark; died April 17, 1894, after a lingering sickness during more or less of the last ten years, from asthma.

Sister Olsen joined the Church in her native land in the year 1854, and with her husband emigrated to Zion in the year 1857, crossing the Plains in the handcarts company and suffering all the trials and hardships of that long and tedious journey without a sign of murmuring. They arrived in Salt Lake in September, 1857, and moved south to Sanpete, residing there until the fall of 1865, when they went to Alma, now known as Monroe, being called to do so by Apostle Hyde. During the Indian war the mission was abandoned and they returned to Spring City, Sanpete county, where Sister Olsen acted as first counselor to the president of the Relief Society until the year 1882, when her husband being called to Castle valley, she also left her home once more to make another start. She was the president of the Relief Society of this place until recently, when owing to her ill health, she resigned the position.

The funeral was held on the 19th, and

was the largest gathering of the kind we have ever had in this place, there being 28 wagons and buggies in the procession. The speakers were Elders C. G. Larsen, President of the Stake, who has known the deceased for the last 35 years; W. Taylor, of the High Priests of the Stake, and Bishop Henning Olsen, of Castle Dale, who all spoke of the good traits of Sister Olsen. Sister Olsen has raised a large family and she has gone to mingle with some of them, having fought the good fight and proved faithful to the end. The grave was dedicated with all it contained by President C. G. Larsen.

Great sympathy is felt for Bishop Olsen in his sad bereavement; he has now lived beyond the allotted time of man, is left alone, and is not likely to endure much longer. W. TAYLOR.

### A GOOD WOMAN GONE.

The beloved wife of Charles Partridge died at Goshen, Utah county, March 16, at 10 o'clock p. m., of dropsy, aged 65 years, 8 months and 6 days. Born in Trumbull county, Ohio, December 10, 1828; baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints March 12, 1841, at La Harpe, Hancock county, Illinois; from there was driven out of that state with her father's family to Iowa, where she was married April 8, 1849; crossed the Plains in 1852. A husband and eight children survive her and six children are buried; she has thirty-five grandchildren and four great-grandchildren; also a wide circle of friends to mourn her loss. She was a true Latter-day Saint.

### THE DEAD.

Peaceful be their Rest.

HOGLE.—At the residence of Dr. Mantor, April 27, 1894, Patrick Hogle, aged 84 years.

PLAYER.—In this city, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Alma Katz, this morning, Mrs. Anne Player. Aged 84 years.

EVANS.—At Provo, Utah, April 23, Ann Evans, relict of the late William Evans, at the age of 74 years. The deceased was born in South Wales and came to Utah 24 years ago, and resided in this Territory continuously from that time until her demise.

ROBERTS.—In London, England, Sunday, March 11, 1894, after a five days' illness, Jane Roberts, aged 59 years. For many years the Elders found a welcome under her hospitable roof. She retained her faith in the divinity of the Gospel to the last.—*Milennial Star*.

ROBINSON.—At Dover, Sanpete county, of old age, Phillis Robinson, daughter of George and Sarah Siddell. Born August 29, 1810, at Philadelphia, Yorkshire, England; embraced the Gospel in 1842, and emigrated to Nauvoo; came to Utah in 1853; lived in Salt Lake City and Springville where her first husband, McTaggett died. She married Wm. Robinson and came to Dover where she died, April 18, 1894, very suddenly while on a visit to some of Brother Robinson's family, a short distance from her home. Sister Robinson was a faithful Latter-day Saint. The funeral was held April 17. She leaves a husband and large number of friends to mourn her loss.

McEWAN.—In Salt Lake City, April 25th, 1894, of hematocele, Lusanah J. Hardy, beloved wife of Henry T. McEwan. The deceased was born October 29th, 1863.

Another one of God's chosen ones has passed into the great beyond—her spirit has left the pain-racked body and flown to its Maker "who doeth all things well." "Lou," as she was called by her numerous friends, was a loving wife, a devoted mother, a true friend, an example of God's best handiwork. To her husband, so doubly afflicted by the recent death of his estimable father and now the loss of her who was his all in all, the hearts of his friends and hers bleed with sorrow and sympathy. To the dear little motherless children are pledged the comfort, the advice, the care, and above all the remembrance that their mother was a noble woman in whose footsteps anybody may follow with glory to themselves. For her mother, sisters and brothers; expressed sorrow and sympathy deep and true. May God bless and comfort them all is my prayer. R—

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## THE OBJECT OF THIS PROBATION.

*Discourse Delivered at the General Conference of the Church, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Saturday, April 7, 1894, by*

**PRESIDENT LORENZO SNOW.**

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

I will read from Section 84 of the Book of Doctrine and Covenants:

For whoso is faithful unto the obtaining these two Priesthoods of which I have spoken, and the magnifying their calling, are sanctified by the Spirit unto the renewing of their bodies;

They become the sons of Moses and Aaron and the seed of Abraham, and the church and the elect of God;

And also all they who receive this Priesthood receiveth me, saith the Lord;

For he that receiveth my servants receiveth me;

And he that receiveth me receiveth my Father;

And he that receiveth my Father, receiveth my Father's kingdom; therefore all that my Father hath shall be given unto him;

And this is according to the oath and covenant which belongeth to the Priesthood.

Therefore, all those who receive the Priesthood, receiveth this oath and covenant of my Father, which he cannot break, neither can it be moved;

But whoso breaketh this covenant, after he hath received it, and altogether turneth therefrom, shall not have the forgiveness of sins in this world nor in the world to come.

In connection with this, I will read the following, from the 88th section:

And if your eye be single to my glory, your whole bodies shall be filled with light, and there shall be no darkness in you, and that body which is filled with light comprehendeth all things.

Therefore sanctify yourselves that your minds become single to God, and the day will come that you shall see him; for he will unveil his face unto you, and it shall be in his own time, and in his own way, and according to his own will.

Brethren and sisters, with your help, through the exercise of your faith and prayers, I wish to say a few things. I have been very much pleased and edified by what has been said during this conference. It has been to me a feast of fat things. The instructions that have been given and the principles that have been elucidated have been presented to the people by the power of God.

I often ask myself, what am I in the world for? Where did I come from, and where am I going? Well, we have learned something in regard to this. We have learned that we existed with God in eternity before we came into this life, and that we kept our estate. Had we

not kept what is called our first estate and observed the laws that governed there, you and I would not be here today. We are here because we are worthy to be here, and that arises, to a great extent at least, from the fact that we kept our first estate. I believe that when you and I were in yonder life we made certain covenants with those that had the control that in this life, when we should be permitted to enter it, we would do what we had done in that life—find out the will of God and conform to it. I have not the least idea that I would be here today talking to you, unless it was distinctly understood in that life that when I came into this I would be obedient to the will of God as it should be revealed. Of course, we have forgotten these things; but the Lord is beginning to illuminate our understandings and is bringing to our recollection certain things in regard to how we were there, and for what we have come into this world. What you and I now want to know is how to secure the position we occupied in the other life when we go back, and that which will naturally be added to us in consequence of the experience that we had in this life; for the Lord has told us that those who would keep their second estate, glory should be added upon their heads forever and ever. It seems to me that no man or woman can afford to do anything in this life only that which, directly or indirectly, will be in conformity to the will of God.

There is a course that men and women may pursue wherein there will be no failure. Whatever disappointments may arise or seeming failures may result, there will be in reality no failure, as a general thing. As we have heard from the different speakers, there has been no stoppage with this Church. Apparently there has been. There have been times when it seemed as though we were moving backward; at least, it has to those who were not fully enlightened in regard to the mind and will of God. The Church has passed through very strange experiences, and the people have made great sacrifices. No people were ever raised up, excepting perhaps Enoch's, that have sacrificed to the extent that this people have. But we have come along through these sacrifices, and as a people there has been no failure. Why has there been no failure? Because the people, as a whole, have had their minds fixed upon the true principles of life, and they have conformed to their duty, as they did in the other life. The people generally have had the Spirit of the Lord, and have followed it. Hence there has been no failure. So it may be with individuals. There is a course for every person to pursue in which there will be no failure.

It will apply to temporal as well as spiritual matters. The Lord has given us the keyword in these verses that I have read from the Book of Doctrine and Covenants:

If your eye be single to my glory, your whole bodies shall be filled with light, and there shall be no darkness in you, and that body which is filled with light comprehendeth all things. Therefore sanctify yourselves that your minds become single to God.

That is the key by which a person can always be successful. Paul says:

I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.

A grand object that every Latter-day ought to have before him constantly. What is that prize? I have been reading it. "All that my Father hath shall be given unto him." The Savior on one occasion made an extraordinary statement. It is in the 5th chapter of St. John, and is as follows:

I can of mine own self do nothing.

It is remarkable that the God who made the worlds, who came down here clothed with flesh, performed mighty miracles, and sacrificed his life on Mount Calvary for the salvation of the human family—that He should say, "I can of mine own self do nothing." And He goes on to say:

As I hear, I judge; and my judgment is just; because I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me.

That is a wonderful saying, and there is a great deal in it. Now, what we want is to have that spirit in every act of our lives and in every undertaking, whether temporal or spiritual, and not think of self. We should try to ascertain how we should spend the money and the information that God has given us. The answer is simple—for the glory of God. Our eye should be single to the glory of God. That is what we have left the other life for and come into this. We should seek to promote the interests of the Most High God, and to feel as Jesus felt, "I can of mine own self do nothing." Inasmuch as we act today and tomorrow, this week and next week, in the interest of God, and have our eye single to His glory, there can be no failure. We send our Elders to preach the Gospel. Who sends them? President Woodruff? In one sense, no. The God of Israel sends them. It is His work. There is no mortal man that is so much interested in the success of an Elder when he is preaching the Gospel as the Lord that sent him to preach to the people who are the Lord's children. He begot them in yonder world, and they came here because the Lord wanted them to come. As we are told by the Apostle Paul, "the creature was



made subject to vanity, not willingly, but by reason of Him who hath subjected the same in hope." It was not a pleasing idea to come here. No one wished to come, only as it was the will of God, and that we would receive through this greater glory. I have not found it so very pleasant in my experience; still I have tried in the scenes through which I have been called to pass to enjoy the circumstances as far as God would give me wisdom and power to do so. A man's mind should be single to the glory of God in everything that he starts to accomplish. We should consider that of ourselves we can do nothing. We are the children of God. We are in darkness, only as God enlightens our understanding. We are powerless, only as God helps us. The work that we have to do here is of that nature that we cannot do it unless we have the assistance of the Almighty. Those who go into these temples to accomplish the glorious labors there performed feel that they cannot do this work satisfactorily to the parties in whose interest they are officiating unless God gives them His Holy Spirit. Here is the great trouble with men of the world, and too much so with the Elders of Israel; we forget that we are working for God; we forget that we are here in order to carry out certain purposes that we have promised the Lord that we would carry out. It is a glorious work that we are engaged in. It is the work of the Almighty; and He has selected the men and the women whom He knows from past experience will carry out His purposes, as a general thing.

What wonderful promises are contained in this 84th section! Can you comprehend them? I cannot. I can see that God means a great deal in these promises which He has made to us. There may be some strangers here who will say, "You read that from the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, which we do not know anything about. Why don't you read something from the books that we believe in?" Now, what I have read here conforms exactly with what the Lord has said in the Bible. The Lord has said that He will give us all that He hath—and this according to the oath and covenant which belongs to the Priesthood. Nobody ought to doubt what Jesus says, and He declares, as recorded in the Revelations of St. John, "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also overcame, and am set down with my Father in His throne." Can anything be said greater than that? Does not that comprehend everything? And there are many statements of this kind recorded in the Old and New Testament.

Brethren and sisters, my testimony is that this is the work of God in which we are engaged. I had not been in this Church two weeks when the Lord revealed to me a knowledge that He was God, and that He sent His Son into the world to be crucified for the sins of the world. No man ever did or ever could receive a more perfect knowledge in regard to the existence of God and of the truth of this work than God gave to me by revelation and the opening of the heavens. From that time on I have tried to live in such a way as not to lose His Holy Spirit, but to be guided by it continually, trying to get rid of my selfishness and any wrong-

ful ambition, and endeavoring to work in His interest. I believe these are the intentions and feelings of the Latter-day Saints generally.

God bless President Woodruff and his two counselors with a fullness of His Holy Spirit; and may we all live in that way that we may be prepared at any moment to go back into the other life and inherit the position that we occupied there, with the additional blessing and glory that we receive by conforming to the mind and will of God in this life. The prayer which Jesus made before His crucifixion may be offered by the Latter-day Saints: "And now, O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self with the glory which I had with thee before the world was." God bless you, my brethren and sisters, and may we so live as to be worthy to receive these wonderful blessings and promises in may prayer, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

*Written for this Paper.*

### TRAVELS IN OLD MEXICO.

COLONIA DUBLAN, Chihuahua,  
Mexico, March 31, 1894.

On Wednesday, March 28, 1894, in company with Elder Joseph B. Jackson, who took me with his team to Dublan, I left Diaz to visit the other settlements of the Saints in Old Mexico. After traveling two miles southward, we crossed the river Casas Grandes, and two miles beyond we arrived at the Mexican town La Ascencion, said to contain 3000 inhabitants. This is undoubtedly a sample modern Mexican town. As the stranger approaches it, he sees from the distance something that resembles a huge adobe wall, without anything lofty to relieve it, and as he enters the place, he finds narrow streets and low one story adobe houses, with flat roofs throughout the entire plan, without fruit trees, shade trees or even as much as small gardens to add comfort to the town. How people can content themselves with living in such a cheerless place with nothing to look at but clumsy, rough adobe walls is more than an enterprising white man can conceive of, especially in a country like this where trees, vegetables and all kinds of grasses would grow abundantly with but little care.

The town of La Ascencion, unattractive as it is, will long be remembered by the first Latter-day Saints in Mexico, as it was immediately north of this place that many of our people were encamped on the bottom lands of the Casas Grandes before Colonia Diaz proper and our other Mexican colonies were founded. The custom house was also at La Ascencion at that time, and it was here that our brethren took their first lessons in Mexican "duty" business—an experience, which partly owing to their ignorance of Mexican laws, cost them very heavily. Through the influence of some Americans, who lied about our people and misrepresented their intentions, the Mexicans of La Ascencion looked upon their new neighbors (the Mormons) with great suspicion, and they generally believed them to be a wicked and corrupt "set;" this, no doubt, also led to the issuance of the so called "exterminating order" from the governor of Chihuahua, when our people, in April, 1885, were ordered out of the country. It seemed that the bigotry and hatred toward the Saints at that

time ran so high that some of our persecutors were not satisfied with driving some of the best citizens of the United States into exile, but followed them with their enmity and wicked accusations into a foreign land. But the Lord, in answer to the prayers of His servants, turned away this danger. Instead of the Saints being driven out of Mexico, the governor who issued the order of expulsion lost his official head, and the Saints have since, through their honesty and straightforward course, gained the good will and confidence of their Mexican neighbors, many of whom will now trust in the word of one of our brethren far more than in that given by one of their own number.

Though the Mexicans are a very gentle and polite people, they are not all honest. True to their Indian traits of character many of them consider it no crime at all to steal if they are not caught at it. Hence, when our people were encamped near La Ascencion that class of citizens made it their special business to pilfer and steal from their prospective neighbors. Nor were they particular in regard to the articles secured. Anything from a horse to a needle would answer. On one occasion the temporary home of Elder Joseph H. James was visited by these thieves, when Brother James was out and the family was fast asleep. After having emptied a trunk and a smaller box containing the family clothing, and after taking the shoes and clothing which the respective members of the family had taken off in retiring to rest for the night, the robbers proceeded to steal the bed-clothes off the very beds occupied by the members of the household. Without waking the smaller children they stole the covering of their cots, and were just in the act of pulling off the blankets of the bed occupied by an adult member of the family, when Sister James awoke and gave the alarm. Then the thieves made good their escape with their booty, leaving the family so destitute that kind neighbors had to furnish them with the most necessary wearing apparel before they could arise the next morning. But this was going a little too far. From that time on guns and other firearms were brought to play in uncomfortably close proximity to the midnight prowlers, who at length desisted from their "evil deeds" for fear of being sent to the great beyond before they could have an opportunity of seeking at the hands of their priest that forgiveness which was so readily granted them for such "petty crimes as that of stealing from the Mormons" was considered to be.

Since the recent raid of the rebels upon the custom house of Palomas, a company of Mexican soldiers has been stationed at La Ascencion, which for the time being adds a little to the business of the place. The soldiers are intended as a protection to the inhabitants; but if they were all like the one who kept us company part of the way from Colonia Diaz to La Ascencion, and who tell off his horse through dizziness superinduced, no doubt, by having got on the outside of too much "mescal" (a sort of Mexican whisky), we fear that the presence of the troops does not add much to the safety of the place. Another cause for the presence of troops in La Ascencion is this, that the inhabitants of the town quite recently arose in open rebellion against their "presidente," the principal municipal officer,

and killed him, together with his brother-in-law, who sought to protect him. Such occurrences are not very uncommon in Mexico. The recent Temoeche outbreak was an attempt to raise a general rebellion against the present federal government, with Porfirio Diaz at the head.

From La Ascencion I traveled about 20 miles in a south-southeasterly direction to Corralitos (Little Corrales), another Mexican town situated on the Casas Grandes river. The ranch of which this town is the center is very extensive, and includes some rich mines (Sabanal) situated in the mountains about 18 miles away. At these mines nearly 1500 Mexican peons are employed and about the same number are working on the ranch and at the smelter situated immediately south of the town. The American company which owns this place is said to be very wealthy.

Six miles south of Corralitos, on the bank of the Casas Grandes, we reached the ruins of the Mexican town Barrancas, where Young Wesley N. Norton was murdered for his money by Mexicans on the 4th inst. The young man, who was a son of Jacob Wesley Norton, of Diaz, was in the sewing machine business and had just collected some money at Corralitos. Continuing his journey southward, intending to go to Juarez, he is supposed to have been waylaid by men who had secreted themselves in the old adobe ruins, and who killed him with rocks. The murderers took nothing but his money and gun, and left his team to wander about in the brush, where it was found two days later, when also the dead body of young Norton was discovered, lying on the mud floor of a two-story adobe ruin in Barranca. The ground was still stained with the blood, as we visited the place, and presented a sickly sight. Brother Norton, who was born in Nephi, Juab Co., Utah, January 22, 1873, was an exemplary young man, beloved by all who knew him; and his death has cast a gloom over all our Mexican colonies. He is the first Latter-day Saint who has been killed by Mexicans since our people settled in the republic. Three men were arrested on suspicion of being the young man's murderers, and they were imprisoned for several days at Casas Grandes; but sufficient evidence not being forthcoming to convict them, they have just been released. The Mexican laws not allowing dead bodies to be removed from one municipality to another, the earthly remains of the murdered man were interred at the Corralitos graveyard, which I visited.

Continuing our journey southward about 15 miles from Barranca, we arrived at Colonia Dublan, thus named in honor of a Mexican federal official (the secretary of the treasury). This place is beautifully situated on the east bank of the Casas Grandes river, near the center of a very large valley in which most of the lands are very level and productive. The settlement is scattered, the thirty-three families or 300 souls of Saints who compose its inhabitants living on their respective "terrenos," which extend north and south about two miles. Each of these "terrenos" is about 14 rods wide and from one half to one and a half miles in length according to the windings of the river, which forms the west boundary, while the "camino real" (the main road) running from Corralitos to

Casas Grandes, from north to south, forms the east line of the "terrenos." The brethren each own one or more of these narrow strips of land which were originally taken up by Mexicans, of whom our brethren bought them, together with water rights, the Mexicans having, before the Saints came, constructed an irrigation ditch from the river about two miles long. This ditch has since been enlarged by the brethren. Immediately east of the settlement is a large tract of level, fertile land which was partly purchased by Elder Geo. M. Brown and others as early as 1888 of a Mr. Louis Huller. But this man, failing in business, his creditors were unwilling to carry out the stipulations of his contract with the "Mormons;" and thus the purchase has not been perfected yet. It may be, however, in a near future, in which event Dublan would soon (judging from prospects and natural advantages) become a large and prosperous settlement. Water for irrigation purposes can be secured by taking advantage of the splendid natural facilities which the country affords for making extensive reservoirs.

Among the first settlers of Dublan were Geo. Lake (formerly Bishop of Oxford, Idaho, and Brigham City, Arizona), Charles A. Foster and others, who located here in February, 1888. Soon after that a large company of Saints came in with a view to becoming permanent settlers in this desirable locality; but as the land purchase did not materialize, a number of them left for other parts of the country, while others bought out Mexican claims and settled in the present settlement. The place was first organized as a branch of the Juarez ward, April 14, 1889, with Fred. W. Jones as presiding Elder; it was called the San Francisco branch, that being the name by which the locality at that time was known among the Mexicans. The present ward organization with Winslow Farr (late of Ogden, Utah) as Bishop was effected by Apostle George Teasdale July 19th and 20th, 1891.

Dublan is six miles northeast of the Mexican town Casas Grandes, 16 miles from Colonia Juarez, the headquarters of the Mexican Mission, 55 miles south of Colonia Diaz, 25 miles northwest of Galeana, where A. J. Stewart and others are about to start a new settlement, and about 145 miles by wagon road from Deming, New Mexico, and about 110 miles from Gallego, the nearest accessible railway station on the Mexican Central.

ANDREW JENSON.

#### A MODEL FARM.

While visiting the World's Fair at Chicago and also the Midwinter Fair, my attention was attracted by a magnificent model farm picture and I could but admire the particular selection of a choice place to hang the picture, for to my mind it was one of the grandest of all pictures, and it was a very large one, requiring much space. Not only was the artisan, the mechanic, the banker, the engraver, the capitalist and the husbandman—the good old farmer—attracted to this picture, but also the ladies with fingers sparkling with gems, and milk maids with rosy cheeks, pictures of health and strength.

E. T. Clark, his wife, my sister and others of our party had been admiring the great display of luscious fruits and

California wines, together with a vast pyramid of pure olive oil pressed from the olives grown in Pomona valley, and other valleys of the California Pacific slope. On every hand were absorbing sights of great attraction. Leaving those earthly scenes below, we ascended heavenwards up into the gallery, where we, as will do those who finally ascend into a higher and better world, looked down upon lower objects. Indeed it was a grand scene almost bewildering in its attraction. There were to be seen in one glance a massive wheel turning around exhibiting the various kinds of oranges, lemons, limes, etc. Close by this attraction was a column of whiskey. A little further along was exhibited pure olive oil.

After sitting a short time on comfortable seats and viewing the many sights below, turning our attention to our surroundings above in the gallery, we found so many things of beauty to see that we could scarcely know which was the prettiest. But in the northernmost portion of the gallery was in plain view the Illinois model farm. This was to be seen from below and also above where we were, and at the head of the stairs where the moving throng passed down, making the picture all the more conspicuous. There, said one of our party who raises an abundance of beeves, grain and hay, just look at that great farm house, barn, fields and flocks, gardens, lawns, walks and everything pertaining to the happy farmer's life, and men, teams, machinery, all seemingly busy in the various fields waving with ripe grain, hay in the swath, winnow and in cock; men handling the grain near by, and on the hills at a distance crowds were to be seen viewing the picture. As we with difficulty, on account of the pressure of the throng, found finally a space where we could see and hear, a gentleman in charge of this department of the Illinois exhibition—a Mr. D. O. Loy, of Chicago, Ill.—was explaining the history of the getting up of this model farm. When I informed him that I expected at a future period to publish a brief history of the general attractions, he took pains to explain more fully the details. A committee was appointed, arrangements made and contributions solicited from every county of the state of Illinois, which resulted in forwarding to said committee 10,000 parcels of 125 kinds of materials. A superior artist was procured to plan the artistic work; designs and plans were drawn up and many lady artists with nimble fingers were ready to engage in the grand enterprise. Forty persons worked with a will on the various fields, lawns, gardens, houses, barns, hedges and the one thousand and one things pertaining to this great modern farm. Four hundred and eighty days' labor was performed on the 82 x 24 feet picture. The work began March 1st, 1893. The house was sided up with corn shucks, but so nicely devised that it looked neat and admirable. The roof represents corn leaves and husks. The barn is sided up with cat-tails or flags, and roofed with sugar cane leaves taken from the lower joints of the stocks near the ground.

The cows, horses, etc., are made from millet hemp and flax, the tails being made of corn silks and their hoofs and eyes from buckeyes, or horse-chestnuts. Fences are made from corn stalks, joint

or slough grass, and tooth picks. Roadways and walks are made from broom corn, sugar cane and Egyptian corn, with corn silks intermingled. The trees are made from golden rod. Cabbage and tomato patches were made of sage brush, hops and hopvines, etc. Seventy-five yards of curtains were made and covered with water grasses, trimmed with oats, held in position with cord made from popcorn. The moon was made of (green cheese) cloth with light put on. One hundred different kinds of grasses are represented. Around the frame work was common corn, and popcorn in thin slices, also in an open shed was to be seen a choice stallion, and other choice stock. Everything looked very natural, and worthy of imitation to those who are slipshod farmers, with fences down, gates open, graineries with broken platforms, steps torn down and everything out of order.

Tens of thousands of visitors looked upon the scene with admiration and many remarks of its artistic beauty. Certainly it is a successful effort of the corn cracker state of Illinois. I very much admired it at the World's Fair at Chicago, as well as at the Midwinter Fair of California. It was damaged by removal from Chicago to California, by mice undoing the work of nimble fingers.

EDWARD STEVENSON.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 1, 1894.

### MORE ORGANIZATION.

It can safely be said that no community is so facile in creating organization for any assumed need as are the Mormon people. It is their genius some way—an innate characteristic; and one too, which the circumstances of their history have rather fostered than suppressed. It has been a mighty lever wherever applied. Migration, colonization and missionary success have each been indebted to this, and all educational appliances of social, intellectual and religious life have been founded and sustained by this organic unity. The school house, meeting house, amusement hall, have been primary things everywhere, and they have grown years earlier among the people here than would have been possible elsewhere. Poverty seemed to offer no impediment to these products of unity and effort, and the grandest conceptions sprung out of what the world have deemed an unpropitious soil. The systematized irrigation of this Territory was made possible by the general will. Road-making, canyon opening, mill building, the old sugar works, the iron project, cotton raising, the theater, the University, the temple were all begotten when apparent inability and poverty was supreme. But organization supplemented necessity and desire; success was secured by "the removal of mountains," and every failure had in it the elements of success.

Co-operation as applied in a mercantile sense met a gigantic need which no man nor a few individual men could have overcome, and its history is but a later evidence of cumulative power. The Territorial telegraph, the Utah Central, Coalville branch and the Cache Valley railroads, were all built, and even the main lines to which

each of the above became tributary, were wonderfully fostered—nay, were completely in accord with, and mainly under the influence of, this almost omnipotent feature in application. And still later Saltair and the Lehi sugar works show that this agency is still active and is as capable of organizing in gigantic projects as in the less embarrassing days of yore.

Financial tension subject to general strain may have affected for the moment these combinations of "faith and works," but absolute and enforced failure can never libel the souls who perceived or conceived a need, and then in the bravery of intention amid forbidding appearances, at the inspiration of this mighty faith, went out in what they deemed the path of duty, for the welfare of a growing people.

This community is today confronted with conditions, which to say the least, are not favorable to our temporal growth, prosperity and increase. In obedience to the commandment and to our desires we have multiplied exceedingly; our sons and daughters are numerous and yet increasing. But however they may be imbued with the disposition of the fathers, they are at the present in a large measure effectually chained. They do not want to marry for poverty, and they see no way to self-sustaining independence. Our missionaries by the hundreds are still preaching the gathering and a few are yet coming from half-favorable to unfavorable surroundings. Land is limited, labor is congested in our cities, and the remedy is not near so come-at-able as is desirable. We cannot suspend (although we have partially done so) the law of increase, nor can we withdraw the Elders yet from the nations of the earth!

Now, is it possible in any way or in any multiplicity of ways, to increase by organization the facilities for honorable labor and consequent support? The trite yet ever important query of home industry suggests itself, and we claim and urge that the people *en masse* should repudiate importation in favor of locally produced articles wherever practicable. We export wool by the millions of pounds, we import clothing fabrics in fabulous amounts; and it is suggested that this wool should be manufactured at home, and that the surplus if any should be exported. This would mean more factories and more labor, for there must be a margin to the credit of labor, between wool at eight or ten cents a pound and flannel at forty cents and cloth at one dollar to one fifty per yard. Then it is suggested that the clothing of one hundred thousand of the "male persuasion" in this Territory should be made at home. The waiting fingers of women and girls in Utah are just as deft as are those of women in the crowded homes of New York, Philadelphia, Boston or Chicago. And it is said that economy and necessity both favor this industry, even if we have in greater or less degree to import goods beyond the reach or capacity of Utah mills.

It is claimed that more leather, more shoes, more harness should be made at home; that more sugar factories are a necessity; that meat, cheese, butter, eggs, should come from Utah farms, dairies, or company organization; that success in the canning of tomatoes

means similar success in fruits, instead of cumbering our shelves with California goods; that every article exhibited in the "Industrial Fair," with many others, should be the creation of our own hands, from resources everywhere in such unlimited profusion.

And yet, with this enlarged or general increase of industries, even to the point of surplus and exportation, all the avenues of labor are not explored. Every settlement in Utah and every one where the Saints are located, possesses within itself the opportunities of improvement by labor, if there was but the tact and disposition to organize, and compel success in one as yet untold direction. Suppose the Bishop of some settlement, imbued with the full sense of the power of united organization, should call a general meeting and point out how indifferently the town or village represented the evidences of thrift, order, beauty and progress; how inadequately the brotherhood of man and the genius of the Gospel was in it exhibited; how closely we cling to the methods of Babylon, and how little interest is displayed in and for each other's success and comfort; and how far we are yet from producing the glory and excellence of that Zion which is to arise in its beauty and to become "the joy and praise of all the earth!" Then call attention to the positive waste of muscle, the enforced idleness the undirected power of available wealth, and the moral and spiritual demoralization consequent in life without an aim and without a prospect. Then suggest the possibility of bringing this creative energy and the opportunity together in the revolutionary processes of change and improvement; every one working for his neighbor and instituting again exchange or barter of produce, or labor for labor; organizing rock into foundations; brick and adobes into houses; lime and sand into plaster; lumber into building, barns, sheds, fences; and the elements into trees, shrubbery, and flowers under some method of representative scrip based on ultimate local redemption, using what little cash might be available for that which no local skill could produce.

Would it not be possible with a movement of this kind once originated and wisely directed, to work such a change as would surprise and lead to emulation in other places on the right and left? Would not individual selfishness and purely personal aggrandizement be put in the line of permanent suppression? Would not our youth be employed in mechanical pursuits? Would not the present difficulty as to their securing a home, marriage, sustenance and comfort vanish away? Would not the tone of society be improved, the character of the town be renovated? Would there not be enjoyment, convenience, order, cleanliness, beauty, love and unity, in such a community far beyond our present ideas?

"Idleness" is said to be "the Devil's workshop;" but that would be closed. Land would be more equally divided, and no wanderer would want to seek in questionable places or distant locations to satisfy that hunger for the responsibilities of wife, family, society and religion which is now suppressed or crushed into unwilling

abeyance—all for lack of systematic action based upon the broadest conceptions of duty to ourselves, our families, to society, to religion and to God!

Is it not as feasible, is it not as desirable, is it not as advantageous to build up our own homes, our own village, our own town, and to make them under divine blessing our glory and our pride? And does it not savor more of common sense and manly independence to provide, by general caucus and unity, labor at home, instead of calling upon capital from the four winds, or from the deaf owner of money at home, piling up an indebtedness which will be a drag upon our children's children, and ignoring the grand example of our leaders, who inaugurated the mammoth enterprises and magnificent purposes of the past, when money was a myth, and muscle and faith in legitimate union laid the foundation of an empire—a kingdom in the desert!

### TOOELE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of the Tooele Stake of Zion was held in Tooele city, April 29th and 30th, 1894. Present on the stand Elder H. J. Grant, of the Council of the Apostles, Elder H. S. Gowans and counselors in the Stake presidency, and a number of Bishops and leading officers of the Stake.

Ten a. m., April 29th, President Gowans called the conference to order, and after the opening exercises Bishop Thomas Atkins, of Tooele, and John G. Shields, of the Lakeview wards, reported briefly the favorable condition of their wards, the organizations complete and accomplishing good results; peace and good will prevail. President Gowans said the condition of the Stake in general was very encouraging; the good works of the people denote a steady increase in faith; union prevails with the officers and organizations of the Stake, and a desire on the part of all is manifest to faithfully perform their duties and be exemplary in their lives.

Elder H. J. Grant, by illustration, forcibly brought to the notice of the Saints the importance of our becoming self-sustaining, producers and manufacturing what we wear and consume and to live within our resources and avoid entailing obligations we cannot meet; also not to allow our prejudices to swerve or warp our better judgment.

Two o'clock p. m., Bishops Joseph L. Warthall, of Grantsville, and D. H. Caldwell, of St. John wards, reported the Saints generally responsive to duty, no ill feeling existing and the organizations ably controlled by efficient officers.

Elder H. J. Grant again referred to the importance of the Latter-day Saints becoming self-sustaining and reserving the means that we expend on importations to foster home industries, giving employment to the people and utilizing the vast resources that we are so abundantly blessed with; advised a sacrifice of our appetites wherein it is injurious to our health and decreases longevity; called attention to the words of wisdom revealed, and urged the Saints to adopt them in their lives and receive the blessings promised. Stop the heavy drain upon our means in

importing the articles forbidden that are injurious.

10 o'clock a. m., April 30, Elders O. P. Bates of the Batesville branch of the Tooele ward, Anderson of Clover, and Joseph Yates of E. T. wards made statement of the progress, prosperity and good feeling existing in their localities.

A. G. Johnson, superintendent of the Stake Sabbath schools, applauded the superintendents, officers and teachers of the respective schools for their energy and faithful labors, as manifested by the interest created with the scholars.

A. J. Stookey briefly reported his labors as superintendent of religion classes and home missionary of the Stake, assisted by John S. Lee; took great pleasure in performing their duties.

Elder H. J. Grant spoke for a short time on topics and principles of great interest.

2 o'clock p. m., Elder Gowans presented the general authorities of the Church and the local officers of the Stake, all of whom were unanimously sustained.

Elder G. F. Richards portrayed some of the privileges and blessings enjoyed in the Gospel.

Elder H. J. Grant occupied the remaining portion of conference in his usual interesting and instructive manner, impressing the importance of obedience and good works in observing the revealed word of the Lord.

The meetings during conference were well attended notwithstanding the inclement weather, and a grand treat was enjoyed in the rich outpouring of the Spirit of the Lord.

Professor Beesley and choir contributed largely to the interest and pleasure of the meetings.

GEORGE ATKIN, Clerk.

### PRIESTHOOD MEETING.

The Priesthood meeting of the Salt Lake Stake was held today in the Assembly hall, beginning at 11 a. m. Elder Angus M. Cannon, president of the Stake, presided.

After the usual opening exercises the roll was called, showing the following attendance: One High Councilor, five Patriarchs, all the members of the Presidency of the High Priests quorum, ten presidents of Seventies, eleven Home Missionaries.

All the wards of the Stake were properly represented except the Thirteenth city ward. The First, Second, Third, Fifth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-third quorums of Elders were represented by their presiding officers.

Richard S. Horne, assistant Stake superintendent, represented the Sabbath schools.

On the representation of their Bishops, twenty-five members of the lesser quorums of Priesthood and one lay member were endorsed for ordination to the office of Elders.

It was decided to organize a new quorum of Elders in the Sandy ward, to be known as the Twenty-fourth quorum.

Instructions were given by Elders Elias Morris, A. H. Raleigh, Charles W. Penrose, Angus M. Cannon and D. B. Brinton.

Their topics were the care of the poor; the necessity for closer heed to proper counsel; the advisability of suggesting to some of the poor people of the city the propriety of moving to the country settlements, where there is practically no want, where living is much cheaper, and where they will be in a better position to help themselves; the necessity of adapting ourselves to all conditions; the need of providing employment for the idle; the proper means of checking the growing tendency toward discontent and lawlessness; the exercise of self-control and charity under the present exciting conditions; the proper use of the authority of the Priesthood toward influencing others for good; the necessity of lessening contention and strife in all directions; the need of exertion to settle all obligations; the danger attending indiscriminate charity; the need of developing all productive resources; the encouragement of home industries; the proper performance of the work for the dead; and the folly of overlooking the necessity of most of the people being producers.

### IN WASATCH COUNTY.

CHARLESTON, Wasatch Co., April 26, 1894.—The farmers in this valley are busy planting their crops. The land is very dry and unless rain comes soon irrigation will have to be resorted to to get grain to germinate.

A company has been formed here for carrying on the dairy business. A start was made this week and the results of the first run proved very satisfactory. The machinery is of the latest improved make and the owners are confident of success. The climate and natural grasses in this valley are favorable for the production of good butter. Z. C. M. I. has given the firm an order for a certain amount each week as a starter. George Dayball is president and Joseph R. Murdock secretary of the company.

Today is the closing day of the district schools at Heber. Preparations were made to take the school up the river for final exercises, but the day is stormy and cold, which will mar the expectations of the scholars.

The Stake conference will convene May 5th instead of April 28th, as previously announced.

The roads through Provo canyon are almost impassable on account of loose rocks, mudholes and other obstructions. It would be a comfort to the traveler passing through this gorge if the county commissioners would put on some men to repair the road.

Some improvements are being made through the county despite the "hard times."

Dr. and Mrs. Lindsay have gone to Europe, where the doctor will take up some special study in his profession. They expect to be absent a year, when they will return to Salt Lake City, where the family intend to make their permanent home. D.

By May 1st 500 men will be at work on the extension of the Burlington from Sheridan to Billings. Then contractors will have 110 miles to grade and 185 miles to iron before the line is fully completed. Much of the grading is through the Crow reservation which begins with the south line of Montana.

## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

### PAYING THE DEBT.

There probably has never been a time in history when a nation in the enjoyment of as perfect immunity from armed conflicts as is the United States, has experienced such a general feeling of uncertainty regarding the immediate future as does the Republic under the present industrial situation. If there were well-defined issues as in the days of the Revolution or preceding the great civil war, there might be some way for the people to make up their minds as to the nature of coming events; but at present, while there seems to be a general fear in all parts of the nation regarding an approaching crisis, there is no definite idea as to the form in which a settlement of the questions will be effected, nor is there unanimity of opinion as to what these unsettled questions really are. The nation is truly perplexed to an extreme degree. The armies of unemployed, the strikes, the uncertain relations of capital and labor, and the growing disaffection with political parties and systems, all create a condition of unrest that is far from comforting to the nation at large.

Who would have thought that so great a change could have come in so short a time, as has been witnessed within two years? By way of contrast, turn attention for a moment to the situation as described in the *New York Herald* in July, 1892:

The business of the country is in a provokingly healthy and flourishing condition. Imports during the fiscal year ending June 30. h were greater than those of any former year, amounting to \$833,000,000, while exports also exceeded the highest record and reached the enormous aggregate of \$1,027,000,000. Railroad earnings for the first six months of the year are greater than those for any similar period in history, and the output of manufactures has been greater than ever before. Business failures for the first half of the present year have been 1,000 fewer in number and \$40,000,000 less in gross liabilities than they were during the corresponding period of 1891. New industrial enterprises for manufacturing iron, cotton and woollen fabrics are going into operation in various sections, and while the margin of profits is small, business is on a solid foundation, and the outlook in every direction is hopeful and encouraging. The grain crop is promising, money is abundant and collections are easy. In the face of such a condition of things the calamity howler must remain silent.

That all this is changed no one will deny; but for the change, political papers and speakers give this, that or the other cause, chief among these being the policy of one or the other party relating to tariff, silver, etc. Yet when one looks deep into the facts of the case, it cannot be denied that neither of these is the main cause of the trouble, nor that each is at best but contributory in one way or the other.

The truth of the matter is that the roseate picture of two years ago was not a true one. It may have appeared on the surface as described, but at that very time many of the

causes which have produced the later unpleasant effects were in full operation. With the boast of great prosperity the people were extravagant and reckless, and "boom" operations were in vogue in factories and shops, in states and municipalities, in homes and private living. The country was reaching beyond its capacity in expenditure, and now the debt contracted is being collected. The day of reckoning is sometimes swift and sometimes slow in its coming—but come it must, every time.

### REMEMBER THE SABBATH.

The obligation on the children of men to set apart one day every week for the worship of their Maker and for devotional meditation and exercise is solemnly set forth by holy writ in all ages and among all nations favored with divine revelations. It is one of the duties so clearly stated as to admit of no justifiable misunderstanding. During the Mosaic dispensation, when the Jewish state was governed on theocratic principles, the people were told: "Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but the seventh day, the sabbath of the Lord thy God, thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates." Violation of this statute was a capital offense; for the law reads: "Whoever doeth work therein shall be put to death." The sanctity of the Sabbath was recognized throughout this dispensation, although the prohibition against work on that day was later somewhat modified. Thus, it was considered lawful to perform acts of charity that could not be postponed, as for instance, saving the life of an animal in imminent peril, an interpretation sanctioned by our Savior, who also, as Lord of the Sabbath, allowed such work to be performed on that day as was necessary to allay suffering and sustain life, all of which was contrary to Pharisaical orthodoxy.

In the following dispensation, the sanctity of the Sabbath may be inferred from the fact that Christ's followers on that day particularly commemorated, in the breaking of the bread and partaking of the emblematical cup, the atoning death of the Savior. As long as the Jewish state existed, the Sabbath of the Mosaic dispensation was conscientiously observed by the converts; but on the fall of the capital and the destruction of the temple, the day was gradually changed from the seventh day of the week to the first day, and the Sabbath received new significance from the resurrection of Christ. As the old Sabbath was the commemoration of the creation of the world and the deliverance from Egypt, so the new Sabbath became the day in which to remember that regeneration and deliverance heralded by the victory of the Son of God over death and hell, as evidenced by His resurrection and ascension. The Christian Sabbath, therefore, is so much more worthy of observing as the

Christian dispensation is in advance of the Mosaic era, as Christ was superior to Moses.

If we turn to the Book of Mormon we find that the people of this continent observed the Sabbath as part of their religious duties. Alma, on the authority of the Almighty, taught his followers to set apart "one day in every week" that they should gather themselves together "to worship the Lord their God."

Nor does the Lord in this age speak with uncertain voice concerning the duties of the Saints as to the Sabbath. In the revelation on this subject, given through Joseph the Prophet, he says: "Remember that on the Lord's day, thou shalt offer thine oblations and thy sacraments unto the Most High, confessing thy sins unto thy brethren, and before the Lord. And on this day thou shalt do none other thing, only let thy food be prepared with singleness of heart that thy fasting may be perfect, or, in other words, that thy joy may be full."

With this unanimous testimony from servants of the Lord in all ages and dispensations, it is strange that anybody should be in the dark regarding his duty in the matter. Yet such is the influence of the worldly spirit, that even professed Saints stand in danger of continual violation of the precepts of their Father relating to the Sabbath. One form of Sabbath-breaking seems at this time to call for particular censure, because of the pernicious and widespread influence it may exercise, unless abandoned in time, for a better course. We refer to the growing habit of arranging parties on the Sabbath day, where friends meet for mutual amusement, instead of visiting the house of the Lord for edification. Need it be said, that such parties, even if the pastimes indulged in are in themselves innocent—which very often is far from the case—are flagrant violations of the law of God? In the first place they detract from the attendance at the public places of worship, thereby exercising in a negative way a detrimental influence on the services. In the next place they tend to empty the hearts of the partakers therein of such feelings of devotion and Christian sentimentality as are absolutely necessary for a healthy, spiritual growth. An individual whose heart is not habitually and regularly brought under the influence of the heavenly dew will soon be a barren desert, void of all fruit of righteousness. What the life-giving stream of water is to the parched field, that is the communion with brethren in the public meetings to the soul. Withdraw it and substitute for it worldly pleasures—whether these be sought at the bathing resorts, the amusement hall, or the card table—and the results will be disastrous.

And then the example to the children! These are taught to worship God and to honor His day, but such teachings will be wasted, if by the habits at home they find that the Sabbath is no more than any other day. And thus the seeds are sown which in a future generation will ripen into further violations of the law of God, all through a neglect to keep that day holy.

The Sabbath is a day to be kept as one of rest, of moral improvement and



of holy devotions in joy. All that tends to promote this is commendable, but all that prevents these things is sin, no matter what name is given to it. To the Saints of God more than to any other people the command should be sacred: Remember the Sabbath day.

#### A NOTABLE WOMAN.

The Philadelphia papers bring news of the death, at her home in that city, on April 21, of Mrs. Martha G. Kimball, in the fifty-fourth year of her age. The deceased had a career of most unusual character, and probably no woman of this generation has wielded more influence or occupied a higher place in the confidence of leading men of the nation. She was a woman of indomitable force of will and a strong sense of justice, and was possessed of rare accomplishments and great personal beauty. Her life is stated by those who knew her most intimately to be one long benefaction. George W. Childs once said of her: "She has done more good deeds and said more kind words than any woman I have ever known." The immediate cause of her death was a surgical operation performed in the hope of relieving her of a severe illness by which she had been prostrated the past four months.

Mrs. Kimball was a native of Portland, Maine, and prior to the outbreak of the war became the wife of Henry S. Kimball, who was connected with the treasury department and during the war of the Rebellion was appraiser of the cotton seized by the Union forces. While traveling with him, Mrs. Kimball was attached to General Sherman's army, and gave material aid in directing the hospital corps and rendering individual assistance. Her marked ability and energy was recognized by General Sherman, who appointed her chief inspector of hospitals. During the war she had many hairbreadth escapes, and was twice wrecked on voyages from New York to southern ports. She was the only woman on board the steamer *Louise* when it took Secretary of War Stanton into Charleston harbor after the obstructions had been removed. When the Stars and Stripes were restored at Fort Sumter she took part in the ceremony, aiding in hoisting the national colors. As the flag was raised some of the flowers on the top of the flagstaff broke off and fell. She caught them up and preserved them as a memento of the historic event.

The deceased was known as a steadfast champion of the poor and unfortunate, the weak and oppressed, and a determined and active foe to harshness and tyranny. At one time she paid a visit to this city, and was the guest of President Brigham Young. She was a firm and consistent friend of the people of Utah and ardently advocated the righteousness of their cause in the face of almost overwhelming public sentiment. At the close of the war she took up her abode for a portion of her time in Washington, where she enjoyed great popularity, numbering as her personal friends President Grant, Generals Sherman, Sheridan and Hooker, President John-

son and others of equal prominence. One way in which she did good may be shown in the following incident: A number of years ago there came to her house, on a winter's night, two boys who asked for something to eat and stated they were trying to get to the South, where they would not suffer from the cold. She took them in, cared for them and sent them to school. Afterwards she set them up in business, one as a merchant and the other as an electrical engineer. Both are now doing well.

The memory of Mrs. Kimball, however, probably will live longer in connection with the fact that she was the originator of Decoration Day than with any other event of her life. During a visit to the South she noticed Southern women decorating the graves of the Confederate dead. She was pained by the lack of exhibition of general respect in the North for the Union dead, and opened up a correspondence with General Logan, which resulted in the latter, at her request, naming a date for Decoration Day.

She will be truly mourned in Utah, for whose people she entertained a steady and influential friendship, and where she had many personal acquaintances and a host of grateful friends.

#### A SILLY CHARGE.

At a meeting called last evening to consider ways and means for helping the Carter army of unemployed out of the country, the following among other resolutions was adopted:

Resolved, That when railroads discriminate against one class of American citizens and refuse to transport them, the mass of American citizens being in sympathy with that class, it is just to determine that the roads shall not carry other classes until they desist from such unjust discrimination.

This has a somewhat plausible sound, and would ordinarily be sufficient, were the circumstances were not known, to intensify the already existing dislike that many persons in every community feel against the railroads. In the light of the facts, however, which form the basis for this direct charge aimed against the Rio Grande Western, the resolution is nonsensical in the extreme.

What the author of that resolution must have meant was to rebuke the railroad, not because it was discriminating against, but because it stubbornly refused to discriminate in favor of, "one class of American citizens." What he doubtless intended was to arouse a feeling against it because it was not complacent enough to be "held up" by the industrial army and convey that body of men to the state line for nothing. Giving his motive the most charitable construction, his expressions are nothing but disappointment that the road has declined to make a special cut rate to the state line, or enter into contract to dump down certain passengers for a reduced price into territory and under conditions which it could not legally or legitimately invade or connive at. It is not so very long since the "heartlessness" and "barbarity" of the Southern Pacific railway were

roundly and noisily criticised. Yet the act of that road was not far different from that which these resolution-mongers demand from the Rio Grande Western.]

As to railroads in this part of the country "refusing to transport" passengers—that is all rubbish. They are in the transportation business, and the more passengers they can get the better they like it. But they are under no obligations to furnish free transportation to three or four hundred men who have been made to believe they represent and enjoy "the sympathy of the mass of American citizens" in a foolish march on Washington; and the News sincerely hopes they have too much nerve to surrender their property in the manner of these prearranged hold-ups of trains; it's winking at lawlessness and permitting an example that at a later day will surely return to vex them. As to what terms they are willing to make for the transportation of Mr. Carter's contingent, we neither know nor care; but the talk about unjust discrimination against him and his followers is idle, and the expressed determination that "until the roads desist from such discrimination they shall not carry other classes" amounts to a threat that is monumental in its stupidity.

#### THE FREELAND COLONY.

The failure and consequent distress which followed the attempt to found an English colony in the Argentine and later a settlement of people from Australia in the same locality, does not seem to act as a deterrent on the colonization scheme business in the Old World. The English are now giving substantial aid to Dr. Theodor Hertka's plan to found an ideal commonwealth in East Africa. The pioneer expedition which left London a short time since in the interest of this movement is expected to arrive at Mombas, an East African port in Zanguebar, in time to give the members of the party a few days' rest preparatory to starting inland on the 15th of May.

From Mombas the pioneer corps will make its way in a northwesterly direction for Mount Kenia, distant about 250 miles. From there it will explore the country around the Tana river, to which has been given the title of the Valley of Eden. The valley is more than three thousand feet above the level of the sea, and lies to the east of Victoria Nyanza. Though it is immediately south of the equator, its elevation and surroundings are such that it is said to be not uncomfortably warm, and to be a healthy region. The elevated table land is described by Captain Lugard as well adapted to the colonization enterprise, being fertile and well situated. The explorers intend to select and define the territory in this locality, which the colony, or the commonwealth of Freeland as it is to be called, will occupy. There the promoters anticipate founding an ideal government, in which land will be free to the colonists, and everybody will be well clothed, well fed, well sheltered and well educated.

The British government has made a grant of the land—though on what

foundation the British claim of ownership rests is not made plain—and a considerable sum of money has been contributed to the expedition now en route. The explorers anticipate procuring much valuable information regarding the fauna and flora of the Valley of Eden and collections therefrom, and the Freeland colony proposes to institute a regular service of small steamboats from the mouth of the Tana to the limit of navigation, about 350 miles, and to carry on experiments in the domestication of the elephant and zebra. It is reported also that there are extensive gold deposits in the Mount Kenia district. The prospects for scientific information have enlisted the assistance of the Royal Geographical society, the South Kensington museum and other similar institutions in Britain; also the Royal Imperial Military and Geographical Institute and the Royal Museum of Natural History in Vienna, which have contributed liberally.

Of course, a great many persons will look upon the Freeland effort as one of the utopian schemes in which people frequently have embarked in the hope that they had found the key to contentment and success in life, only to have their hopes dashed to pieces. Yet to others the readiness to aid the scheme which has been shown by Britain would indicate that there is in it a plan for further territorial aggrandizement on the part of the empire. The founding of a powerful colony in the interior of East Africa would be of material aid in permitting an extension toward South Africa, and the bringing of the major part of the dark continent under British rule. This would be in perfect harmony with the policy of England for the past century, in which time the British possessions in South Africa have been increased from about 200,000 square miles to six times that amount. The new colony and the land adjacent thereto would add to Britain's territory in Africa an area larger than the German empire in Europe. It is safe to assume that the British lion will keep his eye on the main chance in the matter, and that British gold in aid of the expedition is not being expended without hope of rich returns.

### THE GREAT NORTHERN STRIKE.

The Great Northern strike, whereby, on the orders of the officers of the American Railroad union, about 4,500 miles of railroad was tied up, is remarkable in the history of strikes, on account of the victory won by the employees at a time when the general depression has caused a condition of affairs in which, one would naturally suppose, labor might be had at about any price offered. That a corporation of so gigantic proportions had to yield so quickly to the demands of their men indicates that the day has already come when the voice of united labor has to be heard in the matter of wages.

It seems that the Great Northern last year, when the financial troubles burst like a cloud upon the country, reduced the wages with a promise that they would again be raised on March 1 of this year. The men accepted this as inevitable. March came and went, and still the reduced wages prevailed.

Then came the announcement that, instead of the restoration of the old scale, a further reduction of ten per cent would be made, and information was further received that the company had quietly provided for new men to take the places of the old employees, should the latter decide to quit work. This apparently treacherous breach of promise decided the men to strike and demand the restoration of the old scale, a demand to which the company has finally acceded.

The decided stand taken by the men is not surprising under the circumstances. A cut of 10 per cent is a serious matter to any workingman whose wages are so small as to allow but a kind of a vegetating existence. It may mean the impossibility of meeting unavoidable expenses and the loss of home and other property, while he is expected to work as much and as hard as if his efforts were remunerative. No intelligent laborer will submit to such a fate without a struggle for a more satisfactory condition. And in this case it seems the strike was justifiable, for the easy victory leaves room for the supposition that the railroad officials themselves, on the matter being properly represented to them, acknowledged their mistake and the justice of the men's demands. The conclusion is almost inevitable that the proposed cut in wages was not absolutely necessary to the maintenance of the credit of the company, but rather was an attempt to take advantage of the financial depression of the country and shift too large a part of the burden on the shoulders of the men.

The lesson of it all is that united labor, when intelligently directed, is a mighty factor in modern society, in as much as railroad corporations are not in the habit of yielding on moral principles alone. The victory won will encourage to further efforts in a similar direction and the question will be whether the right to reduce wages can be properly exercised without consulting the wage earner. Modern notions seem to deny this in opposition to the entire record of the past.

### EQUAL SUFFRAGE, PRO AND CON.

"A white horse of another color" is the movement lately organized among the women of New York state in opposition to female suffrage. Their purpose is to show the lawmaking powers and the country at large that the suffragists, whose organization is of many years' standing and whose perseverance has been proved in many a hard-fought campaign, do not represent the views and have no right to voice the demands and sentiments of many thousands of their sex who have until now been silent on the matter. In a word, they propose to meet club with club, petition with protest, organization with counter-organization, and at least assert that inalienable and undisputed woman's right of refusing to accept or perform anything she doesn't want to. The first pronouncement of these unwilling ladies bristles with sarcasm at the expense of their more clamorous sisters who it says are like the "three tailors of Tooley street" in assuming

to speak "for us, the women of the country;" and it insists that hereafter those who demand the ballot be honest enough to do so in their own name only, not in the name of the sex.

The movement is not half bad, so far as it affects either side of the case. Good will assuredly come of it, even to the cause which it sets out to assail. One of the chief arguments in the past against giving the ballot to women has been that the noise made by those who wanted it was altogether too great for their number; that the vast majority of the sex didn't care anything about it or were actually opposed to it; and that this indifference, being an evidence that the voting privilege was not sought and would not be valued or appreciated, supplied a most excellent reason why it should not be given. The present organization will tend at least to explode the notion that the sex are all apathetic and careless on the question, and since out of agitation come light and zeal and vigor, so should the campaign now announced prove valuable in quickening and strengthening the influences with which the cause is envolved.

The only question among intelligent and fair-minded people with reference to woman suffrage is as to its wisdom, benefit and expediency. All admit that in justice the right cannot be denied them, and that so far as fitness goes, they are fully entitled to it. Year by year prejudices are melting away; and in view of the really marvelous progress the cause has made within the past two or three years, it is easy to believe the day is near when the last lingering doubt shall have vanished, and the last sullen objection have slunk away.

### LATE ELECTIONS.

The Republican tidal wave that appears to be sweeping over the country has been during the week twice significantly stayed—in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, and in the third congressional district of Ohio—in both of which places, as well as many others elections were held on Tuesday, the 1st inst.

The significance of the Democratic victory in these two places is that at the last election both went Republican. Two years ago the Democratic mayor and city administration of St. Paul were routed; and it was with much confidence that the Republicans expected this time a confirmation of that victory. But a factional fight is understood to have been stirred up, and the anti-Catholic agitation was worked for all it was worth, which happened to be a good deal. The result is that the verdict of two years ago is reversed, and it is to be Mayor Smith, not Mayor Doran, for the ensuing term.

The result in Ohio is not quite so unexpected, but it is scarcely less interesting. The third district is recognized as strongly Democratic; and in 1892 it gave Mr. Houk a majority of more than 4,000 votes over his Republican opponent for Congress. Mr. Houk's death made a special election necessary, and this is the event that was decided last Tuesday. The Republican hope of carrying this stronghold of the enemy was based,

first on the fact that last fall it gave Governor McKinley a majority of 500; second, that Democratic disaffection is widespread, and disaster has been lately overtaking that party everywhere; and third, that the candidate, Major E. G. Rainbone, was personally popular, and had the aid and sympathy not only of his party throughout the state, but to a great extent throughout the nation, Ohio elections being always interesting from a national standpoint, and this particular occasion being chosen as a fitting one for a supreme test of the strength of the parties, national issues being at stake and all eyes being on the contest. On their part the Democrats put up an exceptionally strong man, Mr. Paul J. Sorg, immensely rich but a workingman, and an employer and friend of workingmen; and his own energy and cash were reinforced with the best Democratic aid that could be obtained. The result was his election by a majority variously estimated at from 1,500 to 3,000.

All the comfort that has been coming to local politicians lately from elections throughout the country has been appropriated—and with abundant reason—by the Republicans. On the day above mentioned there were many other events calculated to add to this feeling of satisfaction; but these two are singled out by way of a balm for local Democrats, and as an evidence that their party is still afield and on occasion knows how to get out and “hump itself.”

#### GIVE THEM MORE LIGHT.

To say that the so-called industrialists who are heading for Washington from the western states chiefly consist of men with no other motives than a desire to get away from places where they can find no work, and to journey towards their homes in the East at the expense of the country, is probably to underestimate the situation. It will readily be admitted that some individuals may have joined the ranks for that purpose alone, but the movement itself owes its origin to far more serious conditions. Nothing is gained in either denying or misrepresenting the actual facts.

Among the laboring class there exists at present much dissatisfaction on account of the depressed condition of business. And this feeling is intensified by a deep conviction, bred and fostered by a partisan press, that the legislative and administrative branches of the government are largely to blame for it. It is astonishing to find how easily the great financial questions are disposed of in the minds of many. They seem to think that the key to the situation is the hands of the executive and his advisers, and that the smallest effort on their part would lift the lid that covers the wealth of the world, just as easy as a lady turns the key to her jewelry box and lays its sparkling gems before the admiring gaze of her friends. That the government does not make that effort, they regard as a crime against the toiling masses, and their demonstration is undertaken to force it to do something. The existence of such notions among the people has caused these bands to move for Washington, and has aroused

the sympathy of thousands and thousands more, who do not actually join the marching ranks.

Only a few days ago a workingman, in every respect honorable and intelligent, voiced his sentiments in somewhat the following manner. The rich men have managed to deprive the vast majority of the people of almost every right except that of paying taxes. They are tools in the hands of politicians, led at the end of a string of high sounding phrases and empty oratory, like cattle. The laws are made for the benefit of the rich. This has prevailed so long that at last the worm has turned, and everybody feels that something must be done. The remedy is easily within the reach of the government. Let Uncle Sam pay, he continued, his debt to England in silver, and tell the bankers over there that if they would not accept silver in payment, their only chance would be to come with the whole navy and get it—if they could. That would soon bring England to terms and she would be pleased to get our silver. This would empty our treasury and necessitate its being filled again. Free coinage of silver being established, a wonderful activity would be developed in all our mines and the United States being free from debt could act independently of every other country.

Then the next step would be, he said, to stop pauper immigration for at least ten years, securing the employment to American workingmen. Add to this the closing of our shores to all foreign trade, since our country is rich enough in resources to supply the reasonable demands of everybody. We do not need anything we cannot produce ourselves. All this, he thought, would be easily secured by legislation, and he looked upon the leading men of the nation as little better than traitors, because they did not relieve the situation by some such means. These views, radical, chimerical and absurd as they are in some respects, are actually said to be the sentiments of thousands in this broad land; and if this is true, it shows plainly the nature of the soil in which Coxeyism is rooted.

The opinions and sentiments of the vast, toiling masses of the people are well worth studying, particularly in this country where the political power as exercised by the ballot is evenly divided between the citizen. The unification of labor is progressing at a remarkable rate, and the time seems to be near at hand when they must be counted as an enormous factor in the affairs of the nation. Coxeyism is but a small outburst of the volcanic fire already at work in the deeper strata. Its little smoke cloud will in all probability soon be cleared away, but as long as the conditions that brought it forth exist, the country is not safe. Something must be done by the leaders of the people and the voice of the majority must be heard, even if all the demands cannot be carried out, on account of their impracticability.

Political education is what the laborers need. If they had been fed in years past on political truths instead of on partisan misrepresentations, villifications and promises made to be broken, there would have been no Coxeyites today. For it is evident

they are moving under false impressions, in the hope of obtaining impossibilities. Their ignorance may be pitied, but unless that feeling takes the form of an effort to spread light and knowledge and real information, it is wasted. An enlightened class of laborers is the glory and the strength of any country, while an ignorant mob is a danger ever present. Americans are naturally intelligent. They will seek information, and it should be given them instead of the husks so liberally supplied by partisan agitators. When rightly educated they will know what to demand of the government and what to expect of themselves.

#### THE TELEGRAPH'S BIRTHDAY.

Mayday has so many observances—some pleasurable, some ominous—that it is not singular if occasionally one of its greatest claims to commemoration is overlooked. We refer to the fact that on the first of May the first news dispatch was sent by telegraph. This was fifty years ago, and the dispatch was sent from Baltimore, where the Whig national convention was being held, to Washington, announcing the nomination of Clay and Frelinghuysen as presidential candidates. It is related that the crowd in Washington would not credit the telegraph until the first train arrived from Baltimore confirming the news.

Few of the anniversaries which the world celebrates is more deserving of the orator's eloquence, the gala procession, and even the rattle and roar of musketry and artillery, than the birthday of the telegraph, with its enormously beneficent record of revolutionizing the entire circle of modern life. That its agency in this direction is appreciated is evident from the recent assertion of a statistician, that there are 2,000,000 miles of telegraph wire in the world today, besides 150,000 miles of submarine cables; while experts say the future development of the telegraph service is “bound to be immense,” as though, indeed, it were still in its infancy. Yet we read that in 1860, sixteen years after the first news message was sent, only one operator was required at Chicago to send out telegraphic reports of the convention which nominated Lincoln; the convention which nominated Cleveland in 1892, on the other hand, required the services of 125 operators in the convention hall. Newsgathering, from the four quarters of the globe, appears to have almost reached perfection in its completeness; yet who can tell what the next two or three decades may have in store by way of improvement, even in this perfected and completed line!

#### LIQUOR LAWS IN SWITZERLAND.

The different methods adopted by different countries for the regulation of the liquor traffic and the solution of the problem of drunkenness are interesting from the fact that every civilized people suffers to some extent from the effects of that vice and has found it necessary to engage in warfare against it. A recent report sent

out by the British foreign office, shows the laws in force in Switzerland and the rigidity with which they are administered. According to this report the legislative measures are directed in the first place towards the suppression of the vice itself, while they deal with the regulation of the liquor traffic only as a secondary matter. The saloons are severely taxed and subject to restrictions, but the strong arm of the law falls most heavily on the drunkard and on every person who aids him in his vice. Anyone who drinks to excess is liable to fine and imprisonment, and in some cantons he may be confined for an indefinite period in "homes" established for inebriates. Liquor dealers are liable to severe punishment for selling to minors and to intoxicated persons, or even to individuals known to be in the habit of drinking too much.

Persons convicted of drunkenness are in some cantons prohibited from entering a saloon and the proprietor is liable to a fine if he permits them to remain. Fathers of families, known to be poor, are punished if they enter a saloon, and in Berne the law is that any person who helps a pauper to drink or gamble may be imprisoned for sixty days, and no one convicted of drunkenness can lawfully enter a place where liquor is sold for a period of two years from the date of his conviction and sentence. Any appearance in public of an intoxicated person is generally followed by the arrest of the offender.

It is claimed that these severe strictures have had a most beneficial effect on the public morals in the Swiss republic and some have advocated the adoption of similar measures in other countries. The general principles on which they rest are the same as those on which most laws against drunkenness are framed; if the results are not equally satisfactory in other places, the difference must depend on the way in which those laws are administered. The Swiss people, although enjoying the benefits of a republican form of government has been trained to submission under the strong arm of the law to a marked degree. From the days of the severe reformer, Zwingli, when public flogging was the penalty of habitual neglect of attending church on Sundays, to the present day of militarism and police regulations, when even the Christmas joy of the little ones is marred by the presence on the Christmas tree of a formidable looking rod, the people have been inspired with the awe necessary for the enforcement of rigid measures. In the absence of such education the administration of unusually severe laws must necessarily be defective, since there are numerous ways in which any law can be evaded by those so disposed. And it is beyond question preferable to restrict the enactment of laws to such measures as can be administered to the very letter, rather than to multiply laws, to remain dead letters except in particular cases.

The Gothenburg system is the opposite to the Swiss method of warfare against drunkenness. It deals almost entirely with the regulation of the sale of intoxicants. It minimizes the opportunities for indulging in drink and deprives the dealers of any motive for violating the

law, by fixing their salary and making it independent of the amount of business transacted. It also gives back to the community a part of the money earned, by yearly donations to public improvements and benevolent institutions, and it is founded on philanthropic principles. For these reasons many have recommended it as superior to any other method.

Probably the regulations of Switzerland are most practical to that republic, while other measures will have to be taken in other countries. One rule cannot be applied everywhere. Nations have their peculiarities, not to be overlooked in the efforts of lawmakers and philanthropists to conquer vice.

#### SHOULD BE DEFEATED.

There is a touch of sentimentality in the announcement that Colonel Breckinridge has confessed his shortcomings to the church with which he is associated and that his co-religionists have voted to forgive him. Of course they could do nothing less, provided they were satisfied in their own mind that his confession and expressed determination of leading a better life were made in good faith. Religion requires this as a duty men owe to each other. The return of the prodigal is the occasion of rejoicing in the household of the father and the recovery of the lost sheep is a pleasing event to the faithful shepherd. To refuse forgiveness to a repentant sinner would be to adopt a course opposite to that commanded by the Christian religion and exemplified in the conduct of its prominent followers in all ages.

It cannot be denied, however, that the close connection between this effort to regain the confidence of the church people and the political campaign into which the colonel has thrown his powerful energy and glittering eloquence, has anything but the right color on the surface of it. He has in this matter laid himself open to the suspicion that his seat in Congress is as important to him as the square settlement of his moral account on a Christian basis. It will always be an open question whether his repentance was not after all one of the ordeals submitted to for purely political purposes. Even those unwilling to constitute themselves judges of the hearts and secret motives of men will find it difficult to dismiss thoughts of this kind, and it is hard to see how his public career can retain any elements of usefulness as long as this suspicion of hypocrisy clings to his reputation.

As a general rule it is understood that the place of men like Breckinridge is not in the front ranks of a great and free nation. No country can afford to entrust the framing or the execution of its laws to men not of the highest excellence. If the representatives of a people are not men of tested moral qualities, the cause of public morality is lost. And the inevitable conclusion of this is, that when a man has been tried and failed as miserably as the Kentucky colonel has done, he ought to retire modestly from public life, with an apology to the country that he ever undertook a responsibility so heavy for his frail shoulders. Even when the charitable view is taken of his case, that his failings were

entirely due to the weakness of his character and not to villainy, he ought to see that such weakness makes him unfit for the exalted position for which he now is making a fight. What is there to guarantee that in a moment of temptation he may not again fall, causing the shadow of scandal to darken his own path and the reputation of the august body of which he is a member?

It would be an act of friendship to the famous gentleman and an act of justice to the country to defeat him in this race. True repentance creates humility, and this feeling would long ago have suggested the propriety of his taking a back seat in the political conventions. To push himself forward, as he has done, after the sorry spectacle presented to the country, evinces bad taste and disregard of propriety to an extreme degree seldom witnessed among the ranks of public men.

#### SOLUTION OF THE SEWAGE PROBLEM.

The problem of an effective disposal of sewage on scientific principles that are within the reach of practical application has been long and deeply studied by those specially interested in methods of sanitation. Many plans have been suggested to accomplish the desired object, and the practical application of these suggestions has caused the expenditure of vast sums of the public money, in most instances without obtaining even an ordinarily satisfactory result. Thus the problem of sewage disposal has been regarded as a growing one, especially in its relation to the defiling of the water supply, and its investigation has been and is a matter of grave study as its existence has been an item of serious concern.

Cities that have adopted a sewage system generally are in the position that they must stay by it because of the enormous expense and inconvenience of change, particularly of a radical nature. But those cities which have not yet adopted or fully completed their sewage system exhibit wisdom in seeking the latest suggestions that have received through practical demonstration a satisfactory endorsement of their utility. For the perfect handling of the subject, however, in a way to reach permanent and satisfying results, it should receive scientific study and treatment, to be demonstrated by actual experience. Such a procedure the eminent sanitary engineer, Mr. Waring, has sought to follow, and his article in the last issue of the *Century* would lead people to suppose that he had at last reached the great object of his long and tireless search—the cheap and effective disposal of sewage by simple scientific or natural rules.

The gentleman's conclusions are of great value to growing towns and cities that are about to enter upon extensive public improvements in the line treated of. As Salt Lake belongs to this class, Mr. Waring's investigations and demonstrations should be of deep interest and great value to the municipal administration and the citizens generally. The conclusion of his inquiry, like that of the most prominent of sanitarians of modern times, is that complete oxida-

tion is the only proper treatment for making sewage inoffensive to the senses or to health. Oxidation is due to an organized ferment; that is, to the work of living organisms. These bacteria find their food in the organic matter contained in sewage. They multiply in and consume it before it can putrefy, if it can be submitted to their action under favorable conditions.

This is taken as the key to the whole situation. In conformity to this view it is laid down as a first, though difficult, condition that sewage proper should be kept separate from storm water and the deposits swept from the surface of the streets. This is a marked departure from the usual rule, but is indicated as essential to perfect success. With this accomplished, the sewage may be made completely harmless by filtering it through successive layers of gravel, sand and loam; so that not only is there no annoyance to those living in the immediate neighborhood of the sewer outlet, but the resulting fluid drawn off from the bottom of the filter is as sweet and pure and free from living organisms as the best water supply can be.

Under the manner of treatment outlined a comparatively small area of land, of the proper kind, will take care of the refuse of a great city, at small expense and with a perfection of sanitation that no other known method approaches. The system requires that organic wastes be discharged at the sewer outlet in fresh condition, before putrefaction has set in. They are then conveyed immediately to the land selected for sewage disposal. The liquid first passes over and through a mass of broken stone, then over a fan-shaped surface of denser material, and then through still another earth filter. All this, of course, is in the open air, on a hillside. The matter is applied three times a day, and then the soil is allowed to rest two days, for the complete oxidation of the organic matter. Then it can be used again, and even improves with age. The tests made showed that four acres is adequate to take care of 200,000 gallons of sewage a day, or sufficient for 1,600 to 4,000 population, according to the perfection of the arrangements. The experiments in France, Germany and the United States uniformly appear to show that by this method the offensive organic portion of the sewage is completely destroyed. The results of the test and long experience in France are thus stated:

At Gennevilliers, where irrigation and filtration are combined and where the soil is gravelly, the sewage of Paris is made purer than the best drinking water of that city. Prosperity has been brought into that district, which was originally a poor one. Land that was formerly of trifling value now sells at \$2,000 or more per acre, and its rental value has been quadrupled. The population has increased by one-half, and general prosperity has taken the place of comparative penury. The health of the people is excellent, and even in 1882, when there was a cruel epidemic of typhoid fever in Paris, there was none here. The general mortality of Gennevilliers in 1865 was thirty-five per thousand. In 1876 it was twenty-five, and in 1881 only twenty-two. Measures have now been taken to extend the same system over other lands sufficient for the purification of the entire flow of the sewers of Paris, saved dur-

ing floods of the Seine, when there is no objection to its direct discharge therein.

In view of the fact that land described as desirable for the purpose is abundantly available in this locality, the suggestion that the system be carefully studied even to the extent of limited experiment does not seem amiss. The method seems to be as applicable to single houses as to a collection, and its utilization might lead to the banishment of the disease-breeding cesspool which is so prevalent. The system seems to be thoroughly scientific, and follows nature's own method and suggestion in the disposal of waste products. Its utility appears to be so well established as to lead to the conviction that it will be the system employed in all careful work for the future, and that the problem for disposing of sewage may be regarded as effectually solved.

### THE CITY'S FINANCES.

It is a matter of congratulation to the city that its credit stands so high as indicated by the bids offered for the new issue of bonds. To pay a premium for the city's paper under the conditions which exist at present shows marked confidence on the part of capitalists in the ability of the municipality to meet its obligations as they fall due. In such a situation it should be the first care of the administration to see to it that the city's credit, either present or prospective, is not subjected to any process of impairment by reason of extravagance or of unnecessarily heavy burdens upon the taxpayers who ultimately have to furnish the cash.

The majority of the present City Council were elected on a reform platform. The verdict at the polls last November was notice from the people that they had had enough of reckless extravagance and misuse of municipal funds. The city then had reached the point of financial collapse under the powers it possessed, so relief was secured by extending its borrowing capacity; this proceeding being an exhibition of confidence that the new administration would not abuse its trust as the previous one had done and at the end of its term leave the city in a hopelessly insolvent condition. At the same time the sentiment of the voters was that public improvements be carried on with reasonable diligence, as the good of the citizens might require.

Less than five months has elapsed since the new administration took hold of affairs, and the manner of how these are being conducted is beginning to show for itself. The figures and arguments presented in the City Council at last evening's session will arouse in the minds of the taxpayers some perplexing questions, and if matters go on as they are it looks as though property owners will become convinced that things are becoming no better mighty fast. Take for instance the city and county building. The committee reports that there might be made there a temporary saving of \$20,000 as to improvements that were intended. This means that if the Council had not sent a special committee to look into this business there would have been \$20,000 spent on that

building for which there was no necessity at the present time.

It is urged that to stop work on the city and county building to save money would not be judicious in the present condition of the labor market. That is true; and it is equally a fact that there is no necessity for the municipality plunging deeply in debt to rush the building to completion in a few months when it might be consistently extended over a longer period. The same suggestion applies to the sewer work. But it is not the part that gives employment to local workmen that calls for serious objection. That which sends the money away when we need it so badly at home is the specially odious feature. In the City Council committee report, the item of \$20,000 was stated to be only that which would "be sent from the Territory, without any monetary benefit to the people." Then from the list of other expenses a small one may be selected by way of illustration of needless extravagance. That is the furniture item. The contract for the city's portion is \$28,000, every dollar of which goes out of the Territory when there is absolutely no need of it. One-tenth of this sum would have sufficed for present needs, and the remainder, with an amount larger still from the county, could have been disbursed for needed labor by home workingmen. It is stated that this contract was made without the knowledge of some of the members of the Council, who would have opposed it had they known thereof.

It is a question whether all of the \$800,000 bond issue is to be sold at the present time, or whether three-fourths of the amount would suffice. As a reason for selling all it is urged that because of the reduced assessment this year if the sale is allowed to go over the full amount cannot be legally disposed of. The argument is not correct, but if it were its only force would be that the city must go into debt merely because it has the power to do so now, even though the indebtedness entails upon the taxpayers double or treble their present burden for the future. For, as a matter of fact, although the assessment has been reduced a little the rate of tax must be raised this year; and if the city borrows all it can taxes must be further heavily increased for years to come. Under the issue of bonds as at present proposed the interest alone will reach over \$125,000, or five-eighths of the city revenue. The balance remaining is insufficient to run the city for three months out of the year. The expenses for the other three-fourths of the time must come from an additional load upon the taxpayers. Is the present administration ready to assume the responsibility of throwing this great burden upon property owners and to meet the storm that will follow?

There is no desire to take a pessimistic view of the situation, but merely to present a few cold facts, with the reminder to the municipal fathers that the taxpayers have some rights in the premises that should be respected. Some of the members of the present Council labor earnestly for a judicious handling of municipal finances. It is to be hoped that a majority will be found in this position, though influences to secure an opposite result evidently are at work.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

*Written for this Paper.*

## AS TO SPRAYING.

MILL CREEK, May 5th, 1894.

We are having discussions on the Law and Bug questions out here; one "exterminator" has been delivering lectures all through, but I voice the people's view in saying there was nothing learned from him of any interest to the fruit grower.

But if you can find space in your valuable paper I will relate my experience in regard to spraying, which I hope the reader will get some ideas from. I commenced spraying with Paris green in 1888 on the potato bug with success and have followed it more or less ever since. When coming to Mill Creek I talked the matter up, but met with no encouragement until the spring of 1893 when I prevailed on T. G. Boam to spray. A pump and Paris green were purchased and spraying started in good faith. I sprayed for nine parties with satisfactory results. It will not be necessary to go any further on this subject, but I will say that my remedy is Paris green. Purple may be cheaper but it requires a little care in mixing to get the benefit sought for. One thing further—you should not suppose that all your trees are affected with every insect; that is not so. It is my opinion that some insects are provided by nature for the benefit of that tree, if your tree is in a healthy condition. But I am not an entomologist, and have only studied the potato bug, codling moth and woolly aphid.

As to the moth, which is our enemy now, it is a moth in April and May, stings the fruit and hatches a worm, which at the end of five or six weeks after hatching returns as a moth again about the last of June and first of July. In about two weeks later this moth lays an egg on the fruit or in crevices and growing vegetables which hatches a worm and stays in the larva state till next spring, when it is a moth again, ready for your fruit—and you should be prepared to spray.

Precaution in Spraying—The man that uses a spray pump assumes a responsibility he should not neglect. Label all poisonous preparations; never leave poisonous compounds in the reach of children or animals; never spray trees of any kind while in blossom—there is nothing at that time to spray for and you waste time and material; if you have the least doubt that your mixture is too strong, and you are not using Bordeaux mixture, use a little milk of lime, say one gallon to forty; spray in time; don't wait till the worm is inside; don't spray indiscriminately anything and everything; study the enemies you spray for; remember that spraying requires a little judgment and knowledge to get the best results; don't use your mixture too strong; if possible spray mornings and evenings, not when the sun is scorching hot; never spray fruit on vegetables when they begin to ripen, but before that all poison will evaporate; my opinion is that our greatest trouble is the codling moth, and after we have subdued that enemy we will conquer all the rest; codling

moth never destroyed a tree, but it is the means of ruining our apples for use and for sale, so that we have no profit.

Preparing for Spraying—Insects should not be allowed to get a foothold; spraying the trees with blue vitriol and lime when the leaf shows in the spring is a good thing to destroy many insects by preventing them from hatching; an arsenic solution is now practiced by good orchardists in the East, and why not in the West? It will destroy the apple worm with other leaf-eating insects, but never spray a tree in blossom—it endangers the best assistant of the fruit grower, that is the bee. There is one thing that ought to have consideration: I will give some facts below—it being a fungicide and a fertilizer; it destroys the fungus disease and we are enabled to grow a healthy tree when properly applied, because it checks the lice and aphids, also the red spider, knocking them off the tree and covering their eggs so they cannot hatch.

Bordeaux Mixture—Bulletin No. 2, Experiment Station, Horticultural Department, Agricultural College, Michigan: Blue vitriol, dissolve 4 pounds in 16 gallons of water; in another tub slack 8 or 4 pounds of fresh lime in 6 gallons of water; when cold, strain your lime carefully through a burlap sack and add to the vitriol; but enough lime should be added so as to neutralize the free acid, as if this is not done it may injure the foliage; if much of this mixture is to be used it is a good plan to make a stock up, as it will keep good a considerable time; the strength can be varied considerably, but the above is as strong as we care to use the first spraying, and it is our custom to reduce it to 50 gallons when made at intervals if the ingredients are fresh and proper amounts are used it is one of the least expensive of the fungicides and it is generally conceded to be the most effectual of all in its efficiency which is owing in part no doubt to the fact that the lime sticks it quite securely to the foliage so it is not readily washed off. Another desirable feature about this fungicide is that Paris green be used with it when spraying for the codling moth, this saving separate application. This station says use bordeaux mixture for all fungus diseases of the plant and tree, such as mildew, rust, rot and blight, in which either the spores or the body of the fungus itself is exposed to its action.

Now as to the law; if I understand it, it only requires two sprayings. That is poor policy. If you intend to hit the moth and gain any harvest, spray four times and do it well. It is not a good idea to use too many mixtures at one time on a tree nor to mix too many together. Don't kill your tree all in one year trying to cure it; don't get too many mixtures clogged up in your barrel that you spray from—arsenic sometimes corrodes and becomes useless and then the spraying is all a humbug you will say; clean your barrel every time you are through and then you have just the mixture you want when you mix again, and nothing else.

Now I am not writing this with any disregard to the law, because the law is needed and is all right so far as it goes; but I am speaking from my own experience, and facts taken from experiment stations which make me firmer in my opinion. If every one here would read the bulletins put out by our own agricultural station, they will learn something to their interest; these are sent out free to all who send their name in for the same.

I am yours,

WILLIAM LAURENSEN.

## FISH LAKE ONCE MORE.

Having read the articles in the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS lately about the destruction of fish in Fish Lake, I beg leave to say a few words about it. Since I first came to this valley in 1877, there certainly has been great destruction of fish and game at Fish Lake, and in the adjacent mountains, and the fish are greatly diminished, but I do not believe the stories told of the great amount of fish allowed to waste on the shore of the lake. The NEWS of April 24th, in giving an extract from a letter by Mr. Carter, fish and game commissioner of Sevier county, makes him to say, "Fish Lake is made a reservoir for Rabbit Valley, and that destroyed more fish than the whole people get from the lake." I wish to say Mr. Carter is misinformed, and his statement is not warranted by the facts. My business has called me to the lake very often ever since 1873, and for weeks together I have camped there, more especially the last two summers, having been there as agent for the Fremont Irrigation Co., and I know of the conditions. Men go there from St. George in the south and Uintah and Sanpete in the north, with barrels, and have hauled away tons of fish. About the time they expect us to open our gates the Indians and whites congregate there, and wait anxiously for us to "make a fish way," so they can catch the fish. When I opened the gates last June and refused to "make a fish way" for a few days, I was "cursed" by both whites and Indians because they could not manage their traps in so much water.

There are three good-sized creeks, and two or three smaller ones, running into the lake. They make excellent spawning grounds for the fish, but these creeks are watched day and night, and I risk the opinion that of the fish that venture up into them, not five in a hundred ever live to get back into the lake. That is the true cause of the decrease of fish in Fish lake.

Our irrigation company will be happy to co-operate with Mr. Carter in protecting the fish, but inasmuch as we use all the water flowing from the lake for irrigation purposes, we think we have a perfect right, by law, to close or open our gates at pleasure; and hence, we hope no one will give too much sympathy to the cry of hungry fish peddlers for a "fish way" in our dam. All they want it for is so they can catch the fish. If the fish can be protected in those beautiful crystal streams during June and July, and some springs in May, of each year, and the fish and game commission will direct or allow us to put in a screen at our headgate, so as to keep

the fish in the lake, and will then protect them from Indians and others at the side outlet for a few years, the lake will be filled with the most delicious trout again.

Then the Indians and others should be taught to cease kindling fires in the forests about the lake as they did last year, when they went away from there angry because they had failed to get a "fish way" at our dam to suit them. We are very much interested in the attempts of Prof. Whiting and others to protect our forests, and will be pleased to help all we can in that direction.

We have bought a right of way, and are constructing a dam, by which we expect to make a nice fish pond, equal to one mile square and twenty feet deep. This is not intended for a fish pond, but for the storing of water for irrigation, but it will be a fine fish pond all the same.

Yours respectfully,

FRANKLIN W. YOUNG.

FREMONT, Wayne county, April 29, 1894.

### MOB WAR IN MISSOURI.

SPRING CITY, April 17, 1894.

Reading the letters of Cheney and Bigler—old time friends and comrades—caused me to reflect upon the past, and I now present a few facts, if you deem them worthy a place in your valuable paper.

I was the son of Isaac and Mary Calvert Allred, born in Bedford county, Tenn., February 21, 1822. There were two of us, and although my brother was born first, it has been said I was the oldest. We moved with our parents in 1829 to the state of Missouri, where we first heard of the "Mormon" Prophet in 1831. The bearers of the tidings were Hyrum Smith and John Murdock. They preached once and passed on to assist in locating the center stake of Zion, which was to be the "New Jerusalem." Other Elders came along in 1832 and a large branch of the Church was raised up, called the "Salt River branch." All the Allred families in that locality and other relatives and friends joined the new religion. My twin brother and I were baptized in the early spring of 1833.

The falling of the stars which occurred on the night the Saints were driven out of Jackson county, was witnessed in our locality in all its splendor, and many believed the end of the world was at hand. But we soon learned that that night marked the flight of the Saints from mob violence.

We first saw the Prophet in 1834, as "Zion's camp" passed through our branch. They camped there a week recruiting and organizing, and Uncle James Allred joined them with ten men from our branch. Our people having already disposed of their farms moved up into Clay county and bought land in 1835, but were not permitted to stay there long, and removed with the Church into Caldwell county and again purchased land, where we hoped to live in peace, where there would be "none to molest or make afraid," as there were but few settlers in that new county.

As soon as the surrounding country witnessed our success in opening up the new lands the mob spirit again re-

vived and we were threatened on every side. In order to be able to stand the siege which appeared inevitable, a company was sent into Davis county under Captain Buchanan, to bring a horse mill into Far West to grind our corn. I went with my father's team to assist in hauling the mill. After our return to Far West I put up at Father Morley's, not having time to go home, eight miles out, before night. I had just fed my team and was eating supper when father came into town with a report that the mob was making a raid upon the scattered settlements on the head of Log creek. He told me to hitch up and go home that night so we could move into Far West the next day and he would ride home as soon as possible to guard his family. It was dark when I started, and as I crossed the square Apostle David Patten was in his saddle raising his men to go out to protect our people. Having had scarcely any sleep for two nights, I could not keep awake in the wagon, so I walked by the side of my oxen, and there I even slept as I walked, at the same time not knowing what moment I might be in the hands of the mob. I got home at 1 o'clock and found all safe. Father kept on the alert, and at break of day he heard the guns at the "Crooked River battle," it being only five miles from our home. That morning we moved into Far West, and witnessed the approach of the army, the capture of the Prophet and others, the surrender of arm, etc., etc.

History has it that Joseph Holbrook came in about midnight with the news of the raid. He might, but I know the foregoing to be true.

REDICK N. ALLRED.

### SOUTHERN SUMMIT COUNTY.

WOODLAND, Summit county, Utah, May 4.—The people in the south end of Summit county are just completing the planting of their grain. The weather is still quite cold nights and the snow still lies in great banks close to some of the fields.

At Wanship meetings have been held in relation to home industry, and the starting of some line of manufacture was urged. It looks as if a creamery will be built there in the near future. It is a splendid point for such an institution. All the people of this locality are stock raisers and small farmers; all keep cows, and it will cost but a trifle more to feed and milk cows than to feed and not milk them, as is now done; or, where they are milked, the butter produced is a drug on the market, never selling for more than fifteen cents, often for ten cents a pound, while a good article of creamery butter will bring twenty to twenty-five cents a pound wholesale. Peoa, Kamas and Woodland each are points where creameries and cheese factories could be established by the people on the co-operative plan and this would tend to lessen their present cry of hard times, which are indeed more imaginary than real, as is evidenced in their actions and surroundings. This winter there has been more means spent in social pleasure in some of these places than ever before; and in my travels through the Territory I think I see need of a great reform in our way of living, if we may hope for greater

prosperity, which can only come where there is perfect thrift. Industry produces prosperity and without frugal industry as communities we cannot hope to be prosperous.

There are many praiseworthy improvements in this part of the country. New and commodious barns have taken the place of the old, dilapidated sheds with straw coverings; farm machinery is more generally kept under cover and taken care of; yet this region is not without some of the sights seen elsewhere—harvesters left in the field, sulky rakes stopping gaps in the fence, and threshing machines exposed to the elements.

The lumber business that was so brisk here a few years ago now seems to be almost at a standstill, but it is hoped it will revive.

A good spirit prevails among the people. Meetings seem to be well attended and a general spiritual awakening is apparent.

The crop prospects were never better at this season of the year.

More anon.

TRAVELER.

### FIFTY YEARS AGO.

PABOWAN, April 15, 1894.

As reminiscences of nearly fifty years ago furnish interesting reading to the survivors of those times and instructive reading to others of later date, I venture to furnish you a few scraps relating to those days, when that remarkable pilgrimage was begun and accomplished, the results of which we see today in the wonderful development of this valuable mountain region. Surely an inspiration from God dictated and directed the movement, as can easily be discerned at present, though surrounded with fog at that time, and only carried out by an unusual exercise of faith and a providential condition of necessity.

Some of the readers of the NEWS will remember the curious story of the three-dollar wooden wagon and the remarkable dove-tailing outfit of relief to necessity when monocratic orders made movement from Hancock county a necessity, published a few months ago. In company with a dozen or so of English families from the same neighborhood, the outfit journeyed through the state of Iowa to Garden Grove and Pisgah—points well written up in history—where President Young and associates, accompanied by a recruiting officer, met us. There was quite a large camp at the latter place attending to a growing crop, it now being in the month of July. I say met us, because, as is well remembered, the President had started earlier in the season and had reached Council Bluffs with the advance companies of the exodus; and pitching camp was waiting for others to catch up, and looking out for either winter quarters or the possibility of moving forward.

In order to carry out the request of the government for volunteers to serve in the Mexican war, he started on the back track to meet the traveling companies on the way. As remarked, the meeting in our case was at Pisgah. The emigrants were all gathered to an appointed place and the business was explained. As when he and his associates of the Twelve Apostles harangued the same men in England about

six years previous upon the first principles of the Gospel, and the great events of the fullness of times, so the spirit of enthusiastic devotion to duty and obedience to counsel seized those dusty English travelers—for they had had not yet acquired citizenship; and with nothing but hopeful faith for the progress, safety and support of their large accompanying families, they cheerfully gave in their names to the officer, for enlistment, and with scarcely time to say good-bye to their friends were off to the point designated for organization and ultimate start. Father Bundy, of wooden wagon fame, was too old to be enrolled, and the present writer too young—so upon them fell the duty of herding and yoking the cattle, and the general male service required in the travel of six extra wagons, each containing the family and outfit of our enlisted volunteer. Their names were Daniel Browt (Browet), John Cox, Levi Roberts, Robert Harris, Richard Stater and Robert Pixton. (All returned from the trip except Daniel Browt, who was killed by Indians in the Sierra Nevada mountains, and all kept the faith and have ended their days in the mountains.)

Our proposed and agreed duty also extended to caring for and assisting in every possible way these lonely families on the way and at their stopping place or places, until the meagre relief expected from their husbands' government pay could be received.

About August 1, 1846, we arrived at the ferry near Council Bluffs. The onerous increase of duty thus undertaken and measurably carried out, together with the great heat of the season, the miasmatic influence of the rank and uncultivated vegetation of the wild Missouri bottom, soon had a telling effect upon Father Bundy and myself; for before crossing the river we were both prostrated with ague and fever, and the poor grass widows with their families had to care for themselves or be assisted by others, in most cases as busy and toil-worn as themselves. The further progress of these and accompanying exiles, including their sickness, semi-starvation, exposure and ultimate arrival in Salt Lake City, may be forwarded later on, if considered of sufficient public interest.

JOB SMITH.

### A FEARFUL RIDE.

MORONI, Sanpete Co., Utah, May 7, 1894.—As Brothers Edwin Scott, Aaron Hardy and wife, were approaching town through the north hills at about dusk on the evening of the 4th inst., with Brother Hardy's team, a stop was made to adjust something about the wagon, all alighting for the purpose. The front wheels were blocked while the work was done, which occupied but a few minutes. Brother Scott then took the lines and the blocks were removed. Being on a descending grade the wagon crowded the horses, at which they began moving, during which Brother Scott sprang on the wheel to resume the driving. He failed to get entirely on the wagon, being caught in the wheel which took him at least once around. His right foot caught between the sandboard and the axle. The team became frightened and began a wild run, which was con-

tinued for three-fourths of a mile, when, having made a turn on an ascending grade and run against a fence, it stopped.

Brother Scott was dragged across a large irrigating ditch and on a hard, dusty road, along which he was bruised and battered, yet he was thoroughly conscious during the whole of his frightful ride. When friends reached him the wheel had to be taken off to extricate him. How he escaped death at the time seems wonderful. His right leg was badly broken above the ankle joint, the muscles badly cut and his body bruised in places, also a slight fracture of the right temple.

Doctors Woodring and Cassidy reset the limb and sewed up the gashes, in which it was found necessary to put twenty-six stitches. They performed their work very well, but on account of Brother Scott's age, he being near sixty-eight years old, and the bad break, they can only hope for the best.

A. H.

### CANVASS THE RETURNS.

The special board appointed by the Utah Commission—Messrs. J. M. Cohen, J. T. Lynch and Alfaes Young—to canvass the returns of Carbon county election, held on May 1st, met this morning for that purpose. They concluded their task shortly after 1 o'clock.

The returns, as canvassed by the board, show the subjoined results:

Selectmen—E. Santahi, 160; F. P. Gridley, 183; E. C. Lee, 159; J. M. Beattie, 185; G. C. Johnston, 69; Thos. Cox Sr., 98; Joseph L. Boulden, 57; Peter Liddell, 133; Andrew Young, 142; A. H. Sturgeon, 25.

The first three, all Republicans, are elected.

Sheriff—Thos. Loyd, 161; C. H. Cook, 128; R. Farrah, 102. Mr. Lloyd, Independent, is elected.

Superintendent of Schools—Joseph N. Davis, 262; H. A. Southworth, 122. Mr. Davis, Independent, is elected.

Clerk—H. A. Nelson, 165; J. E. Ingles, 77; Jos. R. Sharp, 143.

Recorder—H. A. Nelson, 164; J. E. Ingles, 76; Jos. R. Sharp, 147. Mr. Nelson, Republican, is therefore elected to the office of clerk and recorder.

Treasurer—J. Forrester, 179; J. T. Fitch, 119; A. H. Earl, 84. Mr. Forrester, Republican, is elected.

Assessor—David Holdaway, 190; S. J. Harkness, 119; Wm. Miller, 79.

Collector—David Holdaway, 189; S. J. Harkness, 119; Wm. Miller, 79; Mr. Holdaway, Republican, is elected to both offices.

Surveyor—W. A. Thayne, 219; W. J. Tidwell, 168. Mr. Thayne, Republican, is elected.

Prosecuting Attorney—J. B. Schinness, 207; Jas. X. Ferguson, 160. Scattering 1. Mr. Schinness, Republican, is elected.

Coroner—H. B. Asadorian, 321; Republican; J. H. Eccles, 1; I. Llewellyn, 1.

As justice of the peace and constable the following were elected for the precincts named:

Castle Gate—Justice, H. J. World. Constable, Grover Lewis.

Helper—Justice, Peter Smith. Constable, J. H. Brady.

Minnie Maud—Justice, A. J. Russell. Constable, Frank Smith.

Price—Justice, E. W. McIntyre. Constable, E. Anderson.

Scofield—Justice—Hy. Wilson. Constable, C. J. Jensen.

Spring Glen—Justice, J. M. Miller. Constable, A. J. Simmons.

Wellington—Justice, L. Jensen. Constable, S. H. Grundrig.

Winter Quarters—Justice, S. A. Harrison. Constable, Joseph Loveridge.

The votes cast for location of county seat were as follow: Price 218, Helper 98, Scofield 69, Wellington 1.

### A WATER CYCLE.

NOTTINGHAM, May 7.—During the present month an attempt will be made by William Oldham, a resident of Nottingham, to cross the Atlantic on a water cycle. Oldham is twenty-nine years of age, and is member of the army reserve. He served with the colors for ten years, mostly in India. While in India he studied the art of navigation and got the idea in his head that he would some time endeavor to cross the Atlantic in the smallest boat possible. His craft, which is named Marion, is of remarkable construction and it is the smallest boat that it was ever proposed to use for such an adventurous voyage. It was built entirely by Oldham. Its dimensions are ten feet six inches in length, three feet beam and two feet six inches deep with a draught of twenty inches of water. It is constructed of the best iron; the plates are an eighth of an inch thick and these are supported by one and one-quarter inch angle barribs. With a view to making the most of its very limited capacity the little vessel's bottom is flat with a wooden floor over the iron work. In the center is a small cabin rising nine inches above the deck. It is four feet long and two feet broad. It has seven windows, two in front, one looking each side of the mast, two on each side and one at the back. All the windows can be opened and are watertight when closed. They are glazed with quarter-inch glass in pieces four and a half long and three inches deep. At the top of this miniature cabin is a water-tight hatchway sixteen inches square. The boat is provided with a brass screw worked from the inside by the hands and rest in a similar manner to a bicycle. This mechanism is for use when the weather is too bad to permit of the use of sails or when the boat may be becalmed. It is also intended as a form of exercise for the occupant. The mast and bowsprit are constructed of iron pipe with steel wire ropes and there is a small steering wheel. Nothing in the boat is movable, everything being made fast or concealed in boxes, and not a particle of wood is used in the framework of the craft. When ready for sea the Marion will weigh about fourteen hundred weight. In this extraordinary craft Mr. Oldham will leave Nottingham towards the end of May. Starting from the bridge crossing the river Trent at Nottingham, he will proceed by way of Newark and Gainsborough, enter the river Humber, work down the east coast to the English channel, and after putting in at one or two seaside resorts on the south coast, will start direct for New York. He expects to reach the latter place in six weeks.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

On December 4, 1893, Orson Davis, formerly a resident of Luna ward, N. M., was cut off the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints by the presidency and High Council of the St. John's Stake of Zion, Arizona.

Johnny Hansen, one of Mayfield's brightest and most popular young men, died of typhoid-pneumonia last Monday. He leaves a widowed mother and a sister, besides a host of friends throughout Sanpete county.

Hodges and Gibbons will plant two hundred or more acres of grain this season. Their farm and ranch is situated about one and a half miles south of town and is known as Hodges' Dell. Their ranch comprises some 900 acres of farm and meadow land of the best in this valley.

The citizens of Garden City turned out and made a new water ditch above the field for the purpose of catching the snow water from the canyon in order that they can water fruit and shade trees before the water can be turned into the canal from the head of Swan creek. On Saturday they turned out again and fenced the graveyard. Two steps in the right direction.

Mrs. Foot, an old lady, met with a painful and serious accident between nine and ten o'clock May 7th while watching the merry-go-round near the Knutsford hotel. Her right arm was struck by a projection from the revolving machinery and broken below the elbow in two places. She was taken in to a drug store in the vicinity where her injuries were attended to by Dr. Sharp.

At the request of County Attorney Murphy and associate counsel in the case of Charles Thiede, charged with wife murder, Drs. Worthington, Benedict and Richards rent asunder the stitches placed in the throat of the murdered woman, and by which the wound was drawn together by Undertaker Skewes. The purpose was to make a minute examination, the result of which will be made known at the trial of Thiede.

On Friday last, Peter Connors, a Columbian restaurant cook, was discharged from work on account of drunkenness. This afternoon he dropped dead in front of Malquist's blacksmith shop on Plum alley, in the vicinity of Commercial street.

The deceased it appears came here from Leadville, Colorado, and of late was a lodger at the Leadville house on Second South street. He was about fifty-five years of age, and so far as known here was unmarried.

Fornication is the charge upon which Deputy Marshal Boman Cannon has arrested, in this city, Gustav Christensen, on the request of one of the deputy U. S. marshals of Sevier county. The following telegram was received from the deputy, who expects to reach here tomorrow to fetch the accused man: "Charge, fornication; bond, \$3,000, if any. Await grand jury at Nephi." That is all that is known of the matter here at present. Christensen will remain in the peni-

tentiary until the officer arrives. But \$3,000 reads like a pretty high bond for this class of offense.

An officer of the Industrial army came up from West Jordan. He says the men are getting very restless and that they are deserting every day. There is great dissatisfaction over the course that Carter is pursuing. The latter is living high at the restaurants and hotels here, the men say, while the members of the army are on short rations at camp. The offer to work on the railroad for \$1.50 a day was laid before the men and rejected. They want to go to Washington. That, they say, was the object of their organization and not to get work on the railroad or anywhere else. The army is apparently on its last legs and the sooner it disbands the better it will please the farmers in whose neighborhood it is camped, as they have been taxed almost to the limit.

On Friday, May 4, says a correspondent at Garden City, Rich Co., Hyrum Cook had a very narrow escape from being seriously hurt. He was between a horse and the wall of a stable, currying the animal, when it took fright and began striking and kicking in a furious manner. Mr Cook tried to extricate himself from his dangerous position, but was hurled beneath the horse's feet; and when he did succeed in partially escaping the animal made a sudden turn, lashed out with his heels and kicked him into a stall in an opposite direction. On examination it was found that the shoulder blade was dislocated, which was soon, however, placed in proper position again; with this and a pretty tough shaking up, Mr. Cook thinks he had a very narrow escape. He only just returned a few days ago from Ogden, where he had been serving as a juror for nearly a month, and that absence and this accident put him back considerably in his spring work.

Coroner Allen went to where the remains of the dead man had been found the day before and had them conveyed to the city and buried in the city cemetery by Undertaker Lindquist. Papers were found on the body which proved the dead man to be E. M. Vance and a resident of Ohio. He was well dressed and apparently about thirty-five years of age, but could not otherwise be recognized as the body was too badly decomposed. The pockets contained \$35 in greenbacks as well as a note drawn at Martin's Ferry, November 1, 1892, in favor of E. M. Vance and signed by M. C. Vance for \$40.

The opinion of the coroner is that the man was traveling west and stopped over here with the intention of remaining a few days, and as is often the case with eastern travelers, took a run up the hill and when reaching the point where the body was found had sat down to rest and froze to death, as his coat was tightly buttoned about him, indicating that he had been cold. Near the body were found a five cent piece and a lead pencil.

Monday and Tuesday were taken up in the examination of J. L. Brana-

gan on a charge of arson in the second degree, setting fire to the Provo woolen mills on Saturday the 29th. The examination was held before Commissioner Dudley, being taken from Justice Wedgwood's court on a change of venue. County Prosecuting Attorney Gash prosecuted and M. M. Warner defended.

Testimony was introduced to show that Mr. Branagan was very drunk Saturday. It was also testified that the burlap had left impressions on the greasy, dirty floor, which would not have been unless it had been stamped or pressed down in some way. One witness testified that a calendar, hanging in the window, was but partially consumed, which would not have happened if the fire had not been put out. A great deal of testimony was introduced to show that the defendant was very drunk on the Saturday when the fire occurred. After the arguments of counsel, Commissioner Dudley discharged the defendant. After the discharge the defendant took an oath in presence of his wife and the audience that he would never touch liquor again.

The Utah Commission completed its organization:

Commissioner Norrell nominated J. R. Letcher for chairman, and Commissioner Tatlock nominated Hoyt Sherman on the Republican side.

The first ballot resulted as follows, Letcher, 2; Sherman, 2; Norrell, 1.

The second ballot resulted in the election of Mr. Letcher, the vote being Letcher, 3; Sherman, 1; Thatcher, 1.

The election of two clerks was then proceeded with. The first ballot showed G. W. Parks, 3; Colonel Sowers, 2; Colonel Page, 2; Joseph Cohn, 1; George E. Blair, 1; Will Lett, 1.

The second ballot resulted in the election of Messrs. Parks and Blair on the following vote: G. W. Parks, 3; Joseph Cohn, 2; George E. Blair, 3; Will Lett, 2.

The services of Colonel Page, who has been chief clerk of the commission since its first organization, will be retained until June 30.

Commissioners Norrell, Tatlock and Letcher were appointed a committee on building. The commission has adjourned subject to call.

Dr. A. E. Winship, of Boston, well known as the editor of the *American Teacher* and of the *New England Journal of Education*, is in the city today. The doctor is returning from a seven weeks' visit in the West, principally in California, and will resume his trip homeward this evening. He expresses great surprise at the growth of the city, which he visited the first time in 1875 with an editorial excursion which was crossing the continent. The visit at that time was a source of great pleasure to himself and to the entire party, all of whom speak in very complimentary terms of the courtesy shown the company by the citizens of the city. The News acknowledges a pleasant call from Dr. Winship, and trusts that he will carry away the same pleasant impressions as on former occasions.

In company with Dr. Millsbaugh, he visited the various schools of the city, and was delighted with the efficiency of the system and with the educational structures that adorn the city.

Responding to an invitation from Superintendent Millepaugh, the doctor delivered an address at the high school building at 4:15 this afternoon, at which the teachers of the city, as well as the prominent educators, were present.

His subject was "A New Basis of Education."

The collection of mummified human remains and other relics of the ancient peoples once inhabiting these valleys, which collection has been on exhibition in this city for several weeks past, has been purchased entirely by the Deseret museum. This afternoon the large collection was removed to the museum building, where they will soon be displayed in connection with the very extensive array of ethnological relics previously belonging to the institution. The museum authorities are to be congratulated on their successful efforts to keep these collections of Utah antiquities in the Territory. This latest move will do much to increase the usefulness and extend the fame of our growing home museum of science.

In this connection it may be pointed out what is not generally known—that the Deseret Museum received full recognition in the Museums' Association of the World, the headquarters of which distinguished organization is in Great Britain. The Deseret Museum was represented by its president at the London meeting of the association in June, 1893, and expects to be similarly represented at the following meeting next month in Dublin.

The Museum has been closed to the public for a short time, but will soon be re-opened under greatly improved conditions.

A representative of the News had a pleasant chat Monday evening with Andrew Duthie, an expert engineer and machinist, who for the last two weeks has had charge of the immense plant of the Pinos Altos Mining and Milling company in the Sierra Madres mountains. Last night, after a visit of two or three weeks with his family in this city, Mr. Duthie left for Mexico, where he expects to remain until Christmas.

Concerning mining matters in Mexico, Mr. Duthie stated that there were three districts in the Sierra Madres mountains that are yielding in some cases enormous profits. These were the Jesus Maria, Pinos Altos and Conchenco. All of them, he said, are turning out vast quantities of free milling gold and silver. In each of these districts there is also a great deal of low grade ore but the processes in vogue there for extracting are very crude as compared with the way in which the work is done in the United States. With the same facilities there as here Mr. Duthie says that the low grade mines could be made to pay handsomely. There is a population of about 12,000 in the three districts named and the number is increasing rapidly. Wages for skilled workmen are higher in the Sierra Madres than in the United States. The Mexican peons, however, get only \$1 to \$1.50 a day.

The Mexican government is offering every inducement to foreign capital and immigration and as a result development work is being done very fast and the resources of the country shown up.

PLEASANT GROVE, Utah, May 6, 1894.—George Aldridge, who had his large toe taken out in the hope of saving his foot, grew steadily worse and it was decided to amputate his foot. The operation was performed, but all to no avail—the unfortunate young man succumbed to his suffering on Wednesday last. He was the son of Wm. Aldridge of Deseret, aged 35 years, and unmarried.

Edgar White had his horse fall upon him, crushing one foot. The young man will use a pair of sticks for several weeks to come. The accident is a severe one.

The Pleasant Grove choir were over to Provo yesterday in competition with other singers from the county. They will be accorded first honors—if they don't they will always think they ought to.

The county commission both of Utah and Wasatch county are putting on a force of mason, making repairs through Provo canyon; none too soon to suit the traveling public.

Henry Boren, John Duke, Jr., and Henry Nelson have located an onyx mine at Charleston, Wasatch county. The stone is similar to that found at Pellican Point, west of Utah lake.

The whistle at the Lehi sugar works can be heard daily. The mill is working up syrup from last season's run.

The prospect for fruit is very flattering.

Three of Pleasant Grove's school "marms" have gone and got married the last week, two of the maidens selecting husbands in other towns, thus contradicting Josh Billings' idea that "School marms never marry." D.

Mrs. Mary Standing died at her home on Bear River, near Collinston, Box Elder county, at an early hour this morning, the cause of death being paralysis. She had been in excellent health and spirits of late, but on Thursday morning she was found lying on the bedroom floor in an unconscious condition. Sister Standing evidently had arisen yesterday morning, about the usual hour, 7 o'clock. She could not have felt very ill, if at all, as shown by her care in dressing. This latter act was about completed, as she had partly buttoned the basque of her dress. It is probable that while doing this she was suddenly stricken down.

The deceased was in the 69th year of her age. She was the mother of Elder Joseph Standing, the missionary who was murdered near Varnell's station, Georgia, July 21, 1879, by a mob.

The body of the deceased will be brought to this city for interment. It is expected to arrive here on the Union Pacific train from the north, at 10:10 a. m. on Sunday, and will be conveyed from the station to the city cemetery, where funeral services will be held at the grave.

She was discovered less than half an hour after the attack of illness. In the judgment of those present the time was 10 to 15 minutes from when she fell. At the time Mrs. Dr. Jimmett was passing and was called in, and Dr. Snow was telegraphed for to Logan and came. Both did all they could to revive her, but the stroke was too severe for her to rally, and she died at about 2 o'clock on Friday morning.

Sister Standing came to Utah in 1849 and with her husband resided

in the Twelfth ward of this city until about nine years ago, when they moved to Bear River. The deceased had been a widow eight years. She was the mother of ten children, seven of whom still are living. She was a native of England, and was among the first Saints who emigrated from that land.

Jacob Nielson, a miner by occupation, who came in from Bingham on Thursday last and who has been "seeing the town" ever since, attempted to kill himself this morning about half past eight o'clock by firing a bullet into his heart.

Since his arrival in this city Nielson has been spending the most of his time at saloons and Commercial street resorts. It is claimed that he had a considerable amount of money but the class of companions with which he associated encouraged him in spending it and soon it had almost entirely disappeared and remorse took possession of his mind and he refused to be consoled. One man who knew something of his conduct says that he has not slept since he came to Salt Lake and that together with the liquor he drank temporarily unhinged his reason.

He obtained a revolver on the pretext that he intended to buy it. The weapon was unloaded and he asked for a cartridge. That also was handed him and he placed it in one of the chambers and like a flash turned the muzzle of the gun on his breast and pulled the trigger. In less than a minute the place was filled with people to ascertain the cause of the shooting. Officer Lund who was near by at the time took the man in charge and conveyed him to the police station in the Black Maria.

An examination disclosed a bullet hole in Nielson's clothes directly over the heart. On striking the skin the ball deflected and turned outward toward the arm, ploughing a furrow as it went and causing a flow of blood that crimsoned his clothing as it trickled down his body to his shoes.

The would-be suicide would give no reason for his rash act and was placed in the city jail to sober up.

Mrs. Ellen Piner, care of Mrs. Hole, the Lord Nelson, Nelson Place, Harrow-on-the-Hill, near Uxbridge, England, writes under date of April 13th, for information of her sister Margaret Thompson, from whom she wishes to hear, and to whom she desires to convey the sad news that her (Mrs. Piner's) husband is dead. If this should meet the eye of the person inquired for, or any of her relatives, a reply addressed as above will be gratefully received.

The issue of \$71,000 city bonds has not been sold yet, remarks the Boise (Idaho) Statesman. Several bids have been received, but they were unsatisfactory. A Los Angeles and a New York firm bid a trifle above par, but they asked excessive commissions. A Philadelphia broker bid 99½ cents, but the law prohibits the selling of bonds below par. The city is now negotiating with a New York broker who offers par and only wants ordinary expenses for handling them. The bonds are deposited in banks here, and will be sent to the New York broker as soon as he deposits \$71,000 payable to this city.



## THE COMMONWEAL ARMY.

TACOMA, Wash., May 7.—The commonwealers put a torpedo on the Northern Pacific track east of Easton last night and stopped the east bound freight train. Over one hundred of them boarded it. The engineer backed the train into Easton and sidetracked it. Deputy marshals are on their way from Stampede, a station eleven miles west of Easton, to eject the commonwealers. It is estimated that but one half of the army originally camped at Puyallup has crossed the mountains. The marshal's headquarters are still at Stampede.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The defense had its inning today in the trial of Coxe, Browne and Jones for the May day demonstrations. Attorney Hyman made the opening statement for the defense. There was no denial or defense for what the commonwealers had done. He began to say that the defense would consist in the lawfulness of their action. He could remember but one similar occurrence in history, and thereupon he produced a Bible and began to read a Scriptural passage.

"The gentleman should confine himself to the statement of facts," interposed the District attorney.

"Does the attorney deny that this is a fact?" demanded the young attorney, holding the Bible aloft dramatically.

He was permitted to read a passage of the Old Testament citing that the Lord commanded Moses to take off his shoes because he trod on holy ground. From his discursive statement it was gathered that the defense would be based largely on the brutality of the police clubbing the citizens. It would be shown that Coxe had not walked on the grass and Browne had been driven through the shrubbery by the police.

Frank Harper, a newspaper man from Alexandria, Va., testified that the police had driven the citizen on the grass before the procession arrived, in order to clear the pathways. Coxe walked so quietly to the steps that he was not recognized until the people pointed him out. Thirteen police surrounded the general when he arrived. Witness was certain Coxe had not walked on the grass. On examination he said there were 50,000 or 60,000 people waiting and cheering for Coxe.

"Disorderly, were they not?" inquired the district attorney.

"Oh no, they had the right to cheer; they were American citizens."

The police came near running down a little girl in front of Harper. He had been ordered off the asphalt streets two or three times but returned every time.

"Then you disobeyed the police?" said the district attorney.

"The police are not the law; they are the agents of the people to carry out the law," was the reply. One person in the crowd on the grass was Senator Allen.

Witness No. 2, Sam'l L. Perlick, opined, when asked his business explained: "I am one of the army of the unemployed." Until the beginning of the Democratic administration he had been employed in the treasury. He swore that Coxe did not touch the grass.

Being called upon to give a ruling upon a question asked this witness,

Judge Miller said it might be a mitigating circumstance bearing upon the intent to violate the law, that defendant had been forced upon the grass by circumstances. The judge added that a hundred thousand violations of law did not excuse one violation. This witness also had seen the police drive the people on the grass.

Coxe took the stand and said he was a lobbyist in behalf of the unemployed. The men who came with him did so, Coxe said, upon the principle that they might as well be with him as anywhere. Coxe said he told Major Moore the army might break up and enter the Capitol grounds as American citizens. The chief said there was no objection. "My object in going to the capital," said Coxe, "was to present to Congress my two bills, the good road bill and the non-interest bearing bonds bill, and address the Congress of the United States and the American people on them. I demanded the protection of the police who seemed to be Colonel Bright's right hand bower, to present to Congress a petition from the labor organizations in favor of the bill."

Judge Miller would not permit the introduction as evidence of the speech Coxe intended to make or the protest he issued, saying that they had nothing to do with the trial. Coxe told his story of the march to Washington without embellishments.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 6.—The eighth day of Kelly's stay in Des Moines saw preparations for his final leaving under good headway. Early this morning lumber began to be delivered at a point below the confluence of the Des Moines and Moon rivers. At 10 o'clock a detail of 600 men, mostly mechanics of mere or less experience, picked out of the army, left the camp, under the leadership of General Kelly, and marched three abreast to the place where the lumber had been delivered and began working on the boats. Before noon at least twenty boats were in process of building and about fifty were nearly completed today. At 5 o'clock this evening the first boat was completed and launched. Three cheers were given for the first evidence of Kelly's navy.

SPRAGUE, Wash., May 7.—The Coxeyites in this vicinity this evening sprung a neat coup on the Northern Pacific. This evening a train of live stock, eastbound, stopped at Harrison, ten miles west, and the officials of the railroad sent a crew and engine from here to take the train east through Sprague without stopping. The Coxeyites were alert and one of them, evidently a railroad man familiar with the air brakes, rode the pilot of the engine back to Harrison. Concealing himself on the trucks of the stock cars, this man put on the air brakes as the train reached Sprague, neatly stopping it at the depot, to the intense dismay of the railroad officials and amid the applause of the large mob of Coxeyites and sympathizers.

The officials swear they will not carry the commonwealers out of town, if not a wheel turns for a month. The industrials are equally determined to ride.

MASSILLON, O., May 7.—The prospect of arrest on the charge of abduction awaits Messrs. Coxe and Browne

when Judge Miller of Washington is done with them. This trouble is in consequence of the appearance of the "Angel of Peace" in Coxe's May Day parade. The "angel" was Miss Mamie Coxe, who is still in Washington, and who got there without her mother's knowledge or consent. The mother, Mrs. Caroline Coxe, the divorced wife of the general, secured her decree on ground of excessive cruelty, and was made legal custodian of the girl.

## JUAB STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of Juab Stake was held at Nephi, April 28 and 29. It was well attended considering the stormy weather. Elders Brigham Young, F. M. Lyman and Juo. W. Taylor, of the council of Apostles, were present. They made many encouraging remarks, admonishing the Saints to faithfulness, and advised them not to join secret societies, as there was nothing to be gained by so doing. It was shown that the Gospel embraces enough organizations and associations for those who desire to be active. If the Latter-day Saints will keep the commandments of God there is a bright future for them. The brethren spoke of the great work of preaching the Gospel to the millions who are yet in darkness. Many convincing testimonies were given by the Apostles and by local speakers.

Bishop Taylor, of Juab, gave a very interesting account of his labors in southern California during the past winter.

Encouraging reports were given by President Paxman and the Bishops.

An excellent spirit prevailed during the entire conference. It was a spiritual feast that gave the Saints much to reflect upon. JNO. T. MILLER.

Assistant Clerk.

## INFORMATION WANTED.

The following notices appear in the Manchester (England) Times; and in the belief that the parties named will be interested, the News gives local publicity to them:

KENDRICK.—Information will be thankfully received of William Kendrick, late of Darlaston, who was last heard of at 876 west, Third North, Salt Lake City, Utah, U. S. A. The last two letters to that place have not been answered. The inquirer is his son-in-law, John Yardley, 25, Woodhouse-grove, Preston.

WOOD.—Tidings would be thankfully received of James Wood, plasterer, who left Manchester about forty years ago, and was last heard of at Troy, in the United States. He is supposed to be now in Salt Lake, as he joined the Mormon body before leaving England. Mormon Elders please inquire. The inquirer is his sister, Mrs. Hannah Lennard, 5, Bigland street, Ordsall lane, Salford, Manchester.

If Henry Brown or any of his family who left Preston, England, about the year 1850 and who settled in Philadelphia, but afterwards removed to Illinois, where he was known by his neighbors as "Quaker Brown," will send his address to the undersigned, who is a nephew, they will hear of something to his advantage. Henry W. M. Brown, South Cottonwood, Salt Lake county, Utah. Illinois papers please copy.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Written for this Paper.*

## BIG CHINESE GUNS.

(Copyrighted by Frank G. Carpenter, 1894.)

SHANGHAI, China, March 20, 1894.—



NE hundred acres of factories for the making of arms and munitions of war!

Vast foundries for the smelting and rolling of steel

Gun works turning out

cannons as big as the highest now being made at the Washington navy yard! Shops covering acres devoted to the making of the latest of modern magazine rifles!

An army of two thousand celestials in blue gowns with their pig tails tightly wound about their half-shaven heads manipulating with their slender, yellow fingers the finest of the modern world's improved machinery, and doing successfully all kinds of factory work under Chinese foremen!

These are some of the wonders I saw at the great government arsenal near here today.

Any one who thinks that China is asleep to what is going on in the modern world has only to visit one of its great government gun factories to be convinced of his mistake. I have spent some time at the gun works of Washington navy yard, where are being built the guns for our largest warships. We pride ourselves upon them as a nation and consider them among the finest gun works of the world. Away out here in China there are similar foundries doing even more wonderful work, and that to a large extent with native-made machinery, and just now with Chinese iron and Chinese coal. Of the two thousand men employed in the Shanghai works only two are foreigners, and these are consulting engineers, one of whom, Mr. N. E. Cornish, is an Englishman from Devonshire, who was for years connected with the great Armstrong gun works in England, and the other, Mr. Bunt, an Englishman who not only knows how to run all kinds of machinery, but has invented several engines, and who, with Mr. Cornish, is making many improvements in the Chinese munitions of war over those of other nations. It was through Mr. Cornish that I was able to go over the gun works, and with him I had chats with the Chinese managers, foremen and workmen.

Leaving the Hotel Des Colonies, in the foreign quarter of Shanghai, I rode in a jinriksha, pulled by two men, far out into the country. The day was cold, raw and rainy, but I decided to risk arrest by taking my camera with me, and, wrapped in oiled silk, it lay be-

tween my legs as we dashed through the muddy streets crowded with bare-legged coolies in hats as big as umbrellas and rain coats of a reddish brown jute, who were carrying heavy loads swung on poles from their shoulders. We passed many women in blue gowns of wadded cotton, who hobbled along on their little feet through the mud with a knock-kneed gait, and met at every turn the rikshas and sedan chairs of swell Chinamen, whose eyes were so shrouded by their big black spectacles that they looked like Gargantuan brownies rather than scholarly Chinese. Many of these swells had on their winter bonnets of wadded silk and their clothes were of the brightest of reds, blues and greens. Their bonnets covered the entire head and were fastened under the chin in a wadded cloth which protected the neck and throat. They were so made that only the front of the face was exposed to the weather, and they extended out behind into a sort of a cape which fell to the waist and concealed their cues. The gowns of many of them were fur lined and the silk brocade of which they were made seemed more fit for a ball room than a rainy, muddy Chinese country ride. Beside these rich worked the poorest of the poor. We passed scores of sweating men pushing freight wheelbarrows, each containing a load for a horse, and jostled by the hundreds of other queer working characters who fill the country roads of China with as many travelers as you will find on the roads approaching one of our little cities on a circus day.

Just outside of the walls of the native city I passed a guard house filled with Chinese soldiers. The sun came out at the moment, and I attempted to photograph them. But when they saw the camera they scowled and went inside of the guard house. Not far from this I came to a fortification which I afterward learned was the barracks of the troops which the viceroy keeps here to guard the arsenal and to protect Shanghai. A white wall, perhaps twenty feet high, surrounded them, and I could only see the great flags of black net work embroidered with red Chinese figures, twenty odd feet long, which floated from a pole above the tent of the commander. I saw many soldiers, however, and I photographed a good natured one who evidently did not understand what my camera was. These soldiers were dressed in all sorts of bright colors, and the uniforms of many of them consisted of the brightest of blue cotton sacques, trimmed with black velvet and ornamented with red stripes. They wore wadded cotton pantaloons, which they tucked into black, short topped wadded cloth boots, and their heads were covered with stiff skull caps of silk. They look entirely different from the people about this part of China, and are much more muscular and are taller than the Chinaman we have in America. They come from the interior, and the best fighters among them are from the rebellious province of Hunan, where the insurrection against the missionaries of a year or so ago originated. There are only a few thousand of them in this barracks, and they are but a

small part of the army of the Viceroy of Nanking, who lives at his capital in the interior.

Reaching the arsenal we stopped for a moment under a white wall, on which was a gaudy painting of one of the heroes of Chinese mythology, who is supposed to give luck to the officers within, while one of the Chinese soldiers took my card into Mr. Cornish, and a moment later I was inside of these vast works and surrounded by the din of machinery. Practically the only difference between these works and those of any of the great gun factories of Christendom lies in the gorgeous colors of red, blue and green in which the Chinese delight and with which they paint not only the interior woodwork of their shops, but some of their machines as well, and in the fact that all of the work is done by Chinamen. The first room we entered was about the size of the biggest shop in the Washington navy yard. It covered, I judge, about an acre of space, and in it were being turned out some twelve-inch guns for the navy. You have seen pictures of such guns in the newspapers. They are the biggest made at our navy yard, and they are immense iron cannons, the barrels of which are thirty-five feet long, and which fire projectiles of steel which weigh a thousand pounds. To make one of these guns costs in the neighborhood of \$50,000, and the Chinese are now just finishing their fourth gun of this kind. Those completed have been tested, and shown equal to anything made in Europe or America, and the projectiles for the guns are made here. The Chinese, however, like the other nations of the world, now believe that these immense guns are not so good for defense and warfare on the sea as the smaller varieties, and they will build no more of them at present. Near these I saw some twenty five-ton guns, and then visited the shops, where about 300 Chinamen were at work making the latest improved patterns of Armstrong rapid firing guns. I looked at a 4.7 inch gun of this kind which had just been completed, and was shown its working. It moved so easily that a baby could have almost worked it, and the Chinese foreman in charge told me that they had just finished a dozen of these weapons, and that they were now working on some which would fire 100 pound shot.

China has no scruples as to patents, and she gets now all of the latest improvements in war machinery and copies them here. There is no doubt about the great mechanical ability of the Chinese. Here are two thousand men, who have been brought up on lines entirely different from those on which they are now working, and they make as expert workmen as our mechanics, who have had generations of hereditary descent and years of experience. A great part of the machinery used here was made by Chinamen, and Mr. Cornish tells me that he found that parts which he had thought it impossible for a Chinaman to turn out, and which he had expected would have to be imported at a great expense from Europe, had been made by these men from drawings. Some of them are so expert that only general directions and the knowledge of the results required need be given them, and they will straightway make the designs

and castings. I was shown one machine—I think it was for the rifling of some of the guns, though I am not sure as to this—which contained a screw of only three inches in diameter and thirty-five feet long, which was designed and cut by a Chinaman, and I took a time exposure of a yellow-faced Chinaman, who makes the finest of the improved sights of the Armstrong guns. The work is as delicate and as beautiful as that of a watchmaker, and there is an improvement on the original, which this man has added. The rifling machine for the big guns would have cost \$15,000 to import. These Chinamen were shown the drawings, and they made it for half that sum. It is so in nearly every variety of machinery, and among the things now actually being made in these works are all sorts of modern projectiles, from the revolver bullet up to great shots of steel weighing 1,000 pounds. They make cartridges from those fitted for a revolver to the kind required for a six-inch rifle, and I saw Chinamen drilling steel, cutting our grape shot and making brass cartridge cases from disks of metal and paid a visit to the warehouses, where I was shown the 200 different kinds of shot and shrapnel which are made here. They are now turning out about 30,000 pounds of shot a day, and they have made recent experiments with Chinese iron which demonstrate its superiority in some respects over any other iron of the world.

No one knows much about the mineral resources of China. But coal and iron are said to exist in nearly every one of the eighteen states or provinces of the empire, and there have been some iron mines which have been worked for years. Up to this time, China has been importing the raw material for her arsenals, but she is now experimenting with her own supplies, and the manufacturing China of the future will probably be entirely independent of the rest of the world. The coal and iron formations of the province of Chili are said to be the largest in the world, and the product is unsurpassed. The iron now used here comes from the province of Hunan, in about the center of China, and some idea of its character may be learned from a test which was recently made here. A shot was cast of this iron for a three-inch rifle, and it was fired against a target with the same charge and the same gun in competition with imported shot of steel. The target consisted of three iron plates an inch thick, interleaved with boards of wood. The steel shot penetrated the target, but none of them went through it. The Chinese cast-iron shot passed clear through the target and were lost. The process of manufacture of the iron is not known at the arsenal. It comes here in the shape of iron plates or slabs, from half an inch to two inches thick, and I should say, at a guess, for I did not measure them, fifteen by twenty-five inches in size. I saw a great quantity of the ore lying outside of the foundry. It is of a reddish brown color, and looks much like some which we get from the Lake Superior mines. The pigs or slabs are laid down here at about twenty dollars a ton, or ten dollars a ton in gold, thus costing about half a cent a pound. Mr. Cornish tells me that the Chinese make castings of iron which would be considered impossible in America. They will cast kettles as big as the largest

American apple butter kettle, holding about as much fluid as an old-fashioned wash tub, and only a sixteenth of an inch thick. These kettles are wonderfully strong. You would think they would snap like glass, but they are thrown about as though they were made of copper, and are very hard to break. In the experiment above mentioned Mr. Cornish told me that he had no idea that the shot would go through the target, and he was disappointed in not being able to find it. He says the iron is far superior to the average European iron, and that he is satisfied that it is made with charcoal. It does not melt easily, however, and the foundries do not like it.

There are hundreds of steam engines of all kinds in these works, and they are all managed by the Chinese. I saw one of four-hundred horse-power which was in charge of a boy and a youth of twenty-one, and I noticed that numbers of the Chinese mechanics are under age. Some of them are old men, but it is hard to tell the age of a Chinaman, as they all shave, and there are few gray hairs. I spent some time looking at the men putting up an engine of two thousand horse-power. It is of the most modern variety, and has cost a fortune. The immense furnaces burn gas, and a look into them would scare the religion out of any modern Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego if the Viceroy of Nanking cared to play the part of the cruel Babylonian king of the Scriptures. These furnaces are controlled by two easily-moved levers, and a mistake would blow the whole into atoms. A Chinese engineer about thirty years old has entire charge of them, and he stood for me beside the furnace doors while I took his picture.

The steel works of this arsenal cover about four acres. The men are now experimenting in making ingots for armor plate, such as we turn out at Bethlehem, and they are putting in a steel furnace which will smelt fifteen tons of steel at one time. If it is a success, they will add others. They have made some small ingots, and I saw some steel rails for railroads which they turned out the other day to show the Chinese authorities that they could make them. They do all sorts of forging. They are now putting in a seven-hundred-ton steel press, which will exert a force of two thousand tons on the ore beneath it. I saw great steel hammers forging out immense lumps of steel, and I was surprised at the wonderful way in which these people handle all sorts of metal and machinery. There is never a mistake, and the men are on hand every time.

What I saw today has removed from my mind all doubt as to the ability of the Chinese to construct and manage modern machinery, and I question much whether they have not the germs of a creative ability, which, under proper conditions, might produce as great inventions today as the Chinese mind has done in the past. The compass, gunpowder and printing originated here, and we may have a Chinese Edison in the future. I asked questions of Mr. Cornish concerning this, as we walked through the works, and he told me that several of the mechanics had improved upon the original models which had been imported, and I saw a machine for

cutting steel which a friend of Li Hung Chang had adapted to the making of candle wicks, and which, by his favor, he was running with the arsenal power. Said Mr. Cornish:

"The lack of inventors in China may come from there being no patent law. These men tell me they don't care to work at getting new things, because their neighbors will steal their ideas. Besides, you must remember that the Chinese mind has for years run in other directions. A mechanic is not of much account here, and the man who can write a three line poem or can quote Confucius would be thought more of than any inventor. Tupper, the poet, had he been born in China would have outranked an Edison, and the literati look down on such work as beneath them."

I did not have time yesterday to visit the powder works where the Chinese are making all sorts of powder from the brown cocoanuts which are used for the heavy guns to the small black grains which are made for modern rifles, but I saw samples of the powder and Mr. Cornish says there is a chemist now on his way from Germany to China, who will teach them how to make the smokeless powder which has been recently invented.

I asked as to the hours of work and the wages of the men. Mr. Cornish replied: "It is a curious thing that we have an eight-hour law in existence in these works and our employes work fewer hours perhaps than in any other native establishment in China. The men begin work at 7:30 a. m. and work until 11:30. Then they have an hour for lunch and work on until 4:30. In case of necessity, however, of war or otherwise, we could work them almost twice that long and we could add to the force largely without much trouble. Our mechanics get from three to six Mexican dollars a week, or from a dollar and a half to three dollars a week in your currency. The very best of the foremen receive as high as eighty dollars a month, and under foremen get about thirty-five Mexican dollars a month. Our possible supply of labor is, of course, unlimited."

"By the way," continued Mr. Cornish, "I suppose the eight-hour rule came from the fact that this establishment was originally organized by an American who came here a score and more of years ago and was employed by the Chinese to run it. He ran it so well that he made a fortune out of it, and for this reason it was taken out of his hands. The Chinese don't object to money being made, provided they make it themselves, and they saw that Mr. Falls was getting rich very fast. They now handle the thing themselves and if there are any fat contracts or squeezes to be made it is a Chinaman who has charge of them."

At this moment one of the officers of a Chinese naval vessel came in to see about getting two six-inch guns for his ship, which was lying at the arsenal wharf, and with him we took a trip over a Chinese man-of-war. But of this I will write in another letter.

Frank G. Carpenter

Written for this Paper.  
**THE FUTURE FARM.**

VII.  
**INTENSE FARMING.**

NOTE 1. The meaning of intense farming is: On the same extent of land, and with the same amount of labor and expenditure, to produce the most valuable yield in crop; and which, according to experience and science, it is possible to bring forth from a given acreage of land.

Prosperous commonwealths are built up by the prosperity of their population. And the root to welfare lays in the richness of the returns from labor. The greater the fruits are of life-sustaining power that the same amount of labor will produce, the greater is the prosperity of the people and the nation. And as we calculate to prove, in this the last chapter of "The Future Farm," that intense farming, eventually, will solve the problem (together with a corresponding advancement in physical and chemical sciences) of ideal state prosperity and national welfare, as a Republic, and according to the spirit of our glorious Constitution.

This short article on intense farming is not calculated to set forth now to execute intense farming, but only to present its outlines.

We have in the preceding chapter, intended to prove (how successful the reader may judge) that permanency of republics necessitates an equal practical and intelligent ability in all branches of wealth-earners (laborers) and that only laborers are or can be legitimate citizens of a Republic, and therefore the necessary intelligence and practice to execute the most advanced farming is in harmony with the necessary general intelligence requisite for citizens of our Republic.

NOTE 2.—**INTENSIFICATION OF OUR FARMING INDUSTRY.**—The best farming we are not acquainted with, because we have not reached it, but it is, may be, faintly foreshadowed in the promising analyses of modern science, as also the increasing data of intelligent experience, open to view more and more, the unlimited field for improvements, through applied science.

By the best farming we know of today we mean the most remunerative. It is also the most satisfactory to cultivate minds. Through the blessing of God it will improve the country and make it more healthy, beautify and shape it in a character approximate to our faint ideas of paradise.

Developments of the sciences, and their practices, particularly in the last century, make it possible at the present time to arrive at a higher productiveness of the soil than perhaps ever known before. And if we are able correctly to read the providential discoveries of latter times, in science and mechanism, we would most likely also be able to see that the most ample and fitting preparations have been made for a more perfect agriculture to be built up in this era, than we were acquainted with from the past.

At the present time we should not rest satisfied with anything less than ideal farming, built up upon true science and practice, both in farming, gardening, architecture, zoology, hygiene, esthetics, etc.

We are well aware that to some ex-

tent it requires scientific men, more than empiric farmers, to prosecute unsolved scientific problems in farming, but in consideration of the thousands of young people now educated and trained at our agricultural colleges, universities etc., there is a most hopeful prospect for a speedy advancement from empiric to rational scientific farming; and it is a significant and encouraging feature the great number of young people that already have been and are now trained under the tuition of our most advanced professors in agricultural science.

NOTE 3. It is a well known fact in botany that to favor plant life, the soil must contain 1. depth, 2. looseness, 3. nourishment, 4. heat, and 5. moisture, most congenial to the kind of plant production wanted.

To conclude with we will therefore, very briefly, consider certain conditions, as above mentioned, for intense farming.

1. Depth of soil.—The penetrating power of roots into the soil, of cereals and fodder plants (lucerne, esparsette, and a few other kinds expected) such as belong to farming products generally, is not much over 24 inches. Wherever possible by a favorable underground it can be plowed and cultivated to that depth, it is presumable (until thoroughly tried and concluded on at our experimental stations) to be the proper depth.

2. Looseness of the soil, and nourishment in it. Irrigation, by leading the water on the land, to furnish necessary moisture for vegetation, has a tendency to bake and harden the soil more than rain does, if organic matter (except entire sandy) is not sufficiently contained in the soil to withstand the contraction in drying. In order to obtain this necessary consistency, by properly mixing the soil with organic etc., (both physical and chemical) matter, is necessary in order not alone to make it 1. loose enough to be favorable to the growing of roots; but also to be 2. rich enough for the most fruitful vegetation; also 3. to secure approximate evenness in temperature; and 4. moisture; and finally (there are still other considerations) 5. greatest retaining power of moisture, effecting measurably arrest of evaporation. Altogether this will be of the most costly and improving features towards more remunerative and perfect farming. It will probably more than double the present cost of land while it is sure to enrich it several hundred per cent. How much percentage of organic matter, and how much chemical effect, if any, it will require to reach this high character of soil will be an exceedingly interesting problem to solve by our western agricultural experiment stations. But in doubling the cost of land, it is certain it will more than treble its producing value.

3. Nourishment or strength of soil.—Necessarily, in improving the physical qualities of the soil by adding organic matter, for the object of retaining that looseness most favorable for vegetation, the chemical conditions for the same purpose should also be imparted. We will not risk to forestall the future outcome of this very interesting and most important national problem. But we are certain that these proposed intensive improvements carried out with practical economy will give an average interest on cost, enough to make a good living for a family, on from ten to fifteen acres.

Always providing that plutocracy does not rule over the nation; that the equilibrium of true values be re-established, and honest government prevail in our Republic. We expect it to be of great economic value that particular accent be put on the prosecution of solving this agricultural problem, at our western experiment stations; and that liberal appropriations be provided for answering these important questions. We have reason to look for the greatest agricultural achievements of our experiment stations, in our era, in a true solution of these all important subjects.

4. Heat. Another point in intense farming is the preservation of, as much as possible, an even temperature in the soil during the growing time. It is as yet uncertain to what extent are the effects of expansion and contraction of the soil, on the tender roots, caused by variation in temperature, but empirically it is considered to be very injurious. It is a fact that by drill culture and surface cultivation the most remunerative crops are produced. The pulverized condition of the cultivated surface, between the drills, being a less effective leader of heat and cold, may partly account for the very favorable results of drill culture and surface cultivation. It is most likely that for various reasons, and particularly in connection with irrigation of the farm, that this mode of agriculture will prevail with the future farm as one of the main levers in intense farming. We recommend as a most important economic question to be answered by our experiment station: If it would be profitable, together with intense farming, to supply the ground, when needed, with artificial heat, during growing time? And, if it can be made remunerative, then, in what way to do it?

5. Moisture.—Since farming with irrigation was introduced on the Western slope, mountain streams and rivers became of great value. And through experience and increase of population the application of irrigation on the growing crops has more and more increased the value of these streams, until now our well populated valleys cause us to study up, and practically try, to what extent irrigating water can be economized. It is by this time a certainty that old-fashioned farming loses more than half the water used by evaporation, giving only a small amount of its benefit to the crop while evaporating. Shallow plowing, light crops, and only a small amount, if any, of organic matter in the soil, causing the surface (more so on clay land) easy to harden or bake together; such contraction, through drying sun heat, altogether facilitating evaporation. By the above hinted at improvements in farming, it is most probable that the same amount of irrigation water will be made from three to four times more profitable, both by arresting a great deal of evaporation and open for cultivation more than twice the amount of farming land now irrigated with the same streams.

It may also be of importance for the experiment stations to solve the problem: If underground irrigation, through piping or otherwise, can be made profitable? as there are known features connected with this question, seemingly, of importance in agricultural economy.

**CONCLUSION ON THE FUTURE FARM.**

NOTE 4. In the above few hints in

regard to the future farm I have constantly had my mind upon the main question:

What is the highest productiveness attainable from the soil, at profitable expenditures thereon? as a guide for "The Future Farm."

I believe the answer will be that at this time, and as far as this question can be answered at present:

1. The average benefit of the now cultivated land can be at least tripled.
2. The average amount of water now available can be extended over at least double the acreage.
3. The average amount of water that can now be saved by storage can still irrigate 30 per cent more land.
4. When these improvements have been fairly executed, the farming population can be more than tripled, and make a good, average living.
5. Always provided, that our glorious Republic preserves its dignity, and tellingly and peacefully teaches plutocrats how to make an honest living on a level with their fellow citizens and the good people of the United States to go on to their glorious destiny!

CHRISTIAN A. MADSEN.

#### RETURNED ELDERS.

The NEWS has received a call from Elders R. A. Berry, of Kanarra, Iron county, and J. T. Tanner, of Beaver, who are on their way home from a mission to the Southern States. Since their release from missionary labors they have made a brief visit to the Eastern and Northern States, going by steamer from Savannah, Georgia, to Baltimore, and then visiting Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Independence and other points of interest. Both are in excellent health and spirits. They will stop over in Salt Lake until Thursday.

Elder Berry left home March 25, 1892, and was assigned first to the North Carolina conference, where he labored five months. He was then transferred to the South Carolina conference, remaining there till released. He received kind treatment from the people and enjoyed his missionary labors, which were mostly in the country districts.

Elder Tanner left home March 9, 1892, his first field being in South Carolina. After being there about a month he was called to North Carolina, and five months later was again sent to South Carolina, where he remained till his release. He also was kindly received by the people. His labors were chiefly in the larger cities.

Both Elders arrived in this city this (Monday) morning. Their experience is that the prejudice against the Latter-day Saints is far from being as strong as formerly, as the Saints are becoming more properly understood. The Temple dedication, accounts of which were sent to all parts of the country and were generally read, contributed largely to this. The visit of the Tabernacle Choir to the World's Fair also was an important factor in this respect. Many of the leading men of the South were at the Fair, and attended the musical contest, and what they learned there through the presence of the choir has been of material aid in giving the better classes of society in the South a more correct and favorable view of the

Latter-day Saints than was held formerly.

Elder H. N. Lunt, of Cedar City, Iron county, made a pleasant call at the NEWS. He arrived here Tuesday, May 1st, on his way home from his mission to Great Britain, whither he left February 16, 1892, and will continue his journey south tomorrow morning. Elder Lunt's first missionary experience in Great Britain was in the Manchester conference as traveling Elder. Later he was appointed to preside over the Liverpool conference, retaining that position until his release to come home. He reports considerable improvement in missionary prospects the past year, with an abatement of the prejudice against the Latter-day Saints and increased success attending the labors of the missionaries. The feeling of unity and earnestness which exists among the Elders is all that can be desired. Brother Lunt's health was excellent, and his labors in the Gospel cause were highly enjoyable.

#### THE Y. L. M. I. A. CONFERENCE.

The members of the Young Men's and the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement associations of the Utah Stake had a very enjoyable time in their annual conference, which commenced Friday, May 5 and closed Sunday. The ward choirs of the Stake during the conference have given three concerts in the Stake tabernacle which have been greatly enjoyed, and showed a great improvement over the concerts given a year ago at the Young People's conference. The Young Ladies' conference was held Saturday and was well attended. Territorial President E. B. Taylor was in attendance and addressed the young ladies in a pleasing and encouraging manner. The portions of Friday and Saturday not devoted to concerts were taken up by business meetings of the two associations.

Yesterday the Y. M. M. I. conference was held in the tabernacle and was largely attended. President Joseph F. Smith and Elder B. H. Roberts were down from Salt Lake City, and Stake President Smoot and his counselors, together with the Y. M. M. I. Stake officers and other prominent workers in educational matters occupied the stand. The report of Stake Superintendent Keeler of the condition of the Y. M. M. I. A. was very encouraging, showing an increased interest in mutual improvement work in the Stake. Prof. Brimhall, Prof. B. Cluff Jr. and Elder B. H. Roberts also spoke, urging upon the members of the association study and intellectual development, making the knowledge of the principles of the Gospel a foundation upon which to build their educational structure.

In the afternoon President Joseph F. Smith delivered an eloquent and instructive discourse.

In the evening Elder B. H. Roberts lectured upon the subject of agnosticism to a large and attentive audience.

#### AT ABINGDON.

Elder J. D. Owen writes from Abingdon, Berkshire, England, where he and Elder Albert Seare, both of this city, are laboring, that they are meet-

ing with good success in their missionary labors. The town is the old home of Elder Seare's father, and the estimable character which the latter, who now resides in this city, had in the town and neighborhood has proved of great advantage in securing for the missionaries kind and honorable treatment. Elder Owen relates many experiences that himself and companion have passed through, one being in connection with open air meetings which they have been holding in Abingdon. The people attended their meetings very largely, and the Elders had excellent opportunity, which they availed themselves of, of presenting the principles of the Gospel. At a meeting just previous to the time the letter was written they had got through with the service, which had been listened to attentively by a large audience, when a minister followed, denouncing the Mormons, but admitting that the two young men who had been speaking had preached Bible doctrine. When he concluded, the crowd demanded that the "boys" speak in their own behalf, which they did. The minister again began, but the audience objected to his being abusive in his language and would not listen. The outcome was a challenge to meet the minister at his home next day, which the Elders accepted, and the interview was of a prolonged and pleasant character, the reverend gentleman treating the young missionaries with marked courtesy. They explained to him the principles of the Gospel, they were preaching, replied to many objections he made, and at their withdrawal he invited them to come again, saying he had obtained from them much valuable information. The people of the whole town were awakened by the proceedings to an interest in the discussion which had taken place, and the Elders were receiving many and frequent calls to explain the principles of the Gospel.

Says the Carbon county (Wyo.) Journal: Dr. Ricketts has performed the operation of resection upon John Childs who was accidentally shot a few days ago. He took from the upper end of the humerus from fifteen to twenty pieces of bone, some of them two and one-half inches long and more than one-eighth of an inch wide. Dr. Stuver assisted by administering chloroform. The operation lasted one hour, and the patient has visibly improved since that time. It is still a question whether the arm will be saved, but every effort to that end is being made.

The foreign trade of Mexico, says the *Bullion*, is at a very low ebb, and importations that are paid in gold or in depreciated silver dollars, are greatly diminished, while the demand for certain lines of European foreign goods has continued, prices of all such commodities having reached a point beyond the purse and means of the Mexican consumers, enterprising citizens have embarked in numerous industries, and are now producing many articles heretofore obtained from the workshops and factories of foreign nations. Thus it would seem that England and Germany's crusade against the white metal will react violently against their own commercial interests.



## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ST. PAUL, May 1.—After being tied up for eighteen days almost completely from end to end, the Great Northern system will now resume work, the great strike being declared off tonight. It is practically a victory for the American Railway Union and President Debe, although the commercial bodies of the two cities were largely responsible for the result.

DENVER, Colo., May 3.—State Veterinarian Grosswell left today for the western part of the state, having been notified by inspectors that thousands of diseased Utah sheep are crossing the line into Mesa and Routt counties. Governor Waite will call out the militia, if necessary, to stop the invasion.

SONORA, Cal., May 3.—A lone highwayman held up the stage between Sonora and Milton last night, and in the presence of the passengers blew open an iron safe with giant powder. A valise and sealskin sack belonging to a passenger were blown to pieces, and the robber got nothing. He ordered the driver and passengers to go on and not look back for five minutes. They obeyed.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—By direction of the assistant secretary of war, the few remaining Indians composing company I, Second infantry, at Fort Omaha, Neb., and company I, Sixteenth infantry, at Fort Douglas, have been discharged, thereby practically wiping out the organizations and marking another step toward the total abandonment of the scheme of separate Indian companies.

LONDON, May 4.—Twenty and ten years' imprisonment respectively were the sentences of Guiseppe Fernaro and Francisco Polti, the dynamiters, today. Fernaro cried, "Vive l'anarchie," and was seized and held; Polti shouted, "Shame." While being taken from the court Fernaro said through the interpreters, "Today you make laws, another we shall make them."

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 4.—A new light has been shed upon the recent lynching of three negro barn burners at Tuscomb, a town in North Alabama. The negroes were taken to a bridge over the Tennessee river and after putting ropes around their necks the mob made them jump to death. Closely following this tripple lynching, notices were found pasted to the electric light poles at Tuscomb. The note reads:

"To the People of North Alabama:

"Many dark deeds have been done in your section, such as burning, stealing, etc., and have been done at the expense of the white-caps organization. We never had an organization in north Alabama until March 23, and now it numbers 453 in three counties of the best people in the state, and we are here to stay and try to protect the property of our people and do all the good we can. When the law is too slow, we take it in our own hands. We have just eleven on our docket to go as the three did last Saturday night. We have them on trial in our court and want just a little more evidence. Take warning.

"(Signed)

"NORTH ALABAMA WHITE-CAPS."

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The secretary of the interior has rescinded rule 114 of the rules of the practice governing motions for review on decisions on public lands to take effect June 1. The following rule, making an important change will be substituted:

Motions for review and motions for rehearings before the secretary must be filed with the commissioner of the general land office within 30 days after notice of the decision complained of, and will act as a supersedeas of the decision until otherwise directed by the secretary. Each motion must state concisely and specifically, without argument the grounds upon which it is based. On receipt of such the commissioner of the general land office will forward the same immediately to this department, where it will be treated as "special." If the motion does not show proper grounds for review or rehearing it will be denied and sent to the file of the general land office, whereupon the commissioner will resume the suspension and move to execute the judgment before rendered. But if upon examination proper grounds are shown the motion will be entertained and the parties notified, whereupon the moving party will be allowed thirty days within which to file an argument and have the same served upon the opposite party, who will be allowed thirty days in which to file and serve an answer; after which no further amendment will be received. Thereafter the case will not be reopened except under such circumstances as would induce a court of equity to grant relief against any judgment of the court at law.

All rules or parts of rules inconsistent herewith are rescinded.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 4.—The Union Pacific depot at Lookout, the first station west of Laramie, was burned this morning. The fire was started by sparks from a passing locomotive. The loss is \$2,500.

SCOTTSDALE, Pa., May 4.—A riot occurred at the Painter works of the McClure Coal company at 6 o'clock this morning. The company made an effort to start this and other plants on Tuesday, and today the women determined to drive the "blacklegs" from work. With tin pans, clubs, coke forks and urrooms they marched to the coke yards. Sanford White, the mine superintendent, Ewing B. Roddy, the bookkeeper, and a lot of deputies were on guard. A shot was fired to scare the women, men rushed to the scene, and White opened fire on the crowd, which numbered over a hundred.

At the first fire three men fell wounded, one shot through the thigh, one through both legs and the third in the neck. The women carried off the wounded and the infuriated men set upon White and Roddy. White was beaten over the head, knocked down, kicked and bruised about the body. His recovery is doubtful.

A big Hungarian bad White down and was standing over him with an axe when he was knocked down by James Tarr, the store clerk. Roddy was at first thought to be badly

injured, but he escaped with only slight bruises. While all this was going on, the deputies, who had begun to use Winchesters, shot one woman, who is said to be dying. It is now believed that at least sixteen were shot.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—The announcement by Mrs. Ballington Booth at the Midland congress of the Salvation army, that Bishop D. S. Tuttle, of the Missouri diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church, had joined the army created considerable excitement. It was further announced that he is the first bishop in the world to join the army. It seems, however, that the bishop has not joined the army proper, but only that branch known as the "Salvation Army Auxiliary League."

AUSTIN, Tex., May 4.—The treasury of Texas is today without a dollar, a condition of affairs that has not existed for twenty-five years, during which time its revenue balance has ranged annually from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000. Before the end of the year there will be a deficiency of several hundred thousand dollars and it is doubtful if the state will be able to meet the interest on its bonds, amounting to \$4,000,000.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 5.—A report has reached here from Union county, Ark., to the effect that a negro at Miles' switch, Ouchita county, was taken with some kind of a breaking out which was thought to be smallpox, and a doctor was sent for but he did not choose to attend the case. He was put in a cabin, to which some one set fire and the negro, being unable to effect his escape, perished in the flames. One report says he was shot and then burned.

BOSTON, May 5.—The *Commercial Bulletin* says of the Boston wool market: The total sales for the week were 1,176,100 pounds against 2,414,500 pounds last week and 1,795,798 pounds for the same week last year. The total sales show a shortage of 18,400,000 pounds for the same time last year. The receipts to date show a shortage of 32,872 bags domestic and 67,369 bales foreign.

The week has been dull and featureless. Manufacturers are more discouraged over the outlook than six weeks ago and on account of this fact, coupled with the broken stock account for the small sales, our imports of foreign clothing wools have shrunk to about ten per cent of those for the same month last year.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Although dispatches from Sir John N. F. announce that the proposed expedition to Ellesmerland to search for traces of the Swedish arctic exploring expedition headed by Bjorling will be abandoned, the friends of the five men who composed the party are informed that the Peary auxiliary expedition, headed by Henry C. Bryant, and sent out by the geographical club of this city, will explore Ellesmerland for any records that Bjorling may have left there. Ellesmerland is about thirty-five miles west of Peary's rendezvous and Mr. Bryant, who is familiar with the story of Bjorling's ill-fated journey, says that even before he heard of the failure of Prof. Sten's expedition, he had made up his mind to visit Ellesmerland for the purpose

of learning something of Bjorling's fate.

The story of Bjorling's fate is sad and at the same time interesting. As a student in a Swedish university he won a prize of \$300, which was to be spent in original research. The young man decided to make the Arctic regions the scene of his operations, and in the spring of 1882 with a fellow student named Kallstenius, he came to St. Johns, where he hired a small fishing schooner. With a crew consisting of a Scotchman, a Dane and an Italian, Bjorling started northward early in the summer of 1882. The vessel was wrecked on Carey Island, which is uninhabited, and a Scotch fishing schooner some months afterwards found the wreck and records by Bjorling, which stated that on August 25, 1882, the party would cross Jones Sound to Ellefmereland, which is believed to be inhabited by Esquimaux who have never yet seen the face of a white man. The captain of the fishing smack took the records to Europe and his story induced the friends of Bjorling to organize the expedition which has just been abandoned.

It is a curious fact that in August, 1892, just three days before Bjorling left Carey island, the Peary relief expedition conveying Lieut. Peary and his companions back to civilization, passed within sight of Carey's island. At that time the island was obscured by a fog and the expedition continued southward, oblivious of the fact that five brave men were on the bleak island watching and praying for assistance that would have been gladly given them. Mr. Bryant is not very hopeful that any of the Bjorling party are alive, but he hopes to find an authentic report of their existence in Ellefmereland.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Sena Hazelton, Vermont, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Venezuela.

Among postmasters nominated was A. H. Snow, for Box Elder, Utah.

LANSING, Mich., May 5.—Governor Rich has appointed John Patton Jr. United States senator to succeed Senator Stockbridge, deceased, until a successor is elected by the legislature next January.

GRAND JUNCTION, Col., May 5.—The citizens have determined to memorialize Congress to build two large canals to reclaim over a million acres in western Colorado and eastern Utah. The estimated cost is \$5,000,000.

BERLIN, May 5.—The Prussian Unterhaus on Tuesday last by a vote of 237 to 92, passed the evangelical church law amendments. This law permits that church in future to regulate certain matters by its own authority. Such matters heretofore have been decided by the Diet. The bill is a great concession of ultra-orthodoxy, and will have the effect of driving from the church thousands of high-educated, broad and liberal-minded men. The measure was passed in the teeth of the liberal opposition, and by the assistance of the center party, who want to see orthodoxy strengthened in every church.

This will bring about a general uprising of Liberals, and already a call has gone out from a dozen churches. The professors of the universities are

taking the lead and have determined to make strenuous efforts to fight what they class as the most serious attack upon freedom of thought in Germany. It is stated the bill will make ineligible for any church office any one who declines to declare a literal belief in a material trinity.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 6.—The *Courier-Journal*, in an editorial today, declares that Breckinridge should be beaten for re-nomination. The paper says: The situation in the Ashland district is unprecedented, and makes it imperative that every journal which has the good of the party at heart, which cherishes the honor of its state and which appreciates its obligations to society, shall protest with all its power against the re-election to Congress of Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 6.—The town is wild with excitement at midnight over the sensational scenes witnessed in the Methodist church tonight. After the noted preacher, H. C. Morrison, had finished his sermon, the pastor, Southgate began to talk about the attack made upon him yesterday by Colonel Breckinridge at the opera house. He said that he was willing to lay down his life, if it need be, in defense of the virtue of the women of the congregation. Southgate then added that he was sorry his original remarks before the Y. M. C. A. had not been printed in every paper in the land.

"I repeat those remarks," said he. "I again say that no decent Christian can afford to vote for this man."

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 6.—The police are working upon the theory that an organized band of kidnappers are at work in this city. In addition to the mysterious disappearances of W. H. Harrison, a well-known traveling man, and two little daughters of Patrick Day, as told in these dispatches yesterday, the disappearance of three other small children is now reported.

Yesterday evening Mrs. Day's two little daughters left home to gather greens. At night they failed to re-appear, and although a search for them has been kept up ever since, nothing in the nature of a clue to their whereabouts had been discovered. Besides these one other child is also missing. All are under the age of 12 years.

These mysterious disappearances, the strangest part of which is that they all occur in broad daylight, have so alarmed the parents that little ones are guarded with the utmost zealousness.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 7.—A Washington special to the *News* says that the proposition of the woolen manufacturers to the Senate committee on the wool tariff is as follows: The McKinley tariff to remain untouched until January, 1895; then a reduction of 10 per cent to be made, followed annually by a similar reduction until absolute free trade conditions are reached. This schedule has, it is understood, been submitted to the New England manufacturers by the Democratic woolen manufacturers and they have agreed to it, and it is claimed that virtually all woolen manufacturers of the United States have signed the petition.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 7.—About midnight a mob of 200 went to the mines of Thomas Price, Horse Creek,

Walker county, where the miners refused to join the strikers, put dynamite under the boiler and engine and blew them up. They destroyed the main ways of the mines, supplies and other property. At the Victor mines they blew up a railroad car loaded with timbers. Several other cars they turned loose down hill. Sheriff Guthrie telegraphed Sheriff Morrow and the governor for assistance and the mob dispersed. He then countermanded the appeal. Several ringleaders are being hunted. Governor Jones has put troops upon orders. An attack on Pratt City and the Coalburg miners are feared.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Probably few members of Congress realize just how strained the situation in Hawaii is today. A letter dated April 5th, received by C. C. Moreno from R. W. Wilcox, Honolulu, puts the case in this way: "Every Hawaiian expects to learn of the final decision of the Hawaiian question on the arrival of the steamer Mariposa, which is expected on the 12th. They look only for fair play on the part of the Senate. They ask simply that the Senate will support Cleveland's policy for the restoration of the status quo ante the 16th of January, 1892, when Stevens, the Jingo representative of the United States overthrew the legitimate government and established a missionary oligarchy, which is a curse to us and a disgrace to modern civilization. The Hawaiians are keeping the peace, notwithstanding the insults they have received from the provisional government, for they wish to show every regard and courtesy to President Cleveland and his policy. A bloody revolution will follow, however, if the Senate fails in its duty and throws contempt upon the honor, integrity and justice of the policy of the chief magistrate of the United States toward Hawaii. Whatever the Senate may do, you may be assured that I will do my duty to my country, and that very soon."

"A. M. Damon, minister of finance of the provisional government, has given his assurance to Samuel Parker that the provisional government would retire in a body and surrender control of the kingdom to the queen as soon as it learned that the Senate approves of President Cleveland's policy. The scheme of the provisional government for inducing the Hawaiians to forswear their independence and forsake their queen turns out a complete failure. The Chinese have organized as a body to secure the restoration of the queen, in case the United States Senate fails to do justice. The Japanese have taken the same course. These bear in mind that they are all apart from the Hawaiians themselves and from the white foreigners. The Hawaiians are going to hold a mass meeting next Monday to denounce the fraudulent constitutional convention and the mock republic set up by the missionaries."

MILTON, Cal., May 7.—The down stage from Angels to Milton was held up this morning by a lone highwayman. He demanded the Wells Fargo box, which was given him. Then he handed a letter and a package to the driver, to be sent to Sonora, saying they contained the articles he took from the Sonora stage last Wednesday.

FORT SMITH, Ark., May 7.—Judge Parker, who presides over the Indian territory, and who has probably made a closer study of the Indian problem than any other man in this country created a sensation here today by utterances during his address to the grand jury, which are significant, in view of the present agitation of the Indian problem. He said, in part:

"The government of the United States has made many pledges to the Indians which have never been redeemed. When these people were removed to the territory the government said to them: 'Not only will we give you homes and farms in fee simple, but we will protect you in your rights. We will give you every protection against lawlessness; we will see that every refugee, every bandit, every murderer that comes into your country is put out.' Not one of these pledges have ever been kept."

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—James B. Elliot, business manager of the *Chronicle*, narrowly escaped death from a pistol shot fired by James Rudolph, a well known local politician, in the *Chronicle* business office shortly after noon today. Rudolph entered the office and was making a noisy demonstration in abuse of Mr. M. H. De Young, when Mr. Elliot interfered. Rudolph drew a pistol and the business manager closed with him.

An exciting struggle ensued, and Rudolph discharged the weapon at Elliot. The ball ranged downward and struck a silver dollar in Elliot's trousers pocket, saving him from serious if not fatal injury.

Rudolph was arrested and charged with assault to murder. He has a very bad record, having spent some years in San Quentin for a murderous assault. He was for a long time the body guard of ex-Boss Buckley. His grievance against Mr. De Young appears to have been wholly imaginary, and was perhaps the outcome of a recent protracted spree.

NEW YORK, May 7.—There was a procession on Broadway yesterday which excited the liveliest interest and curiosity among pedestrians. It was constantly followed by a crowd that at times numbered upward of 2,000 people. On the east side of the street a black Percheron stallion, an equine giant in stature and muscle, looking for all the world like stone engraved pictures of Thersites, Bucephalus, the charger of the Greek King Alexander, stalked up town in sullen anger. In front of him walked a man who held in his right hand the end of a taut rope, which was attached to a ring, and the ring pierced the horse's nose. His head was tightly wrapped in four ropes, which first passed through the bit rein and to these four strong men armed with whips were clinging, two on each side. Another keeper followed, carrying, among other things, a heavy iron rod, with a sharp cruel looking hook at the end of it.

The horse is valuable and came from Iowa. On account of his man-killing propensities and general viciousness he had been shipped to New York in order that Prof. Gleason, the famous horse tamer, might have a chance to subdue his demon-like temper, if possible. The stallion is a superb looking animal. He is a registered thoroughbred, and was imported as a two-year-

old, for breeding purposes; he was sold but developed so vicious a temper as a three-year-old that he was sent to his present owner for less than was paid for him. All attempts to tame him have failed. He has killed three men who were careless while in his stall, and has maimed several others.

The "Iowa black demon," as he has come to be called in that state, had not left his box stall for three years, until he was shipped from Bedford last Thursday. The railroad authorities would not receive him until he was confined in a strong crate. When the train started the stallion made kindling wood of the crate before the first station out of Bedford was reached, and it was feared he would throw his ponderous form through the side of the car, but his head was securely held in bondage by heavy rope halters. The animal exhibited no particular bad temper after leaving Jersey City or en route to Madison square, but after he had been placed in a stall there it required the combined efforts of six or seven men under Prof. Gleason to release the bridle and head rope, and this dangerous task consumed nearly two hours' time. The beast snapped at everything in reach like a mad dog, and managed his forelegs like an expert boxer. No blacksmith has ever been found plucky enough to shoe him.

RICHMOND, Va., May 7.—The trial of Seymour S. Cadot who is charged with embezzlement of large sums of money from the Live Oak distillery company of Cincinnati, was suddenly interrupted by the death of J. H. Knowles, Sr., father of one of the jurors.

This has been a singular case, considering the fatality which has attended it. Soon after the proceedings against Cadot began, George Yost, secretary and vice-president of the Live Oak Distillery company, died quite suddenly at his home in Cincinnati. A few days later Mrs. Cadot, wife of the accused man, died. Shortly after this Miss Schmidtlapp, daughter of the president of the Live Oak company was taken ill and her father called from Washington while he was en route for Richmond. Now the father of one of the jurors passes away.

ATHENS, Cal., May 7.—Another severe shock of earthquake was felt here and in the Atalanta district today. Passengers on board the steamers traversing the straits state that they distinctly saw the earth trembling to such an extent as to cause part of the fortifications of Chalcois to fall.

LONDON, May 8.—The Argentine consul general has informed an Associated Press reporter today, that he has learned from an outside but trustworthy source that a revolution has broken out at Buenos Ayres. The Argentine legation has heard nothing.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., May 8.—One of the most destructive cyclones ever known in the Chickasaw nation has blown down twenty houses. One, occupied by B. C. Humphrey and family of six, was demolished and the occupants were scattered in all directions. Mrs. Humphrey will die. Frank, the ten-year-old son, received fatal injuries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 8.—Francis Murphy, an American engineer and mining man, returned to this

city from Mazatlan, Mexico, states that he was a member of a search party that left Durango about five weeks ago to find the whereabouts of H. L. Denton, C. P. Hall, Frank Turnstall, Americans, and two Mexican guides, who started from Salto, state of Durango, on a prospecting and hunting expedition into the Sierra Madre mountains. The men mentioned left Denver, Col., some months ago in company with a Mr. Freeman, who is purported to belong in St. Louis, and two New York gentlemen. The three latter together with an Indian guide and several Mexicans arrived back at Salto before the expedition was sent in search of their companions in a half starved, ragged and badly used up condition. They reported that they had run short of provisions in the mountains, lost their way and become separated from Denton, Hall and Turnstall and the balance of their party.

A relief party was immediately organized, two American miners and a number of Mexicans constituting the searchers.

The bleak and almost inaccessible parts of the Sierra Madre range were explored. In a ravine nearly forty-two miles from Salto, part of a camping outfit belonging to the missing men was discovered. A blind trail was followed for miles over the most ragged and inhospitable of the mountain region.

At one point a pole had been driven into the ground, to which had been fastened a torn shirt; also piece of paper, on which was printed with a pencil the words:

"Out of provisions; no water; have struck out for the foot of this canyon."

Five miles in a westerly direction from this signal the bodies of Denton and Hall were found lying on their backs. Several camping utensils, a Winchester rifle and a number of cartridges were scattered about the spot. The bodies were partly devoured by coyotes, but were easily identified. The clothing had nearly all been torn from Hall's body. Denton's remains were badly disfigured.

The remains of the two men were buried with solemn ceremony and a mound of stones raised over them.

No further time was then lost in pushing the hunt for Turnstall and the Mexicans.

The search party was divided, one half going north and the other half going eastward. A blind trail led the north bound party into a part of the mountains that could not be traveled through and the searchers were forced to turn back, their own provisions running low and the water supply being too far removed for safety.

The other party was entirely unsuccessful in finding any trace of Turnstall although it remained out for nearly ten days.

It is supposed that all the missing men have died of starvation.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 8.—The state weather bureau reports that the recent hot weather in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valley has more than offset the rains of last week, and grain crops are in a more precarious condition than before. The grain in San Joaquin is almost a total failure, and is much below the average in the Sacramento valley.

## UTAH'S INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

MURRAY, Utah, May 2, 1894, 2:15 p. m.—The industrial army is still here, in about the same condition as yesterday. Some of the men are for pushing right on, some are inclined to desert, and others think that if a move is not made soon the force had better return to Salt Lake and make a permanent camp at least until the way is opened for them to get railway transportation east, as most of them realize the inadvisability of attempting such a movement on foot. All, however, are in a state of expectancy that Carter, who is expected back from Salt Lake in about an hour, will bring some word as to what course will be followed. There is a rumor that he has made a quiet arrangement with the railway that if the men move on tonight there will be means of their getting a train to carry them farther east. The ranks of the army are growing thinner by some deserting and returning to town and by others taking brake-beam passage on eastbound trains. All is quiet. No indication of disorder.

MURRAY, May 2, 3:45 p. m.—The army is still here, and Carter has not yet arrived from the city. It is said he is on the way, and has decided to resume the journey south.

The men are hustling about and getting ready to move. It is expected that they will start for Utah county, taking up their journey in about an hour, and will probably proceed as far as Sandy and camp there for the night, unless a train comes along which they can board and get out of the Territory with. Very few of the men are willing to turn back if transportation can be secured to the East. The people here anticipate that they will be well clear of the army before sundown.

## FROM DAILY OF MAY 3RD.

About 200 men, probably half of them "industrialists," gathered on the vacant corner opposite the Metropolitan hotel on Third South street at 12 m. Thursday in anticipation of the final report that was to be made of the committee's efforts to get the Rio Grande Western to haul the Carter wing of the unemployed army east. There was considerable denunciation of the railway company for going back on its bargain to take the army to Denver for \$1,000, but generally the assemblage was peaceful.

At 12:30 the committee expected—L. Johnson and J. R. Meakin—had not arrived, but John Stubbs hove into sight and the men crowded around him. He announced that up to the present the committee had been unsuccessful in its negotiation with the R. G. W., the officials of which had said they would not have the army for love or money. They would be liable to a fine of \$200 for each man landed in Denver and would not take the risk. Stubbs further said that the citizens' committee and the ladies' general relief committee would wait on the railway again, and it was anticipated that tomorrow a train would come along so that the army at Murray could steal it, and thus get to the East. He also stated that the committee would report at 1 p. m. or as soon thereafter as possible.

At 12:45 "General" Carter arrived from Murray and Stubbs, who had

been drumming for recruits for the "reserve industrial army," came up and received the report. He mingled among the men, talking to them about their prospects, but like them was uncertain of the outcome. He reported the army at Murray as in good spirits and anxious to start the journey south tonight.

The men at Murray complained that they are very short of shoes.

By half-past one this afternoon about 600 people had assembled. The registration of the "reserve" had been going on, nearly a hundred names being secured. At 1:30 the committee which had been working with the railway reported that there was no hope of assistance from that quarter. The railway officers had practically said that the men could starve where they were before it would afford them transportation. This news called forth a considerable outburst of indignation from part of the assemblage.

At 1:40 p. m. General Carter mounted an improvised platform and began to address the crowd, which occasionally cheered him. He explained that he had been working so hard that he was about worn out, and therefore had prepared his speech which he would read.

This address, which was evidently prepared for last evening, was furnished the reporters; but the "General" failed to forward the card rates for that kind of advertising, so the NEWS cannot accommodate him with giving it in full. He essayed pathos in some places and courage in others; became abusive at times, and tried to be prophetic at other times; nor was his address confined to the type-written copy. He took occasion to call the *Herald* a liar, and of course roasted the plutocrats. He thanked the people of Salt Lake who had been generous, and gave the railroads, the Mayor and the Governor fits. In conclusion he gave the interesting information, as to the negotiations with the railroad, that the R. G. W. had offered to carry the army to Grand Junction for \$500, to Denver for \$1,000, to Kansas city for \$1,500; the \$1,000 offer had been accepted, and the Governor, Mayor and leading Democrats had gone to the railway officials, who went back on their agreement, and were thus guilty of "the most cowardly deed ever perpetrated on the people."

He was followed by a local auctioneer, but the speech of the latter contained nothing that was new on the subject.

MURRAY, May 3.—The Carter army began breaking camp at 3 o'clock, and are now on the way to Bingham Junction.

## FROM DAILY OF MAY 4TH.

Sheriff McQueen came up from the new camp of the "industrial army" this forenoon. The men he says are waiting for developments at the old lead smelting works at Bingham Junction. They are still fondly hugging the hope to their bosoms that a freight train will materialize for their benefit. Should they continue to be disappointed, as there seems to be every reason to believe they will, then it is thought they will take possession of the first train they can capture.

Sheriff McQueen went down to Bingham Junction at 1:20 this morning on a special train consisting of but one car and an engine. Soon after

leaving the car to mingle with the men and consult with their officers a rush was made for the engine and an effort made to capture it. The hold up was very near successful, but the train hands fought like tigers and threw the army men off while running at the rate of six miles an hour. One of the men was badly hurt. General Carter said to a reporter today he had sent a physician to attend him and could not state at this time whether his injuries would prove fatal or not.

General Carter was up on business again today and still has hopes that arrangements will be made for him and his men to travel by rail. At least he says so. To a NEWS reporter he said: "There are 430 men in camp now. Most of them suffered from the cold last night. We expected 1,000 loaves of bread down from Salt Lake yesterday afternoon, but they didn't come and the men were pretty hungry. All they had for breakfast was two boxes of crackers that I went to a store and bought. They have since got provisions but not enough, however, to amount to much."

"In the face of the declaration of the Rio Grande railway officials to furnish you transportation, what do you propose to do?" asked the reporter.

"We propose to go and the Rio Grande will carry us, too. There is no mistake about it; I hope to convince the officials of that road during the day," said Carter, "that it will be to their interest to take us out of the Territory."

The "home reserve" of the industrial army paraded the streets today with General Carter enveloped in an American flag at the head. A meeting was held at the corner of West Temple and Third South streets, on the vacant lot, and was called to order by the chairman. General Carter addressed the crowd and depicted the great sufferings of the men as they lay last night along the railroad tracks near Bingham Junction. They had very little covering and cold and hungry, the most miserable night was spent. He scored the railroads generally and stated that the Rio Grande Western had acted treacherously, having agreed to carry the army for \$1,000, but thereafter refused after the money had been raised. He said that they would compel the railroad to carry them and "On to Washington" was their motto.

Mr. Boyle followed in a red hot speech, the brunt of which was brought to bear against Gov. West and Mayor Baskin. He said he had "fought and bled and died" under the Stars and Stripes and was in favor of forcing recognition to the demands of the army by all peaceable means or they would shed human blood to do it if necessary.

A good deal of money was subscribed on the grounds, and the tenor of the speeches was to force the railroad to take the army away.

General Carter's commonwealth army is still camped at Bingham Junction. Carter was in the city May 5th and Sheriff McQueen went down to the camp in the afternoon. There is a good deal of talk about the army giving up in despair and disbanding. Another apparently well founded rumor has it that the leading officials of the Rio

Grande Western will arrive here to-night to listen to a proposition concerning transportation. In the meantime all is uncertainty.

### TO HELP THE INDUSTRIALS.

A meeting of sympathy was held by the "unemployed" workingmen of the city May 2nd in the interest of the industrialists who marched to Murray under the delusion that a Rio Grande Western train would materialize for their benefit.

The gathering was at the Walker Pavilion and was fairly well attended. John Stubbs was chosen chairman and in an introductory speech he denounced in his characteristic manner the Rio Grande Western officials, Mayor Baskin, some of the councilmen, Governor West, the President of the United States and in fact everybody who failed to see eye to eye with himself in the "army" movement. After catching his breath Stubbs offered the following declaration:

We, the workingmen, in mass meeting assembled, hereby declare our disapproval of the course which the Rio Grande Western Railway company has pursued in refusing to convey to Kansas City the Salt Lake contingent of the industrial army, when a fair equivalent in money was offered them by the Salt Lake committee, and we specially urge them to reconsider their decision and give every facility to aid the unemployed in their journey east.

Second, we, as American citizens, protest against the unconstitutional manner in which the government of the District of Columbia treated the industrial army on the Capitol grounds, when seeking redress and legislation in their interest; and we specially desire Congress to take our case immediately into consideration so as to avert a pending revolution.

Third, we, the laboring classes, shall form ourselves into a reserve industrial army, having for its purpose the upholding of the interests of labor, and we pledge ourselves to support, by all lawful means, the industrial army on its way to Washington.

H. L. R. Jones then made a speech and introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the action of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, announced yesterday at Des Moines by Grand Master Workman Sovereign, and supported by President Debs, of the American Railway Union, that Kelly should ride out of Des Moines or every railroad in Iowa should be tied up, strikes the keynote for the solution of the transportation question for the industrial army.

Resolved, That when railroads discriminate against one class of American citizens and refuse to transport them, the mass of American citizens being in sympathy with that class, it is just to determine that the roads shall not carry other classes until they desist from such unjust discrimination.

Resolved, That the Salt Lake army contingent, under General Carter, now camped at Murray, must be furnished transportation over these mountains to Denver or Pueblo on their way to Washington.

All resolutions offered were then adopted. John F. Meakin and E. W. Reese also spoke and Jones moved that if no arrangements had been made by 12 o'clock May 3 for the transportation of the industrial army that 5,000 citizens, if that number could be secured,

march in a body to the Rio Grande offices and see if they could not outweigh the influence of Governor West and Mayor Baskin, and induce them to take the army eastward. Carried unanimously.

### THE "ARMY" ELSEWHERE.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The commonweal army was astir early today upon the Brightwood heights with preparations for the procession to the Capitol. There was an early breakfast on eggs, bread and coffee. The tents were packed into wagons and the army was in line before nine o'clock. All the men carried staves on which fluttered white flags with the motto, "peace on earth, good will to men; but death to interest on bonds."

It looked as if a circus was in town. There was little of interest in the walk up the Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol grounds. The procession moved up B street to the top of the hill, where a broad expanse of avenues sweeps toward the east front of the Capitol. Mounted policemen stretched from curb to curb made ingress toward the Capitol impossible. The squad of police in front of the army went straight ahead. It was a ruse to carry the procession past the Capitol. Half a block up B street, Browne halted the column and dismounted. He turned over his horse to his attendant and then he went to Coxe's carriage and spoke to the general.

Coxey kissed his wife, sprang from the carriage and made his way toward the entrance of the Capitol. Browne followed, bearing a banner. The rank and file of the army stood in the street, but the officers spurred the crowd after Coxe and Browne. B street was impassable. Coxe sprang to the stone paving of the east front of the Capitol grounds and with a bound was inside the fence amid a tangle of shrubbery. Browne followed. The first officer tied his horse to the fence, climbed the fence at a bound and darted into the scrubbery. Other officers followed. Small trees, bushes and flower beds went down before the sweep of horsemen and the yelling crowd which followed. Coxe and Browne dodged through the bushes to an open area on the east front. There was a crash when the fugitives, officers and mob from the street met a wall of officers and people in the open. The people shouted. Coxe and Browne were lost for a moment. The policemen stemmed the rush after a minute, an officer using his baton freely. Coxe slipped unobserved through the struggling mass and bounded up the east front entrance to the Capitol. He was up to the tenth step before he was recognized. Then the officers closed in above him. The great crowd recognized him and a shout went up from every corner. Coxe turned to the crowd and raised his hat. He was pale. Captain Garden, of the Capitol police, stepped to the side of him, and Lieutenant Kelly, of the city police, held the other arm. The officers formed solidly about him. The crowd below was kept back by the menacing clubs.

Captain Garden took Coxe by the left arm and Lieutenant Kelly by the right, they moved down the steps, the solid ranks of officers following.

At the first step the great crowd greeted Coxe and officers with shouts. Again the mounted police charged and it looked as if there would be trouble, but the little knot of officers pressed forward with Coxe in the center, flanked by the mounted officers.

Carl Browne was a shining mark on account of his conspicuous costume, and the most aggressive portion of the crowd followed him. As Browne broke through the foliage half a dozen mounted police charged after him. When he reached the foot of the Capitol steps there was an exciting dialogue between him and the police. Two policemen threw themselves upon Browne and grabbed the flag of peace, smashed the staff, seized Browne by the shoulders and thrust him through the crowd several hundred feet to the sidewalk. The clubs fell upon the men's shoulders, but whether Browne was hit could not be seen. The officers rushed him through the crowd, he trying to shelter his head, shouting "I am an American citizen; I stand on my constitutional right." The dramatic marshal was dragged to the police station. When the police had escorted Coxe to his carriage, he clambered into the vehicle and a loud cheer went up from the crowd. Then the policemen lost their heads and falling upon luckless colored women, clubbed them. The army had not broken ranks in all the tumult. The humble bass drummer started the rhythmic "boom" upon his instrument and the commonwealers fell into step and with Coxe bowing to the right and left amid cheers, the procession turned down Second street to the south and started to the new camp in the malarious region of the extreme southern part of the city. Christopher Columbus Jones, of the Philadelphia contingent, was also arrested.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 1.—Grand Master Workman Sovereign arrived in Des Moines today, with the avowed intention of throwing the influence of the Knights of Labor in an effort to secure a train for Kelly's army. Asked what he would do if refused a train, he said: "I can only repeat that Kelly shall not walk out. The army shall ride, though every road in Iowa be tied up. I do not say the K. of L. could take such action of itself, but with the aid of the American Railway Union, should a move be made, it will be successful."

SPOKANE, Wash., May 1.—As a regiment of commonwealers passed out of their barracks this morning they were surprised to see 200 United States soldiers. The bluecoats had come in at sunrise from Fort Sherman, thirty miles distant. At 1:20 a. m. they received telegraphic dispatches from Gen. Otis at Vancouver, and 5 o'clock saw them in Spokane. They brought twenty days' rations and have gone into camp in the outskirts of town. The plan is to have them here in a position to be dispatched either east or west to protect trains against seizure.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 3.—Kelly's army is in desperate straits. Starvation stares the men in the face and the demonstration of the laboring people as a last resort was not a success. Only one hundred men marched to the state house. General Weaver led them. He told Governor Jackson that his delegation wanted to know if there



was any power in the executive to secure a train. He said not a laboring man in Des Moines would countenance the violation of law, but all were anxious to prevent the disbandment in Des Moines of the suffering industrial army.

TACOMA, Wash., May 3.—Three hundred of the 1000 industrials encamped at Puyallup, marched up the track eastward this afternoon, congregating near Orting. Early this evening they seized a fast eastbound Northern Pacific freight train, and are now climbing the grade into the Cascade mountains.

The balance of the army at Puyallup has been ordered to march on double-quick time, under "General" Cantwell, up the track, where an effort will be made to hold the train till they arrive.

Marshal Drake has just been notified. He will leave at once with a force of deputies in pursuit. Probably the militia will follow.

HARRODSBURG, Ky., May 3.—C. Peter Springer, a Mexican war veteran and a Coxey enthusiast, with a half-dozen companions, left here this evening for Washington in a balloon to join the commonwealers. Springer is the same party who contributed \$100 to Miss Pollard during the progress of her trial.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Coxey and his lieutenants, Browne and Jones, were arraigned in the district police court today for violation of the Capitol grounds act. The court room was filled, Populist members of Congress constituting a notable part of the assemblage.

The empanelling of a jury occupied two hours. The secretary of the board of trade was peremptorily challenged by the defense. Maloney then made the opening statement for the prosecution.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 4.—Kelly's industrials are disheartened. At breakfast time the commissary officers reported 1,000 loaves of bread on hand but scarcely enough meat and coffee to supply the officers' mess. Governor Jackson is endeavoring to secure cheap rates to the river but is not confident of success. To carry the men to the Mississippi at full fare would cost \$6,500, and the railroads will accept nothing less. It is the general impression that Kelly will be starved out and the army dwindle to a corporal's guard before the river is reached.

VALPARAISO, Ind., May 4.—Gen. Randall arrived at Hobart with his army today. They "confiscated" all the bread and crackers in town and there was considerable rioting. Resolutions passed by the Valparaiso citizens, demanding that the army be prohibited from entering the city, were handed Randall, but he said they would march to Valparaiso nevertheless.

GUTHRIE, Okla., May 4.—The Oklahoma division of the army of the commonwealth held a grand rally to-night. About 400 "soldiers" were present. After a number of stirring addresses a resolution was adopted, deploring the unlawful action by the Washington authorities in preventing Coxey from speaking, and calling for immediate action upon the part of Congress "to bring a lawful judgment

on the guilty persons concerning this diabolical outrage."

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Dr. G. P. Geringer, who has a tract of land near the city, offered the Coxey army a camp there and to pay them \$500 if they would clear the ground of underbrush. The proposition struck Coxey favorably, but Browne was unwilling to move the camp so far and the offer was rejected.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 5.—A proposition to float Kelly's army down the Mississippi river on rafts is under consideration. It is feared Kelly will not be able to take over 800 men out of the city with him, and 800 will be turned loose on the city. During the past week 100 men brought here by the army have been jailed. The citizens committee disbanded today, notifying the army that they can do nothing more.

### TRAPPED BY YAQUIS.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 2.—News is received here that the Yaquis have once more been victorious in their warfare with the Mexican troops. Once again the Indians have ambushed the forces sent against them.

The report says a force composed of soldiers taken from different regiments, accompanied by a party of national militia from Mexico, were in pursuit of the Yaquis in the Sierra de Bacateta. On the afternoon of the 5th day of March the trail led the pursuers into a long, deep, narrow defile in the Sierra de Bacateta. The walls of the canyon were almost precipitous, rising to a height in some places over 2,000 feet and covered with ambush.

Half the dangerous locality had been traversed with no sign of life nor motion from the cliffs towering above and the men were beginning to breathe easier, when suddenly huge masses of rock and boulders, loosened from the cliffs nearly 1,500 feet above, came bounding from wall to wall down upon the hemmed-in column, crushing horses and riders into shapeless heaps. Higher and higher rose the war cries of the well-armed Yaquis, who now began firing volley after volley directly into the struggling mass below, where all was confusion.

In such confusion it was impossible for the commands of the officers to be heard, but finally the colonel found a wounded bugler with yet life enough to sound a call. In a few moments, although still in range of those deadly rocks and rifles, those of the wounded able to move with assistance, were started back down the canyon, while those who were able to offer resistance fired volley after volley at random into the bushes on the cliffs and had the satisfaction of occasionally seeing a half-naked Yaqui leap convulsively from his hiding place and come whirling down through a thousand feet of space.

The number of killed cannot be accurately stated, but out of the column of 500 men it is said that at least 200 are either killed or wounded. An additional force of 100 militia has been organized at Hermosillo and Guaymas and the campaign against the rebels will be vigorously pushed. Torres himself and a small party of soldiers retreated to Guaymas, where according

to one version that has reached Ensenada he has been placed under arrest because of his failure. This is not believed to be true. At any rate all the Mexican troops of Lower California, Sonora and Sinaloa are to be mobilized at Guaymas and another campaign organized against the Yaquis, but whether General Torres is to lead or not remains to be seen.

It is said that Don Jacinto Cerda, a young doctor, after the encounter in the canyon, left a place called La Mesa, with a small escort to attend the wounded and on passing a place called Arenas, fell into an ambush prepared by the same party of Yaquis. According to the report he was slain in a most cruel manner, the savages first flaying his feet and making him walk on them. They finally lanced him.

### A FEARFUL LANDSLIDE.

ST. ALBANS, Quebec, (via Lachevrotiere), May 1.—Samuel Gauthier, a farmer of St. Albans, his wife Emily, their sons Joseph and David Gauthier, and a brother, are buried under a hundred feet of earth by the terrible landslide of Friday last. For miles there is nothing but desolation. Where the St. Anne river was once nearly a mile wide it is now only a narrow stream, raging and surging in a vain attempt to break its new bounds. Woods, houses, cattle, all are gone and nothing is left but barren ground of uneven height for six miles back. Here and there the debris of the ill-fated farmhouses, granaries and out-houses are seen in little heaps, tangled up with uprooted trees, and carcasses of dead cattle, but the most of it has been swept into the river and carried, long since, into the St. Lawrence, and thence toward the ocean.

The shores of the river are of peculiar formation and rise 150 feet above the level of the water, except for a mile or so where the slide occurred. Here, for about almost seven miles back, the earth has a gentle declivity and is nearly level with the river, whose bed had risen at least sixty feet. What the scene must have been when the earth began to move can be imagined. The lower soil of the river bank is composed of clay, honey-combed by the water, that for years back has filtered through from the mountains. It was 5 o'clock in the evening when these clay banks caved in, and with the hundreds of tons of sand on top slid into the river.

The farmers were just preparing for supper. The noise was terrific, but was followed by a sudden calm, for the roar of the falls had been smothered in the crumbling earth. The ground, however, kept on vibrating as from an earthquake, and the farmers for miles around rushed out of their houses for shelter, which they did not know where to find. After the first panic was somewhat allayed they went back, but the river had slowly risen, snow and ice, which is still plentiful here, helping to strengthen its power. The water rose for miles. It was fully 100 feet high, when the earth began again moving, first slowly, then faster and finally so fast that those who were fleeing were thrown down. It is a miracle, indeed, that no more human lives were lost.

## WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

The agricultural acreage of the Palteau valley in Mesa county will be increased by over 1,000 acres of productive land this year.

The Baca grant in Arizona, containing nearly 100,000 acres, was sold for taxes last week. The amount due was \$1,200.

A cave-in on the 1,300-foot level at the Dead Horse mine, near Summerville, Tuolumne county, Cal., injured Albert Nicol Jr. He will recover.

Out of 187 plans submitted for Washington's new state capitol building the commission has selected that of Ernest Klagg, of New York. The building will cost \$1,000,000.

A big sale of Rock Springs coal land, says the Wyoming *News-Register*, aggregating 1,000 acres, and owned by Evanston capitalists, has been made by C. D. Clark to the Union Pacific.

The largest cinnamon bear ever seen in Mendocino county, Cal., has just been shot and killed, thirty miles north of Ukiah. The bear had been a terror to sheep-raisers.

The Boise Ice and Commission company, of Idaho, have loaded five cars of potatoes for Kansas City. They have orders for twenty-five carloads for Omaha and Kansas City.

Lai Yuen, a Chinese girl of 12 years, jumped from a Victoria wharf Tuesday. Her body was recovered the next morning. She had lost a small account book belonging to her uncle and feared a whipping.

Cut worms have made their appearance in many Fresno county (Cal.) vineyards and are doing considerable damage. One raising-grower hired thirty men to go through his vines and gather the pests.

A Placer county rustic visited Sacramento last week to see the sights. He met two "bunco" gentlemen, who taught him a trick with a pocket-knife. His experience cost him just \$35, all the money he had.

Grasshoppers are hatching out near Greeley, Colo., and are said to be quite lively for the season. The Weld county farmers are preparing the bran and arsenic dope which was used so effectively last year.

Charles Hiltshew, a ranchman residing near Manville in the eastern part of Converse Co., Wyo., dug a sheep out of a snow drift on April 11th, which had been buried since March 20th, the date of the big blizzard. The animal was alive.

Thirty thousand sheep have been driven into San Bernardino county, Cal., enroute to Inyo. The license collector has commenced suit to collect the county tax, which amounts to \$3,000. Thirty sheepmen have been arrested.

The town was full of tramps, if they can be called such, Tuesday, says the Glenwood Springs *Avalanche*. They were begging on every corner. Some of them were superior looking men to the average tramp that goes through our state every spring and fall.

A Los Angeles man entered his room the other evening and found a

burglar. "What are you doing here?" he demanded of the man. "I am robbing you, sir," coolly replied the fellow, and he proceeded to pocket a purse, a key and other articles which he had stolen from a valise.

The Salvation Army gave a rousing farewell on Tuesday night to its band of charioteers at San Francisco. They left next morning on a "hallelujah campaign" through the southern part of the state. They will carry a tent with seating capacity of 800, and anticipate many converts.

Dr. M. H. Dean went to Satank Tuesday, says the Glenwood Springs *Avalanche*, to perform an operation on David Lyons's leg, removing some decayed bone, caused by a gunshot wound in the leg received during the war. Mr. Lyons is an old soldier. The operation was successful and the patient is doing well.

Leong Sang, a Chinaman, has been arrested at Vallejo, Cal., for abducting the Japanese wife of Mukami, a Japanese of Portland, Or. He is held under \$5,000 bonds until Mukami can be found. Sang claims that he married her in San Francisco, January 24. The woman says that he stole her and that she is not his wife.

B. M. Stiles, mate of the ship Portland Light, has been arrested at Portland, Or., for cruelly beating a sailor, John Garbreit. The latter shows scars which, he says, were caused by Stiles. The mate used a hatchet on him with terrible effect, so he says, and afterward confined him in the hold on scant ration.

Alfalfa is rapidly obtaining a firm hold in the estimation of the stock men and farming interests of western Nebraska, as well as in Nebraska soil. Experiments have been made in growing alfalfa in every county in the state, and while many failures have been reported the general expression is one of satisfaction in its adaptation to the soil.

The chief irrigation enterprise now in operation at Haigler, Neb., is the canal of the Haigler Land and Canal company, with a length of seventy miles. This canal covers in the neighborhood of 25,000 acres, 4,000 acres of which are natural meadow. Three thousand acres of grain land are under cultivation this year.

The *Phoenix Gazette* says that fully 2,000 head of cattle will this spring be driven from the ranges of the Lower Tonto creek and Upper Salt river to the Salt River valley for market. By drought and by removal the ranges noted, so long heavily overstocked, will soon be brought down to their proper number of cattle for profitable holding.

The North Platte river, says a Wyoming exchange, seems to be catching its share of the fish travel. For the past week the pike and sturgeon have got so numerous in the river that the suckers had to get out and walk. They have worn a nice path along the edge. The pike and sturgeon evidently knew they were suckers and played them accordingly.

Probably the largest specimen of the American eagle ever seen in the Rocky mountain region is now on exhibition in Lander, Wyo. The eagle measures eight feet from tip to tip and four feet from bill to tail. It weighed fourteen pounds. The bird has been in the vicinity of the Little Pope-Agle for a number of years and has killed a good many lambs in that neighborhood.

The Western Kansas *Farmer* says the Salina irrigation farmer should learn not to despise small things. A five-acre garden in western Kansas, eastern Colorado, western Nebraska or northern Texas, well irrigated and carefully cultivated, will yield more profit at the end of ten years than any half section of land in that region cultivated by dry farming.

Work was begun at Tacoma, Wash., on Saturday, of clearing the forty acres to be used for the interstate fair. Notwithstanding a heavy rain that fell all the forenoon, one hundred volunteers were on the grounds by 8 o'clock and worked all day. The clearing bee will continue until tomorrow (Wednesday) and work on the buildings will be started immediately thereafter.

The Children's Home at Temescal, Cal., was burned to the ground on Tuesday afternoon. The fire occurred at such an hour, however, that the children found it an easy matter to escape, and the attendants removed the infants without any trouble. It was a very fortunate fire in some ways, for had it occurred at night there would undoubtedly have been some loss of life.

William Dillon was instantly killed at the Ida Bell mine, Cripple Creek, Colo., on Friday. After touching off eight shots in the shaft he gave the signal to be hoisted to the surface, when within a few feet of the top, one of the shots went off, and in attempting to jump from the bucket and catch the top curbing, he missed his hold and fell a distance of sixty-five feet. The body was badly mangled.

Judgment has been rendered in the court against Alturas county, Idaho, for \$84,160.41. This, says the *Statesman*, represents the principal and interest on the Alturas county court house bonds. Alturas refused to meet the interest after the county was divided, claiming the new counties should pay their portion of the indebtedness. The case will undoubtedly be appealed, and, if the judgment be affirmed, Alturas will be forced to meet the obligation alone.

Fred Borchett, of Cherry creek, observes the White Pine (Nev.) *News*, reports that several cattle, the property of ex-Governor Adams, made their way to the mudholes at Goodrich's hot springs. Several have been taken out, but the flesh on their legs being cooked by the hot water in the springs, they had to be killed. The governor's men have moved the herd south so that there will be no more danger. This is the first time that stock has been known to perish at these springs.

On Tuesday afternoon the entire city chain gang at Los Angeles, Cal., made a dash for liberty. Four of their number made good their escape, while the remainder surrendered when the guards began firing with revolvers. Investigation revealed the fact that the legirons were neatly filed at the joint,

requiring but a gentle tap to sever the bond. The men have objected to working in the sun, and it is presumed laid their plans carefully with the hope that if a general break was made the majority would be able to escape from the two men who guarded them.

The boarding house up at the Silvernite mine, at Crested Butte, Colo., which is owned and operated by Chicago capitalists, was burned on Wednesday morning at 1 o'clock. The fire was caused by a defective flue and spread with such rapidity that by the time the inmates were aroused it had gained such headway that they had to fight bravely for their lives, saving but few articles of clothing. Four men walked three miles through the mountains, clad in blankets. All the men lost sums of money, the superintendent's footing up to over \$800.

The San Francisco and San Mateo Railroad company has been attacked by the sheriff to satisfy a judgment of \$10,000 recently awarded by a jury to Mrs. Mary Mahoney. Some months previous Mrs. Mahoney's husband was killed near Ocean View by an electric car. She clearly proved negligence on the part of the motorman, and the jury awarded her the amount stated. The company immediately secured a stay of proceedings and agreed to file a bond to pay the judgment in the event of defeat in the Supreme Court. This the company did not do in time, however, and Mrs. Mahoney's attorney took out an execution on the company's property.

George Fox, of Angel's Camp, Calaveras county, Cal., has a two-year-old colt which is to a certain extent a natural curiosity, says the *Lodi Review*. For some months past the colt has had a tender spot near its right ear, and recently it resulted in an open wound. After trying in vain to heal it its owner decided to take the animal to a doctor of Stockton to have the wound treated. The doctor after a careful examination made an incision with his scalpel, and taking a pair of strong forceps in his hand, he drew from the place a well-formed molar tooth, in form, shape and color exactly like those in the colt's mouth. The colt improved at once and the wound is healing.

An important amusement enterprise is being arranged for Los Angeles, Cal., by parties who have had wide experience in the business. It is to be a zoological garden, says the *Express*, something like the famous Woodward garden at San Francisco and the similar resorts of Cincinnati and other eastern cities. It is proposed to occupy 40 acres of ground and have an aggregation that will be a continual attraction to people everywhere. The location is not definitely fixed upon yet, but several are under consideration and all are within a few minutes' ride by street car. It is said the enterprise is backed by ample capital and an agent has already been retained to negotiate for animals.

Jennie Young, the eighteen-year-old daughter of a prosperous farmer living at Omro, twelve miles from Oshkosh, Wis., arrived at Pueblo, Colo., on Sunday evening to marry Frederick Swanson, a miner, with whom she became acquainted through correspondence two years ago through a Chicago

matrimonial bureau and to whom she has since been constantly writing and exchanging pictures without the knowledge of her family. She came West telling them that she was going to visit a cousin in Cripple creek. Swanson was not the kind of a man she expected and she refused to marry him, and has made him buy her a return ticket to her home. She says she will stay in Colorado for a time to see the sights.

Henry Gannon, in the employ of a dairyman some three miles from Folsom, Cal., committed suicide on Tuesday by cutting his throat. On Tuesday the cattle were removed from the upper ranch to the home farm. Gannon was left in charge of the former place. During the night the milk house took fire and was entirely consumed. This seemed to have affected his mind, for as soon as he had finished his string of cows he walked to the gate of the corral, saying, "Goodby, John," as he passed his brother, who was still milking. Taking a razor from his pocket he swept it across his throat, making a gash that extended from ear to ear, nearly severing his head from his body. With such force was the blow given that nearly the entire edge of the razor was broken. The deceased was a native of Switzerland and aged about 45 years.

Justice Cordell's court in Walkerville was the scene of an incident recently which served to break the usual monotony of the judicial grind, remarks the Butte (Mont.) *City Miner*. Mrs. Nuxon of Chicken flat was arraigned for disturbing the peace and the case was continued. She could not give bonds and the court instructed the constable to put her behind the bars of the county bastille to await trial. The constable was proceeding to execute the order of the justice, but Mrs. Nuxon objected. She told the constable he was not man enough to take her to the city jail. When he approached her to put nippers on her wrists she said: "Wait till I take off me coat and tie up me hair and I'll make trouble for ye." The minion of the law waited and the delay was fatal, for in the next moment the cyclone struck and the constable was tessed over the shoulders of the irate herculean female. Two moments later she was using him as a judicial moprag; finally she was secured and sent to jail.

A party of residents of Lovelock, Nev., are preparing to explore a cave on the eastern shore of Humboldt lake, says the *Lovelock New Era*. This much is known of the cave—the two entrance chambers of immense proportions are strewn with skeletons of human beings, but beyond the galleries are precipitous and lead down to a place where a lone explorer would not care to enter.

The Piutes have a tradition that in the dim past, when their ancestors first settled in that vicinity a race of cannibals inhabited that region. The Piutes made war upon them and the cannibals were defeated, and 2,000 of them sought refuge in the cave. The Piutes built huge fires at the entrance to the cave and smothered the cannibals with smoke, and the relics found in the cave are the skeletons of the cannibals and the weapons used by them in warfare.

The sheriff and deputy sheriff of

Otero, N. M., have just returned from a chase of 1,000 miles after Daniel Lisneros, bringing their man with them. Lisneros is one of the principal members of the Las Vegas secret society, the majority of whom are under arrest on numerous charges of robbery and murder. He is accused of being implicated in the hanging of a man named Mase two years ago.

The largest tree in the world lies broken and petrified at the end of a defile in northwestern Nevada, says the *Santa Rosa Democrat*. The following story of the colossal petrification is told: "Close to the Baker county line we came to an opening in the rocks about wide enough for our wagons to go through, and on either side loomed precipices 500 and 600 feet high. The crevasse was about fifteen miles long, and at its end, just to the right of the trail, we found a number of petrified tree stumps of different heights and sizes. In their midst on the ground, lay a monster tree, somewhat imbedded in the soil. It was completely petrified, and from the clean-cut fractures of the trunk, seemed to have fallen after its petrification. At its butt this tree was quite sixty feet in diameter. We measured its length with a tape-line, and it was 666 feet long. No limbs remained, but in the trunk were clefts where apparently limbs had been broken off. Where the huge trunk was broken squarely off, the center seemed transparent, and the growth marks showed in beautiful concentric rings. Its natural appearance was handsomer than any dressed marble or mosaic I ever have seen, and we all expressed the opinion that it would make a wonderfully beautiful floor and interior finish for some grand building.

Among the steerage passengers on the steamship Peru which left for China yesterday (says the *San Francisco Chronicle* of Sunday) was Ah Chung, who was pardoned by Governor Markham during the past week after having served sixteen years' imprisonment at San Quentin for a murder he never committed. Ah Hoy was guilty of the murder of Lee Ah Ngong, and during the years that Ah Chung has been in prison Hoy had been living in Chinatown and growing rich. That he was sorry for Ah Chung is shown by his latter acts, but he did not permit his sympathy to interfere with his money-making or to land him in San Quentin, where he belonged. Ah Hoy finally accumulated sufficient money to return to China and buy for himself a home and enjoy life without labor. Six months ago, before going to China, Ah Hoy called upon an aunt of Ah Chung and confessed to her that he, and not Chung, had killed Lee Ah Ngong. He gave to the aunt a large sum of money with which to employ an attorney to secure a pardon for Ah Chung and to pay all his expenses to China. He also agreed that when Chung reached the Flowery Kingdom he would be presented with funds sufficient to keep him as long as he might live. After making these arrangements Ah Hoy at once took a steamer for China. There was no more delighted or happier passenger on the Peru than Ah Chung.

The Cinder Reservoir company, of Milard county, is also constructing a reservoir to hold sufficient water for irrigating 2,000 acres of land.

## THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

## SWEDEN.

A railroad is to be built between the city of Kalmar and Stora Ljungby.

King Oscar is ill, suffering from rheumatism.

The landed estate of Sweden is valued at \$724,000,000.

The estate owner J. Hallen, of Amal, died at the age of 97 years.

The population of Stockholm is 257,000, according to the latest statistics.

C. A. Sallstrom, a former lieutenant of the Swedish army, committed suicide.

Mrs. A. Larson, of Bjorko, near Jonkoping, died at the age of 106 years.

C. E. Fritze, the well-known court book dealer of Stockholm, died at Berlin.

The Swedish Sloyd System has met with great success in the public schools of Naples.

G. Engstrom, one of the oldest merchants of Norrkoping, died at the age of 73 years.

Rev. J. A. Nyman, of Tengene, the oldest of Swedish clergymen, celebrated his 94th birthday.

A direct steamship line between Gothenburg and Southern America will soon be established.

Prince Bernadotte will be a member of the convention of the Y. M. C. A. to be held in London next June.

A Russian paper, the name of which will be *Besieda* (Conversation), will be published in Stockholm.

The export of Swedish cutlery to the United States was larger during 1893 than during any previous year.

Rev. E. Ahlen, of Ingaron, died at the age of 94 years. He was in good health until a few days before his death.

Dr. J. R. Spilhammar has been appointed editor-in-chief of the *Post-tidningen*, the organ of the government.

Major-General R. Bjornstjerna, commander-in-chief of the 6th division of the Swedish army, has resigned.

A railroad will be built between Hudiksvall and Bergsjö. Stock for nearly 400,000 kronor has already been taken.

The society ladies of Christiania will soon arrange a fair for the purpose of collecting money for the defense of the country.

Prince Eugene is at present painting four hours every day. He is just finishing a large picture which will be exhibited in Paris.

As to the latest reports from Rome the Swedish crown princess is so ill that she is expected to die at any moment.

The wholesale merchant C. J. Koch, of Malmo, who died recently, left an estate estimated to be worth about \$2,000,000.

Rev. E. Larson of the parish of Vallentuna, is dead. He was known as one of the best preachers in the province of Upland.

The statistics show that about ten per cent of the female good templars in Sweden go back to drinking, while only eight per cent of the men.

The export of Gothenburg amounted to nearly \$28,000,000 in 1893, while the export of Stockholm amounted only to \$7,000,000, or one fourth.

Hon. W. W. Thomas, the ex-minister of the United States to Sweden and Norway, will leave Stockholm for America some of the first days in May.

Two large royal elk hunts, to which the German Emperor and the Prince of Wales will be invited, will take place this fall at Hunneberg, both in September.

Arthur Leffler, the royal Swedish commissioner to the World's Fair, has written several newspaper articles, praising America and American institutions. Still he has a good friend in King Oscar.

The Gustavus Adolphus societies of Germany took up collections in Sweden last year amounting to several thousand dollars. The aim of these societies is to aid weak Protestant churches, especially in Catholic countries.

There are in Sweden about seventy-four joinery works, with a produce value of about two and half million dollars. In 1893 joiners' work in the form of house fittings was exported to a value of \$575,000, and carpentry goods to the value of \$350,000. The chief customers are Great Britain and France.

A museum of great importance in its collection of Swedish Antiquities is the Historical Museum belonging to the university of Lund, the total of the objects amounting to about 10,000. The stone-age is especially richly represented, and most naturally, since Skone was the province first peopled in Sweden. The city of Lund is, as known, situated in Skone.

## NORWAY.

Jonas Lie, the famous author, is reported sick.

Several prominent Swedish actors will play in Christiania this summer.

Several American tourists have already arrived at Christiania.

A Norwegian paper styles the Swedish crown prince "crazy."

The police force of Norway's capital will be increased.

Emperor William is expected to visit Norway in July.

A tenth edition of Ibsen's *Pergynt* will soon be published.

A new tourist hotel will probably be built at Roraas.

Severe storms are reported from the southern part of the country.

Last winter an unusually large number of reindeer were killed by wolves.

Rev. E. Larsen, of Lillefors, died at the age of 72 years.

All the conservative papers take the Storting to task because of its refusal

to grant the usual annual appropriation to the crown prince.

The population of Norway is estimated at 2,225,000, as to the latest statistics.

The growth of Norwegian shipping during the past forty years has been enormous.

A large number of Swedes have settled down at Christiania during the last years.

Gaseengines are frequently used in the larger cities, but are not produced within the country.

Diphtheria is reported to be raging epidemically in some of the parishes around Kristiansund.

Those kinds of fruit trees which are almost exclusively cultivated in Norway, are apple, pear, cherry and plum.

The new drama expected by Ibsen, will probably first be played at the Dagmar Theater of Copenhagen.

German and English sheep have been imported to Norway, but have not exercised any lasting influence on the native breed.

The maximum of the daily work in the railway offices of Norway is eight hours. A vacation of two to four weeks is allowed.

The city of Larvik has granted an appropriation of 600,000 kroner for the building of a railroad between Larvik and Vittingfos.

Not until the age class 40-45 does Norway show the same proportion of married men as Teutonic and Romanic Europe has, as a general rule.

Railroad building has been a relatively hard task in Norway, owing to the unfavorable surface of the country, mountains and fjords being nearly everywhere.

## DENMARK.

The king's health is reported to be very bad.

A new novel by Herman Bang, will soon be out.

Dr. E. Nissen, of Helsingor, died at the age of 65 years.

The Aker farm near Helsingor was burned down.

Many Americans are at present staying in Copenhagen.

The Jutland fishermen are suffering from the want of food.

Dr. E. Hansen a well-known physician of Copenhagen, is dead.

The fire department of Copenhagen will soon have three new engines.

Herman Bang, the author, is again reported to be very ill.

The Dagmar Theater of Copenhagen, has suffered heavy losses during the last season.

Their diamond wedding was celebrated by A. Ellotsen, of Roeskilde, and his wife.

The Salvation army is doing a good work by assisting the poor people of Copenhagen.

A new steamship line will be established between Helsingor and Helsingborg in Sweden.

The young girls of Mariebo want to marry, and advertise for that purpose in several papers.

The export of Danish butter to England has enormously increased during the last year.

Their golden wedding was celebrated by Hans Sorensen, a well-known citizen of Mariebo, and his wife.

Lieutenant S. Klausen, the principal of the Flakkebjerg co-educational college, is dead.

Diphtheria and scarlet fever are raging epidemically in many of the parishes on the island of Fyen.

Few and far between were the Danes, who emigrated to America during the three first months of the present year.

On account of the illness of the Danish crown princess, King Oscar, her uncle is soon expected to Copenhagen.

Grand preparations are being made for the celebration of the silver wedding of the crown prince and crown princess.

The King of Denmark Hotel in Copenhagen has established connection by telephone with the Swedish telephone net.

More snow has fallen on the Haukelid mountains this winter than anybody of the now living generation can remember.

The subscriptions for the suffering families of the fishermen who perished during the severe storm (last November) off the coast of Jutland, amount to 127,857 kroner.

Information received at Copenhagen says, that the Czar will arrive here in the latter part of June or the first of July, and stay at Frederiksborg for at least three weeks.

A large annual grant has been assigned by the Diet for the topographic work of the staff of generals, exclusive of the salaries of the staff-officers, who are employed in topography.

Henry Bauer, the well-known literary critic in Paris, writes about Ibsen as follows: "Henrik Ibsen, the Shakespeare of the North, has conquered the Paris of art. He has passed into that crucible Paris where great universal art is tested, clarified, improved, and at present his name beams forth in all its glorious splendor."

#### TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

The prospects for abundant crops in Davis county this year are excellent.

Sanpete county merchants have taken several loads of Provo pottery.

Another rich gold strike is reported from the Tickville district, west of Lehi.

A new town is being located between Emery and Ferron, Emery county.

A new grist mill is to be erected at Huntington, Emery county, this summer.

One shipment of five carloads of flour has been sent from Mount Pleasant to the Salt Lake market.

Kamas, Summit county, has put in an unusually large acreage of general crops this year.

Five citizens of Upton, Summit county, left last week on a general tour of observation to the Big Horn country.

On the Murray property, near Cannon's ranch, Tickville, there is a vein of magnetite that yields \$80 in gold per ton.

Samuel T. Allplim, of Panguitch, Garfield county, is under arrest on a

charge of burglarizing the postoffice at that place.

The dam of the Gunnison reservoir is to be raised five feet this season. The quantity of water stored will be increased considerably.

The Ephraim *Enterprise* says that the superintendent of the Sanpete Valley road has threatened not to hire any of the men of Ephraim to work unless the merchants make good their promises in relation to patronizing the road.

Manti merchants are reported to have been informed by Salt Lake wholesale houses that the Union Pacific will not receive freight for the capital of Sanpete. This is regarded as an attempt to freeze out the Sanpete Valley railway.

The first time a hearse was used in Mount Pleasant was on Monday last, at the funeral of Wellington Seeley, an old and highly respected resident of Utah. He came to the Territory in 1847, and was the first justice of the peace of Mount Pleasant.

Garner Thomas, of Coalville, who has been negotiating with Salt Lake men for the operation of his coal mine, says a company has been organized and will put in \$30,000 to work the mine. The capacity of the machinery will be 400 tons per day, and it will work up the mine slack into lump coal, which is to be shipped to California.

The Manti city council has nearly a hundred men engaged in straightening and cleaning the creek, and building dams, flumes and aqueducts to prevent the destruction of property. The walls around the tabernacle square are being removed by those having that property in charge, and will be succeeded by a neat iron fence.

The Pioneer Water company, of Fillmore, has decided to construct a reservoir that will store sufficient water to irrigate 5,000 acres. The reservoir will cover an area of one and a half square miles, with an average depth of ten feet. There is a natural basin which can be made into a reservoir with the expenditure of about \$2,000.

Last Saturday night Lewis Dorius turned his herd of 180 sheep into Henry Green's corral near Willow Creek, says the Ephraim *Enterprise*, and during the night they were attacked by a band of dogs. Every sheep in the herd except two were severely bitten. Over fifty of them are dead and it is thought many more will die. This is the third time this spring that a number of sheep have been killed by dogs.

John J. Carroll, whose case was before Justice Thomas Culpit, of Park City, today, will have an opportunity of answering before the grand jury to a charge of assault with intent to murder. The crime committed was of a most diabolical character, and if the intent of the perpetrator had been carried out would have resulted in the death of several persons. The evidence implicating Carroll is purely circumstantial, but presents a strong case against him. His bonds were fixed at \$1,000 to await the result of an investigation.

The crime for which Carroll was arrested is exploding giant powder under the steps of

John Bogan's residence on Main street, Park City, on the morning of May. On that occasion a terrific report startled the town, breaking the windows in houses along the street and creating consternation in the locality. The actual damage done was not very great, owing to several sticks of giant powder failing to explode. As it was, however, the long flight of steps was partly demolished, four large panes of glass in the front of the house were shivered to atoms, and several articles in the house thrown down. The people in the locality said the explosion caused the earth to shake as though there was an earthquake. Had the powder been rightly used and been all exploded, it is likely that all the occupants of the house would have been killed.

The connection of Carroll with the outrage is believed to be due to domestic troubles. He has been addicted to drunkenness and to ill using his family. Some time ago Mrs. Carroll left him and went with her children to live with Mrs. Bogan. Then Carroll's two daughters were persuaded to go back and live with their father, but in a drunken spree he acted as violently toward them as he had to his wife, and assaulted them with a knife, they having to flee into the darkness and storm to save their lives, and remained out all night. Afterwards they again obtained refuge with Mrs. Bogan.

Recently Carroll has endeavored to persuade his wife to return to him, but her former experience deterred her from doing so. On Thursday night he tried to get her to go up the canyon with him, saying he had rented a house there and wanted her to see it. He said he was going to take the temperance pledge. She refused to go, however, feeling that her life would not be safe, and subsequent events indicated that her fears were well grounded, as the giant powder outrage points to the fact of an attempt to murder her.

The circumstances connecting Carroll with the affair are: He should have been at work Thursday night, but was not, being at Bogan's at 10 o'clock, when he came to see his wife, and because she would not go with him cursed and swore like a pirate; he was seen in the Union tunnel, where the Ontario company keep its powder, about midnight; just as the explosion occurred he went into a saloon near by; his past record as a powder user is against him, as on a former occasion when his wife left him and took refuge at the residence of a Mr. Winn, Carroll exploded giant caps on the roof of Winn's house; at another time, when the Union concentrator was being built, Carroll had a quarrel and began throwing powder into the boiler room, causing the men to rush out of the building, but fortunately none of it was ignited.

#### LADIES' MEETING.

Sisters Zina D. H. Young and E. B. Wells returned Wednesday, May 2 from Utah county, where they have been attending the meeting of the sisters. On Monday, April 30, the Relief society conference of Utah Stake was held at Lehi, Mrs. Mary John presiding. There were two meetings, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. as usual. The Lehi meeting house was filled. Bishop Cutler and a num-



ber of brethren were present. Reports from the Relief society of Lehi, American Fork, Alpine, the several wards of Provo and Pleasant Grove were given, and interesting speeches were made by Counselors Marilla Daniels and Debora Bothings of Utah Stake, also Bishop Cutler, Sisters Young and Wells. The subjects were the cultivation of faith, the bearing of testimony, the sowing of grain, building halls to meet in, the circulation of the Woman's Exponent, and such other matters as pertain to the labors of the sisters in this charitable and philanthropic work.

On Tuesday, May 1st, the Woman Suffrage association of Utah county held a semi-annual convention at which delegates were present from Spanish Fork, Lehi, American Fork, Pleasant Grove and several from Provo, Mrs. Electa Bullock in the chair. Besides reports of work addresses were made by Mrs. Marilla Daniels, Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. Ellen Jakeman, of Provo, Mrs. Fannie Stuart, of Pleasant Grove, Mrs. Agnes Lewis, of Spanish Fork, Mrs. M. Thurman Gadday, of Lehi, Mrs. Sarah Boyer, of Springville, and Olive B. Huntington, of Springville. Mrs. Wells gave some facts and figures and a choir of young girls from Spanish Fork rendered sweet music, which added much to the enjoyment of the audience. Refreshments in great variety and abundance were served in the hall to all present after the morning session, by the ladies of the Provo W. S. A.

After the convention adjourned a special meeting of the Relief society was held at which speeches were made by several sisters, though President Zina D. H. Young was the principal speaker.

At 7:30 the same evening a special meeting of the Relief society was held at American Fork, Mrs. Ellen Clark presiding. There was a good attendance of the sisters and a few brethren. Bishop Robinson and Counselor Webb were present on the stand, and addresses were made by Sisters Shilby, Clark, Zina D. H. Young, E. B. Wells and Bishop Robinson. The subjects were very similar to those spoken upon at Lehi and much encouragement was given in all the meetings to the good work being accomplished by the society, its great growth and wonderful advancement, in this and other lands.

#### AS TO SPRAYING.

MANTI, April 30th, 1894.

I have just read an article in the SEMI-WEEKLY of April 24th about spraying trees—a subject in which I am interested. It gives directions to spray with a mixture of one pound London purple to 200 gallons of water to apple, pear, plum, cherry, etc. I will now give my experience of one season. I bought a sprayer last spring, and sprayed as the direction given in the pamphlet I received with it, namely: Mix one pound of London purple to 160 gallons of water; I sprayed three times, the most loaded ones four times, 10 to 12 days between; but I could see there were not many worms killed, I think about four-fifths of the apples contained worms, but the fruit was bigger than some years before, and but very few fell from the trees before they were ripe, compared to

former seasons. I was the only one that sprayed an orchard in this locality, and I cannot expect the full benefit of spraying until my neighbors do the same; but I think there might be some other ingredient mixed with the London purple, in order to destroy the pests. I would be glad to hear some further information, as I think the London purple is not sufficient to reach the desired effect. Does anybody know of an addition to the London purple that will not injure the trees?

A. R. KELLER.

#### THE EUPOREAN MISSION.

*Millennial Star*, April 23.

**RELEASES AND APPOINTMENTS.**—Elder C. E. Murdock has been honorably released from his labor as traveling Elder in the Liverpool conference, to return home, April 28, 1894.

Elder Thomas Brighton and George Y. Smith have been honorably released from their labors as traveling Elders in the Scottish conference, to return home, April 28, 1894.

Elders Edmund Stevens and John Stevens have been honorably released from their labors as traveling Elders in the London conference, to return home, April 28, 1894.

Elder James Boyden has been honorably released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Nottingham conference, to return home, April 28, 1894.

Elder James Sabine Jr. has been honorably released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Cheltenham conference, to return home, April 28, 1894.

Elder Israel C. Brown has been released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Liverpool conference and has been appointed to labor in the Leeds conference.

Elder E. A. Knowles has been released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Newcastle conference and has been appointed to labor in the London conference.

The present year, remarks the *Tucson Star*, will be one of prosperity for the stockmen of Arizona. From every section comes the intelligence of excellent pasture, resulting from the bounteous rains of winter and spring. The cattle are all in good condition, while the prices are good.

#### OBITUARY NOTES.

MARY BRIGGS.

Mary Briggs, beloved wife of Ephraim Briggs, was called to the great beyond at Bountiful, Davis county, on April 30, 1894, after an illness of more than seven weeks. She had been ill heretofore on several occasions. Her immediate death was caused by a complication of diseases; first pneumonia, then consumption, and finally a touch of typhoid fever.

She was the daughter of Mary and John Evans and was born on the 20th of September, 1853, eighty-two miles east of Salt Lake City. She was married on December 28, 1874.

Her death seems the more sad on account of her being just in the prime of life and having to leave a family of young children, the youngest being only about three years old. She was the mother of eight children, six of whom survive her. The funeral services were held in the Bountiful Tabernacle April 26, at 2 p. m. Elders Amos Cook, Joseph J. Holbrook,

C. R. Jones, Henry Rampton and John Stable Sr. spoke words of consolation to the large audience which had assembled upon the occasion. About thirty-five vehicles accompanied the remains to their final resting place.

JONES.

Last Sunday word was received in Beaver that Sister Jane Jones, commonly known as Jane Kelley, had died at Pine Creek hill on her way home from the Temple at Mantli. The report proved to be correct. About a week previous to this in company with her husband and others, Sister Jones left her home in Adamsville to go to Mantli to do some work in the Temple there. After this was accomplished the party started homeward and the first day out the lady took sick. She gradually sank until Pine Creek hill was reached, some 15 miles north of Beaver, when she died.

The funeral services were held in the Adamsville meeting house on Tuesday, the 24th inst. A very large concourse of people assembled to pay their last and respects, for the lady had many friends in Beaver county. Appropriate remarks were offered by Elders W. H. Bakes, J. F. Tolton, J. J. Griffiths, John R. Murdock, Bishop George Munford and President C. D. White. The remains were followed to their resting place in the Beaver cemetery by 37 vehicles.

Jane Jones was born at Cefn Coedy Cymmer, Breconshire, Wales, on the 10th day of April, 1829, and died April 22, 1894, aged 65 years and 12 days. She was one of a large family, and while still young learned to be industrious, which trait she has carried through life. When she came of age she married Benjamin Kelley and lived at a place called Ryd y Carr, near Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, Wales, where the Gospel found her. She emigrated to Utah in 1863 with her husband and one child—a daughter. Her husband had poor health at the time, which finally resulted in his taking off. She afterwards married Brother Jno. J. Jones, of Adamsville, and moved to that place from her former home about the year 1890. To Brother Jones she has been married seventeen years. At her death she left one daughter, her only child, eight grandchildren and many friends to mourn her loss.

Sister Jones was a faithful Latter-day Saint, always very generously disposed to the missionaries in the old country and ready to donate of her means for the forwarding of the work of God at all times. The last work she did, as already stated, was in the Temple for her dead friends.—*Beaver Utonian*, April 27.

#### THE DEAD.

Peaceful be their Rest.

**THOMAS.**—At Wigan, Lancashire, England, April 2, 1894, of bronchitis, Sarah Thomas, aged 67. Her faith in the Gospel remained unshaken to the last.—*Millennial Star*.

**STANDING.**—Mrs. Mary Standing, widow of the late James Standing, at her home on Bear river, in Box Elder county, Utah, May 4, 1894, of paralysis, in the 69th year of her age.

**KENDALL.**—In Nephi, Utah, April 30, 1894, of old age, Elizabeth Kendall. She was born in the city of Bath, England, September 12, 1814. In 1844 she first heard the Gospel preached. She and her husband became members the same year and emigrated to Utah in the year 1853. She was chosen first counselor in the first organization of the Relief Society in Nephi and always has been an ardent worker amongst the sisters in looking after the poor. She leaves two sons and one daughter, and she died a true Latter-day Saint.

Funeral services were held May 2, 1894. The speakers were Elders William Paxman, J. C. Ostler, George Ostler, John Ostler and Wm. Knight.

*Millennial Star*, please copy.

# THE DESERET WEEKLY.

Truth and Liberty.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, MAY 19, 1894.

VOL. XLVIII.

## GROWTH OF FAITH AND WORKS.

*Discourse Delivered at the General Conference of the Church, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Saturday, April 7, 1894, by*

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

Beloved hearers, I rejoice greatly in the opportunity that is given us in this Conference. The testimony that has been given by the brethren who have spoken has been so varied and diversified that it would seem as if every inquiring mind must have found something that he could take home to himself and feel that he had been fed, edified and enlightened in the knowledge of the truth. The growth of the work of God in these latter days brings to us from day to day such new developments of experience as to call forth also corresponding instructions suited to our every condition; so that as varied as our circumstances are, or may be, we get line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little, for all the conditions through which we are brought to pass; and it brings to those who are truly living their religion increased testimonies of the truth. Those who were in the world living honestly before God according to the light they had, prior to the revelations of the present dispensation by the Prophet Joseph, were in a position of justification. Nevertheless, there was a constant yearning for something more, which we did not yet possess; and in looking around and trying to find that something else which would satisfy the human soul, we could not find it among our fellows. They who claimed to be our teachers had it not to give to us. We were told we must not pry into mysteries, and that what had been revealed and laid down was all they had the right, or the power, to offer us.

When this Gospel came to us and we were permitted to look into it; when our near kinsmen came and told us that God had raised up a Prophet, that He had given new revelations, that He had revealed a record called the Book of Mormon, behold, what did we find? We found that in searching these principles thus revealed, there was that which satisfied this hungering and thirsting that we had after something more. We found that in giving obedience unto these principles there was given us in turn from the heavens a testimony that made us to know, and that verified the word of the Lord wherein He had promised that if any man would render obedience to those doctrines he should know, and that knowledge should be in-

creased. We commenced thus searching, and in that search we have been successful to find that which satisfies the soul, even the most intelligent among mankind, when they apply humbly at the feet of Jesus for the knowledge of the truth and the testimonies of His Spirit. Finding a fulfillment of His promises at the very threshold of our search into the order of the kingdom of God, we were thus satisfied, thus fed, thus strengthened, and led to feel that for these testimonies we could offer ourselves, all that we were and had, and lay our lives upon the altar, for the knowledge which God had thus given unto us. This was the solid and satisfying start that we made in our search for the truth. And oh! what blessing it gave to the repentant sinner to know that by going down into the water and coming forth out of the water, under the hands of one authorized of God, his sins were forgiven and remitted; and further, to receive by the laying on of hands that gift of the Holy Ghost which should abide with him. It abode with us, and led us from knowledge to knowledge, from faith to faith, increasing our light, and it has been growing brighter and brighter, as the faithful can all testify to this day.

With the knowledge of every new principle our joy has been increased, our cup has been filling up; and if we have been active laborers in the ministry, our influence and power have been increasing and extending, not merely with our fellow men on the earth, but with the heavens, so that the blessings and favor, intelligence and revelation to which the Saints are entitled, have been increasing and growing brighter and brighter until the present time. The great and grand object with us is that they shall by our faithful lives grow brighter still until the perfect day, when what we now see in part we shall then see in full, and when we, having placed our evil propensities under our feet and triumphed over them by the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ and by our testimony, shall obtain the crown in the kingdom of our God. The pathway to this is through obedience to every principle that has been revealed, and that shall be revealed, making it a part of our lives and practice.

The Lord graciously told the brethren in the early days that "the Priesthood hath continued through the lineage of your fathers, for ye are lawful heirs, according to the flesh, and your lives have been hid from the world with Christ in God." What a glorious development! What! the Priesthood come down from the days of the ancients, through the dark and bloody channels of war and rumors of war, crusades and persecutions? Yes, certainly. It is

evident the eye of God has been over us, and the eyes of His angels have watched over the continuation of the fathers down through the generations that have come unto us. This is shown by the very fact that the Lord has cared for a lineage which has given you and me the right to the Holy Priesthood, and has awakened our souls to trace back that lineage as far as it can be discovered by records, or dreams, or visions, or revelations, or by the Urim and Thummim, until we go back with our labors on that lineage, and thus return the only grateful acknowledgment we can make to them for being our fathers and mothers and giving us such honorable birth, and at such a period of time, when the Priesthood is revealed again, and that we can receive blessings of untold worth, that we never ourselves shall know the full value of, until we overcome this mortality, put on immortality and enter into the exaltation which is promised unto the faithful.

Speaking concerning the testimony of Elder Lyman about those who have sought to rise up and appear to the world as having a right to the Presidency. They claim to have obeyed all of the revelations which were given to the Prophet Joseph. The Prophet received the word of the Lord that it was our duty in Nauvoo to build a temple, which, said He, "my people are always commanded to build unto my holy name." Yet concerning those who make the claim to being the only true Latter-day Saints on earth, we have not heard even of their undertaking to build a temple; while we have built half a dozen of them. I need not stop to talk about that. We are on the road to exaltation, in intelligence, in fellowship with the angels and with the just made perfect, and are already made partakers in some measure of the powers of the world to come.

How glorious it was after that Elijah had come and revealed this ancient order of things concerning the fathers and the children in the Temple at Kirtland, in pursuance of what the Prophet Malachi had said he would do, before the great and terrible day of the Lord! How our fathers that have gone before have turned unto us! And so have we turned as children unto our fathers, to love them and to seek after them, and to know that we cannot be made perfect without them, nor they without us. It is a glorious work. People come into the Church and gather with the Saints almost from the antipodes. They have received the Holy Ghost, and what does it do? It makes them just as one of the Apostles anciently said: "God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into their hearts, crying, Abba, Father." They naturally incline after the lineage

of their fathers; and if they have not obtained it, they persevere until they find one who shall teach, instruct and lead them along unto eternal life. If they cannot find their lineage, they feel afflicted and distressed and cut off in their parts. This is that feeling which comes upon the people when they receive the Holy Spirit that makes them to cry, Abba, Father. They want to know the spirit of the fathers and the doctrines of the Gospel revealed unto them. We have great reason to rejoice in God, who has revealed these things. Soon after the Prophet Elijah appeared in the Kirtland Temple, the Prophet Joseph was led to teach us the doctrine of baptism for the dead.

Oh, what a world of labor that has given us! What a joy it has imparted to us! Many felt that they would die cheerfully if they could give to their fathers and mothers who were dead the blessings that they enjoyed in the Church of Christ? Yet there are many who have not yet put off the ways of the Gentiles, and have not come to this sensibility. We have only just begun with this labor, and perhaps some of us have not begun just right. I recollect when the Prophet Joseph first revealed the baptism for the dead, some went down in the river and were baptized, men for women and women for men. But the Lord soon gave to the Prophet Joseph to organize and systematize the whole thing, and so He will about this order of the fathers being turned and united, bound and sealed to the children, and the children to the fathers; and we will yet have the privilege of seeing our generations connected back. If we continue on and inherit eternal life, we shall see them connected clear back, no doubt, to ancient Noah and to our more ancient Father Adam. In the early days of tribulation in the Church the Lord encouraged the brethren by telling them that they were laying the foundation of a great and mighty work. I recollect how it used to cheer us up in the midst of our persecutions.

If we are living correctly before the Lord, our testimonies increase, our light grows clearer and clearer, and we are strengthened in the way of righteousness and truth. I testify that during the past year I have realized more abundantly the freedom of the Holy Spirit, more blessing and manifestation of the power of God among the people, than before. The blessings, in the increased flow of the Spirit that have come upon them since the dedication of the Temple in this city has been like an endowment of the whole people. Brethren and sisters, cling to it. Be diligent in keeping the commandments of God, abiding in the covenants, seeking to do good, and in your temporal things to provide for your wants, and not depend upon falling Babylon. If prophecy is fulfilled in us today, what about that prophecy that says that a great cry shall come up from Babylon, "and the merchants of the earth shall weep and mourn over; for no man buyeth their merchandise any more?" Brother Brigham tried incessantly to persuade us to establish home industries here; provide our own boots and shoes, and our own clothing; and he talked to the sisters about making their own hats, instead of sending our money abroad as we have done for everything that we wanted. We have been like a carcass with eagles gathered around.

They have found that we are a good people to trade with. We have had the credit of keeping our promises, and we have earned a character in the East as being a people that have the fewest number of bad debts of any territory or state in the West. They love to come and deal with us, persuading us to buy this, that and the other. If we would be constrained to make our own boots, shoes and clothes, and patronize home productions, we could soon get the balance of trade on to the other columns of our ledgers. Why cannot the Latter-day Saints take this as a piece of counsel from the authorities of the Church? Let us also raise our own provisions. There is no part of the broad land of Zion that yields better wheat, better grain of nearly all kinds, better potatoes, or better fruit. We were renowned from ocean to ocean for our choice fruit until the worms and insects got into it and made it undesirable; but if we will turn to the Lord with all our hearts and put away our wrong dealing wherein we strew our ways to strangers He will turn away the destroyer for our sakes, and will make everything again to bloom and prosper for us. Then the merchants from abroad will be able to say that nobody buys their goods, because we will have the goods of our own manufacture.

What did the angel of the Lord who brought the Gospel through the midst of heaven to every nation, kindred, tongue and people say? He said, "Fear God, and give glory to Him; for the hour of His judgment is come." Do we not see that His judgments are spreading destruction all around us? But we have not yet had to taste much of them. He has been uncommonly merciful unto us, making our fields to abound with plenty, and giving us to rest in peace here. His judgments are in the earth, and in all our calculations we ought to remember this.

Let us keep in mind the parable of the rich man, whose ground brought forth plentifully, and who thought to build larger barns to hold his produce. He said within himself, "Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry." What was the result? The Lord said to him, "Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee: then whose shall those things be, which thou hast provided?" We should be frugal and enterprising; provide for our necessities and for those who may come to us, and become an independent people. We can do it if we will. All these necessities come out of the earth. It is the farmer that should be the independent man; get up an cultivate his land in the season thereof, and at his convenience he can read his newspapers and his books. There is no branch of human labor that gives a man such a variety of exercise for all his faculties as does that of good agriculture. The farmer is the man that should be encouraged. The miners could not dig the mountains down nor open the bowels of the earth if they had not bread to eat. The gold and silver would have to lay there till eternity came and went if they did not have the victuals to eat and clothes to wear. President Young was sensible and wise in this. He told us if we would raise the bread and dinner, others would come and do the uncertain work of digging down the hills.

My brethren and sisters, this our great work, as I have said, opens new methods of conduct, new features of corresponding doctrine and precept to guide us. If we but keep our lamps trimmed and the Holy Ghost burning in us to give us understanding in all our ways, the pathway of our feet will grow brighter and brighter unto the perfect day. May the Lord grant this to be the common lot of His people, and the particular lot of every man and woman that will take the revelations of divine truth for the light of their counsel, keep the commandments and covenants they have made diligently and faithfully to the end; God will help us according to His own good pleasure, to accomplish the work He has assigned unto us. Amen.

### FUTURE HAPPINESS.

The following letter from a well known and highly esteemed lady in this city to an intimate friend in England, who in her girlhood was well acquainted with some of the Latter-day Saints, and whose brother joined the Church and died in Nauvoo. It relates to a subject of supreme importance, and no doubt will be very interesting reading, not only to those of the gentler sex, but to others who may have the privilege of perusing and pondering over it:

My Dear Mrs. B.—Your kind letter of April 10th was pleasantly received, though I was sorry to hear your health was feeble. I have pondered your words expressing a desire and willingness "to do anything possible to enhance your happiness in the future state." This manifests a good spirit, and I conclude we both will agree that the only thing either of us can do for the attainment of this object "is to do the will of the Father." Even our Lord and Savior came not "to do His own will, but the will of His Father." "He that loveth me keepeth my commandments."

I am astonished at the prevalence among professing Christians of the idea that they have "only to believe in Jesus to be saved," when in the plainest of words we are warned "that faith without works is dead." When the righteous young man came to Jesus he was told to "sell all thou hast and give to the poor"—the sick man to "dip seven times in the pool." Peter at the feast of Pentecost "commanded repentance and baptism." Now to us, in our day, has come direct commands from our Heavenly Father as forceful and as binding on this generation as anything ever was binding that has come to man from the heavens in another dispensation.

Dear sister, my family were wealthy people of high social standing in England. I forfeited the loves, pride and ambitions of my girlhood for a higher love, pride and ambition, for the Gospel of Jesus Christ as brought to us in that land by a humble, uneducated servant of God, in 1851. Since then I have tried in my weak way to make the requirements of that Gospel the supreme endeavor of my life. Its operations upon me have been the same as upon every person who has made it his chief aim, until hundreds of thousands can bear united testimony that the Holy Ghost has led them from truth to truth until they have absolute knowledge that this thing so despised as "Mormonism" is the work of Almighty God.

Daily my thanksgivings are offered that I heeded that great instruction, "Come out of her my people, that ye partake not of her sins that ye receive not of her plagues." Tens of thousands of those who in years past have known something of "Mormonism" will mourn that they failed to keep this command; failed to plant their posterities and interests with the people of God.

From your remarks I conclude you have had some affiliations with the so-called re-organized church. If so, please permit me to quote you the words of Isaiah, that in the last days the house of the Lord should be established "in the tops of the mountains," and to ask how long in reasonable probabilities the Saints and the world would have to wait before this prophecy would have fulfillment through the action of the so-called re-organized church or all the combined churches of Christendom? Again, my husband is a living witness that the Prophet Joseph Smith foretold before his death that "the Saints should become a numerous host in the fastnesses of this western world." I ask you, has the re-organized church sought to help or have they sought to hinder the fulfilment of this prophecy? sought to aid or to hinder the raising of this Temple of God "in the tops of the mountains?" Have they followed or have they utterly neglected the example set by the Prophet Joseph in building a Temple in Kirtland; and in Nauvoo, where he introduced and emphasized the holy ordinance for the dead? If this doctrine is a cardinal, vital element embraced in the salvation purchased by our Lord and Savior; if the words of the holy men are true, that this great work of the fullness of the dispensation of times "shall be cut short in righteousness," then will great responsibilities rest on all professing Latter-day Saints who have treated this matter lightly. The little band of patriots who have followed in the footprints of the Prophet Joseph under unspeakable difficulties have by the grace of God fulfilled and honored his words, thereby honoring God who sent him, and tens of thousands of honest souls who never heard the Gospel in the flesh have been ministered in this holy Temple.

Jesus being dead in the flesh "but quickened by the spirit went and preached to the spirits in prison." Paul said, "If the dead rise not again why are ye then baptized for the dead?" Always, everywhere, wherever God has had a people, those whom He acknowledged as His people, with Prophets through whom to give His word, there have been "Tabernacles," "the Ark of the Covenant," or "Temples." And yet to day boasted Christendom is so far from God and His ordinances of salvation that if we were to give them our Temple all complete—they would not know enough to use it for the holy purposes for which their God and our God had it built.

You manifest a desire "to do something to add to your happiness hereafter." If you could have but a scintillation of the happiness men and women have here in this life when they go into this Temple and administer for their dead and receive there and then a testimony that is accepted—testimony that the captives are set free, you would lose all anxiety for your future state, and would contemplate death as a new birth, as an introduction to unspeakable

happiness; would realize that when you put off this mortal body you would go as a savior who had come up on Mount Zion. Indeed, my dear sister, I am superlatively happy in being able to bear my testimony that the Gospel of Jesus Christ is all that it purports to be. It robs the grave of all victory and death of all sting. It would seem strange to any but a Saint to witness the love and interest that my husband takes in your family and the families that he knew in old Berkshire county. This of itself is a testimony of the love begotten by the Gospel. If you would permit me the liberty of an adviser, I would say, take the remnant of your strength and days, come to Zion, perform the works necessary for the uniting of the living and the dead of your kindred. I make you a promise that if you solidly make God and the doing of His will the first and foremost thing, your health shall improve, your days be lengthened and peace such as you have not known shall rest upon you. With you, I am well along in years and in a short time we shall both test the great realities that lie before us. I shall hope before then to meet you in the flesh.

Very affectionately your sister,  
LOUISA KING SPENCER.

#### WEATHER AND CROPS.

The past week was, for the most part dry and cold, with frosts during the fore part, although they did little damage. The closing days of the week were somewhat warmer. The rain and snow of the previous week left the soil in good condition for germination and growth. Therefore the past week has not been an unfavorable one for crops, and they all look well, although the cold and frosts have prevented rapid growth. The injury to fruit by frost has been very slight, and the prospect for a large yield is still fine. Apple trees are now in full bloom. Strawberries are ripe in Washington county.

Though wheat has grown only slowly, the cold weather tends to make it stool out well. The ground is in good condition for potato planting. Early garden truck is up and looking well. Sugar beets are reported to be growing slowly, and need more moisture. Grain now has to be watered.

Snowville—Weather dry. Lucern has been watered the first time. Trees are budding out.

Lake Station—Crops very backward. Light shower on the 22nd.

Plymouth—Frost on the morning of the 2nd, but no damage. Crops making a fine growth.

Yost—Wheat beginning to show up, but everything seems extremely backward.

Deweyville—Weather cool generally; three frosts. Apples and pears ready to blossom. Crops doing fairly well.

Box Elder—Weather dry with considerable frost in the fore part of the week, damaging tender plants. Spring grain is up.

West Portage—The rains have brought out the winter and spring grains, which now look favorable. Lucern four inches high. Ground in good condition.

Bear River City—The week has been

very cold, with frosts nearly every night, though lucern and other things do not seem to be injured. But nothing seems to be growing.

Benson—Fall wheat is doing well; cold weather tends to make it stool out. Lucern somewhat injured by frosts.

Lawiston—The cold weather is keeping grain back. I am a little afraid frost has hurt the fruit some.

Newton—Potatoes have only been planted to a limited extent yet. Lucern is doing well.

Millville—Frost on the 1st and 2nd, but not severe enough to damage fruit. Seeding is being pushed on the later, wet lands.

Cache Junction—Frost on the nights of the 1st and 2nd.

Randolph—The past week has been better than usual for the crops. Early spring grain is up and looks well.

Peo—Cold winds most of the week; ice formed on the 3rd and 4th. Cold winds have kept the crops back. Grass on range looks well.

Rockport—Grain, lucern, etc., is backward. Some early vegetables are up.

Upton—Crops and garden seeds all in. Frosts at night, but not injurious.

Hoytville—No storms this week. Ice on night of 2nd.

Croydon—Most of the week was fair, but windy, which dried the land. If dry weather continues, irrigation will soon be a necessity.

Wallsburg—Growth of crops is very slow, caused by the dry, cold weather.

Charleston—Rain on night of 1st. Slight frosts on 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Grain coming up nicely. Soil in fine condition.

Heber—Fore part of week cold, and slow grain-growing weather; last three days warm and spring-like weather.

Grouse Creek—Frosts during first three nights of week retarding growth of crops, yet wheat and lucern have done fairly well.

Uintah—Dry week; a little rain on the 1st, followed by severe frost during the night. Peaches and apricots damaged some. There is yet a fine prospect for fruit.

Harrieville—Dry, but cold. All products seem to be doing well.

Huntsville—Hard frost almost every night; nothing can grow much.

Kayaville—Past week cold, and crops have not grown much; they are, however, in fine condition.

Layton—Week very favorable to all crops. Only cold night was that of the 2nd, when there was a slight frost. All the early garden truck is up.

Herriman—On the 1st and 2nd sharp frost; week ended warmer; no damage to fruit.

Sandy—Part of the week has been cold; some days quite warm and sunny.

Gale—North wind retarded growth of vegetation. Ice on 3rd, which made lucern and leaves of trees turn yellow. Last three warm days has caused rapid growth.

Grantville—Frost during week did little damage to fruit, and crops in general are looking well.

Tooele—Careful examination shows that frost did not do so much damage to fruit as was reported. Grain grows slowly.

Centre—Frost more or less during the week, and storm threatening on Friday.

Vernon—Ice night of 2nd; did not seem to do any injury. Grain mostly up and looking well.

Pleasant Grove—Owing to so much cold wind, the spring grain has not come up good, and looks thin. Planting corn and potatoes now.

Springville—Good growing weather past week; no frost to hurt.

Spanish Fork—Everything looks nice since the rain and snow. Grain crops are improving slowly. The drilled grain is far ahead of the broadcast sowing.

Lake Shore—The storm was of great benefit to crops. Sugar beets have greatly improved since. Corn and potatoes are being planted. Irrigating has commenced.

Payson—Crops advance very slowly; cold weather retards growth of garden truck. Beet crop has a good start this year.

Santaquin—Some frost, but not enough to hurt fruit. Balance of week very nice and warm. All spring sown grain and lucerne is up.

Nephi—Crops doing well. Fruit trees in bloom.

Levan—A favorable week for crops. All small grain up; looking well. Apricots were damaged some by frost on 2nd; nothing else hurt.

Little Salt Creek—The past week has been warm and sunny, which proved beneficial to the crops after the past snowstorm.

Moroni—Whole week has been dry and cold, with frosty nights. Have commenced watering grain.

Wales—The snow in beginning of week was what was wanted, but left cold nights after it; no harm done. Grain beginning to snow up some.

Fountain Green—The storm was good for crops in this place; fields are looking fine and green after.

Leamington—Last week windy and dry. Crops since storm of former week doing well.

Oak City—Past week has been fair for crops. Everything growing nicely. All fruit trees are heavily loaded with blossoms.

Solpio—Excellent growing weather. The storm of last week did much good. Frost of 3rd and 4th did not hurt much.

Holden—Fine growing weather. Everything looks well. Sunny days and warm nights, good for corn and potato planting. Frost on 3rd did some damage to grapes and plums.

Richfield—Hot and dry weather. Fruit trees all in blossom. No damage done through frost.

Sigurd—Slight frost first two nights of week; quite warm the last two days. Spring grain all up and looks fairly well. Fall grain and lucerne growing fast now. Potatoes about all planted.

Monroe—Warm weather will make crops rush, as the ground is soaked. Grain is growing excellently. Fruit prospects are good.

Joseph—On the 22nd, frost and ice. Generally better growing weather. Potato planting has commenced.

Loa—Wheat is coming up. Still sowing oats. Frost every night but one. Do not depend on spring storms to bring up grain here; sow it in the dust and water it up.

Thurber, April 28—Lucerne just beginning to show green; grain just coming up.

Teardale, April 28—Snowing on 28th. Rain much needed. Wheat pretty

much all in. Oats yet remain to be sowed.

Caineville, 28th—Weather too cold for rapid growth. Good prospect for fruit. Seeding not yet finished.

Orton—Heavy frost on the nights of the 3rd and 4th. With this exception the week has been good for growth of crops. Spring wheat looks well, as also lucern.

Orderville—A hard frost on the night of the 28th killed a great deal of fruit. Apples are in full bloom. Lucern is frosted and grows slowly. Crops are backward.

Kanab, April 28—Cold, dry winds every day, with frosts at night. On the 27th three inches of snow fell; all melted on the 28th. Crops made but little growth. Limited amount of corn and potatoes planted. Lack of feed on the range.

Pinto, 29th—Light hail and snow on the hills on 28th; a little fell in the valley. Wheat is showing up nicely, but grows slowly. Garden truck is up. Plums in bloom.

New Harmony, 30th—Cold and windy. Light fall of snow on 27th; five inches fell, which will be very beneficial to late wheat, which is not looking very good yet. Early wheat is doing well.

Gunlock, 28th—A slight frost on the 26th; it damaged early fruit and vegetables. The spring is unusually backward.

Toquerville, 30th—Extremes of heat and cold with high winds; yet has passed without frost. Fruit and gardens are doing as good as cold will allow. Strawberries are ripening.

Virgin City, May 3rd—The weather has moderated some. Peas and potatoes are in bloom. Lucern and all other crops look very well.

### SPRAYING FRUIT TREES.

To Fruit Growers and Fruit Sprayers:

Do not spray your trees while they are in blossom. In the first place it is unlawful; second, you may destroy the little busy bee, one of your best friends; third, and not least important, you are liable to destroy your fruit and thus prevent the very object you are trying to attain—a crop of sound fruit.

Any and all fruit blossoms that have the pollen entirely washed off before fertilization takes place will not produce fruit. We have abundant evidence on this point from fruit growers in different parts of the country. Mr. D. J. Davis, an old fruit grower from Columbiana county, Ohio, but now of this city, tells me that he has proven this to be true in several instances. Other trees are affected in this way. I have known the entire acorn crop to be destroyed by a heavy rain storm.

While we are in favor of spraying our fruit trees we hope it will be done intelligently and thoroughly. The trees should be sprayed for the insects that are preying on the bark, trunk and roots as well as for the codling moth. One or more of those life-destroying insects such as the wooly aphis, red spider, bark lice, scale, borers, etc., are with us always. With proper treatment these can be disposed of as readily as the codling moth, which attack the fruit after the blossoms fall and continue till after the fruit is as large as a pigeon's egg.

During the early part of the blossom there is no fruit, it simply being then in embryo at the back of the blossom. During the time that the tree is in bloom is when the fruit is formed. Nature has wisely provided honey-sucking insects, and in their eager pursuit after the honey they accomplish the very important matter of fertilization while the pistils on the end of the blossom protect it from other insects that might otherwise injure it.

We have many of what are called popular errors. One is the belief by many that unless everybody sprays and disinfects their trees, it is useless for anyone to do it. You can select a tree having fruit on it in the center of an orchard and if it is thoroughly sprayed it will produce sound fruit even if all the fruit in the balance of the orchard is destroyed by the moth. Today, if we examine some of the box elder trees, we will find many of the leaves covered with honey, which many suppose falls as a dew. Now, if we examine the leaves we will find many small, green bugs on them. They live off the leaves and thus produce the honey. If we take a microscope we can plainly see the honey on them. Again we have many animals and insects that people believe to be very injurious, when in fact they prey upon the more destructive insects and thus help to save our crops and fruits from annihilation.

Many people are more or less excited and alarmed on this spraying matter. They are very anxious to know if it is going to poison everybody and everything. To all such we say decidedly, no. Healthy people would have to eat several bushels of fruit in one day before the spraying matter would make them sick. Neither will it injure animals grazing in the orchard; and any small fruit or vegetation that may be growing under the trees it may be more beneficial to than otherwise, as it might kill off the insects, and vegetables can and should be washed before being eaten. If the spraying is properly done, unless it is desirable, there is no need of spilling much on the ground.

Now, then, if we all go to work in earnest on this fruit question we will succeed in waking up our Territory from the Rip VanWinkle sleep that it has been taking for the last twenty years or more. The only question is, will we do it? A long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together will accomplish wonders. Other states less favored with soil, climate and conditions than ours have succeeded. Then why not we? It would be another long step in the right direction towards making our Territory self-sustaining, which we all desire.

E. S. LOVESY.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 10, 1894.

### WASATCH STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Wasatch Stake conference convened at Heber, May the 5th and 6th, Elder Hatch presiding.

Elder F. M. Lyman, of the council of the Ap stles, was the first speaker on Saturday morning. He spoke on the purposes of conferences, the progressive nature of this work, the Word of Wisdom and the gifts of faith, wisdom, judgment and understanding.

The Bishops reported their respec-



tive wards as being in a prosperous and progressive condition, the attendance at the meetings having increased considerably since last conference.

Saturday afternoon Elder Lyman spoke on the responsibilities of Bishops and the influence they should have over the people; the dangers of round dancing, the Word of Wisdom, organizations not of the Latter-day Saints, and the time of holding Sunday schools and ward meetings.

Sunday morning, Elder Hatch gave a general report of the Stake. He said the seven wards are completely organized; the health of the people is good; the looks of the congregation did not show hard times; we have plenty of wheat, hay, cattle and sheep, and there is not a town, city, county or school bond in the stake. He advised the people to patronize home industries.

Elder Richard G. Lambert of Salt Lake advised the people to work and economize.

Elder F. M. Lyman then spoke on home industries; advised the people to learn how to save and to get out of debt and then keep out. He said wealth is appreciated more when obtained by industry.

Sunday afternoon during the partaking of the Sacrament Elder Francis Herby spoke on the mission of the Savior and the ordinance of the sacrament.

After a hymn by the choir Elder Lyman spoke on the manner of administering the sacrament; said a prayer for the congregation should be heard by them; advised the people to settle their own difficulties.

The general and local church authorities were presented and sustained. He did not think it necessary for the audience to stand while the choir sings.

Men should treat their families properly, or they would not have them in the world to come.

The anthem "Strike the Cymbal" was sung at the close.

Benediction by Patriarch Thomas Hicken.

Conference adjourned for three months.

ALFRED BOND,  
Clerk of Conference.

*Written for this Paper.*

## OUR FRUIT TREE PESTS.

BOUNTIFUL, Utah, May 6, 1894.—Much has been said regarding insects that are devastating the fruit industries, not only of Utah, but all over the United States at the present time; and for this reason I wish to have a hearing through the columns of your valuable paper.

I find that many of the old-time citizens claim that a few years ago Utah had first-class peaches and apples—not a worm to be found in an apple, and in ten bushels of peaches and plums not a defective one was to be found. Now they say our fruit is no good. Why is this the case and where did those insects come from? I answer this question by stating that but few if any of these insects that are and have been destroying not only the world-famed fruit of Utah but the trees and shrubs as well, are natives of this Territory. Then the question may be asked, as well as my statement criticized, where did they come from and

how did they get here—explain yourself? I answer this question by asking another: Where did our best citizens who were and are of foreign birth come from? The answer to this question comes to me from the lips of every great and good American-born citizen: From every civilized nation under the canopy of high heaven (and some nations that are not civilized). I withhold any hesitancy concede the answer as given to my question correct. But still another question permit me to ask: Was there any distinction made between the great and good citizens of foreign birth and the low and depraved? Did not the same ship that carried many of the great minds of this nation carry in the voyage the murderer, the thief, and the scapegoats of all nations, and by so doing have we not become a dumping ground and a cesspool for all nations?

So it is with the fruit, shade and ornamental trees that have been shipped into our country. Go with me to some of our best parks in this nation and I will show you trees, shrubs and plants that represent every climate where civilization has reached; and on most of these trees, shrubs or plants I can show you an insect that represents every climate in the civilized world. There was no distinction made between the tree, plant or shrub that was free from this multifarious and pestiferous family, and the tree, shrub or plant that was free from those insects. I do not mean to be understood that all the mean people come from other countries, or that all injurious insects came from other nations—we have our share of both. My claim is that many of the worst insects are being palmed off on us—for instance, the woolly aphis, the American blight; this insect is one of the very worst insects that the apple tree is subjected to and was known in Europe a hundred years before America was discovered. This insect is to be found scattered broadcast over three-fourths of the apple orchards of the United States. The San Jose, or pernicious, scale was first found at San Jose, California, hence it derives its name from the fact that it was first discovered there. There is no doubt that this insect came from South America. The phylloxera has laid waste many of the vineyards of France for years, and now this disease, the worst of all diseases, is in our midst. The gipsy moth is another insect of foreign birth. This escaped from the cage of one who, I presume, thought he was going to confound the wisdom of the wise in his investigation of insect life. Now it has become such a plague in some of the Eastern states that the inhabitants of whole counties turn out in picnic parties with war of extermination waged.

I have neither time nor space to make mention of the imported currant worm and other insects of a similar nature that are too numerous to mention. The question that would be most interesting to the readers of this article is what kind of insects are to be found in Utah. I have this to say, that I have spent over three months investigating this question in four counties in this Territory and that after a more prolonged investigation I will attempt at least to inform my readers on this subject.

WM. H. BROWN,  
Practical Entomologist.

## NOTES IN WASATCH COUNTY.

MIDWAY, Wasatch Co., May 9, 1894.

—The Provo river is beginning to rise and high water is anticipated. The farmers of Charleston are putting in repair their irrigation canals, strengthening dams and straightening the river course and protecting the banks against the floods they anticipate.

Each year the tilled ground at Charleston has increased. Last year the yield of grain was more than any preceding year and they expect to harvest an increased quantity this season. The energy and enterprise of the people of the place are commendable. Last season they put in a saw mill, which, it is claimed, turned out more lumber than any other mill in the valley. Now they have started a creamery with a capacity of 1,000 gallons of milk per day. This will make about 800 pounds of first class butter. They are now making about 100 pounds of butter a day of the very best quality which finds ready sale—in fact they are not now able to fill their orders. The plant is owned by the Charleston Dairy Co., of which George Daybell is president and manager, and Jas. R. Murdock is secretary and treasurer. They use a fifteen-horse steam boiler and a Sharpless separator, driven by a direct current of steam from the boiler, thus doing away with the annoyance of belts.

The town of Midway, built on a rock, is quite a flourishing place; a large percentage of its populace are Swiss and Germans.

The barn of Simon Steel, of Midway, with all its contents were destroyed by fire last night—the cause is unknown. The building contained about four ton of hay, a harness and some tools. The damage will amount to over three hundred dollars, with one hundred dollars insurance. A meeting being held in the Midway ward house at the time of the fire, very nearly ended in a panic when the cry of fire was raised. Had it not been for cool heads present injury might have resulted from the scare.

All the farmers here are engaged cleaning out their canals, preparatory to starting their spring planting.

More anon,  
TRAVELER.

## THE EUPOREAN MISSION.

[*Millennial Star*, April 30.]

RELEASES AND APPOINTMENTS.—Elder W. W. Pace has been released from his labors as Traveling Elder in the Norwich Conference, and has been appointed to labor in the Scottish Conference.

Elder C. A. Carlquist was honorably released, April 7, from presiding over the Scandinavian Mission, and returned home with the company which left Liverpool April 14.

Elder J. H. Stocker has been honorably released from presiding over the Swiss and German Mission, to return home May 12, 1894.

Elder Peter Sundwall has been appointed to preside over the Scandinavian Mission.

Elder Geo. C. Naegle has been appointed to preside over the Swiss and German Mission.

## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

### IN THE LINE OF PEACE.

The preaching of the Gospel can be successfully accomplished only under peaceful and loving influences. The knowledge of and conviction regarding the plan of salvation revealed by the Divine Master are not the work of men, but come by the inspiration and testimony of the Holy Spirit, which is a spirit of love and peace and order and consequently operates in harmonious channels. Disorderly influences and tendencies are not a part of the Gospel of Christ, but emanate from a source that works evil. This principle is deeply impressed upon the Latter-day Saints by the revelations of the Almighty, who forbids His people to engage in disputations and to exercise due forbearance toward each other and toward all men. Therefore it is that when the servants of the Lord go out to preach the Gospel they are careful to avoid contention even to an extent of being criticized, and are submissive and patient under circumstances that ordinarily arouse the natural man to wrath and action.

Occasionally the missionaries are placed in circumstances where disturbances are forced upon them by wicked and designing persons who, not being able to gain their ends by lawful means, resort to other methods. Even then the judicious Elder takes the earliest opportunity consistent with his position to leave those inclined to disorderly to conduct the quarrel themselves. An instance of this kind is related in a letter from Elder N. L. Morris, of this city, who is now on a mission to Great Britain. He tells how, at a village in Berkshire, an open-air meeting was broken into by the actions of one Shallor, and how, as the crowd which had been worked up by this individual's misrepresentations would not listen to defense or reason, the missionaries left the scene. Their retirement under such circumstances was an appropriate action; for under their calling as messengers of the Gospel of peace the earlier Elders depart from the scene of a quarrel and the greater care they take to avoid such unpleasantness the better it is for the cause in which they are engaged.

Elder Morris relates an incident in connection with his experiences which is somewhat out of the common run of affairs. The man Shallor, who has been very active for a number of years in disturbing the meetings of the Latter-day Saints and disseminating the vilest falsehoods regarding them, was invited to Abingdon by some professed Christian ministers to carry on his work there, but when he was haranguing a large crowd which assembled to hear him he angered them so that he was assaulted by the multitude and only escaped injury by dodging into a house. An old Turkish proverb says "Curses are like chickens; they come home to roost;" and Shallor got a small dose of that which he had been in the habit of inflicting on others who had given him no provocation.

The act of his being assaulted by

the crowd, however, is not to be commended. The proceeding was altogether reprehensible. Bad as he may be, the demonstration against him was wrong. If he had transcended the bounds of the law there was a proper method of proceeding against him; if he had not, he should not have been disturbed, and if the people did not like what he said they had the opportunity of peacefully leaving him to himself. The assault was a lawless act which cannot be justified whether it was a in good cause or not, and it is probable that there are few people who were in the crowd where it was done who would attempt to justify it, as doubtless most of them endeavor to be law-abiding citizens.

It is gratifying to note that, while the opposition to Shallor was an indication of sympathy for the missionaries, they had no connection therewith and give to it no approval. It was brought about by certain sectarians who thought to cause trouble to the Mormons, but whose own act turned the game on themselves. The tide was against them on this occasion because of the honorable career of a gentleman who now resides in this city, Mr. Wm. Seare. The people of Abingdon well knew the upright character of Brother Seare from his long residence among them, and they would not brook an assault upon his son who was again a visitor in their town, or upon his companions.

That these occurrences will result in good will be due in a measure to the fact that the missionaries gave their influence for peace in connection with the town officers when the latter intimated that outdoor meetings might only intensify excitement. It is safe to assume that the attitude of the Elders will remain unchanged in endeavors for peace and good order, as that is the means by which the Gospel interests can be most enhanced.

### THE ISSUES SETTLED.

The discussion which has been so freely engaged in regarding the awarding of university lands on the Provó bench is now likely to subside, since the parties have had an opportunity of fully presenting their claims in court, and these have been passed upon by judicial authority. The conclusion of the case of Peck vs the commissioners to locate university lands is a complete vindication of the latter, who, the court holds, could not have acted other than they did and yet carried out the law in fairness to all parties. Upon the hearing of the testimony for the plaintiff alone, the court found that the allegations against the commissioners were without foundation in fact.

The trouble probably arose over a misconception of the law on the part of claimants both in this and other cases. Title was set up for more land than the commissioners had the right to award to the parties, and as there were conflicting claims these were adjudicated with fairness to all concerned.

Now that the questions at issue have been definitely settled, disputations and recriminations should cease and whatever of ruffled feelings there have been should be allowed to calm down.

### ROME'S CHALLENGE.

A few months ago the *Catholic Mirror*, the official organ of Cardinal Gibbons, in a series of editorials issued a strongly worded challenge to the Protestant churches on the vital question of the authority of the Bible in matters of faith and religious practice. The point made is that all Protestants claim that the sacred Scriptures are their only infallible teacher, the highest court to which any controversy of a theological nature must be referred and from the decision of which there is no appeal; and yet they almost universally disregard the law of keeping Saturday as Sabbath, a command enjoined on Mount Sinai and never repealed. The *Mirror* argues that the Protestants in this regard occupy an indefensible position, contradicting their teachings by their practices; they are in a dilemma; they must either adopt the Mosaic Sabbath or cease to claim that the Bible is the sole foundation of their faith.

It may be noted in passing, that the point in question is the same which was made at the Council of Trent in 1545, when the archbishop of Reggio after a long debate brought forth the following argument, which was accepted as unanswerable by that eminent assembly:

"The protestants claim to stand upon the written word only, and they justify their apostasy by the plea that the church has apostatized from the Bible and followed tradition. The profession of the Protestants is false. They do not follow the Bible alone. That volume enjoins the observance of the seventh day as Sabbath, which they reject. And they not only reject the observance of the Sabbath enjoined in the written word, but they have adopted and do practice the observance of Sunday, for which they have only the tradition of the church. Consequently, the claim of Scripture alone as standard fails and the doctrine of Scripture and tradition as essential, is fully established, the Protestants themselves being judges."

It appears then that Rome is not afraid of reviving the old controversy in this country but rather invites to a discussion which apparently has not been satisfactorily exhausted although centuries have elapsed since its beginning.

No impartial observer can very well fail to see that the Catholics have the better end of the argument in this particular instance. Not a word can be found in the Bible conveying the command to keep Sunday holy instead of Saturday. If the Protestants were consistent in their claims for the Bible, they would have to turn Seventh-day Adventists in a body. There is hardly one item of faith, as they practice it, which has any support in the Bible. The sprinkling of infants; the salaried clergy; their church government—all are foreign to the Scriptures. Some of their doctrines they have inherited from Rome; others they base on what they infer from

Bible texts, all the time pretending that they are teaching only the word of God, as if their conclusions were equal in authority to the inspired writings. By denouncing as false the convenient Roman tradition and claiming the Bible only, they have placed themselves very much in the position of the ingenious gentleman who sat astride on the very branch he was sawing off from the tree and finally fell with it. Protestantism is too illogical to bear the test of a philosophical investigation.

But Romanism cannot successfully establish itself on the weakness of its adversaries. It would be the utmost folly to conclude that because the Protestant churches are wrong the Catholics must be right. With regard to the point in controversy it is enough to say that although the Biblical books now extant do not contain any specific command to change the Sabbath to the first day of the week, yet there are satisfactory proofs that the first Christians celebrated that day as sacred in remembrance of their risen Lord and Savior, in addition to the observance of the Jewish Sabbath. But when the old dispensation expired with the fall of the holy city and temple, the Sabbath observance was gradually superseded by the observance of the Lord's day and this practice became so general that the Emperor Constantine at last, to please his Christian subjects, legalized that day as a holy day. By this imperial edict substantial proof is furnished that the observance of Sunday dates back to the earliest Christian time. That is, it dates back to a time when the Church was still in a position to enjoy the presence of inspired men and listen to their counsel; when the Divine presence was manifested in signs and wonders; when the leaders of the Church could say: "Thus saith the Lord." On this fact the change is accepted by those who, as the Latter-day Saints, believe all that God has revealed wherever the record of the revelation may be found, be it in the Bible or in other true histories of God's dealing with men.

And here is, as we conceive it, the only true and consistent position indicated. The Protestants repudiate, they say, all that God has revealed except that found in the Bible. Their position is absurd, for supposing that the Lord should have revealed a truth to Luther, that truth would be no less sacred than those revealed to Paul. The Catholics maintain another absurdity when they claim for the decrees of their own church Divine authority. Such decrees would be binding if the church had not apostatized from the truth; if it had retained the controlling influence of the Divine Spirit. John says: "Whoever transgresseth and abideth not in the doctrine of Christ, hath not God." Consequently, if it can be shown that the Roman church has changed, expunged and added to the doctrines of Christ, a fact too notorious to need proof, it follows that her decrees have no longer any claim upon the obedience of men. Just so long as the Church was guided by the Spirit, so long its tradition and general history are of value for the determination of truth, but no longer. The presence of

God's Spirit in the Church is the cause of revelations of truth, but when that Spirit withdraws on account of transgression, there can be no just claim of Divine authority for that which is taught by uninspired men.

#### BE CAREFUL WHEN SPRAYING.

On several occasions correspondents of the NEWS have cautioned owners of orchards to be careful in the handling of the poisonous liquid prepared for the destruction of the insects. That the spraying may cause serious accidents was shown a few days ago by a peculiar case of poisoning which is reported from Santa Clara, California. A ten-year-old boy named James Britton went into an orchard near town and stood watching the Chinese spraying their trees. After he reached home he was taken sick and his body swelled up. The boy was evidently suffering great agony. The physician who was sent for, after a brief examination, declared the little patient suffering from Paris green poisoning. It was supposed that during the spraying, he had inhaled some of the mixture, while some of it had got into his eyes. By prompt application of suitable remedies the little sufferer was placed beyond the reach of danger. The case shows that too much care cannot be exercised in the spraying of orchards.

#### DOING WELL.

The people of Lowestoft, England, and vicinity do not appear to have any reason to complain that they are not receiving sufficient warning of the restoration of the Gospel in this age, for not only are the missionaries performing diligent labors there, which have been continued for years, but the chief newspaper of the locality presents the testimony of the Elders in such a direct and impartial manner that there is no need of mistaking its import. The kind treatment and respectful consideration which the Elders have received in and about Lowestoft doubtless is due in a great degree to the journalistic courage and fairness of the *Lowestoft Courier*.

The latest issue of that paper to hand gives an extended account of the Latter-day Saints conference held there on April 22, with a comprehensive synopsis of each speaker's remarks. The way in which these were treated may be seen in the following report of what was said by Elder A. H. Lund, President of the European Mission, at one of the meetings:

President Lund addressed the assembly on the sacredness of the administration and worthy partaking of the holy emblems of the body and blood of the Redeemer. That one must be pure in heart, and in love, fellowship, and peace with his neighbor; that the mind should go back to Calvary, and remember what the Savior there suffered for us. By partaking of the Sacrament worthily they witnessed unto our Heavenly Father that they were willing to take upon themselves the name of Christ, and to remember Him and keep His commandments. He further spoke upon the necessity of being humble and relying upon the Spirit of God for guidance. The principles of the Gospel were without num-

ber, and it was broad enough itself to reach all men. They should always endeavor to walk in this life as if we knew our Heavenly Father was watching us, and not do anything we should be ashamed for our neighbors to see. We should not be ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, for that is the power of God unto salvation.

The addresses of the other Elders received similar treatment, the ideas being presented clearly and without comment, so that the reader could comprehend just what the speaker had desired to express. The good work of the *Journal* in aiding to spread the Gospel message will be highly appreciated by the Latter-day Saints and will not fail of eternal reward. Mr. Arthur Stebbins, editor of the paper, appears to be of that class which weary not in well doing.

#### THE GREAT COXEY FIZZLE.

General Coxe, when preparing for his great march to Washington, was confident that he would be able to lead a host as numerous as grasshoppers into the capital and that the mere noise of their wings and the density of the masses would induce Congress to pass his bills for good roads and non-interest bearing bonds. At least he repeatedly expressed himself to that effect. He modestly calculated that at least 100,000 unemployed would rally to his antislavery banner. The thousands counted on, however, never came and instead of an imposing army, he led a handful of stragglers into Washington, a mere circus parade. Now he has been in the shadow of the Capitol for two weeks and it is time for his sympathizers to review what he has accomplished so far.

On Mayday he gave his grand parade that was to be the first step towards the salvation of the country, and managed to have himself and lieutenants arrested for trampling down the grass on the Capitol grounds. That is about the sum total of his practical achievements in two weeks, but how that is to be a factor in the work for the amelioration of the condition of the laborers of the country is not clear. Quixote's gallant attack on the windmills is not more ridiculous than Coxe's Washington campaign; nor was the single-handed fight of the madman of the north with the Turkish army at Bender more ill-advised.

True, Coxe has managed to get himself before Congress, but this result might have been obtained without all the bluster and swaggering in which he has been indulging. Senator Sherman had already volunteered to introduce his good-road bill, but the valiant general refused the offer for reasons best known to himself. The common way of reaching the ears of the legislators did not suit his purpose, evidently. He was determined to raise a storm in some way and profit by the confusion.

Coxe has demonstrated but one thing, that he is not the redeeming messiah of America's laborers; that his method is not the means of their salvation. People acquainted with the man do not hesitate to say that he is a broken down sport and gambler who has taken this means of replenishing his own sinking funds. We are further told by Miss Mamie, the "godde-

of liberty," that her father intends inflicting upon the country a series of lectures, a statement which probably furnishes the key to the closet in which his secret motives are kept. If he wanted cheap notoriety whereby to secure audiences and money, he has undoubtedly gained his object. But deceptions of this kind can only succeed for a limited period. Those men who followed him on the weary march to Washington, suffering hunger and exposure while he was riding comfortably in a carriage and enjoying first class hotel accommodations, may awake to the fact that they were fooled by a skilful will-o'-the-wisp arrangement, and resent it. Certain it is that the invasion of the Coxeyites of Washington will produce a little impression on the institutions of the country as would the discharge of an Indian arrow against Ensign Peak, and be equally resultless as regards the laboring interests of the country.

#### Y. M. C. A. JUBILEE.

It will be fifty years next month since George Williams, then a London clerk, now an esteemed merchant, brought to the point of organization the first Young Men's Christian association. The semi-centennial anniversary of this occurrence will be observed in a great jubilee, lasting from the first to the seventh of June, and attended by the parent association as well as by delegates from associations all over the world. The Church of England has placed at the service of the convention Westminster abbey and St. Paul's cathedral, but the congregations will merely be preached to in those historic buildings, and will not themselves preach. The opening service will be in the abbey, and the bishop of London will preach; later the bishop of Ripon will preach at the public thanksgiving service in St. Paul's. There will be various receptions, at one of which Mr. Williams, the founder, will make an address of welcome, and another day is to be distinguished by a reception by the mayor and corporation of the city of London in Guildhall; the whole jubilee winding up with an excursion to Windsor castle by special permission of the queen. The proceedings at the regular meetings of the convention will be carried on in English, German and French; and the delegates will lunch and dine all together in a great pavilion on the banks of the Thames, and there will be speaking and music.

#### A MATTER OF TRAINING.

An item of frequent observation is the fact that a person deprived of one of the natural senses of hearing or sight often develops one or other of the remaining senses or some of the mental faculties to a remarkable extent. For instance, a deaf person not infrequently has a wonderfully keen eyesight or marked delicateness in the sense of feeling, while one who is blind will develop a most acute sense of hearing. The ability to do this modifies to a slight extent the affliction of a person deprived of one of the senses named, though of course it

does not supply any part of the deficiency.

A notable instance of where the development of a faculty in the manner stated was of material aid to the afflicted person is that of Owen P. Jones, an old resident of Utah, who recently died at Brigham City. Mr. Jones was deprived of sight when he was about thirty years of age, through an accident. He came to Utah, and after brief stays in several places, settled down in the capital of Box Elder, where he became a mail carrier. It is related of him that the way in which he was able to deliver letters and papers correctly was this: He would have the postmaster read to him the addresses, and would arrange letters and papers in the order of his route, as he knew every home in town. Then as he went on his rounds the mail would be in its place, and he remembered every person for whom he had received anything. If a person met him on his rounds and inquired for a letter, he would readily and promptly respond, and if there was one he knew just where to find it. He accomplished this by a constant exercise of his memory toward the desired end.

What was accomplished by the blind man in this regard is a suggestion that, as the development of the particular faculty which became so noticeable was wholly the result of training, a similar result might be attained where desirable among people not so afflicted. The looseness that characterizes the methods of many people is usually the result of a neglect to closely apply the mind rather than any inaptness on the part of the person. The senses may be made more acute by judicious training; the memory, the power of concentration of thought, and other mental faculties, may be improved, strengthened and developed by careful cultivation. It is largely a matter of self-education—a fact that it is important to keep in sight by those who earnestly seek to develop their faculties to a high degree of utility.

#### THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Utah people have been elated at the success which has attended the establishing of the sugar factory here, and already have learned to feel that it would be a calamity not to have it a permanent institution of the country. The sugar consumption of Utah is yet largely in excess of the local production, and we cannot rest satisfied until the Territory becomes an exporter instead of an importer. In the country at large \$110,000,000 is the value of foreign sugar imported, in addition to the cost of transportation, thus showing the enormous field there is for the sugar industry of the United States. The cost of the annual purchase of sugar, therefore, is not less than \$125,000,000, or greater than the average value of the wheat exports of the nation for the past ten years, and far more than the value of the product of its gold and silver mines for the same period.

The *Chino Champion* in arguing for a larger sugar production for California, gives some interesting facts that

are equally applicable to Utah, as follows:

1. That we have a market for sugar at home at the present time which will consume the product of at least 1,000,000 acres of land; that the per capita consumption of sugar here is rapidly increasing, which, with our great increase in population, creates and insures a constantly increasing demand, our imports of 1891 exceeding our imports of 1889 by more than 500,000 tons.
2. That the production of beet sugar is increasing much more rapidly than that of cane sugar.
3. That the production of sugar beets here at a profit has been clearly demonstrated, and, therefore, has ceased to be an experiment.
4. That the culture of the sugar beet, when understood, is simple, and does not require skilled labor.
5. That beets can be sent direct from the harvest field to the manufactory without further preparation or storage.
6. That the culture of the sugar beet does not require any considerable investment of capital by the grower.
7. That the implements required for the production of sugar beets are simple and inexpensive as compared to those required for the production of wheat.
8. That the soil upon which beets have been successfully grown is left in prime condition for other crops.
9. That we have a large area of comparatively low-priced lands upon which sugar beets can be grown successfully.
10. That the profit of the grower is greater than the average of other crops.
11. That four months after the crop is planted it can be harvested and at once converted into money.
12. That with patient and persistent application and investigation any person of ordinary intelligence can successfully produce the sugar beets upon suitable lands within the belt described.

#### BACK THEM UP.

It was suggested in the last issue of the NEWS that influences were being brought to bear to place the City Council in a position of consenting to and harmonizing with the extravagant policy being followed in the direction of some public affairs. Thus far the Council has not shown a disposition to accede to these demands, and may not do so. The general effort has been to carry the city safely through to a settled and prosperous financial condition. It is this effort which has replaced the the municipality's credit in its enviable position. The work before the Council, however, presents some serious and difficult questions which, as pointed out in the NEWS, inevitably involve an increase of taxation that will be a heavy burden upon the property owner. How to make this burden as light as possible is a problem that will require in its solution much thought and good judgment.

As the taxpayers have a direct interest in these matters it would seem injudicious, and even unfair, to leave the councilmen to bear alone the burden of pressure brought against them. There is a great deal of talk about being progressive and of making public improvements and giving employment to local workmen, all of which is good in its place and when given a close construction. But when it is made the vehicle of securing needlessly lavish expenditures of the taxpayers' funds, while at the same time some of those taxpayers can get barely enough food

and clothing to supply their wants, it is a most dangerous and disagreeable element to deal with. Such a contingency suggests that it would be appropriate for the taxpayers of Salt Lake to make their voices heard and fully understood in this matter. There is no occasion for noisy demonstration or denunciatory talk. Citizens, especially those who have large property interests, can give to individual councilmen their views on the subject, and the Council will then realize just what public sentiment is behind it in any move it may make. The success of the reform ticket last November was a declaration that the property owners were averse to taxation and municipal debt without limit. The only way to prevent their being further imposed upon the people is for courageous and determined retrenchment and economy on the part of the City Council, and even then it is doubtful if the whole ground can be covered. But whatever action the Council takes in this direction should be supported and commended by the people in whose interest it is, so that their representatives will not be overslaughed by adverse criticism from those who do not have to pay the municipal fiddler.

In it all there is no need or demand for ceasing public improvements or delaying them to the extent of working hardship. But there is need of cutting off expenses where no direct and immediate benefits accrue to the citizens. There are some things which the City Council cannot help to any great extent, and it should not be blamed therefor. One of these is the procedure on the city and county building. Some of the matters thereto pertaining are tied up by a contract on which some light should be shed for the benefit of the public. The Council is further handicapped in being legally compelled—in the view of some advisers—to take a course not always and altogether in harmony with its own desires and views. But there is responsibility on the part of the present members for future action in all these concerns; and an understanding of that responsibility and steps in satisfactorily discharging it will be materially aided if the taxpayers take a sufficient interest to back their representatives up in every legitimate, honorable and consistently economical measure.

### INDUSTRIALS NOT PEACEFUL.

It has been claimed all the time by the sympathizers of the so-called industrial armies that they consist of peaceful, law-abiding citizens marching to the seat of our national government in order to present petitions bearing on the financial depression under which the laboring classes are said to be suffering. All such pretensions now appear utterly foolish, in the light of the events of the past week. All over the West the "armies" have shown a disposition to transgress the laws of the country and defy the power of the government—in fact to go as far in this direction as the safety of their own precious lives would permit. They have not hesitated in appropriating the property of the railroads, interfering occasionally with the speedy transmission of the mails, on which so many

interests of the country depend; nor have they neglected to assume all sorts of threatening attitudes, hooting and jeering the lawfully constituted authorities. A case in point is the conflict at Provo on Saturday. The militia proceeded to the scene of disturbance with unloaded rifles. The Carterites defied the Governor to attempt the arrest of the ringleaders, declaring that they would rather die than submit. They armed themselves with clubs and other weapons, apparently determined to fight, and submitted only when the command was given to the militia to load their guns, and this was done in full view of the defiant crowd. If this is the conduct of peaceful, law-abiding citizens, then most of the fellows now languishing in the country's jails may claim those virtues, for very few of them would refuse to surrender to the authorities when the demand is emphasized by the muzzle of a loaded gun.

The fact of the matter is that the victims of the Coxey craze all over the country may not in the first instance have planned any design against the laws or the government. But by their mad undertaking some of them have placed themselves in a position where conflicts with law are unavoidable. They were from the first warned by their true friends to desist from a scheme disastrous to themselves, but they chose to close their ears to sound, conservative advice and listen to the declamations of demagogues. Their experience ought by this time to have taught them that they cannot execute their Quixotic enterprise without breaking the law, and as this fact dawns upon them they ought to disband and look for constitutional means of making themselves heard, provided they have something to say. Certainly those who at heart are loyal citizens, although carried away in a moment of enthusiasm to join the marching ranks, will return home after having seen the consequences of their first steps. It is not cowardly to do so. It is more cowardly to persist in a wrong course after its error is apparent. Those who continue in their effort to steal trains and defy the authorities should forever cease pretending to be peaceful citizens; they chill to the center any feelings of sympathy that may exist for them and will henceforth be regarded and treated simply as enemies of society by all who place the country's welfare above the interests of a political party.

The danger to the country lurking in the conditions on which the Coxey movement depends has been often referred to, and it has not been much exaggerated. If the "general" succeeds in keeping his band around Washington until Kelly's contingent arrives, there will be a considerable body of idle men gathered in one place. Should other "generals" be able to join, the crowd will be still greater. Browne thinks 5,000 men will be in camp within a short time. Suppose these men get hungry and desperate. Lawlessness will certainly follow and crimes be committed. What will the result be, if the mighty labor organizations represented by Sovereign and Debs, the latter of whom at least has declared himself in sympathy with Coxey, take a de-

cided stand in the matter? This question only the future can solve, but it would be a good deal better to prevent the necessity of solving that problem. If ever superior statesmanship and union of action for the good of the country were needed, this is the time. Whatever just, constitutional measures may be decided upon by those whose duty it is to deal with the problem for its prompt solution, will be cordially endorsed by loyal citizens of all parties.

### THE "ARMY'S" CHAMPION.

A correspondent writes to the News from Provo:

The army here are peaceable and do not steal nor commit any depredations. This is true up to this writing, and knowing your regard for truth it is but just to say so through the columns of the News.

We are very glad, though somewhat amused, to hear this; but we beg to say that the same "regard for truth" forbids the publication of the remaining parts of our correspondent's lengthy letter. The News has no personal quarrel with the "army" or any of its members; but an outfit that steals trains, riotously insults the law and its sworn representatives, and when not engaged in more serious business, sits down in idleness and impudently expects food and supplies to be brought freely by those who have to work for their own support—it must look elsewhere than to the News for tributes to its good order, its peacefulness, its law-abiding character, and its claim to sympathy and respectability. Incidentally, too, it must have different leadership and listen to more worthy advisers than this man Carter and all of that ilk.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

A condensed review, by the New York *Mail and Express*, of an article that lately appeared in the *Presbyterian and Reformed Review* from the pen of Rev. E. T. Bloomfield, presents some interesting facts regarding the recent growth of Protestant Sunday schools throughout the world. These schools, Dr. Bloomfield says, have now a membership of more than twenty-two million persons, counting teachers and pupils. Nearly half of these are in the United States, while 86 per cent speak the English language or live in English-speaking countries. It is remarkable that while Europe and the United States each has a Protestant population of about 50,000,000 the former has only about 8 per cent of the Protestant Sunday school membership of the world, while the latter has 49 per cent. It is also noticeable that in Roman Catholic countries the Sunday school which is essentially an institution of English-speaking countries, is gaining in Europe. Germany, although Protestant, has not been favorable heretofore to Sunday school work, but in 1874 there were in that country 1,218 Sunday schools, with 86,418 teachers and scholars, while in 1893 there were 5,900 schools and 784,789 members. The increase in population was 12 per cent, and in Sunday school membership 81.9 per cent. Hence, while the membership is not very large, the tendency in the direction of



Sunday schools is marked. During the period mentioned there were slight losses in Ireland, Spain and Portugal, and more marked gains in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Russia, Finland, Austria, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Greece and Turkey in Europe. Schools are also reported as growing rapidly in China, Japan and India.

Readers of the News will remember that at the recent Deseret Sunday School Union meeting in this city, statistics were presented showing that over 83,000 persons were enlisted as pupils and teachers in the great Sunday school cause among the Latter-day Saints—a number which, in proportion to the Church membership, will be found without an equal in any religious body or in any country in the world.

### UTAH AND IRRIGATION.

The *Irrigation Age* for May might almost be called a Utah number, in view of the many articles in its pages written by Utah men and the many allusions to Utah methods and means of reclaiming sterile soil by industry as applied in irrigation. On one of the early pages a map is presented showing the "striking comparison between the promised land of Canaan and the Salt Lake Valley," which, the *Age* says, "strikingly exhibits the topographical similarity between the Promised Land of the Bible times and the Promised Land to which Brigham Young led the Mormon Pioneers of 1847. In both localities a River Jordan connects a body of fresh water with a Dead Sea, and the surrounding mountain landscape is almost the same in both cases. How much this strange likeness may have appealed to the imagination of Latter-day Saints it is not easy to say, but it is by no means difficult to understand how even a sentiment might take very firm hold of a people's mind, especially a people having just such an historical environment as the Mormons."

On another page are portraits of President Woodruff and Bishop Thomas R. Cutler, the latter being referred to as manager of the Lehi sugar factory, in a lengthy article discussing the question of irrigated sugar beets. Of the former gentleman, the *Age* says: "We present the portrait of the memorable Willford Woodruff, who in his eighty-fifth [eighty-eighth] year is still the active head of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He has lived nearly fifty years of his life on a twenty-acre irrigated farm and his experience has fully illustrated the soundness of Brigham Young's industrial policy alluded to elsewhere in this issue of the *Age*."

The article thus referred to is headed, "Brigham Young's successful policy," and this is how the policy is treated:

Against the folly and error of the one-crop country, east and west, there is one bright example of success through diversified production which cannot be too often recalled. It is the example of the builders of Utah. They went to that beautiful land a little less than fifty years ago as a band of fugitives. They were cut off by high mountain ranges and great distances, then untraversed by the iron horse, from civilization. They had

no assets, save the brain of a masterful leader of men. Whatever may be thought of the religious doctrines then sincerely held and practiced by the Mormon people, Brigham Young was a very great man. He was animated by the spirit of the empire-builder. In all-round practical sense and capacity to do a great many things well, he much resembled Benjamin Franklin. Finding himself in what appeared to be a hopeless desert, he formulated an industrial system to which he adhered to the day of his death. So perfectly was he able to enforce it that every Mormon farmer and artisan labored with the brain of Brigham Young. He said the farm unit should be twenty acres. He said each family should produce first of all what it consumed and then a surplus exchangeable for some other form of property. The surrounding mountains were bursting with mineral wealth, but he said it should lie there untouched, because of all things he abhorred the spirit of speculation. He had founded his state upon industrialism. The world knows the result. Each farm of twenty acres supported its owner, and in a very few years the people became absolutely free in an industrial sense. Not only did the system produce enough to satisfy all the wants of the people, but it produced a surplus capital for banks, factories and stores. Not only that, but a surplus of many millions for temples and missionaries. There are no Mormon recruits in the "industrial army" of today, and there never will be.

In addition to these references there is discussion of a speech delivered before the late Legislature of Utah by Col. Chas. G. Stevenson, the well known engineer of this city (with portrait); the announcement that the declaration by ex-Gov. A. L. Thomas of the position of Utah membership on the national committee of irrigation has led to the selection of Mr. Wm. H. Rowe for the place; excellent papers on "Experimental Farming in Utah," by Prest. J. W. Sanborn, of the Agricultural College; on "Simple Earthen Dams," by Mr. Samuel Fortier, the well-known engineer of Ogden; and on "Tree Irrigation and Spraying," by J. C. Lemon, a successful farmer and fruit-grower of Ferron, Utah.

### LET US REASON TOGETHER.

These men who have banded together for the purpose of petitioning Congress for certain legislation have done so, they say, with the object of obtaining work. They are unemployed and hope by legislative enactments to create a condition of industrial prosperity that will benefit the working men all over the country. They believe that the government is at fault, and propose, by imposing numbers, to enforce their views and effect a change.

In the blind enthusiasm prevailing among the "industrialists," fed by the frequent harangues of their leaders, the chances for a calm consideration of the proposition are, we fear, but slim; yet it would seem unkind not to endeavor to point out some of the fallacies that underlie the whole movement.

In the first place, it is a matter of doubt, to say the least, whether Congress has it in its power to provide work for a portion of the country's unemployed, virtually at the expense of the rest of the people. If the gov-

ernment should engage a number of unemployed, establishing industries of various kinds, the result would most likely be the depression of the various private industries, crippled by a competition of gigantic proportions. There would soon be more unemployed to provide for and the number would increase until the government at last would be converted into a vast employment agency. The effect has been felt in places where convict labor has been employed in competition with free labor. To rush to Washington, then, with demand for work at the hands of the government is at the very best to seek a remedy in shifting the burden from one shoulder to another, were the petition acted upon favorably—if this is the petition—since people would be given work at the expense of depriving others of their daily bread.

In this country legislation is supposed to facilitate and regulate and aid individuals in creating and enjoying means of subsistence. Those who are out of employment are supposed to utilize the vast resources of the country and become self-supporting by their own industry, skill and ingenuity. A free country in which every citizen is a sovereign means the universal recognition of this principle. It is the foundation and chief cornerstone on which it is established and maintained. It follows that when men turn to the government for paternal legislation, they virtually abandon this foundation of liberty and inaugurate a regime foreign to our institutions. In the present movement, therefore, the germ of a revolution can plainly be discerned, inasmuch as it is proposed to substitute for the existing individualistic conditions one of socialism. It is plain talk but nevertheless true, that the followers of Coxey and the other "generals" are revolutionists in their poor way, for they have engaged in the business of directing the affairs of the country by means unknown to the Constitution and the laws founded thereon.

In the next place, the course they pursue is entirely contrary to their own interests, provided their object is to obtain work and a living. No corporations have provided more labor for the unemployed than the railroad companies, both direct and indirect. Vast armies of workmen have found profitable employment in constructing the lines, building the rolling stock, operating the roads, etc. Through these iron highways vast tracts of land have been made valuable for cultivation and the products of the mines had not been available except for the railroads. On these the material prosperity of this country depends to a large extent. And yet these "armies," pretending to petition the country for work, go about interfering with trains, stealing expensive engines, threatening to tear up tracks and causing the lawful owners of the property irreparable loss in various ways. Can anybody for a moment imagine that either the government or private corporations under the circumstances will invest in railroads, extending or building new lines for the sake of developing new regions and finding new resources? It should be evident to the dullest brain that the

course pursued by the "industrialists" in this matter is suicidal to their own interests. If the rule be established that railroad property is to be subject to the pillage of any band of unemployed, then capital must necessarily withdraw from such investments, and the chances of obtaining work therein must become correspondingly less.

From whatever point of view this strange movement is considered, it is indefensible, and no real friend of the workmen can encourage it. As revolutionary in its tendencies it must at last bring the strong arm of the law down upon it; and since it has the effect of destroying instead of creating resources of work and subsistence, the sooner it is brought to an end the better. The country needs peace and union of effort to pull through the wave of depression from which it is suffering, in common with the rest of the world. Revolutionary unrest and riotous agitation among the industrial forces can only defer the era of prosperity which, until these evidences of lawlessness appeared, was just about to burst upon us.

#### "THE REPUBLIC OF IRRIGATION."

Since Thomas Moore wrote his famous work describing the imaginary island of Utopia, where the enjoyment of the greatest perfection in politics, laws and the like was depicted as bringing man to the highest pinnacle of human happiness, the schemes to bring about this ideal condition probably have increased rather than decreased. Some of these have been of the most impractical character, while others have contained a measure of useful ideas; some have sought to do away with a large proportion of human toil, like the Fruitarians who are now looking toward Hawaii as the place to form a colony where men and women may dwell and subsist on the fruits, vegetables and grasses that nature produces unaided, and clothe themselves only in nature's garb, while others have sought to utilize all the energy of brain life and physical effort available. But as yet the land of utopian bliss is an "undiscovered country" even in prospective to those who work with human forces alone.

The latest scheme containing suggestions of a practical nature that has been put forth as a means of attaining independence and equality, and at the same time securing to all its beneficiaries a competency of this life's necessities, is by William E. Smythe, editor of the *Irrigation Age*, in what he designates "The Republic of Irrigation." Mr. Smythe does not lay claim to being the originator of the chief idea which underlies his plan, but gives credit for the suggestion as coming from what he designates the industrial system of President Brigham Young as it was followed in Utah in early days, when the small farm of 20 acres was settled upon and made, by irrigation and careful cultivation, to produce that which its occupants consumed and also a surplus exchangeable for other property. Mr. Smythe's honor in this connection is his plan for making that system appli-

cable to the Great West, or Arid America as he styles it.

This arid region as he describes it he divides into four sections which present four different phases of the problem. These sections are: First—Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, eastern Colorado and Wyoming; second—western Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Idaho and Montana; third—eastern Washington and Oregon; fourth—California and Arizona. The problem of securing the greatest productiveness from each of these sections he holds has been fully and satisfactorily solved in a process of irrigation suited to each. Within the area described there is to be found, he considers, the remedy for industrial ills that afflict the country, "the one broad field remaining on this continent for agricultural and industrial expansion," where labor may not be only absorbed but rewarded with the means of living, and where "the problem of how to find the highest average prosperity for the common people may be solved."

The details of Mr. Smythe's plan are far from being perfected, though the general plan is outlined. The task of working out these details is yet future, but secondary to the design that is set forth. Some of it is to be accomplished at the next National Irrigation congress. It is proposed to there map out a number of schemes of diversified farming, applicable to different localities, forms of administration for proposed model colonies, plans for economical and attractive architecture, and the best manner of training settlers in methods of scientific and intensive cultivation under irrigation. Mr. Smythe himself promises to undertake to "marshal the brains and the heart of Arid America in order to hasten by downright practical means, the making of the new civilization," and will leave it to be determined "how the results of these labors shall be applied, whether by giving them common publicity or by the creation of model colonies under a business administration to be hereafter developed."

The scheme in brief is to form a vast co-operative movement backed by the sympathy and capital of the country, and the practical experience of the farming community, to locate colonies all over Arid America, and to establish systems of irrigation whereby the land may be brought into cultivation and be made to yield its strength under careful treatment and diversified crops. The farm unit is to be twenty or forty acres, as may be agreed upon, probably the former, and none are to be allowed more. Of this amount each man may become the owner, with all the privileges of water thereto. Taking this general scheme for a basis, Mr. Smythe goes on to say:

No man will ever accumulate a great fortune upon twenty acres, but no man who heeds the Divine injunction, "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread," will ever be poor on twenty acres of irrigated land scientifically cultivated. The reclaimed areas will be densely populated. The result will be near neighbors and social, educational and religious advantages within the reach of all. The farmers of Arid America will enjoy the sweet, pure life of the country at its best, and they will also realize the most desirable advantages of

neighborhood association. This means a revolution in country life. It will be more like the ideal society of the ancient Greeks than like the dreary, lonesome life of the farming population in the older parts of the United States.

As an argument for the imperative necessity of farm ownership to be with the occupants, and to guard against a monopoly of the soil, it is pointed out that "for more than a hundred years this republic has offered an asylum for those oppressed by pope and king, and yet we are very far from a realization of that quality of independence dearest to the human heart. This is security in the support of one's family. The sharp and sudden business convulsion of last summer, followed by the long period of depression, again taught the world that no man is independent who does not live under his own roof, and support his family from the products of his own acres. In the best sense no man is independent who works for another. He cannot tell at what moment a threat of tariff-tinkering at Washington, the cessation of silver coinage in India, or the collapse of a boom in Argentina or Australia, may render his fancied security in employment a precarious dependence for the support of his family."

Whatever may become of the scheme, and its probable failure or success because of the interest that may be aroused in it and the human element to be operated with, there is much in it to afford thought for philanthropists and statesmen. Arid America is a vast field for intelligent combined labor and satisfactory returns therefor. How it is to be utilized is a problem whose importance has not dawned yet upon the mind of the nation at large. If Mr. Smythe can secure for it a thorough comprehension on the part of the country's leading men he will have accomplished a mighty work. The practical and beneficial nature of many of his suggestions has been established by experience in the arid region. The enlisting of sufficient interest in his scheme to reduce it to perfect practicability and the securing of aid and material to carry it out are something wholly different in the present temper of politicians, philanthropists, the laboring classes and people generally.

It is stated by the Helena (Mont.) *Independent*, that about three weeks ago Gottlieb Wierszinski, a tailor, and Louis Chairmack, a shoemaker, left Helena to go to Alaska. Wierszinski is now in the hospital at Spokane, slowly recovering from three pistol shots in the head, inflicted by his traveling companion. When the men left here Wierszinski had about \$300 with him, part of which was in drafts. From letters received here by his friends, it is apparent Wierszinski was shot for the purpose of robbery. The men, on reaching Spokane, had either started out to walk out of town and catch a freight train, or else Chairmack had induced his companion to go with him to the spot where the assault took place. After being shot and robbed Wierszinski was left for dead. He was found by some people, however, still alive, and taken to the hospital in Spokane, where it was found that his wounds were not very serious.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*Written for this Paper.*

## IN THE ANTIPODES.

The annual conference of the Australasian mission was held on April 6th, 7th and 8th, 1894, at Waiwhara, Te Mahia, New Zealand. The following named brethren from Zion were present, viz., President William Gardner, Elders Wesley Gibson, William Douglas, L. C. Rasmussen, B. Goddard, James E. Fisher, C. B. Bartlett, W. F. Nebeker, Joseph C. Jorgensen, M. C. Nielsen, L. G. Hoagland, B. H. Hollingworth, Edgar Best, George Bowles, James Barrow, R. E. Scott, J. Johnson, C. H. Embley, T. J. O'Brien, J. C. Allen, L. Bradford, R. L. Bird, D. H. Packard and H. C. Jex. Brother C. Hardy, president of the Auckland branch, was present.

Conference was called to order by the president of the mission at 10 a.m., and opened with singing hymn 166; prayer by Elder William Douglas, and hymn 80.

President Gardner greeted the Saints and Elders who had assembled from various parts of the islands to worship God. He referred to his recent appointment and his feelings in assuming the responsibilities of such a position. He spoke upon his early experiences in New Zealand, when laboring in Waikato some years ago, and the changes that had taken place since then; was pleased to see the spirit of love and union manifested at the opening of conference, and earnestly exhorted the Saints to live righteous and upright lives that they might receive the blessings promised to them.

Elder L. C. Rasmussen, president of the Tauranga conference, after giving a brief report of that district, sustained the counsel given by Elder Gardner. He testified that, after many years of slander, misrepresentation and persecution, the tide had turned in favor of the Latter-day Saints. The work of God is spreading and the power of the adversary has been weakened. He testified to the fulfillment of prophecy in the establishment of the true Church of God in the latter days. Daniel's interpretation of Nebuchadnezzar's dream was clearly explained, and its literal fulfillment was traced through the rise and fall of empires, until God established His Church by direct revelation through Joseph Smith the Prophet.

Elder William Douglas reported the good condition of Te Mahia conference, in which were seven branches of the Church, most of which were in excellent working order. Energetic efforts had been made in preaching the Gospel unto the outsiders, many of whom were very friendly while others would not listen to the warning message. The prevalent evils among the Maori people were commented upon, and the Saints were earnestly urged to forsake all evil and live exemplary lives.

Hirini Whaanga, a native Elder and influential chief, also bore his testimony to the Gospel and the faithful labors of the Elders of Israel among his people.

The first meeting of conference

closed by singing hymn 105; prayer by Elder L. G. Hoagland.

The afternoon meeting commenced at 2 p.m. The congregation joined in singing hymn 40; prayer by Elder Te Kepa, of Muriwai; hymn 166.

Elder Wesley Gibson, president of Hawkes Bay conference, reported the condition of the Saints; rejoiced that many of the weak branches had been strengthened and that the members were increasing in brotherly love for each other. He commented at some length on Paul's counsel to the Hebrews (Heb. vi. 1, 2), showing that the same principles were now being taught in all the world by the servants of God. Latter-day Saints believed and accepted these doctrines, and must sacredly observe their covenants in order to be saved in the celestial kingdom of our Father. He earnestly pleaded with the Maori members to observe the words of the Apostle Peter (1st Peter i. 5, 6, 7), that brotherly kindness, virtue, knowledge, and Christian charity may characterize their daily lives.

Elder L. G. Hoagland expressed his joy in listening unto the words of the servants of God, and testified that the Church of Jesus Christ, restored in the latter days, was the true Church of God. The conference of Wairarapa, over which he presides, was stated to be in a favorable condition, though the branches had been diminished through many of the members moving into other parts of the conference. He gave a good explanation of the parable of the ten talents, and closed his remarks by urging the Saints to be alive to every duty.

Elder B. H. Hollingworth expressed his gratitude in being privileged to labor amongst the Maori people, who were of the seed of Abraham. His love for them was great on account of their kindness to the Elders from Zion. He represented the Ngapuhi or Whangarei conference, where he observed that the Saints were improving in knowledge each month, and the Elders were constantly baptizing new members. There are seven branches under his jurisdiction. He earnestly desired that the spirit of God may be poured out upon all His Saints and testified to the saving power of the Gospel of Christ.

After a few remarks by Hoani Tautahi, a native Elder from Ngapuhi, the meeting was dismissed with singing hymn 117. Prayer by Elder Fisher.

An evening meeting was held, commencing at 7 o'clock, which was opened with singing, "O My Father," to Zion's new and favorite tune; prayer by Elder Te Wirihana; hymn 88.

Elder Jos. Jorgensen, after giving a favorable report of the Saints residing in the Waiapu conference, spoke upon the duties of the members and the necessity of observing the counsel given by the Elders of Israel. He testified to the joy always experienced in meeting in these annual conferences.

Elder C. B. Bartlett addressed the conference and reported the Bay of Islands district, over which he presides. He spoke encouragingly of the

Saints living in that part of the vineyard, where eleven branches of the Church were organized. He bore a faithful testimony to the divine mission of Joseph Smith, who had received revelations from heaven in these days for the guidance of God's people. The precious truths of the Gospel were commented upon, and the Saints were counselled to resist the temptation of Satan, that they might receive eternal life in the presence of God.

Ngawaea Polpoi, a native Elder from Te Mahia (our Maori orator), was listened to with breathless interest, as he fluently reviewed the history of Lehi and his sons, showing how the Maoris inherited the dark skin through the disobedience of their ancestors. This native Demosthenes most eloquently portrayed the Gospel plan of salvation, and with appropriate gestures, he forcibly emphasized these saving principles and urged all his people to render obedience to the laws of God.

Elder James Barrow, Arapata Neha and Wita Rewarewa also addressed the meeting, which was brought to a close by singing the hymn on page 166, "We thank Thee, O God, for a Prophet." Prayer by Nikero Te Koro.

The second day's conference was opened at 10 a.m., on Saturday, April 7, by singing hymn 22; prayer by Elder Rasmussen; hymn 24.

Elder James E. Fisher, president of the Poverty Bay district, stated that the four branches in his conference were doing well, and the presidents of the same were alive to their duties. He gave suitable counsel to the members assembled in conference, and desired that all would be strong in magnifying their callings.

Elder George Bowles felt well paid for his long and tedious journey on horseback to the conference. Felt exceedingly thankful for all the blessings enjoyed by the children of God. He dwelt upon Paul's declaration, "One faith, one Lord, one baptism," contrasting it with the teachings of modern Christianity. He spoke upon the necessity of entering in at the straight gate and walking in the narrow way to eternal life.

Elder John Johnson was the only representative from the South Island, but he stated that the members there were rejoicing in the spirit of the Gospel. The Saints were not absent from the conference through indifference, but the great distance rendered it impossible for them to attend. A spirit of earnest inquiry was now manifested amongst the Europeans in Waiapu district and every opportunity is taken to proclaim unto them the Gospel message. He urged all to seek for the Spirit of God to lead into all truth, stating that it was necessary to live pure and righteous lives to retain that Spirit with us.

Rangitere and Hirapaea, two native Elders, then addressed the Saints, after which the congregation sang hymn 152; prayer by Rangit Kawea.

The afternoon meeting commenced promptly at the usual hour, with singing hymn 115; prayer by Iharaire Wehikare; hymn 93.

Elder M. C. Nielson greeted the Saints in the name of the Lord Jesus and, while associating with such a large number of members in conference, he

was reminded of the organization of the Church, sixty-four years ago, with six members. He showed the marvelous growth of the Church, and how Elders had been called to all parts of the world to proclaim the truth. These servants of God went in all humility to all the nations of the earth to call them unto repentance. He rejoiced greatly at the progress of the good work amongst the Maories.

Elder Charles Hardy, president of the Auckland branch, testified to the good spirit often manifested amongst the European Saints in Auckland in years past, and regretted that they were deprived of the special labors of the Elders. The Maories have been greatly blessed with the ministrations of these servants of God, and he exhorted the members to faithfulness, lest the Elders be taken from them and sent to a people more worthy.

Elders Nebeker, Embly, Wiremu Takana and Matenga Waitaniwha also spoke encouragingly to the Saints.

Meeting closed with hymn 74; prayer by Ngatoto Maere.

A Priesthood meeting was held at 7 o'clock, where suitable instructions were given by President Gardner. About seventy members holding the priesthood were present, and much time was spent in answering questions and explaining the duties of the members.

Simultaneously with the above, a sister's testimonial meeting was held in an adjoining "whare," or Maori house, presided over by Elder W. Gibson. Twenty-seven members bore their testimonies.

The third day's conference meetings were commenced at 10 a.m. on Sunday, April 8th were opened by singing hymn 118.

Elder B. Goddard, President of Manawatu conference, reported the labors of the Elders in that district. Four branches and three Sunday schools were in good working order, and most of the members diligently performing their duties. He complimented the Saints for their great faith in the ordinance for the healing of the sick; referred also to his labors amongst the Europeans, and his visit to the South Island. He warned the people against the evils of horseracing, adultery, witchcraft, drunkenness, etc., referring to the teachings of the Apostles on these and kindred subjects.

Elders Best, Bird, O'Brien, Bradford and Jex also spoke briefly and bore their testimonies.

Meeting closed with singing hymn 65; prayer by Elder Packard.

The sacrament meeting was held at 2 p.m., and a very large number of Saints were present. The opening hymn (80) was sung by the congregation; prayer by Te Naera Hotutu; hymn 128.

The Lord's Supper was administered by Elders Gibson and Douglas.

Elder B. Goddard, the mission clerk, read the annual statistical report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1893, which showed a total membership of 3,194, including 841 children. These were organized into seventy-three branches. The total baptisms during the year were 135, children blessed 106. The mission was subdivided into fifteen districts, in which thirty-three Elders from Zion were laboring.

The general and local authorities of

the Church were duly sustained by the conference. Seven native Elders were also called to assist the Elders in their labors amongst outsiders.

Elders Gibson, Douglas and Rasmussen were released from their labors in the districts over which they presided, but in view of their knowledge of the Maori language, and their great ability to preach to the Maoris, it was deemed advisable to retain their services two months longer for speech labor amongst the native tribes who have not yet been visited.

President Gardner closed the conference with an earnest address to the members. He referred especially to the Book of Mormon and Ready References, both of which are translated into the Maori, and in circulation amongst the people. He spoke words of encouragement to the Saints, and exhorted all present to greater diligence.

Meeting was dismissed by singing hymn 28; prayer by Hori Te Poipoi.

A testimonial meeting was held in the evening, and a most enjoyable time was spent listening to the faithful testimonies of forty members. Elders Scott, Allen and Packard also addressed the meeting.

Thus closed another eventful conference in Maoridom, and the Saints and Elders all rejoiced in being privileged to participate in such a feast of fat things. The Spirit of God was abundantly poured out and a continual song of praise gladdened every heart.

B. GODDARD,  
Clerk of the Australasian Mission.  
WAIROA, Hawke Bay, New Zealand, April 14, 1894.

#### NOTES ON THE "HUI TAU."

Waiwhara, a small Maori village on the Te Mahia peninsula, presented a lively appearance during the time of the annual conference of the Australasian mission. At any other time it must be a lonesome though very pleasant spot. The Maori wharves, all primitive structures, built of reeds and native grasses, were erected near the beach, at the foot of the sloping green clad hills. Stretching out to the east was the mighty Pacific, calm and placid as a sea of glass.

Great preparations had been made for the accommodation of the visiting Saints who came in large numbers from the Bay of Islands in the far north, to Waipounamu (Middle Island), in the south. A spacious building 60x20 feet, had been specially erected (of native reeds) for the conference meetings. It was dimly lighted at each end, by the doorway and aperture for ventilation. A small table and rough bench served as a stand or pulpit, at one end of the building, and flax mats were spread down each side of the hall. Upon these the congregation was seated, or squatted, and during the service all imaginable positions were assumed for comfort. As these mats also serve as the beds of the natives, there was an abundance of blankets, pillows, etc., and hence the natives were able to lie at ease. The deacons paced to and fro through the center aisle, armed with long rods, and occasionally poking drowsy members of the congregation, to prevent them falling into the arms of Morpheus. The argus eyes of these vigilant officials were often fixed upon the Elders,

who were also compelled to lie upon the mats, as there were only two chairs in the village. The brethren would often chat till late in the evening and were aroused early in the morning, hence it was no wonder if, in a four hours' testimony meeting, some were found "nodding" and the watchful deacon enjoying the opportunity of giving a "Kaumatua" (Elder) a gentle (?) reminder.

The conference commenced on April 6th, though many of the Saints and Elders arrived a few days before that time. Each company was received with the usual Maori greeting, the "Haka," or war dance, being repeated daily. This peculiar, though cheering, reception has been previously described in the News. Of course, the indispensable "hongi" was freely given, and duly appreciated by all comers, especially the newly arrived Elders from Zion. The writer being detained by storms and steamer delays, did not arrive until the first hymn had been sung, and hence, after meeting, the greetings came by wholesale. Many of the Saints desired to give forcible demonstration of their "aroha," (love) and after about 200 such impressions, the nasal proboscis was almost demoralized.

A good spirit prevailed during all the meetings of the "Hui tau," and much good will undoubtedly result from this happy reunion.

The Australasian mission now comprises sixteen conferences under the presidency of Elder William Gardner.

Forty-four Elders are at present laboring in these districts preaching the Gospel to all classes. In addition to the two Australian districts, a new field has been opened in Tasmania, where Elders Lewis, Pond and Sister Pond are spreading the good news.

Three Elders anticipated receiving their release to return to Zion at this conference, but were happily (?) disappointed; Elders Gibson, Rasmussen and Douglas are fluent speakers in the native tongue, and it was therefore deemed expedient to retain their services till June, in order to do some active work amongst a number of native tribes that have not yet received the Gospel. A number of exemplary Maori Elders were also called to assist in this special labor. The Elders assigned to Maori work in the various districts have few opportunities of visiting distant tribes, as the members need constantly visiting in the various branches and, if neglected, fall into sin. The assistance of the above named Elders, therefore, will be of great aid to the mission and will accomplish great good. They will be released to return to Zion in the month of June, and a few of the most faithful Maori members will accompany them.

The natives possess the spirit of gathering, but circumstances have hitherto rendered it inexpedient. There is probably no people better prepared for temple work than our Maori Saints, many of whom possess an unbroken ancestral record for more than five hundred years.

The names of Hirini Whaanga and his wife Mary will be lovingly remembered by the majority of Elders who have labored in this mission. Brother Whaanga is one of the leading "rangatiras," or chiefs, in the Te Mahia district, and the Elders have

always found a cheery welcome and happy home under his hospitable roof, and many of the brethren have learned to love and esteem their Maori "mother," Mary Whaanga, for her uniform kindness. They have now made all preparations to leave for Zion in June next, and it has been suggested that the Elders there should give them a cordial reception on their arrival. Such an event would not only cheer and bless the new arrivals (the first Maori Saints permitted to return to the ancient inheritance of their ancestors), but the news sent across the waters will tend to encourage and strengthen the Saints here. Some of the Elders may now have an opportunity of atoning for their negligence in writing, for it is a common topic here that the majority of returning Elders fail to fulfil their promises to correspond with those who have extended to them every kindness during their sojourn in their midst. The News has previously called attention to this subject, but apparently the counsel is unheeded by many. Brethren, redeem your promise! If you have forgotten how to write in the Maori "reo" send us your letters and we will "whakamaori" them.

The following experience will probably explain the abrupt termination of the above appeal. The foregoing was hurriedly written in the saloon of the small coasting steamer Te Kapu, while lying peacefully in Wairoa river, waiting for the tide. When the vessel sailed out and crossed the bar it encountered a rough and turbulent sea. Pale and anxious faces indicated the coming struggle as the little steamer tossed, plunged and plowed through the large and angry waves. The anxiety was increased by the fact that several vessels had been wrecked in the vicinity a few days previously.

Passengers and many of the crew were quickly leaning over the sides of the vessel, gazing with steadfast and melancholy faces into the "deep blue sea" and occasionally freely contributing to the welfare of the flimsy tribe below. Fortunately the sad experience only continued about five hours, and terminated when the sheltered harbor of Napier was reached and the "iron horse" was gladly substituted for the "ocean flyer."

Prior to leaving the scene of the conference, the natives and Elders assembled in front of the large meeting house for the farewell ceremony. Their attention was attracted by a large procession of young men and maidens in the distance approaching with slow and measured steps, chanting farewell songs in solemn, though melodious tones. The native sisters waved silk handkerchiefs and ribbons, as they sang and danced the "Haka," at the conclusion of which they skipped forward and tied these tokens of love around the necks of their parting friends, chanting in the Maori tongue:

Go, go, ye Saints, to your distant homes,  
Far, far away,  
We bind these gifts upon you all  
To unite your love to ours.

A semi-circle was then formed and the departing Saints and Elders passed around bestowing the farewell "hongi" on old and young. It was an affecting scene, and many of the Saints and Elders shed tears of affection at the parting, as some will probably never

meet again until, with shouts of joy, they are welcomed into their eternal mansions on high.

The horses were then mounted and the cavalcade moved slowly away to the shouts of "Haere ra! Haere ra!"

The Saints in Maoridom verily believe that "faith without works is dead." The provisions consumed during the "Hui Tau" were reported as two tons of flour, 3,500 pounds of sugar, nine tons potatoes, four tons sweet potatoes, thirty-eight sheep, besides large quantities of pork, beef, plums, rice, etc., etc. Including the erection and repairing of meeting houses, etc., the estimated cost of this conference was about \$1,200, non-members of the Church contributing a great portion of it, besides assisting in waiting upon the visiting Saints.

The Elders have now separated for their various fields of labor, carrying with them many happy reminiscences and blessed and strengthened by the profitable teachings and timely counsel.

The "Ready Reference" translated into the Maori language are selling quite rapidly, and they will prove of great value to the Elders, and also to the Saints who love to chant these scriptural passages in their daily meetings. It is earnestly hoped that ere long arrangements may be made for the publication of Church literature here, in both languages, as there is now a great demand for printed matter amongst all classes. The Elders also are very anxious to scatter the truth broadcast, that it may "sweep away the refuge of lies."

PHOENIX.  
TAMAKI, New Zealand, April 17, 1894.

### IN FAIR KENTUCKY.

BURFORD, Kentucky, May 8, 1894,

As each succeeding week rolls by, and your valuable paper reaches us, we who are actively engaged in the missionary field experience great pleasure in reading, among the many items of great worth, the interesting accounts of missionary labors you publish from time to time; and believing that others who are placed in like circumstances to ours would be interested in hearing of our welfare, we take the liberty of writing you an account of some of our experiences.

Kentucky, in the past, has been more famous for her production of the beautiful in man and beast than of converts to the Gospel, few of her people having rendered obedience to the laws of divine truth. Notwithstanding the facts that for years past the Elders of the Church have been earnestly striving to scatter the glorious truths of the Gospel among the people dwelling in this beautiful land, they have met with but very indifferent success. They have, however, been undaunted in their endeavors to reach the honest in heart and as a result, their industry are now beginning to realize some of the fruits of their labor; for every where they go they are enabled to make good friends and now have many honest-hearted people earnestly investigating the truth of what they teach. We are safe in saying that for years past the good people of dear old Kentucky near read their Bibles with such intense interest as they have since they met with our Elders.

The work has probably made more marked and rapid strides in this direction in Ohio county than in any other part of this field, where Elder F. C. Johnson and companion have been successful in bringing a considerable number of people to a knowledge of the truth. It was in response to an invitation from them that we, in connection with others of our brethren, met on the morning of May 8 on the water's edge to attend to some of the sacred ordinances of the Gospel.

Those who are familiar with the natural beauties of Kentucky at this season of the year will need no further description of her present condition than to be told that she is now at her best; and on the morning of the 3rd all nature seemed to smile in approval of the sacred events about to transpire.

Long before the appointed time a gaily crowd had assembled from far and near to witness the impressive ceremonies performed. These consisted of singing the songs of Zion, prayer, and some very pointed remarks on the subject of baptism and authority. It seemed useless to endeavor to express the feelings of deep joy and unbounded happiness of the Elders as they witnessed seven honest-hearted souls submit themselves to the servants of God in obedience to the command of the Lord.

From the water's edge we adjourned to the hospitable home of brother Geo. W. Jewell where we held another meeting and attended to the confirmations of those who had been baptized, and the blessing of their children. Here again we were greatly blessed and the Spirit of the Lord was poured out upon us in rich abundance and we can but believe it will result in great good to the cause we all so dearly love. Indeed we may say there are already a number of people here who have declared themselves desirous of following the example of their friends and neighbors in the near future. We have every occasion for rejoicing as we witness the workings of the Lord on our behalf and see the deep rooted prejudice that for so long has had possession of the minds of the people, vanish from before the force or reason as the falsehoods so freely circulated concerning the Latter-day Saints are pierced by the light of truth. In this we see the fulfilment of predictions made by our modern Prophet and the answer of the prayers of the best people on the earth. And thus may it ever be the earnest prayer of yours fraternally,

LOUIS R. WELLS.

Indian Chief Hunkup, of Kaneeb, thinks Governor West is a business chief and understands how matters should go. The Indian gets his idea from the promptness of the Governor in acting on a matter which the dusky warrior was interested in. The chief sought the release of Alexander Salquist and John Doe Indian (other name unknown), who have been in the penitentiary for larceny, the particulars of which appear in our Provo column. The request for their release was placed before the Governor today, and as the Indians had made recompense for the stolen property and the circumstances justified executive clemency, the Governor at once granted the pardon and the aborigines were released.



## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

The Park City *Record* states that the Latter-day Saints in that place are preparing to erect a new meeting house.

The Ontario drain tunnel at Park City is now draining the mine, and the flow of water is so large that work is interfered with.

Some of the farmers about Spanish Fork are fearful of the ravages of the grasshoppers there this season, as the pests are being hatched out in large numbers.

The preliminary hearing in the case of Charles Thiede, charged with the murder of his wife at Murray recently was finished May 10. It resulted in the accused being held to await the action of the grand jury without bail.

Colonel Henry Watterson, whose coming to Salt Lake has been announced so frequently by the local press the last few days, arrived here direct from Helena Wednesday morning. His arrival was two days earlier than expected.

The Rich-Cache mining company held a meeting a few days ago, and made arrangements for the prosecution of work on its property during the present season. Mr. J. E. Wilson was appointed secretary to succeed E. S. Kimball, who is about to leave for the Southern States.

Dr. Benedict, his son Chauncey and Richard Jennings expect to leave Salt Lake on a trip around the world about the 7th of June. According to present arrangements they will sail from San Francisco and go direct to China. The entire trip will cover a period of ten to twelve months.

Frank Archer alias Harry Harder, an employe of the Windsor hotel, attempted self-destruction at that place Friday by taking morphine. Archer is about 20 years of age and a citizen of Denver. He has been in the employ of the Windsor for the past two months. At latest reports Archer was still in a low condition and recovery is doubtful.

The Home Fire Insurance company received a telegram of which the following is a copy, this morning: "The Vernal Furnishing company's place of business was burned today. Building and goods were entirely destroyed."

The institution was insured by the Home company for \$4,000. The insurance was divided evenly on the building and stock.

The Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing society officers are rustling for the success of the Territorial Fair next October. In addition to circulars sent out to leading men in every county the manufacturers are being personally urged to prepare exhibits and to aid in making an exposition of Utah products that will be the grandest and most extensive ever shown in this Territory.

Mrs. General Grant and party passed through Ogden Friday morning. The stop at the Junction city was very brief, being only long enough to trans-

fer their car from the Southern Pacific to the Union Pacific. The party was in charge of J. R. Grant, one of the ex-President's sons. Mrs. Grant is said to be aging rapidly and is becoming quite feeble while her eyesight is failing fast.

Mr. B. F. Grant, chairman of the executive committee on the Midwinter Fair, announces that a dispatch has just been received from Mr. Goodman stating that the Southern Pacific has agreed to issue round trip tickets from Ogden to San Francisco for \$20.85. Negotiations are still in progress as to the time for which such tickets are good, but satisfactory arrangements will soon be made.

An unusual sight here on Monday was a woman accompanied by four children, the youngest five months old, begging assistance. She had left a drunken husband and was making her way westward, with the hope of obtaining employment. She obtained a sufficient sum to provide shoes, food and other necessities, and to take them to Pocatello, where she had friends, and hoped to obtain work.

On Monday the Wellsville folks celebrated May day, and people from nearly all outlying farms participated. During the afternoon flames were seen arising apparently from the residence of Samuel Steatham, three miles away. A crowd of men and boys on horseback soon reached the scene and removed the contents of the house, but the building itself was entirely destroyed. No insurance.

It will be unpleasant news to the friends of John Rumel to learn that he is living at his home in a precarious condition. Dr. Benedict passed Thursday night with the patient, and at one time it was thought that he could not live until morning, but he rallied about midnight and his condition seemed to improve. But as he is seventy-six years of age and very much weakened physically the hopes for his recovery are slight.

The great mining camp of Mercur was brought into closer communication with the capital by the opening of the telephone line for business. The office at the other end of the line is in the store of the Mercantile company, of which E. B. Shoebridge is manager.

The next important advance which the town of Mercur expects to witness is the construction of the tramway by the Mercur mining company.

PROVO, Utah, May 9.—About noon today Mrs. Joseph Park, of the Second ward, went out to look for her little two-year-old boy, whom she had missed a very short time before. She found him in the ditch in front of the house with life apparently extinct. Neighbors worked with the child for about two hours trying to restore life, but failed. He had evidently fallen off the foot board across the ditch. A doctor was summoned, but failed to arrive before all hope of restoring the child was gone.

O. K. Olson, for a long time a Han-

auer smelter attache, died at his home about seven miles south of this city Sunday. Death was due to an accident with which he met on Saturday while oiling machinery at the smelter. In a manner unexplained he was caught in the belting and thrown violently forward several feet. When picked up he was unconscious and remained in a comatose state until yesterday morning when he expired. His back bone had been broken and he was otherwise hurt.

Now that Price, Carbon county, has been made the county seat, the *Telegraph* of that place asks for three other things which it deems essential to the welfare of the town, i. e.: The holding of a term of the district court there; the completion of waterworks by finishing the reservoir and piping the water to all parts of town; and the expulsion of the Chinamen. The reasons given why the latter should be done are that the Chinamen refused to "pay a poll tax last year;" that the "laboring men of the town worked on the roads and walked the streets idle for want of employment while the Chinamen drew salaries;" and that "the miserable hovels that these Chinamen live in are very distressing eyesores."

Julia Howe, a daughter of Amos Howe, of the Seventeenth ward, met with a painful accident in City Creek canyon late Saturday afternoon. The young lady is a student of the Church University and with some of her school companions went up the canyon on a sketching expedition. It seems that she went across the stream on to a deep snow bank, the crust or surface of which gave way beneath her weight. She fell into a deep opening and entirely disappeared. A young man who saw the accident hastened to her assistance and also went down. Another young man then went to the rescue of the two and it was with considerable difficulty that they were gotten out.

The funeral services over the remains of Sister Ann Green and Miss Emma Towler, both of Mill Creek ward, were held in the meeting house in that ward at 11 a. m. Thursday, May 10th. Elders James F. Walters, Daniel Lund, H. H. Harris, Elias Morris, George G. Bywater and Bishop James C. Hamilton were the speakers. Testimonies of the virtue, integrity and faithfulness of these sisters were strong and numerous, and many comforting, instructive remarks were made and most excellent admonitions were given.

The house was well filled with the immediate mourners and their many friends and sympathizers. A large cortege followed the remains of these worthy daughters of Zion to their last resting place.

Lawrence Kimball, of Bates & Kimball, dealers in drugs, stationery, etc., who is now in Arizona, has sent Mr. Bates a live specimen of a Gila monster, a reptile of the lizard family, says the *Park City Record*. It is so poisonous that its very breath kills all kinds of insects that come within its reach, while there is no antidote known that will counteract the deadly poison of its bite. Ammonia, taken inwardly, gives relief at times but is not reliable, and the Mexicans and Indians of the Gila country hold them in mortal

fear. They are familiar with the rattlesnake, centipede and tarantula, but the sight of a Gila monster makes them turn pale with fear. Mr. Bates has prepared a glass cage for the reptile, will give it hot sand to lie in and keep it alive as long as possible. It is a genuine curiosity, and Mr. Bates is justly proud of it.

Mayor Holbrook received a telegram on Saturday from Fillmore, signed by J. Greenwood. The telegram reads: "Have two caskets ready for morning train; one for Orson Holbrook's child, other for Joe Ray's; both were drowned today. Ray will be on train." The caskets were shipped Sunday, Mrs. Holbrook going down to attend the funeral. Mayor Holbrook says that his brother's child was a little girl, about five years old. Mr. Ray's child, he thinks, was a boy about the same age. Mrs. Orson Holbrook and Mrs. Ray are sisters, and Mayor Holbrook supposes Mrs. Holbrook was on a visit to her sister, and that both children were drowned in a creek near Mr. Ray's house.

Mr. Ray was in Salt Lake City at the time of the accident.

The Owyhee county, Idaho, papers report that a rich strike has been made in the Poorman group of mines, near Silver City. The *Avalanche* says: The ore is found in the face of the north Oo drift of the Belle Peck tunnel. The pay streak has been very rich for the entire distance but has now widened out and is nearly pure metal. It assays thousands of dollars per ton. The ore is on the west wall. At noon today the east wall was cut disclosing fully a foot of ore equally as good as the other. This gives them about 18 inches of very high grade gold ore. The Poorman will outrival its early production. The management considers it to be the same chute as that cut in No. 3 several years since and known as the Sommercamp chute. The latter yielded some \$50,000 from a very small piece of ground. The present strike is about 200 feet deeper, and the vein is from 4 to 8 feet in width.

Secretary Herbert, of the United States navy, was the guest of the city May 9. He arrived at 3 o'clock that morning in his private car Delaware, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Leila Herbert, his niece, Miss Edith Buell, and Mrs. Micou, the young ladies' chaperone, and Lieutenant Reamey, the secretary's aide.

At 10:30 the secretary and his party attended an organ recital in the Tabernacle which had been specially arranged for them. They were highly delighted at what they saw and heard while there and later were taken to the Fort, accompanied by Governor West, Hon. John T. Caine, and Mr. John Q. Cannon, who represented his father, Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon, to whom the Secretary had sent telegraphic notice of his coming. On their return to the city the party partook of an elegant lunch at the Templeton hotel, at 2 o'clock, and at three o'clock were booked for a run out to Saltair on a special train.

Deputy Marshal McGowan, of Jackson county, Mo., arrived in the city at 4:30 Wednesday afternoon, armed with requisition papers for the man Charles Allen alias "Albert Burt," the subject of the repeated habeas corpus

proceedings in the Third district court during the last week or ten days. According to the officer's statement Allen—or Burt—is a decidedly bad character, having been a unit in a tough gang of colored thieves in Kansas city prior to the summer of 1889, and who burglarized the houses of prominent citizens of that place. Frank Bracy was arrested eventually, and received a sentence of ten years. The arrest of Burt followed, and Thomas Hines was also arrested. Both were duly punished. Burt has a five-years' sentence to serve, and has indictments hanging over him for grand larceny, receiving stolen property and breaking jail.

Governor West today signed the requisition papers and Allen will soon leave here now.

The students of rhetoric in the B. Y. Academy held a lecture contest Thursday evening. Five of the lady students challenged five of the gentlemen; each lecturer to select his or her subject. The challenge was accepted, and a good audience greeted the ambitious contestants in the assembly room of the academy. The following named students lectured on the subjects named: Mary Stimson, "Surface of the Moon;" Willard Hanson, "Light (Physical);" Mary Lewis, "School Punishment;" Ernest Cornwall, "Rainfall of Utah;" Ella Hougard, "Peru as found by the Spaniards;" John Nash, "History of Lake Bonneville;" Helen Winters, "Queen Esther;" Edwin Smart, "Coral Polyps;" Laura Lyman, "The Trojan War;" Daniel Hanson, "The Primitive Astronomer." The lectures were interesting and, considering the short time that each student could devote to his or her subject, instructive. The judges awarded to the ladies 87 points of excellence and to the gentlemen 84.

The funeral services over the remains of Elder John Strong were held Sunday in the First ward assembly room, under the auspices of the bishopric of the ward. A very large attendance showed the high esteem in which the deceased was held. Many of his collaborators testified to the good qualities of the departed. John Strong was born August 18, 1829, in Kendal, Westmoreland, England, and was the son of John Strong and Agnes Miller Strong. He emigrated to America in 1853, and lived in Salt Lake City till 1855, when he came to Provo where he has since resided. Brother Strong was a kind, unassuming man, of a lively and genial disposition, and made friends of all with whom he was brought in contact. In spite of several months' illness he retained his cheerful disposition up to the time of his death. He took part in the Echo canyon war in 1857-8, and has faithfully performed all duties incumbent upon him since his residence in Provo. The sympathy of the entire community goes out to his wife and children (11) who are left to mourn the loss of a devoted and kind husband and father. Elder Strong leaves eight brothers and sisters and a large number of other relatives.

The Sunday morning Rio Grande train from the west brought to this city in a special car the members of the Woman's National Press associa-

tion who left Washington, D. C., on April 14th for a tour through the southern and western states.

The party was met at the depot by a delegation from the Utah Woman's Press club. Among the ladies were Mrs. E. B. Wells, Dr. Ella Shipp, Dr. Ferguson, Dr. Pratt, Mrs. A. W. McCune, Mrs. O. F. Whitney, Miss Babcock, Miss Esther Cannon and Miss Reese accompanied them about the city in the drag Utah. All of the visitors were very much delighted with the beauty of the city and freely expressed themselves on that point.

They attended the services at the Tabernacle in the afternoon, and at 4 o'clock were taken out to Saltair in a special train provided by General Manager Clayton, of the Salt Lake & Los Angeles railway company. They were tendered a reception on the pavilion, where Mrs. Wells delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. Lockwood, president of the association. Later in the evening they returned to the city. The party resumed their eastward journey on the 8:30 train, assuring their entertainers that they had just passed one of the most pleasant and prosperous days since leaving home.

Frank J. Cannon, manager of the Pioneer Power company, was in Salt Lake May 15, having returned from his visit to the East in the interests of the company. He was accompanied on his return by experts who have come to Utah to enquire into the enterprise with a view of investing a large amount of capital with the power company and industries to be connected therewith. These gentlemen will spend sufficient time to thoroughly perform their work. They are G. A. Purbeck, the head of the house of G. A. Purbeck & Co., of New York, with branch offices in London, Paris and Amsterdam; Colonel Thomas S. King, consulting engineer of the New York elevated railroads, and Warren H. Loss, a contracting engineer well known in America, Mexico and Canada.

Mr. Cannon says the most emphatic assurances have been received that the necessary capital will be furnished to carry out the project. It is the purpose to not only make available the immense water power of Ogden river, which is the largest stream furnishing a considerable amount of power in proximity to a city of considerable size, but to secure definite arrangements by which industries may be established to utilize the power to advantage. The company also designs to reach out and aid the industrial development in other places and directions. The idea is, that while outside capital is necessary to meet the heavy expense of opening up such a vast industrial field as is proposed, the people shall go to with a will and perform the work of building up and establishing the industries themselves and not wait for neighbors or strangers to come, and do it for them.

As to the time when actual work on the power dam will begin there can be nothing said until the experts now inquiring into affairs reach the conclusion of their labors and make their report.

FROSTBURG, May 15.—Owing to the miners' strike 1,800 men in this and surrounding towns and many families are on the verge of suffering.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Written for this Paper.*

## THE YANGTSE KIANG.

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ON BOARD A CHINESE STEAMER 600  
MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE  
YANGTSE KIANG, March 27, 1894.

HAVE been riding for days upon the great Yangtse river, and I write this letter in almost the center of the Chinese empire. I am within less than a hundred miles of the Chicago of the celestial land, the vast

city of Hankow, and am passing through the country where the Chinese mobbed the foreigners a year or so ago, burning down the houses of the missionaries, and killing some of the English officers of the Chinese customs. Last night I left Kiukiang, a big trading center at the mouth of the Poyang lake, and during the past two weeks I have passed a half dozen cities of the size of Cleveland or Washington, and have traveled through about the same number of great states, having an aggregate population of something like one hundred and fifty millions of people. All the towns I have visited I have found packed with a throng busier than you find on lower Broadway at noonday, and I am amazed at the immensity of this great Chinese empire and its enormous population. I entered the Yangtse at its mouth, where it flows through the Chinese province or state of Kiangsu. This is in the center of the east coast, and it has an area about as big as that of Pennsylvania. It contains more than half as many people as the whole United States, and its population is equal to that of the British Isles. The state of Ganhui, which I next entered, is no bigger than Kansas, but it supports twenty-seven million people, and the state of Hupeh, in which I am now traveling, has over twenty millions. This great river itself has millions who are born, live and die upon its waters, and at every landing I see a thicket of poles, each of which springs from the home of one of the millions of families which make up China's boat population. I am amazed at the wonderful resources of the country.

My eyes bulge out at the muscle and industry of its people, and my head buzzes in trying to understand the curious sights which are crowded upon me.

China's great rivers are among the wonders of the world, and the Yangtse Kiang is the king of its kind. It has a greater volume of water than the Nile or the Amazon, and it has built up a greater country than Egypt along the low lands of China. In approaching it from the ocean I found the waters dis-

colored by its muddy fluid many miles out at sea, and it turns the salty brine yellow for sixty miles from its mouth. Here it is about as thick as pea soup. You draw up a bucket and in a moment its bottom will have a thick sediment of mud. I had been warned not to use the spigot which runs from the bottom of the boat into my bath, but this morning the boy had made it too hot and I tried to cool the barrel of filtered water in the tub with about a gallon from the Yangtse. I thought the amount was so little that it could not affect the rest. The result was that the clear water became the color of mud and my bare foot left an impression on the bottom as marked as that of the savage which so scared Robinson Crusoe on the desert island. It is a sort of a gritty silt, but I am told that there is no river on earth which brings down a sediment more fertile. The whole of the great plain of north and central China has been made by it. This plain is seven hundred miles long, and it supports more than a hundred millions of people. The Yellow river runs through it a hundred miles north of this point, and this river, in combination with the Yangtse, has built the foundations of one-fourth of the Chinese empire. Today it is estimated that the amount of dirt they carry down from the highlands of Tibet and of China is so great that it forms every two months an island a mile square in the sea and at the mouth of the Yangtse. I sailed by the Tsung Ming Island, which is thirty-two miles long and about ten broad. It has been built up within a hundred years or so, and now has cities and villages and supports more than a million people. The sea at the mouth of the Yangtse is filled with little islands, many of which have grown up within the memory of men now living, and along the low banks of the river I can see the strata of soil which it has brought down from year to year. At some points these lines of sediment are from one to two feet thick, and they are of as marked colors as strata of rock. The river has a vast volume of water. A line of freight water-tight cars reaching from New York to Chicago and carrying twenty tons each could not hold its one day's discharge into the sea, and its rise and fall at the city of Hankow, about six hundred and fifty miles from its mouth, ranges during the year from forty to fifty feet. Within the past ten days the river has risen thirteen feet and it is now going up at the rate of a foot a day.

The rise in the Yangtse Kiang is so great that embankments have to be built along its course for more than 1,000 miles. All of the country I have passed through is diked, and this, not only as to the river, but also as to every creek and canal connected with it. Central China is more cut up by waterways than Holland, and there are more dikes here to the square mile than you will find in the Netherlands. Sailing along the Yangtse you see these dikes in every direction. They are about twenty feet high and from thirty to forty feet wide at the base and their tops form the roads and paths of the country. Along them you see all sorts of Chinese characters trudging along, their figures sil-

houetted against the blue sky. Here goes the great freight car of China. It is a wheelbarrow and a native coolie pushes it. Behind him comes another species of the same, a man carrying two great loads fastened to the ends of the bow-like pole which rests upon his shoulders. Next you see a brightly dressed girl, wearing red pantaloons and a blue sack, carrying a parasol of paper and looking very gay as she hobbles up the bank. You note mandarines riding in blue chairs carried between two bare-legged coolies, who trot along in front and behind, and among the nobles, the common people on foot.

Here and there you may see a sheep or a hog, but the horses are comparatively few, and the only cattle are the half hog half cow known as the water buffalo. You see these working in the fields pulling rude ploughs or turning the wooden water wheels, which are used in some parts of China for irrigation. They are for all the world like the Sakiyehs of Egypt, and there are many things about you which remind you of the land of the Pharaohs. You see no cattle or horses dragging burdens upon the embankments, and the canals and rivers, in fact, take the place of roads. In all this part of China, it is said, you can go to every man's house in a boat. There are numerous creeks that empty into the Yangtse. The mouths of these are filled with junks, and on them and the canals, which cut up the land like a net, you see the masts and sails of boats walking, as it were, rapidly over the green fields. Often there will be several lines of these boats running parallel with the river, their white sails growing smaller in the distance, until they form white specks upon the dim line of the horizon. The cost of making and keeping up this series of embankments must be enormous. The Yangtse changes its course every now and then; it cuts away the soil and new dikes have to be built. In many places there are several rows of earth, one behind the other, and the remains of discarded embankments are everywhere visible. In the summer the river rises and floods everything not so diked. Houses are often swept away, villages are destroyed and the land becomes a great inland sea. All along the course are the vestiges of past floods, and here and there you see graveyards that the river has eaten into, and you note the gaping holes left by the coffins. At one point, about 100 miles from where I now am, I saw a coffin extending half way out of the bank. It undoubtedly contained a skeleton, and the wood was rotten with age. The water was then within a foot of it, and by this time it must have been washed out to sea. Here and there we could see men irrigating the soil by tread-mill pumps, worked by half-naked celestials, and everywhere man seemed to be waging a brave fight with nature and getting the best of it.

Speaking of coffins, I could see them now and again lying on the river banks. They were generally covered with a thatch of straw, and this is a common way for the people to dispose of their dead. They have not enough money to give their friends a decent burial, and they lay the coffins out until they can earn the funeral expenses. Near Shanghai I saw houses for the storing of dead babies. They were little one story huts,

with a window or hole near the top. The fresh coffins are put into this window and placed upon the ledge, half sticking out. The next comers push the coffins on the window into the charnel house and put their own infant dead into their places, to be shoved in turn by those who follow them. As the scenery along the Yangtse, however, it is a general idea that China is one vast plain, covered with grave mounds. I saw some graveyards, it is true, but they were comparatively few. The people bury near their houses when they can, and the graveyards were probably far back from the river. They used the elevated spots and hills. A large part of the country is rolling, and the idea China consists of one vast flat plain is incorrect. Where I am now writing I am surrounded by magnificent hills, and all along this great river you find breaks of rolling country. I saw the snow on the mountains when I came up past the city of Kiukiang, and at Ichang, above here, there are gorges which compare with the canyons of Colorado in their magnificent grandeur. There are 1,000 miles inland, and the sources of the Yangtse are two miles above the sea.

These gorges are narrow chasms, with a current so swift that the boats which pass up them have to be hauled along by gangs of men, and the water in them, it is said, sometimes rises 100 feet above its ordinary level. They are comparatively short, and if they could be passed by steamers the vast region of the Yangtse could be tapped, and steamboats could travel 2,000 miles into the interior. There is still talk of building steamers small enough and powerful enough to withstand the current of these gorges, and it is not an impossibility that the whole of interior China will at some time be opened up by steam.

The Yangtse today is one of the greatest trade routes of the world. China is said to have more boats on her waters than all the rest of the world combined. She is the best watered country in God's green earth and has more wonderful waterways. Suppose you stretch a river wider than the Mississippi in an almost straight line from New York to Chicago. Suppose it to be navigable for the biggest ocean steamers for that distance from May to October, and let ships from Russia, Germany, England and other parts of the world sail through it and load at its wharves. This would be about what can be done on the Yangtse and Kiang below Ichang. If you wish to carry out the comparison, however, you must let the grand river extend further west. If you could stretch it on a straight line it would go to Denver, and still be navigable for large boats and barges. You must push it on further west to San Francisco, and you are still five hundred miles from its source. It is said to be three thousand five hundred miles long, and it has to rise in the mountains of Thibet and has tributaries all along its course. It taps two great lakes, which give it canal communication with other provinces, and the most of the tea of the world comes from the land south of it and is shipped across the Poyang lake, near where I now am, and sent to Hankow for sale.

In coming into the Yangtse its mouth is so wide that it is hours after you see

the muddy color of its waters before you can distinguish the banks, and for the fifty miles of our journey we passed through what seemed to be a great inland sea, ranging from twenty to fifty miles in width. Our first hills were passed about fifty miles inland. I found its width to be more than a mile, and it holds that width nearly all the way from Shanghai to Ichang, a distance of about one thousand miles. It contains many long, narrow islands, and it now and then branches out into different streams or cut-offs from the main bed of the river, which at high water materially shorten the course. It is as full of modern steamers as the Mississippi, and has in addition the thousands of odd boats and junks of the Chinese. I could fill this paper with the mention of the different kinds of crafts and their loads, and among the ships there are many which would be a surprise to American seafarers. There are Chinese life boats, for instance, everywhere. They are low junks with oars and sails, and they watch the river during the storms and pick up such sampans and fishing boats as they are overturned. They are under control of the districts through which they go and form a sort of a river police.

Now and then they capture a smuggler or a pirate, and here and there outside of some of the villages I saw boats which had been cut in half and set up on end. I asked what they were, and I was told that they had belonged to pirates and thieves. The culprits had been caught and beheaded, and their boats were thus put up as warnings to their brothers to beware of the law. Such boats are usually put up at the places at which the crimes were committed.

Everywhere you meet with native and government officials. The different provinces have their customs officers, and they levy a heavy tax on all the native boats, each official gets his squeeze, and the taxation is terrible heavy. The customs collected for the general government are in the hands of foreigners, for the emperor cannot rely upon the honesty of his own officials, and so an Irishman, Sir Robert Hart, collects his duties for him, and his boats and officials are at all of the leading ports. You see their customs officers scattered all along the banks of the river, and at high water they sometimes use the little huts of bamboo, which are brought down in the crafts from the upper Yangtse.

This valley of the Yangtse Kiang is a vast garden. All along its course the grass is as green as Egypt in winter, and two or three crops a year are everywhere grown. In looking over the landscape you see no fences or barns. The people live in villages made of thatched huts, with walls of plaited reeds, which they plaster inside and out with mud. Sometimes the huts stand alone in the town, and at other times they are joined together in blocks. The best of them are not more than twenty feet square, and the average farm house has only one story. The earth forms the floor. You could, I venture, build a good one for \$5. The houses stand flush with the slimy mud sidewalk, and the filthier and dirtier this is, the better it seems to please the people. Each village has a clump of trees about it, and in looking over the valley you see hundreds of these clumps, and realize the force

of the statement that the whole empire is one vast village. Many of the villages, I am told, consist of only one family or clan, and the Chinese are said to take better care of their relatives and to work together better than any people of the world.

The best of the towns here are close to the river, and we have passed many walled cities, with pagodas and temples rising above the other ridge-shaped roofs. At some of the bigger centers this ship stops to take on and discharge cargo, and I have gone through a number of cities since I came to China the names of which I had never heard. Take the city of Nganking—not Nanking, the old capital of China, you have all read of that—but Nganking. How many of you have ever realized that it existed? Well, we have just left it. It is a city of about a half million people and is bigger than St. Louis. It is the capital of the state of Ganhu, which has a population of more than one-third of the whole United States, though it is not as big as the state of New York. It lies right on the banks of the Yangtse, about 150 miles above Nanking, and it has miles of walls about it. These walls are twenty-five feet high and so wide that you could drive a buggy around the city on the top of them. Nganking is well built and rich now, though it was nearly ruined during the Taiping rebellion, back in the fifties. At that time the rebels held it under siege, and food became so scarce that human flesh was used, and, it is said, was sold in market places for its weight in silver. The city has now a great native trade, though it is not one of the treaty ports, and foreign steamers cannot stop at it. It has one of the finest pagodas on the Yangtse. It is a seven-storied tower of rose pink, rising, as it were, right from the banks of the river, to a height, I judge, about half that of the Washington monument. It is many-sided and its top is decorated with a beautiful cap of bronze, which is built in rings, like those of some of the temples in Siam to a point. This tower was being repaired when I visited it and a framework of pole scaffolding extended from its base upward to a height of more than one hundred feet. Upon this hundreds of Chinese masons and painters were working, and away up on the sixth story I could note little fly-like celestials clinging to the wall and patching up the ravages of the weather. I was glad to see it, for it showed me that there is at least one place in China where the monuments of the past are respected, and where both the religion and the temples have not gone to seed.

Frank H. Carpenter

#### D. A. & M. SOCIETY.

The directors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society met at the society's rooms in the Constitutional building Saturday, the 12th, at noon. President John R. Winder held the gavel and the directors present were Messrs. Peters, Sears, Bamberger, Cragun, Hatch, Empey, Simon, Melville, Willey and Secretary Pyper.

The chairman announced the standing committees appointed by him as follows:

**Executive and Building**—Bamberger, Jennings, Simon, Sears, Empey, Premiums and Exhibits—Peters. Empey, Willey, Bamberger, Melville. Finance—Jennings, Cragun, Peters, Hatch, Holdaway.

**Printing, Advertising and Transportation**—Sears, Holdaway, Simon, Willey, Cragun.

The secretary stated that he had examined into the list of life members of the society and the majority of them were dead. A list of the living ones was read as follows: Wilford Woodruff, Richard Ballantyne, R. T. Burton, G. B. Bailey, J. M. Benedict, Mrs. Arthur Brown, William Barber, George W. Bryan, John T. Caine, H. B. Clawson, William Calder, Charles Cooper, Henry Dinwoodey, A. E. Dericques, T. W. Ellerbeck, B. R. Eldredge, H. J. Faust, G. L. Farrell, Aaron F. Farr, Lorin Farr, Isaac Goodwin, Daniel Graves, H. J. Grant, F. A. Hammond, W. S. Hussey, L. G. Hardy, Joseph Harker, T. R. Jones, Mrs. Priscilla Jennings, David James, Thomas W. Jennings, Theodore Letson, T. A. Mitchell, J. D. T. McAllister, George Morris, A. F. McDonald, W. S. Miner, A. M. Muir, Mrs. W. C. Morris, J. Martin, H. P. Mason, H. Pembroke, A. H. Raleigh, W. C. Rydahl, Samuel Roskelley, George Romney, John Redding, E. K. Sheets, Samuel Smith, J. Squier, A. O. Smoot, Charles Shumway, J. S. Smith, H. A. Woolley, Fred Simon, Charles Twelves, Joseph E. Taylor, William Thorn, J. R. Winder, G. W. Ward, B. Warner, Thomas Watups, Thomas Watups Jr., George B. Wallace, John H. White, Brigham Young, John W. Young. Many of these gentlemen had been members for more than thirty years.

On motion of Mr. Simon it was agreed to furnish each one of these members with neat certificates of membership and the printing committee was authorized to have the necessary lithographs prepared.

The Utah World's Fair committee sent in a communication advising the board that in pursuance of an act passed by the last legislature the commission had decided to turn over to the D. A. & M. society thirteen large show cases, together with all the cases, show bottles, etc., used in the agricultural exhibit at Chicago. This property was valued at about \$2,500 and the commission required from the society the sum of \$150 to pay the expense of caring for the property.

On motion of Mr. Bamberger the offer was accepted with many thanks, and a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Simon, Empey and Sears, was appointed to select the necessary cases.

A financial statement rendered by the secretary showed the society was about even on May 1, 1894, and the appropriation of the last legislative assembly, \$7,000, was ready to be paid in warrants on the order of the board of directors. This amount was to pay the expenses of two years and premiums for this year. On motion, the secretary was authorized to draw warrants from the auditor for the whole sum of the appropriation.

Numerous inquiries from prospective exhibitors were referred to the committee on premiums.

The president stated that he had

formulated the letter recently published in the daily papers in relation to a live stock exhibit and the secretary had received many replies from stockmen, some in favor of the live stock department and some against it. Many of them thought the stock had received such a set back that it would be useless to attempt to show them. Others thought the live stock show was the chief attraction of the fair.

Those opposed, or not inclined to show, were J. P. Freeze, Walter Templeman, W. P. Brown, L. G. Hardy, A. L. Burnham, W. O. Greer, William B. Preston, R. T. Burton, while those in favor of the show were J. W. Hanborn, Thomas Matthews, White & Sons, Reed Smoot, J. McCoy, J. H. Truman & Sons, B. R. Eldredge, J. T. Alexander, E. H. Parsons, J. C. Mackay, Heber Bennion, F. H. Hanson, Samuel Bateman, E. E. Ellison, Geo. Bromley, John Hapgood.

The matter was earnestly discussed, the president fearing failure in any attempt to get the stock men to exhibit and some directors fearing failure for the whole fair should the stock show be omitted. Finally, upon being put to a vote, the directors declared in favor of the stock exhibit, cut down the premium list in that department, and referred the same to the premium committee.

The annual membership fee was fixed at \$1. This was \$2 in 1892.

The president announced that he would immediately appoint the supervisors, the delay in that regard being caused by the uncertainty of a live stock show.

A petition for the merry-go-round privilege was laid on the table for the present, the board considering it too early to discuss sale of privileges.

On motion of Mr. Peters the President and secretary were authorized to formulate an address to the citizens of Utah calling for their sympathy in this movement and especially urging the offer of special premiums and the purchase of life memberships.

A cut of 20 per cent was made in the secretary and janitor, and of 25 per cent in the per diem and mileage of the directors. This was done to be in line with the directors' announced policy of economy.

On motion George D. Pyper was elected secretary of the society. This action was partially considered at the last meeting and finally postponed until this meeting of the board.

Adjourned subject to the call of the president.

#### BEAVER ITEMS.

**BEAVER, Utah, May 8.**—The attendance in court was largely increased this morning, the room being completely filled.

There is but one murder case this term, that of Jake Wicketts, for killing his squaw, last year. He was arraigned yesterday afternoon and counsel was appointed for him. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting him to understand the indictment and the proceedings generally, the interpreter having to do a good deal of explaining. This morning he pleaded not guilty. There is some little sympathy for Wicketts because of the hardship spoken of and the belief that he has a good defense. His counsel are preparing to make a stubborn fight for him.

In the celebrated case of Wade Nicholas, on application for a writ of habeas corpus, to extricate him from a 15 years' sentence in the penitentiary, Judge Barton yesterday ordered a further hearing. The case was argued and submitted last December. It will soon be disposed of now.

After some preliminary proceedings this morning, the grand and petit juries were empaneled, after which a recess was taken till 2 p. m.

The grand jury presents singular circumstances of all but one or two being Mormons, and those who are not now have been. The judge's charge was lengthy and decidedly able and fair. Thomas Blackburn was appointed foreman of the grand jury.

**BEAVER, May 9.**—The trial of Ellison, charged with stealing valuable ore from the Horn Silver Mining company, at Frisco, occupied all yesterday afternoon and is still going on at 3 o'clock. The prosecution reduced the case to petit larceny, because of a doubt as to the amount proved to have been taken.

The grand jury is busily at work. It has brought in several indictments already but it is not known who they are against or for what.

**BEAVER, Utah, May 10.**—The case of the People vs George Ellison, for grand larceny, as reported yesterday, was concluded late yesterday afternoon. Defendant was found guilty of petit larceny. The people have been thus subjected to the expense of a case which a justice of the peace could properly have disposed of for one-tenth of the expense.

Civil business occupied the most of the subsequent time.

Four arraignments took place this morning, two adultery, one burglary and one grand larceny.

The grand jury are steadily at work and the business already contributed by them, in addition to what was already filed, gives every promise that this will be the longest term for several years.

**BEAVER, Utah, May 11.**—The jury in the case of Davidson vs the Consolidated Implement company yesterday afternoon found for plaintiff for the whole amount claimed.

In the case of the People vs Smith, battery, the jury found the defendant not guilty.

Contrary to general expectation, the case of Indian Jake Wicketts, murder, was called for trial this morning. The evidence for the prosecution was altogether circumstantial and they rested for a connection upon the almost incoherent statement of the deceased shortly before death, the squaw saying that her husband ought to have a rope around his neck and be strung up. When the people rested their case the attorney for the defense immediately moved to dismiss, and after tolerably lengthy arguments the motion was overruled.

Defendant is a remarkably well-appearing Indian, and elicits a great deal of sympathy.

The case comes on again at 2 p. m.

Before the regular proceedings this morning, Dr. Ely, a rather youthful looking medical practitioner, entered a plea of guilty on the charge of adultery with Mrs. Weggeland, who is also under indictment for the same offense.



**BEAVER, Utah, May 12.**—The trial of the Indian Wicketts was concluded late yesterday afternoon. The proceedings at times were decidedly unique and the service of an interpreter, aided occasionally by members of the jury, was brought into requisition. The case was submitted by the attorneys without argument. The court's charges as usual were very fair and tolerably lengthy. The jury was out two hours and came back with a verdict of involuntary manslaughter, with a strong recommendation of mercy.

This was the mildest verdict the jury could find except acquittal, but the Indian's attorney was not satisfied and in open court denounced the verdict as not in accordance with law or facts. Everybody else, however, seems to think it a great victory for the defense and the attorneys will proceed no further.

The case of the People vs John Campbell, assault with a deadly weapon upon the person of John Blackburn, last December, is now on trial.

**BEAVER, Utah, May 14.**—On Saturday afternoon Jennings, indicted for obtaining money under false pretenses, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. His attorneys had previously succeeded in having the demurrer to the indictment sustained. The case was immediately resubmitted to the grand jury, which subsequently found a new indictment, but while this was going on Jennings was also going on. As soon as the indictment was found and the warrant issued, Deputy Marshal Tanner realized the situation, and started with a fast team for the fugitive, rightly surmising he would make a break for his ranch near Meadow Creek, Millard county.

Jennings had an hour and a half the start, but Tanner beat him in the race, and was waiting in ambush till Jennings entered the house.

The deputy returned with his prisoner yesterday. The latter claims he had no intention of escaping, and says his attorneys misled him.

The long-winded water case of Riddle vs Reese is not yet concluded. When it is over, criminal business will be resumed and pushed with lengthened hours. The court and everybody else are evidently getting tired at the sluggish manner in which business is being dispatched.

**BEAVER, Utah, May 15.**—The water case of Riddle vs Reese occupied the whole of yesterday afternoon. This morning, Judge Bartch, gave the plaintiff a qualified verdict, awarding each of the parties water in proportion to their respective needs as crop growers. The decision is generally regarded as quite equitable, but the plaintiff doesn't seem to fancy it much.

Joseph A. Saw, indicted for unlawful cohabitation and adultery, pleaded guilty to the former charge. The case was dismissed as to the latter. Sentence will be pronounced hereafter.

In the case of the United States vs Albert Stratton, adultery, a plea of not guilty was entered. The case was continued for the term.

A case that has acquired some celebrity by reason of a recent escapade of the defendant, Jennings, previously recorded, was then taken up. It occupied the rest of the

morning hour without being concluded. The day opened with a heavy snow storm, there being about two inches on the ground. It has been snowing at intervals ever since and is quite cold.

James McGarry, owner of the "White Cliff" mine, at Indian Creek, had an assay made of gold ore yesterday, showing \$9,742.50. He is going to take several tons of it to Salt Lake. He has a two foot vein.

### HOW THEY ARE SOUTH.

Andrew Kimball returned Thursday from a business trip to the south. He says the people of Central and Southern Utah exhibit a most commendable feeling toward the home industry movement. The leading men partook of the spirit at Conference and all the people are feeling it. Local industries are feeling encouraged, and good work is being done.

At Beaver the woolen mills which started up recently now employ thirty persons, and it is expected that this number will be increased shortly. The mills manufacture an excellent quality of goods. The Beaver people all seem interested in building up local works, and are pulling together for that end.

At Parowan the tannery and shoe factory turn out about \$28,000 annually. At the tannery experiments have been going on for nearly a month at using canaigre root in tanning leather. It is believed by those making the tests that canaigre will prove valuable to use with other tanning materials. The shoe factory is getting out a nice article, the styles being as good as the imported. Parowan also has furniture shops, etc., and is quite a home industry center, and the people have practical ideas on the subject.

Cedar City also has a tannery in operation, and this with other industries is progressing. Of course some of them are small at present, but they are fairly well up in proportion to the population. The leading men of Cedar City have an abiding faith in a prediction once made regarding that place, that it would yet become the "hub" of the manufactures of Utah. The prospects in that line, in the opening up of the coal, iron and other mines, are now strongly favorable.

Mr. Kimball also has a good word to say for the Spanish Fork shoe factory, which is doing a good business in its line. At Fillmore there is a first class cheese factory which is turning out a splendid article.

The Fillmore people are also moving commendably in the way of securing increased quantities of water and bringing into cultivation a large additional area of land. The reservoirs there bid fair to be a great boon to the country.

At Kanosh similar good work is being done, in utilizing the water which heretofore has been running to waste through the town. A canal has been taken to convey a considerable stream on the higher lands, and the young men of the place are exhibiting an enterprising and progressive spirit in getting this land under cultivation.

The water supply spoken of, Mr. Kimball says, is steadily increasing, in some places being double what it was formerly, or more. Where all that was available used to be carried in one

ditch to a few farms there is now sufficient to irrigate large areas.

The merchants in the south show their sympathy with the home industry cause by purchasing and furnishing to their customers the home goods wherever available. Altogether, Mr. Kimball says, the people are feeling well and are attended with prosperity.

### IMPORTANT TO THE SAINTS!

To the Saints in Zion:

For about ten years the energies of the Elders laboring in the Australasian mission have been devoted to spreading the Gospel amongst the Maoris, and hence very little attention has been given to European work. In all parts of the mission a spirit of earnest inquiry is now manifest, and Elders are being assigned to preach the Gospel to the Europeans.

Latter-day Saints who have friends or relatives in New Zealand, Australia or Tasmania are respectfully urged to send their names and addresses, or letters of introduction, and the Elders will endeavor to visit them with the Gospel message.

As this mission is far removed from headquarters, it is somewhat difficult to obtain literature, and donations of tracts or Church literature will be greatly appreciated, and will be of more value than stamps, as the latter cannot be used here.

The co-operation of the Saints is earnestly solicited. All communications on this subject should be addressed to the clerk of the Australasian mission, as under, B. GODDARD,

POKIRUA, Wellington, New Zealand.

### RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder C. F. B. Lybbert, of Vernal, Uintah county, Utah, called at the NEWS office May 15th, having returned last night, May 14, from a mission to Europe. Elder Lybbert has been absent since April 14, 1892, laboring all the time in Holland except a short time previous to his return home which he spent among friends and relatives in Denmark. He says he has enjoyed good health during his absence and felt well in every other respect.

Elder Riley G. Williams, who arrived on Sunday May 13, from Tennessee, called on the NEWS May 15th. His residence is at Kanarra, Iron county, but for over two years past he has been laboring as a missionary in the Southern States. Elder Williams left home March 25, 1892, and was assigned to the Middle Tennessee conference, where he labored the whole of his mission, being hospitably received by the people and meeting with good success. There has been a great improvement in the feelings of the people towards the Latter-day Saints the past year, affording considerable contrast from the condition which existed previously. Elder Williams says the change for the better may be dated from the dedication of the Salt Lake Temple. There are many people eager to listen to the Gospel, and the prospects for the immediate future are most gratifying. The health of Elder Williams was good during his mission, which he regards as covering the most interesting period of his life up to the present.

## UTAH'S "INDUSTRIAL" ARMY.

On pages 698-699 of this issue will be found earlier news of the Utah Industrial Army in Utah County. Herewith are later particulars of the stirring incidents connected with the movement:

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, MAY 15.

Four deputy marshals and two guards brought down from the penitentiary, shortly after 9:30 this morning, in a Rapid Transit car which had been specially chartered for the purpose, the twenty-six men belonging to "General" Carter's army of Industrialists, to answer the charge of contempt arising out of the stealing of the engine at Lehi Junction between 1 and 2 o'clock last Saturday morning. The "General" himself, who was released on bonds yesterday afternoon, was on hand to meet and greet them on their arrival at the Dooly building, attired in full uniform. He took his seat a little later at the bar table and sat throughout the morning in close proximity to the defendants' counsel. His co-defendants were accommodated with places on two long benches arranged just underneath the clock on the east side of the court room.

Great interest is manifested in the proceedings by the outside public, and as early as nine o'clock the approaches to the Third District courtroom were thronged with a "mixed" crowd of persons, composed principally of workmen, all bent upon securing a good place in that portion of the courtroom allotted to spectators. A court bailiff had been stationed at the entrance, and no person, unless he had special business there, was allowed to pass in until the opening hour—ten o'clock—had arrived. Then when the chance came there occurred a grand rush for seats such as is seldom seen there, and in a few minutes every available chair had been seized upon. Within the bar, too, there was quite a large muster of lawyers and others.

The attorneys engaged in the case are Waldemar Van Cott and Judge J. A. Marshall, representing the prosecution; for the defendants D. D. Houtz and M. M. Warner, of Provo, with Col. Allen Miller associated.

Promptly on the stroke of 10 o'clock Judge Merritt inquired—Are you ready, gentlemen, to go on with this contempt case?

Both sides answered in the affirmative, Attorney Van Cott asking that the defendants be at once arraigned.

Judge Marshall asked that the charge against the defendants be read and that they enter their pleas. Also that the affidavit of Mr. Young, on which the order of the court was issued on Saturday, be read.

Clerk Dunbar then read the charge, the affidavit, and called the names of the defendants, as given in these columns yesterday, and each of whom, in turn, rose to respond and by their attorney pleaded not guilty. The taking of testimony then began.

Provo, May 15.—This morning the weather was cold and rainy and it is said that but for this fact the Industrialists would have broken camp and marched East. A number of citizens were at the camp with wagons to haul the provisions and baggage of the army, arrangements having been made yesterday

that the Industrialists would march to some camp ground selected by themselves, and believed to be near the mouth of Spanish Fork canyon.

On account of the weather the departure was delayed, with the understanding that if the weather permitted the march forward would be taken up at 8 o'clock. The weather is now pleasant and preparations are being made to leave camp. Provisions to last for several days have been contributed by the citizens, and they will be taken to the new camp. There are over two hundred of the industrialists still remaining in camp.

There is a rumor afloat that 400 Industrialists are expected to arrive from Salt Lake City today, but nothing positive is known in regard to this. The Industrialists are quite hopeful that General Carter will be released and able again to direct the movements of the army.

At 1:30 o'clock the industrial army broke camp and took up the march for Springville, where it is the intention to camp this evening and in the morning the march will be resumed for the new camping ground. One hundred and sixty men marched out of Provo. An advance guard left last evening to locate camp grounds. In addition to those who walked out several rode on the baggage wagons and about thirty left on a R. G. W. freight car. Many of those were crippled and unable to walk.

The industrial army spent Sunday in camp. There were about 200 men there Sunday afternoon; they expected to wait till Tuesday to learn the result of the examination of General Carter and the other men who were arrested on Saturday, before they proceed on their way east, which they say they are determined to do. One man was very sick. They are rather short of leaders, but look for some one to take charge if the officers are detained in Salt Lake City.

An amusing incident occurred Saturday evening after the militia had formed on the street north of the camp ground. A little girl was bringing her cows home from pasture. It was necessary, or at any rate convenient, for her to pass through the lines in order to properly perform her task. One of the boys in blue told her she could not pass through the line. She looked at him for a moment in an amused and bewildered way; then she struck up his gun which he had placed in front of her and went about her business, paying no attention whatever to the remonstrances of the militia man.

General Carter was arrested Saturday evening on a warrant issued by Justice Wedgewood, charging him with inciting riot, and was taken before the justice for arraignment. His attorneys, D. D. Houtz, M. M. Warner and E. A. Wilson asked that his bail be fixed. Justice Wedgewood placed Carter's bail at \$500.

Deputy Marshal Fowler then read a warrant from Judge Smith's court, charging contempt in taking property in the hands of a receiver appointed by the court. A Salt Lake deputy marshal came up serenely and read another warrant from Judge Merritt's court, also charging contempt. The general now being thoroughly arrested, the question finally came up under which charge he should be held. Prosecuting

Attorney Gash, upon a suggestion made by Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Howat, dismissed the charge of inciting riot, and General Carter was taken to Salt Lake City to appear before Judge Merritt. The Governor and militia returned to Salt Lake Sunday morning.

## THE "ARMY" ELSEWHERE.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Congressman Pence, of Colorado, in the police court today, made the closing argument in behalf of the commonwealers.

District Attorney Bierney discussed the case calmly. He spoke of the senator from Nebraska, looking far over the heads of the jury to talk to his constituency on the distant prairie, a member for Kansas talking to the corn fields of his state, and the gentleman from Colorado talking to his open mouthed constituency.

The jury in the Coxey case returned a verdict finding Coxey, Browne and Jones guilty of carrying banners on the Capitol grounds, and on the charge of walking on the grass, Coxey and Browne guilty, and Jones not guilty. Motion was entered for a new trial.

SACRAMENTO, May 8.—The industrial army camped at Sutter's fort expected to move eastward on a train at 4 o'clock this evening, but was disappointed, as "Colonel" Carpenter, alias Inman, and Captain Logan, custodians of funds amounting to about \$800, cannot be found. It is thought they have decamped.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 8.—Most of Baker's army moved this afternoon to Arcade, seven miles east of the city, where it is supposed they intend to capture a train. The remainder will move tonight. They are considerably broken up and dispersed.

PUEBLO, Colo., May 8.—At 6:30 o'clock this evening, as an engine of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad was taking coal, the fireman being off the engine, it was suddenly surrounded by fifteen of the men under General Sanders, who came in Saturday as a Coxey band. They took the engine and ran the locomotive down to the Missouri Pacific tracks, where six coal cars, that had been left a short time before, were coupled on. The whole band boarded these cars, and, attaching the Rio Grande engine, started for the East at a lively gait. Four miles out they met an engine which was coming in for the purpose of taking out the regular passenger train, as all the rolling stock has been kept near the town since the Cripple Creek men arrived. The engineer reversed and is keeping ahead of the industrialists. The latter stopped their train at Boone and took coal and water.

The engines passed Nephesta going fifty miles an hour. The superintendent has an engine and car overturned in a cut at Olney, so that the runaways can get no farther than that point, and they may experience a collision. A train will start from Pueblo at 10 o'clock in the morning with the deputy marshal and thirty officers to overtake the band. The seizure prevented the movement of United States mail.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 8.—Kelly's boats are almost completed and the army will leave Des Moines tomorrow.

PUEBLO, Colo., May 9.—The Cripple Creek Coxeyites who seized a train

here and started east last night got around the obstruction near Olney, caused by the ditching of an engine, by laying a new track and resume the journey. Superintendent Derby has ordered the water drawn from all the tanks along the road and obstructions placed in the way of the train wherever possible, by wrecking engines. No regular train is moving on the road in Colorado today.

PUEBLO, Col., May 9.—The Coxeyites' stolen train encountered another obstacle near Arlington, eighty miles east of Pueblo, where four engines were ditched by order of Superintendent Derby. The Industrials are now laying a track around the obstruction. Sheriff Moses has been all morning trying to raise a posse to capture Sanders and his army, but so far he has not been able to secure more than forty men. The railroad authorities are in communication with Judge Hallett at Denver with regard to securing Federal aid.

The Industrials are stalled at Haswell, twelve miles east of Arlington, by four engines being ditched in a cut. At latest accounts they were tearing up and relaying the track.

At Ordway the water in their engines gave out and they obtained a supply from a well, carrying it in their dinner pails and coffee cups.

Sanders' Industrials have got beyond Haswell and are going east. Another engine has been ditched at Diston, 119 miles from Pueblo.

ATCHISON, Kans., May 9.—H. P. Waggoner, general attorney of the Missouri Pacific, left here by a special train this afternoon to meet the Colorado branch of the commonwealers with the stolen train. He expects that U. S. Marshal Nelly and 200 deputies will accompany him from Topeka.

The manager has instructions from the general manager to arrest every man in the commonweal army.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., May 9.—Col. Vinette, of the second Los Angeles regiment of the commonweal and his seven comrades were taken before Justice Knox on a complaint charging them with attempting to evade the payment of railroad fares and they were held to answer, bail being fixed at \$100 each, in default of which they were remanded to the custody of the sheriff. The regiment is going to pieces.

TACOMA, Wash., May 9.—Supt. McCabe, of the Northern Pacific, says all the commonwealers are now east of the Cascade mountains. They were not allowed to go through the tunnel and walked over the mountains. Trains are running regularly. The charge that the employees of the company at Puyallup assisted the commonwealers to get away in box cars have not been disproved, but no employee has been discharged there on account of any connection with the commonwealers.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 9.—Kelly's army was afloat at noon and bade good-bye to Des Moines. Most of the boats in the fleet were rigged with oars or sails improvised from army blankets. Commodore Kelly is expected to reach Runnels, twenty miles away, tonight. Because of the numerous sand bars the men are frequently compelled to wade and push the boats. They have provisions for several days and the towns

along the route are preparing to contribute liberally. Prof. King led the flotilla on an aquatic bicycle. The start was witnessed by a large crowd who cheered loudly.

TOPEKA, Kans., May 10.—The *State Journal* has information from Horace, Greeley county, Kansas, that the Coxey train reached that point at 11, having got around the obstruction at Chivington, Colo. The sheriff of Greeley county wired Governor Lewelling for assistance. The Missouri Pacific has placed obstructions between Horace and West Belkirk.

SALINA, Ka., May 11.—Bailey Waggoner's special train with U. S. deputies passed through here at 10 o'clock and reached Genesee at noon. The posse now numbers over one hundred. Nearly all are armed with Winchester rifles. Marshal Neely has write for the arrest of the entire army for stealing a train and interfering with the transmission of the mails. The train is running swiftly and expects to get as far west as Scott City by 4:30 p.m.

SHERIDAN LAKE, Col., May 10.—Sanders's Coxeyites stopped here half an hour, hoping to get food. The citizens gave them only one sack of flour and a little tobacco. Although hungry when the general called "all aboard" they climbed on the cars and cheered good-naturedly.

Saunders said the railroad company had gone to the expense of thousands of dollars wrecking engines, but Superintendent Derby had sent him a dispatch giving him the right of way, and he expected to ride clear through to Washington.

HOISINGTON, Kans., May 10.—The Coxeyites reached Horace at noon. They turned the engine which before had been running tender first and started east. There are about 800 men armed with clubs.

HORACE, Kan., May 10.—Sanders's Coxeyites are waiting here at 1:30 for an eastbound passenger train to pass. They have abandoned the stolen Rio Grande engine here and seized the best one in the yard.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The House committee on public buildings and grounds has agreed to report bills for public buildings at Helena, Mont., and Boise City, Idaho.

KANSAS, Mo., May 10.—The wild train reached Horace, Kan., about 2 o'clock. There they found an eastward-bound passenger and mail that had been held by the company. The wealers commanded the crew of this train to move, and after an exchange of dispatches with the superintendent, the train sped away. Regarding that train as a safe pilot, the wealers' special kept close in its wake.

The wealers had now a first class locomotive, having abandoned their rusty old switch engine at Horace, Kan., and appropriated the best passenger engine they could find in the round-house.

Without mishap the runaways reached Scott City, which they approached warily. They saw fifty feet of track torn up in front of the station there, and one hundred men with one hundred rifles lined up on the station platform. The engineer reversed quickly and "threw her wide open." Before the waiting and trembling deputies had time to think, their ex-

pected antagonists had disappeared in the direction whence they came. Then the deputies breathed easier and were once more courageous.

SALINA, Kan., May 10.—Marshal Neeley served the writs on the Coxeyites at Scott City with a posse of twenty-eight men, saying if they refused to surrender the train the government would be asked for troops to enforce the order in the federal courts.

The capture of the stolen train was effected at Scott City, Kansas, at 5:30 this evening, the wealers having been compelled to return to that city by the train sent to Modoc. Shortly after the train was stopped Marshal Neeley served the writs of replevin. There was a short conference between Sanders and his officers and it was decided to camp on the prairie all night. Sanders asked permission of the mayor for such a proceeding and the request was quickly granted. In a few minutes there were two dozed bright bonfires burning near the track and a party of hungry, tired Coxeyites around each. They had little with them to eat, but their mite was eaked out by contributions from citizens until by 8 o'clock nearly all of the commonwealers had been fairly fed.

Shortly after supper, or about 9 o'clock, Sanders and his army decided to surrender unconditionally, and it was immediately arranged to take the entire number, 450 of them, to Topeka under arrest. The coal cars were sent to Pueblo, and the engine on Sanders's train was hitched to the train of passenger coaches. Into these coaches the commonwealers were bundled and about midnight started for Topeka.

TACOMA, Wash., May 10.—Sixty Coxeyites captured a single gondola coal car at 12:40 this afternoon at Cle-Elum, on the Northern Pacific main line, fifteen miles east of the Cascade tunnel. The Industrials guarded every switch, so that the men were powerless to interfere. The coal car was quickly shoved to the main line. Sixty Coxeyites braced their shoulders against the end and sides and gave the car a tremendous shove. From Cle-Elum to Ellensburg the distance is twenty-eight miles. At exactly 12:45 the sixty men jumped aboard the car, then in motion, and started for Ellensburg. The heavy car rolled along at an easy speed, reaching Ellensburg, according to the railroad reports, at 8:07 p. m.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., May 10.—Fifty-nine of the commonwealers were arrested late this afternoon when encamped near the city, and marched under a heavy guard of deputy United States marshals, armed with Winchester rifles, to the county jail. These were some of the men who captured the train last night and had the encounter with the marshals.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 10.—The last of the so-called industrial armies that invaded this city some weeks ago has gone. This afternoon Colonel Parker and his 500 men from San Francisco marched out of the city and went into camp on the river bank below here, whence tomorrow they will embark on a steamboat and return to the city by the sea, having despaired of getting transportation eastward from here.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Typhoid has developed among Coxey's men

and the entire camp is in a state of alarm and of great agitation. The army is dwindling, owing to desertions and discontent is on the raise.

PORTLAND, Or., May 11.—Portland's Coxe army, which a week ago contained 600 men, has dwindled away, until today it numbers less than 40. They are scattered along the Union Pacific in small squads between this city and Utah, riding on freight trains whenever the opportunity is afforded.

TOPEKA, May 11.—Gov. Lewelling has given permission to Sanders's Coxeyites to camp on the state house grounds. There will be a meeting at the court house tonight to consider the problem of the unemployed on their way to Washington.

TOPEKA, May 11.—Sanders's 400 Coxeyites, captured at western Kansas last night, in charge of U. S. Marshal Neeley, arrived at Topeka at 1:35 this afternoon. They all wore red badges. As the train pulled into Topeka the industrials were singing.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 11.—The industrials at 2 p. m. were still locked in the cars. John Sherman Sanders, general of the army, said to a reporter: "We are feeling first rate or will when we get something to eat. We are greatly obliged to the government and the Missouri Pacific road for providing us with cars, feeding us and speeding us on our way to Washington, where we are bound to go."

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., May 11.—Another collision occurred between deputy marshals and commonwealers about 4 o'clock this morning, and two of the latter are now confined in the hospital, suffering from gunshot wounds. Word was received during the night that 125 men had captured two freight cars at Ellensburg and were coming down to liberate the Coxeyites imprisoned in the county jail. The marshals marched to meet the industrials, and stopped their cars by means of throwing a rail across the track at a point two miles from this city. The industrials scrambled off the cars and started to run, but were brought to a halt by bullets from the rifles of the marshals. Two of the men were wounded, but not seriously. The others, to the number of 120, were marched to the county jail and locked up.

ELLENSBURG, Wash., May 11.—Word has just been received that four of the commonwealers who started down the Yakima river this morning in a boat were drowned by the upsetting of the boat. The boat contained twenty-five industrials in all.

ROCKLYN, Cal., May 11.—The slayer of the commander of the industrial army marching out from Sacramento was Constable Fleckenger, and the victim Colonel Paisley. At 4 o'clock the army, under command of Lieutenant General Smith, 700 strong, seized a freight train at Arcade station and came to Rocklyn. Engineer Williams, a member of the party, was placed under arrest by Constable Fleckenger. Smith and Colonel Paisley protested. Fleckenger pointed a pistol at Smith who jumped to one side, whereupon the constable shot Paisley. The industrials started to lynch him. Smith, however, aided him to escape. The citizens, fearing further trouble, liberated Williams.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—Postmaster-General Bissell has received an invitation on a handsomely engraved silver plate to attend the exercises of the letter carriers of San Francisco at the Midwinter Fair on May 26. He is unable to accept.

DENISON, Texas, May 8.—Governor James Wolf, of the Chickasaw nation, indicted by the grand jury on a charge of embezzling between \$25,000 and \$75,000 of the per capita fund, has been arrested. After the arrest he removed Judge Joseph Kemp from the Chickasaw bench and appointed Isaac Burrows his successor. Kemp has refused to give up.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 9.—As a watchman in the Santa Fe railway yards at Argentine was passing a string of empty cars on a side track he heard groans. Bursting open the doors of a car he found in it a man almost starved to death. The man was W. A. Sweeney, formerly a waiter in the Albany hotel, at Denver, Colo., and he had been in the car four days without food or water. He had entered the car to ride to Salina, Kan., where his parents live, and the doors had been locked by trainmen. He was so weak he could not get out. He was taken to a hotel by the city officers. After he has recovered sufficiently to travel, he will go to Salina.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 9.—Mrs. Mary A. Sterner, the elderly woman who lost her sight suddenly on Sunday last, from a flash from a trolley wire, was stricken with paralysis and died within two hours. Just before she was stricken she regained her sight. Her son was pouring medicine into a glass for her at the time, and she joyfully announced that she could see. Half an hour later her entire left side was paralyzed and she again became blind. Within two hours she died.

Her physicians say that the paralytic stroke was directly caused by the flash that blinded her.

LONDON, May 9.—At Newmarket today the 2,000 guinea stakes was won by Lord Rosebery's Ladass.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The *Herald's* Caracas dispatch says: A terrible earthquake took place in Venezuela, April 2. Reports from districts affected tell of terrible loss of life and destruction of property. The cities of Merida, La Guinias, Chiguara and San Juan, situated in the northwest of the republic, are reported totally destroyed. Many villages are said to be wrecked, but details are not yet to be had. The convulsion extended to parts of Columbia.

Full details will come slowly, but it is probable that ten thousand people have perished, and it is certain that the greatest suffering prevails in the places visited by the earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—The executive committee of the Midwinter Fair decided today to reduce the admission from 50 to 25 cents on Sundays and to 25 cents on week days after 5 o'clock.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., May 10.—Not since the beginning of the strike, not even in connection with the wild scenes that attended the killing of

Engineer Paddock has there been such excitement as is developing in this region, particularly in the southern end, or Fayette county section. The introduction of outsiders to take the places of the striking coke workers has been commenced. The strikers, especially the Slaves and Poles, are simply furious.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—A special to the *Republic* from Noel, Mo., says: At 8 o'clock this afternoon seven men, armed with Winchester and revolvers, rode into Southwest City, Mo., and robbed the bank, getting all the money the bank contained, between \$3,000 and \$4,000. They evidently came from the Territory, and were experts. They did the job in a very business-like manner. Two of them were stationed on the sidewalk, one entered the bank with a sack and the others guarded the horses.

About 100 shots were fired by the robbers, and four prominent citizens were badly wounded. The robbers were about ten minutes going through the bank. Afterwards they mounted their horses and started for the Nation at a full gallop. A posse was made up and started in pursuit, but the robbers have a good start and will probably get away.

HONOLULU, May 8, per steamer Alameda via San Francisco, May 10.—The election for delegates to the constitutional convention was held yesterday, and passed off in a very quiet manner. No royalist candidates were in the field, and consequently no special interest was taken in the election.

The cumulative ballot system was used, and 7,747 votes were cast. As each voter was allowed six votes, the total vote was 1,291, out of a possible 1,700. The Portuguese voted solidly for their two candidates and elected both. Returns from the other islands are not yet in, but as there was very little opposition to the American union opposition party ticket, no contest is expected.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—Congressman Brattan died today.

Brattan has been lingering between life and death ever since the session began. He had heart disease and Bright's disease.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The number of Chinese registered in the entire country is 105,812, of whom 67,877 are in California and Nevada; 4,669 in Montana, Idaho and Utah, and 1,781 in Arizona. The Chinese population by the last census was 107,485.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The President today nominated Chas. D. Walcott, of New York, director of the geological survey, vice John W. Powell resigned.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 11.—Efforts are now on foot by leading business men of Minneapolis and other cities of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Montana to organize what shall be known as the Northwestern Home Trade association. Its purpose is to create on the part of consumers a preference for goods manufactured and sold by northwestern merchants. Circulars are now being sent to business men at all northwestern points asking

their attendance at a convention which will be held in Minneapolis May 23rd, for the organization of the association.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., May 11.—Arrangements are being perfected for raising the strike at Cripple Creek regardless of the Miners' Union. It is stated that 600 or 700 men have been sworn in as deputy sheriffs, or will be, and hardy, determined men are being chosen for the bitter work expected. They will be heavily armed and supplied with plenty of ammunition. Protection will be given those who wish to work for \$2.75 for eight hours, and it is the intention to let only Americans go to work. Warm times may be looked for.

LONDON, May 11.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from St. Petersburg says: Arrests have been made on a large scale recently as the result of the discovery of an organization, with widespread connections, called "The Friends of Political Liberty."

Hundreds of persons are supposed to have been arrested, and among them are a number of prominent officials.

Mme. Kernaletskaya, a fashionable dressmaker here, and several of her apprentice girls, were suspected of being connected with the organization and were also arrested.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The understanding between the Panama Railroad company and the Pacific Mail Steamship company by which the railroad chartered the ships of the steamship company temporarily on this side and ran them between Colon and this port under the name of the Columbia line is at an end, and on June 15th the railroad company will put on other steamers.

CORVALLIS, Ogn., May 12.—Dr. J. M. Applewhite, treasurer of the state agricultural college, lay in wait late last night near this place and shot Charles Kenyon and Mrs. Kenyon. On complaint of Kenyon, Applewhite and Mrs. Kenyon were arrested recently on a charge of adultery, for which they were indicted by the grand jury. Mrs. Kenyon turned states evidence and the charge against her was dismissed and she returned to her husband. The charge against Dr. Applewhite is still pending. The shooting affair is the outgrowth of the liaison, and is supposed to have been done in a fit of jealous rage. The shooting occurred near the Kenyon farm house, three miles from town. Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon were riding in a wagon when Applewhite stepped out and began firing. Kenyon returned the fire but missed. He received a painful flesh wound and Mrs. Kenyon only a scratch. The affair terminated by Applewhite dragging Mrs. Kenyon with him and disappearing. Sheriff Osburn with deputies and half a hundred citizens are in pursuit of the pair and there is a fear that Applewhite may be lynched.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Danish steamship *Island* has brought six families of Laps for Fort Clarence, Alaska, to be employed at the Reindeer station.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 12.—The Mexican minister of finance said in the Chamber of Deputies that notwithstanding the continued depreciation of silver the general condition of Mexico has improved in the last six months.

Mexico's foreign interest in gold obligations has all been met and would continue to be respected, at least until the meeting of Congress in September, when the minister hopes to see the financial conditions much improved, especially regarding silver.

The printing office of *La Republica*, the daily newspaper recently confiscated because of the opposition to President Diaz's administration, will be sold and the proceeds retained by the national treasury.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 12.—The torpedo boat *Ericson*, the first United States war vessel ever built in inland waters, was launched today in the presence of several thousand people. Addresses were delivered and there was a parade of military and civic organizations. Miss Carrie Kiene named the vessel.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—Several persons were killed in anti-semitic riots in southern Russia during Easter. At Ekaterinosl workingmen broke into shops owned by Hebrews and maltreated Hebrews. One hundred rioters were arrested.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The steamships which sailed for Europe today carried \$2,900,000 in gold, making the total of shipments for the week \$8,000,000.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The bronze statue of Christopher Columbus, executed by the Spanish sculptor Sunol, was unveiled with becoming ceremonies in Central Park this afternoon.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—A novel proceeding was enacted at a social meeting of harbor lodge No. 28, U. S. Association of Pilots. It was the formal initiation of Miss Callie French, said to be the only female pilot in the country. Headquarters were crowded with pilots from all parts of the St. Louis district. It was the first time in the history of the organization that a woman was admitted. Miss French is 22 years old and knows the Ohio and Mississippi rivers thoroughly from Cincinnati to New Orleans. She spent 15 years on the river with her father, Captain C. O. French, who runs a boat between Cincinnati and New Orleans.

LONDON, May 12.—Home Secretary Asquith has absolutely refused to order the release of Mrs. Maybrick, or even to reopen her case for the purpose of introducing new evidence.

BROOKLYN, May 13.—Just after services at noon today, and while Dr. Talmage was shaking hands with members of his congregation, fire burst out between the pipes of the organ and within ten minutes the big tabernacle was doomed to total destruction.

Adjoining the church was the Hotel Regent, eight stories in height, with a frontage of ninety feet on Clifton avenue and extending back 200 feet to Waverly avenue. The fire spread from the tabernacle to this hotel and then to the dwelling houses on Green and Oliver avenues, opposite the tabernacle, the wind carrying the blazing cylinders in such quantities in a southeasterly direction that dwelling houses on Washington avenue, two squares away, and also the Summerfield Methodist church were set on fire by them, but the greatest loss on any one of the structures did not exceed \$15,000.

The total loss, however, reaches over \$1,000,000.

The fire spread with lightning rapidity and before sunset had destroyed property worth nearly \$2,000,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 14.—Henry Dillard, a young student from Henry county, Va., died here at Quarantine of smallpox. On May 1 he attained his majority and came into possession of a fortune of \$100,000. In a few weeks he would have received \$50,000 more. He was sick only a week.

LONDON, May 14.—The Brazilian legation has received the following: "Rio de Janeiro, May 14.—President Peixoto has broken off diplomatic relations with Portugal. The President has sent the Portuguese legation the passports."

SAN ANTONI, Tex., May 14.—Jas. Parkinson Taylor, lord high sheriff of London, died here of paralysis of the brain. He was en route to California when the illness compelled him to stop.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Speaker laid before the House today the resignation of Barnes Compton, of the Fifth Maryland district, who leaves Congress to accept the office of a naval officer at Baltimore. The proceedings were interrupted by a burley negro in the gallery shouting, "Mr. Speaker of the House of Representatives." Instantly the House was in confusion and directed the doorkeeper to remove the man. The doorkeeper was unable to oust him for some time, the negro endeavoring to deliver his alleged divinely inspired message to the effect that the Lord had commanded him to come to the Speaker and order him to pass the Coxe bill.

UNIONTOWN, May 14.—The coke strikers are showing a more lawless spirit today than ever before. At Ferry the strikers drove the men from work. At Fairchance a workman was taken out by the strikers, tied to a post and whipped.

The region is excited over the reported attempt to blow up the Morgan tunnel on the New State Line railroad with dynamite, to prevent the shipment of coal from the Monongahela river mines. The strikers have leased 1,000 acres near Hill Farm and camp out with the evicted families.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 14.—Lucius P. Wilson, "Dink," died in the electrocution chair at the penitentiary at 12:43. Wilson was one of the gang that killed Detective Harvey, who attempted to arrest them in Syracuse for burglary. "Dink's" brother Charles is now awaiting trial for the same crime, and may also suffer the death penalty. His record, if possible, is worse than that of his brother. Once he was with a Colorado ex-convict named McDermott, who shot a Denver officer dead, when detected in committing burglary. Charles went to California where they committed burglaries. They were arrested at San Francisco and sent to San Quentin prison for five years. Wilson gave the sheriff the slip.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The appeal of John Y. McKane to the United States Supreme court was decided against McKane today.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Supervisor of Indian Schools Moss denies that Apache Kid, the noted outlaw, was an educated Indian, a statement which has been used as an argument against educating the redman.



## UTAH'S "INDUSTRIAL" ARMY.

FROM THURSDAY DAILY, MAY 10.

The Carterite "Industrialists" are now the guests of Utah county, and while there is murmuring and discontent in not a few of the companies, many others are very glad, said a gentleman who came up from there this morning, that they are in a land of plenty and living without work. The camp is pitched near Lehi, and the citizens of that place last night contributed generously to the larder that had been so many times filled by the people of Salt Lake, and later by the residents of West Jordan and vicinity.

Carter still eats at hotels and restaurants, handles the cash and harps on his oft repeated hopes that the Rio Grande Western will relent and convey them far beyond the boundaries of the Territory.

A subordinate officer of the army who came up on the train last evening said to a News reporter that a good many of the men were becoming discouraged and were deserting. But the cutting down of the ranks he declared was more than offset by new recruits who dropped off from passing freight trains and were mustered in.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY MAY 11.

Superintendent Welby, of the R. G. W., was in Provo yesterday for the purpose of keeping an eye on the movements of Carter's army, should they attempt to capture a train.

Several men who claim to be members of the "army" reached the city yesterday.

Marshal Knight made a visit to the industrial army at Lehi yesterday. In an interview with General Carter he was informed that the army would move to American Fork this morning; from thence they would move to Pleasant Grove and then to Provo. The "general" said he believed he now had 250 men. He was in hopes of getting transportation, but thought it possible he would have to break up his men in companies of fifty to do so.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, MAY 12.

There was a good deal of excitement in town Saturday when the Governor issued a call for the militia to suppress a riot at Provo, in response to a requisition from the sheriff of Utah county. The cause of the commotion was the attempt of Carter's industrial army to get an east-bound train. It was stated that a Union Pacific train was stolen early this morning at Lehi Junction, and the army had gone on to Provo where there was trouble.

Governor West received the following telegram from Provo at 7 o'clock this morning:

Hon. Caleb W. West, Governor of Utah:—Following is a copy of a telegram to the United States marshal: I believe the county officers are not strong enough to control. We should have protection. A. E. WELBY, Superintendent Rio Grande Western.

Later the following was received by Marshal Brigham:

PROVO, Utah, May 12th.

To U. S. Marshal:

Carter's band of commonwealers stole Union Pacific engine and car at Lehi Junction and ran train over our main line to Provo yards, where they left the track. Now endeavoring to

get train back on track; probably will succeed. They threaten and are now attempting a seizure of our property. Are blocking all through business and stopping U. S. mails. All mail trains tied up. We demand that you protect the company's property and business and transportation of mails with sufficient force. Company will furnish special train at Salt Lake depot for your force.

A. E. WELBY,  
General Superintendent.

Some time after a telegram, of which the following is a copy, was received by the Governor:

PROVO, Utah, May 12.  
Governor C. W. West:

I have warrants issued under laws of Territory for arrest of Carter's army of 500 men now here engaged in placing engine back on track. They refuse to release engine and cease work or be arrested. I cannot command sufficient force to execute warrants. I call on you to furnish militia and force sufficient to secure peace, quell the riot and execute the warrants. Answer immediately. JOHN A. BROWN,  
Sheriff of Utah County.

To this appeal the Governor replied that he would respond just as soon as the militia could be assembled.

At the U. S. Marshal's office active steps were immediately taken for securing the services of a staff of special deputies to co-operate with a portion of Marshal Brigham's regular force at the scene of action. Clerk Swan was kept downright busy for fully a couple of hours afterward in making the necessary arrangements for the departure of the men, but it was not until 11:30 that they got away on the special train which had been provided by the U. P. Railroad company. The deputies numbered thirty in all, including the following members of the permanent body. Deputies Boman Cannon (who took charge), Abe Dyer, J. B. Timmony, J. B. Cummock and L. L. Archer.

Attorney Waldemar Van Cott went before Chief Justice Merritt, in chambers, just before the opening of court this morning and obtained his Honor's signature to the following order:

Oliver Ames, Second, et al, plaintiffs, vs the Union Pacific Railroad company et al, defendants.

On the affidavit of J. H. Young, the U. S. marshal of Utah is hereby ordered and directed to take such ample and necessary force of men, and use such necessary and proper force, to recover from one "General" Carter and others whose names are unknown, but who are known as the Industrial army, the engine and two cars and such other property as such Industrial army may have, and which said army has withheld unlawfully and forcibly from the said plaintiff; and the said U. S. marshal is hereby directed to arrest and bring said men and army before this court to answer for contempt.

Very soon after receiving information of an official character concerning the trouble in Utah county, Governor West as commander-in-chief of the Utah Militia, notified Adjutant-General Ottinger to assemble the two companies of infantry, A and B, and a section of the battery as quickly as possible in front of the Executive Mansion, and to be ready to march from there at 12 o'clock noon.

The execution of this order was

attempted but failed in part, as the members of the Norden and Denhalter companies were widely scattered about the city, some at work, others at home and others whose whereabouts were unknown.

In the meantime hundreds of excited and curious citizens thronged the street in front of the Governor's office, awaiting the latest news from the scene of the trouble.

Early this morning the United States officials at Fort Douglas were communicated with and asked for a Gatling gun, which they immediately sent to this city. It was the same formidable weapon of war concerning which so much was written and said during the recent "industrial" disturbance at Ogden. It was conveyed direct to the Rio Grande depot and placed on a flat car provided for the purpose.

It was after 2 o'clock when the members of the militia had the last of their accoutrements on board the special train at the Rio Grande Western depot.

The regular Sanpete train on the R. G. W., due out at 2:30 p. m., did not go today, owing to the situation at Provo, but shortly after the hour named the militia train of three cars speeded southward. There were on board the Governor, Secretary, Gen. Ottinger and Col. Tatlock of the National Guard, Lieut. Lester of the regular army, one company of militia (the Denhalter rifles), and a Gatling gun from Fort Douglas.

It was rumored that when it became known that the militia was called out parties belonging to Carter's army made preparations to derail the train somewhere near the point of the mountain but no word of any actual attempt has been received. This morning quite a body of men supposed to be sympathizers with the army headed for the south on foot.

PROVO, Utah.—Carter's band of Coxeyites seized a Union Pacific engine here today, attached it to Rio Grande Western cars and started east. Before getting out of town the train was derailed by an open switch.

PROVO, May 12, 1:15 p.m.—Last night about 8 o'clock engineer E. J. Blake was called upon by a delegation from the industrial army who informed him that they had possession of his train and wanted him to run them East. He went with the men and found the entire army, numbering 200 men, loaded in one passenger car and two box cars, pulled by U. P. engine No 1,029. Mr. Blake took charge of the engine and started to run east on the Union Pacific. It was discovered that a mail coach was attached to the train; that was returned to Lehi Junction and another start made. At Lehi the train switched on to the Rio Grande track and the journey continued to Provo. When nearing the depot several torpedoes placed on the track exploded. The engineer informed the army that this was a danger signal. He was told to go on.

At the depot at Provo, where the train arrived at 4 o'clock, a man was noticed at the switch, and as the train approached he pulled it half open, which caused the engine to become derailed. The army remained in the cars till morning when they camped on a vacant lot west of the U. P.

depot. As soon as they were able to see, the men commenced to pull the engine back on the track which they succeeded in doing by 12 o'clock.

Marshal Fowler requested the men to desist from their attempts to place the engine back but they paid no attention to him.

At about 11 o'clock a squad of men took the hand car belonging to the U. P. section hands and rode towards Springville, it having become known that several rails had been taken up by the R. G. men to further obstruct the train in case it should leave Provo. A large crowd of citizens gathered at the depot and watched the men working at the engine and around the camp ground.

Mayor Holbrook ordered the saloons closed. He took up a collection with which a quarter of beef was bought. When that was brought to camp, which was about 11 o'clock, it was put in the box car and the army also began to move their provisions in from the campground, which showed they intended to move out as soon as possible.

The northbound U. P. passenger did not pull out this morning; the engine was killed, as was an engine on the Rio Grande Western, and as soon as the army arrived this proved a necessary precaution, as the army attempted to take possession of the two engines and would doubtless have continued their journey had they been able to use the engines.

General Carter is not with the army and they say they do not know where he is. They also say they do not know who is in charge. Col. Miller and Captain Faugh and other officers are seen directing the men. They are all orderly and have not scattered around town.

It was rumored in the forenoon that Governor West and a company of militia were on their way to Provo and some of the army left on a hand car for the north. It is not known if the object was to obstruct the track and block the train carrying the militia.

Provo, May 12, 8:15 p. m.—At 1:30 o'clock a special pulled in with about forty deputy marshals armed with Winchesters in charge of Deputy Bowman Cannon. The train stopped about two blocks west of the depot. The posse was greeted with hooting and groans as they passed the army. Superintendent Young and Attorney Van Cott came down on the special.

The men of the army were massed on their camp ground and at one time there appeared to be danger of a collision between the members of the army and the local officers, but quiet was finally restored and the army men kept back within the lines of their camp. Three groans were given for Governor West. Judge Harvey W. West, Mayor Holbrook and city officials were spectators at the scene of war, and a very large concourse of citizens gathered around the camp.

Mayor Holbrook ordered all citizens of Provo to disperse to their several places of abode. This order was not very generally observed. Capt. Faugh asked the members of the army to observe order and act like men, and all would be right.

It is stated earlier in the report that the army succeeded in getting the engine on the track. This is an error.

The engine was still derailed when the posse came down.

Some delay now took place. The posse had warrants for the arrest of the army, but nothing was done for some time, the officers apparently being in some doubt about the proper course to pursue.

The army formed in hollow square on their camp ground. They were addressed by Captain Faugh and Lieutenant Burns. Both counseled good order and moderation. In reply to a question by Lieutenant Burns as to whether they were ready to go back to Salt Lake City, all the men yelled, "No!" "Washington!"

Lieutenant Burns then said: "Well, if you want to go to Washington you shall go, but we want to go peaceably."

Word was brought to camp that General Carter was under arrest in Provo. This news was received with three cheers for Carter. Three cheers were also given for the people of Provo.

Carter drove in about 1 o'clock and was arrested by Deputy Marshal Fowler.

"Old Abe," the eagle, is perched on the camp ground and seems to take a philosophical view of the situation.

Provo, 3:25 p. m.—The railway trains have been released and all are running. Everything is quiet now, with no indication of further trouble. Nothing more will be done by the officers here till the militia arrives, which will be in a short time.

Provo, May 12, 3:30 p. m.—The special train which left the Rio Grande Western depot at 2:10 this afternoon had on board besides those already named Col. Clayton, U. S. District Attorney Judd and Assistant U. S. District Attorney Howat. The last two officials were provided with law books which they were perusing closely when not in consultation with the governor.

The run to the camp of the industrials was made without particular interest. The militia train was the first that was run on the R. G. W. today.

All is quiet at this time, but there is great suspense.

Provo, May 12, 4 p. m.—All of the officers of the industrial army have been taken into custody by Sheriff Brown. The main characters quietly submitted to arrest and are now being marched up town to the city jail. Further developments are awaited with interest.

#### FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, MAY 14

It was nine o'clock on Saturday night when the deputy marshals, headed by Deputy Bowman Cannon, arrived at the Union Pacific depot in this city with the twenty-seven men whom they had arrested at Provo, the names of the defendants being as follows: General H. E. Carter, Quartermaster W. B. Lowry, Wm. Rhodes, M. Sullivan, W. H. Carrington, W. H. Griffin, John Peter Mason, James Cassidy, Louis Shaffer, J. Smith, Chas. Burns, Ben Morrow, C. T. Mitchell, E. C. Crouch, John Thompson, H. A. Faugh, N. Newell, Edward Moore, Charles Van Buskirk, Chas. Wilson, Samuel Gregory, F. C. Glidden, W. F. Eblin, J. H. Kerr, Wm. Andrews, A. B. Day, Frank McRea.

A Rapid Transit street car was in waiting just outside the depot, and in this they were all conveyed up to the

penitentiary, where they have been kept since that time.

The attorneys for the defendants (D. D. Houtz and M. M. Warner, of Provo) went before Chief Justice Merritt, in chambers, yesterday, about noon, and applied that Carter, the "chief," be admitted to bail pending the hearing of the contempt proceedings. Attorney P. L. Williams, on behalf of the Union Pacific Railroad company receivers, suggested that in the event of this application being granted the bail should be fixed at not less than \$1,000. At this sum Judge Merritt fixed the bond. The "general's" friends and sympathizers made strenuous efforts to raise this, but were unsuccessful; so Carter passed Sunday night also within the penitentiary walls.

It had been confidently expected that the hearing would take place this morning before Judge Merritt in the Third District Court, and consequently a very large number of persons had congregated inside the Dooly building just before the usual hour for opening court. When the Judge took his seat, however, at 10 o'clock, it was remarked that none of the attorneys in the case were present, and his Honor at once made an announcement in reference to the matter which disposed of it for today at least.

He said—In the matter of the contempt proceedings against H. E. Carter and others, I understand the defendants are not ready to go on, and therefore I direct that the clerk make an order reducing Carter's bail from \$1,000 to \$250. I do not want to keep the man in the penitentiary if it can be avoided. In regard to the other defendants I was willing to make the same proposition, but they say that they don't want bail, and elect to remain where they are at present. It seems that the attorneys for these men are now at Provo, and could not get ready in time to proceed with their defense this morning. So the case will come on tomorrow morning peremptorily, whether there is any showing or not.

The subject then dropped and Judge Merritt went on with the regular business of the court.

The required bond was forthcoming at 11:45, the bondsmen being Messrs. Henry W. Lawrence and George A. Snow, and shortly afterwards Carter was released from the penitentiary.

This afternoon Carter addressed a meeting of about five hundred persons. Nearly all of the home reserve members were present and they loudly applauded their "general" as he approached and commenced to speak. There was a noticeable absence of the "fire" that usually characterizes the released heroes' talk, though he was very denunciatory when he referred to the local officials.

He was followed by the man Boyle, who emptied the vials of his wrath on Governor West, whom he designated as a "howling idiot," a "rebel maniac" and a "Kentucky coward."

Another meeting will be held this evening and still another tomorrow afternoon at one o'clock.

John Stubbs, who was arrested by the police on Saturday night on a charge of inciting to riot, was about the streets mingling with kindred spirits this afternoon. And he was in a very happy state of mind. One reason was

that the charge against him had been dismissed though just how that was done is not quite clear. His name was inscribed on the register of arrests when he was taken into custody. For some reason, however, it was never transferred to the trial docket, and while it is claimed the case was dismissed at the request of the prosecution, the clerk of the court knew nothing of the matter and had no record of any such action.

PROVO, May 14, 12:30 p.m.—Everything is quiet in the camp of the industrialists. There are still about 200 men in camp. They will remain till Tuesday, when they intend to march East. In the meantime they are anxiously awaiting news from Salt Lake City in regard to General Carter and the rest of the imprisoned industrialists. They have been advised that no objection will be raised by the Rio Grande Western Railway company to their boarding empty freight cars in squads of fifteen or twenty and leaving for the East in that manner. This they refuse to do, as they all want to go together. The "army" has guards stationed on the line of the camp today for the purpose of preventing members of the army leaving the grounds and also to keep citizens out. The order, however, is indifferently observed. Three deputy-marshals are guarding the Rio Grande Western Railway property, but no attempts at anything like disturbance have been made today.

Sympathy for the Carterite "industrialists" at Provo is on the wane. It is safe to say that that kind of stock has been discounted 100 per cent since Saturday. The fellow feeling that apparently characterized the conduct of so many was not approved by the majority of the citizens and as time advances even those who gave a quasi-encouragement to the commonwealers begin to realize that the community was dangerously near the brink of full fledged riot and that the men who precipitated that condition were made up principally of a band of beggars and idlers.

The "army" is still camped upon the beautiful greenward near the depot. The commissary is covered by a big canvas tent in the middle of the plot and is doubtless as well filled with the choice products of the earth as any military larder in the possession of Uncle Sam. Perhaps not since the enlistment of the Carterites have they fared better than at Provo. Bread, beef, potatoes, tea, coffee, seasonable vegetables of all kinds have been contributed in generous amounts. All the men have to do is cook, eat, lounge about, play ball and crack jokes.

There are indications, however, that there will be a cessation of the free feeding business on a large scale. Several prominent citizens are of the opinion that the "army" should be put on rations. With the opportunity for gormandizing removed they think the ranks will dwindle much faster than now even.

A feeling of revenge for the interruption they received on their stolen ride, and the subsequent arrest of their leading men fills the breasts of many of them, and some boldly declare that they will play even with the Rio Grande by tearing up a stretch of

that company's track at a point in Spanish Fork Canyon that will send an ill-fated passenger train with its load of human freight to the bottom of some deep abyss.

To prevent such wholesale death and destruction methods, the railway officials will see to it that close and constant watch will be kept over the road and the lives and property of themselves and patrons protected. Superintendent Welby, is especially a victim of abuse, and is denounced in the most violent terms. "The home reserve boys in Salt Lake" said one of the commonwealers "say he ought to be lynched."

"Lynching is too good for him," cried another. "He ought to be dragged behind an industrial train to Washington and his carcass thrown on the Capitol grounds."

A noticeable feature and a matter of common comment by those who have visited the army's camp is that the men are considerably better clothed than the average laborer. Some of them even wear starched shirts, collars and cuffs and Derby hats and neckties are numerous.

It is estimated that nearly two-thirds of the men have deserted since they left Salt Lake. One squad of sixty broke ranks on Saturday night after Carter's arrest and small delegations have been moving out ever since until less than 200 remain. The latter are the most useless characters of which the army was composed and are genuine "dead beats." They state they will patiently await Carter's discharge, that they will go on to Washington no matter what happens. "But," say they also, "We will never go afoot."

Superintendent J. H. Young, of the Union Pacific, came up on a special from Provo this morning. In discussing the situation there as it was when he left he states that the army is being gradually thinned out by desertion. It is difficult to estimate the number of those who have quietly slipped away as a good many recruits are constantly dropping in. Some of these come down from Portland and the Puget Sound country, and others from the west. These take the places of the deserters and are glad of the opportunity for resting and feeding.

As the east-bound passenger train over the Rio Grande reached Provo last night there was a lively scramble in the army's camp. It was discovered that one car was loaded with a band of Indians bound for Grand Junction. The red men were thrown from the car by the Carterites who immediately took their places to the number of forty or fifty, and went on with the train. It was thought at one time that there would be a desperate fight between the Indians and the "army," but the former submitted to the rather rough handling to which they were subjected in a manner that was really surprising. Their resistance was brief and not at all vigorous. Now they are also guests of the Garden city. They camped last night in a field not far from the industrialists and are now awaiting an opportunity to peacefully resume their journey.

An unrecorded item of interest in connection with the calling out of the militia on Saturday was related to a

News reporter today. Soon after the Norden and Denhalter companies were drawn up in front of the "army," a big, burly Carterite attempted to pass the picket line. He was told that he would not be allowed to do so. He insisted and began cursing and finally grasped the bayonet of the gun of Corporal Hupfer of the Denhalter company and endeavored to place himself over the "dead line." The result was that he was struck severely under the chin two or three times. He still kept trying to get out and did not desist until the point of the bayonet was thrust into his right shoulder to a depth of an inch and a half. With a cry of pain he released his grasp of the gun and turned his attention to the wound he had received and from which the blood flowed in a considerable stream. He gave the militia men no further trouble. And thus was the first blood drawn in the history of Utah "industrial" army warfare.

A rather singular and ridiculous coincidence is related concerning a resident of Provo who declaimed loudly against the authorities for stopping the "army." They were, he said, free, independent, American citizens, and should be allowed to proceed on their journey uninterrupted. Later in the evening the Carterites were seen prowling about the gentleman's warehouse in a suspicious manner, and he at once asked that official protection be given to his property. He was told in a rather curt manner that the men were "free, independent, American citizens, and should be permitted to proceed uninterrupted." He saw the condition in which he had placed himself and changed the tone of his request as follows: "Well, then, I want somebody to see to it that this—mob does not rob me blind tonight."

#### CITY CEMETERY.

On Saturday a reporter visited the city cemetery and was shown through the streets of the city of the dead by the sexton, C. E. Angell, Esq., who has been in charge since the early part of last month. There are two large tanks situated in the upper part of the cemetery, designed to contain a supply of water for irrigating the lawns, etc. About three weeks ago Mr. Angell caused these to be cleaned out preparatory to being filled for spring work, but investigation disclosed that the tanks were unsafe and, by order of the City Council, they have been repaired of City Engineer Young.

In the meantime the weather became warm, and the lawns have suffered some from the lack of water. But now that tanks are in good order, the lots will be watered and well cared for, as part of the cost of the work is paid. Many owners of lots complain that flowers planted over the graves of their loved ones are stolen. Many such cases are reported to the sexton, and while he was walking with the reporter two complaints of this character were made, the parties stating that they would willingly pay a reward for information that would lead to the conviction of the thieves. The sexton is of opinion that these thefts are mainly the work of children; but he is determined to prosecute the first culprit who shall be detected.

## WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

A wooden railroad between Rawlins and Casper is being agitated in Wyoming.

The Pueblo mineral palace is to be opened as soon as some legal complications can be disposed of.

Ground has been broken for the new boiler house and electric light plant at the deaf and blind institute at Colorado Springs.

The Columbus school at Orchard Mesa, near Grand Junction, Colo., has been equipped with a new school library of 85 volumes.

Fruit buyers are getting quite numerous at Fresno, Cal. They are offering \$18 to \$20 per ton for green fruits delivered at warehouse.

The four-year-old son of Albert Rodgers, who resides six miles north of Milton, Cal., on Sunday fell off the porch into a barrel of water and was drowned.

Alfalfa was never so far advanced at this date in Bent county, Colo., as it is this season. It will be in full bloom by May 20. Wheat is also looking remarkably fine, while fruit prospects are also reported excellent.

The house on the ranch known as the Oscar Rogers ranch near Laramie, Wyo., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. It was located on Horse creek. No one has been living there for some time.

Hon. Tim Kinney, says the Rock Springs (Wyo.) *Miner*, hurried back from Salt Lake City to Nebraska to put on the market 14,000 head of sheep which he has been feeding there. At present prices he will realize \$14,000 more than he would a month ago had he marketed them then.

It is estimated by competent parties that Colorado is annually sending over \$800,000 to eastern states, principally Illinois, for condensed milk and evaporated cream. Steps are now being taken to raise the necessary capital to establish a condensed milk factory in Colorado.

The proposition before Congress to reduce the area of the Yellowstone park by over 1,000,000 acres will meet the uncompromising disapproval of every resident of this state, says a dispatch from Cheyenne, Wyo. The people of Wyoming are in favor of retaining the original wild grandeur of the park.

Sheep shearers, says the Weiser (Idaho) *Signal*, are beginning to make their appearance, preparatory to harvesting another season's raw material for the railroads to haul East, for the manufacturer to make into cloth for the railroads to haul back again for us to buy with the money received for the original raw material.

Laramie, *Boomerang*: John Fischer at his place of business has one of the finest specimens of trout ever seen in the city. It was caught by Dr. Burrell last summer above Wyndham's ranch in the Laramie river and weighed 10½ pounds. It was skinned and the skin sent to New York to be mounted. It is seen in a case now and is as natural as life.

Although eighty bodies have been incinerated in the crematory of the San Francisco Cremation society at Cypress Lawn cemetery, San Mateo, the dedicatory exercises of the crematory were not held until Sunday afternoon. A mock incineration showing how bodies are treated was given for the instruction of those who were present.

Oranges at the grove of the Arizona Improvement company near Phoenix are now as large as marbles, says an exchange. The blossoms are now all gone, staying but a few days. The trees were late in blossoming but have since made up for the delay in the rapidity with which the fruit is forming. The crop next season will be phenomenal in quantity.

The Boise (Idaho) *Statesman* says: Lieutenant-Governor Frank B. Willis arrived yesterday from Challis. He estimates the damage by the recent fire at Challis at \$40,000. He figures the loss of his hotel and contents at \$25,000. There was \$10,000 insurance on the building. The lieutenant-governor says the Wheeler building was the only other building insured. The loss on it was about \$1,800; insurance, \$1,000.

The Caldwell, Idaho, *Tribune* says the canal companies of Canyon county have directly increased the cost of water 60 per cent, and in addition assume to regulate the quantity. "Their method of supplying water at \$1.50 per acre and then assuming to say how much water shall be used on an acre has the appearance of a cinch, and every move made by these institutions compels the belief that they are menaces and a curse to the country."

The story of Mrs. L. R. Stockwell's sad condition has excited much sympathy for the afflicted actress, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*. The friends of Ethel Brandon, as the sick woman is known to theater-goers, remembering the many charitable acts performed by her, intend proving in a substantial manner that her efforts were not unappreciated. Plans for a monster benefit have been drafted that bid fair promise to yield a golden harvest.

George B. Smith, of Reese river, has been killed in Nye county, Nevada, by being shot through the side and the back of the neck with a shotgun, says the Austin *Reveille*. He left home yesterday morning to go into the hills about five miles above his home, where some sheep were ranging, and carried a gun. His wife, several hours after, went to the hills and found his dead body, which was brought to town today. It is not known at the time of going to press who did the shooting.

Work on the Saguache reservoir site, says the Colorado *Crescent*, is being pushed rapidly forward. Nineteen teams with scrapers are continually at work. The trench in which the discharge pipes are to be laid are being dug; this trench will be filled with concrete, which will enclose the heavy iron outlet pipes. The stones for the mason work are being dressed for the walls. The rock used strongly resembles granite and is taken from the

mountain side at the southwestern end of the dam.

A good deal of excitement prevails in Livingston, Montana, over the mysterious disappearance of W. S. Gardner, a line repairer employed on the Northern Pacific railroad. About ten days ago Gardner secured a few days' lay-off, saying he was going over to Butte on a visit. He wired his wife, who was then visiting in Tacoma, that he would meet her in Helena and return to Livingston. He failed to keep his appointment, and nothing has been heard of him since. It is now believed that he has met with foul play.

The most brutal murder committed in El Dorado county, Cal., for many years was perpetrated near Latrobe on Monday night. Ellen Robinson, an aged widow, living on her ranch, was stamped to death and her house plundered. Her body was found outside the door, the lower jawbone broken and all but two of her ribs crushed. The skin and flesh over the fractures showed the nail marks of a boot heel. The bed clothes and contents of a trunk were scattered in confusion about her bedroom. The police are investigating.

Charles H. Reed, chief clerk of the Idaho house of representatives, has been indicted by the Canyon county grand jury, on a charge of forgery. It is alleged that he raised a school warrant for \$8 to \$108, secured the money and, it is understood, subsequently returned it, but this did not serve to stay the prosecution. It is expected the case will be heard at the term of the district court now in session in Caldwell. The accused has held many positions of trust and responsibility, and the indictment is a great surprise to his friends.

The work of excavating a canal for utilizing the water of Humboldt lake for irrigating purposes has begun in earnest, says the Lovelock, Nevada, *New Era*. Three hundred feet of canal have already been cut, ranging in depth from seven to twenty feet, and in width twenty-two feet at the top to eight feet at the bottom. A dam has been placed in the Bay slough to keep as much water as possible away from the workmen while running the canal north from the slough. The lake front is dotted with cabins, and a number of claimants have carried lumber through the water to islands to build houses by which to hold 160 acres when the lake is drained.

Mrs. L. R. Stockwell, better known to the stage and to the world as Miss Ethel Brandon, is lying ill almost unto death in St. Mary's Hospital, San Francisco, says the *Chronicle*. She is stated to be a wreck physically and almost mentally. Her attenuated form lies on one of the cots in the woman's ward, and her dearest friend would scarcely recognize in the wan and wasted features the handsome leading lady of yore. Her condition is due somewhat to mental worry, because of the conduct of her daughter, Polly, who was married a little over a month ago to the son of Frederick Warde, the tragedian.

The Seventh Day Adventist association has commenced to make arrangements for the annual conference to be

held at Bushrod park, near Berkeley, California. The district takes in California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona. There will be representatives from all these places at the conference. This will be the largest gathering of Seventh Day Adventists ever held on this coast says the *San Francisco Chronicle*. The local committee have made preparations for 400 tents in the park, where the people will live during the conference. Besides these there will be a big tabernacle, 100x150 feet, in the center of the park, where all the general meetings will be held.

An amusing incident is recorded from Sauvie's Island, Or., where a herd of cows were recently deborned. In the herd was a cow which had no horns. She always had to take a back seat, and if she ever came within reach of a pair of horns was sure to feel them, and was often "horned." One day all the rest of the herd were driven into a corral, and the poor "moolley" was left out. What was her surprise and joy a little later to see the others coming out of the corral with bloody heads and no horns. She took one good look at the first victim and then sailed in fairly wiped the earth with her, till she bellowed for mercy. Then another came out and was put through a similar course, and so on with the whole lot, and from that day to this she is the boss of the herd, and feeds in the choice spots and leads a gay life.

When the International Vaudeville opened at the Metropolitan theater at Sacramento, Cal., on Saturday, the company was thrown into confusion by the service of an attachment for \$200 against the owners of the company. The complaint was sworn to by Delmore Wilkins, a young clerk in a leading San Francisco dry goods store. Amberg & Matema, the owners of the Vaudeville company, together with J. H. Todd, lessee of the Metropolitan, successfully resisted the service of the attachment. The Vaudeville people claim that every cent of salary due the troupe has been paid, and that return trip tickets to New York were bought in the east for every member of the troupe. They insist that the reason of the attachment is that Wilkins formed a strong attachment for two of the members of the troupe, and that the sole and only reason for the service of the papers is that he wants the girls to return to San Francisco with him, which they appear willing to do. The row isn't over yet.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* records the death of Joseph Sullivan, the "Oakland giant," which occurred on Sunday morning. Sullivan was a well known character. He came from Chicago when quite young, and was about 26 years old at the time of his death. The measurements of the deceased, taken a short time ago, are as follows: Height, 7 feet 8½ inches; foot, 14 inches long; chest, 4 feet around; length of arm, 3 feet 8 inches; from top of head to chin, 15 inches; around the waist, 3 feet 8 inches; from tip to tip of fingers with arms outstretched, 8 feet 7 inches; weight, 350 pounds. Sullivan had a small hand for a man of his size. He wore a 9 glove. When taken from the little room where he died it was found impossible to get his body around the narrow passages in the second story, and it was hitched to a rope and lowered

by means of a pulley. Since death the body had stretched considerably. There was not a hearse large enough in Oakland to carry the remains. As a result the undertaker in charge built an addition to his hearse for the purpose of carrying the immense coffin, which was 8 feet long, 19 inches deep and 2 feet wide at the bottom.

### BEAR LAKE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Bear Lake Stake of Zion was held in the tabernacle at Paris, May 5th and 6th, 1894.

There were present on the stand Elders A. H. Cannon, of the council of the Apostles, and S. B. Young, of the council of the Seventies; Elders Wm. Budge, J. H. Hart and Wm. L. Rich, of the Stake presidency, members of the High Council, presidency of the High Priests' quorum, also most of the Bishops of the Stake.

Saturday morning, 10 o'clock—After the usual opening exercises, Elder Wm. Budge made a few remarks, after which quite a number of the Bishops reported the condition of their wards; followed by Elder A. H. Cannon.

Saturday afternoon the Bishops reported their wards, and Elders J. H. Hart and Seymour B. Young occupied the remaining time.

Sunday morning.—Reports were given of the High Priests' and Elders' quorums, and short addresses by Elders C. H. Bridges Jr., returned missionary from the Samoan Islands, and Geo. Schick, returned missionary from Germany. Elders Wm. L. Rich and S. B. Young occupied the remaining time of the morning services.

Sunday afternoon—Sacrament was administered and the general authorities of the Church and Stake were presented and unanimously sustained. Elder A. H. Cannon occupied the chief part of the afternoon, Elder Budge making a few closing remarks.

A very enjoyable time was had throughout the conference. The chief subjects spoken upon were the proper training of the young and rising generation, encouragement of the backward to reform, obedience to the Priesthood, to seek counsel from the proper source, to refrain from undue criticism, the benefits derived from obeying the Word of Wisdom, and general instructions to officers in the Church. The visit of the brethren from Salt Lake was greatly appreciated by all. The meetings, in particular on Sunday, were well attended. The choir under the able leadership of W. N. B. Shepherd discoursed sweet music, rendering some fine pieces.

Yours respectfully,  
J. U. STUCKI.

### PLEASANT GROVE ITEMS.

PLEASANT GROVE, May 11, 1894.—George Meyers, of Highland, near Alpine, lost his wife on Monday of diphtheria. Last evening one of his daughters died; and this morning another girl succumbed to the malady; aged respectively 9 and 11 years. His eldest daughter, aged 18 years, is at the point of death from the dreadful scourge, and other members of the household are afflicted with the same disease.

Carter's army are encamped between here and American Fork—about 250 strong. Some of the men will engage in a game of baseball with the American Fork boys at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Frank M. Driggs leaves for California today. He goes west to be present at the closing exercises of the deaf mute school of that state, in the hope of adding to his knowledge of the art of teaching the unfortunate mutes at the Utah school for the deaf. He will doubtless take in the Fair at San Francisco.

A district conference will convene here tomorrow for two days' session.  
D.

### Y. M. M. I. A. CONFERENCE.

The general conference of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations of the Latter-day Saints will be held at Logan, Cache county, Utah, on Saturday and Sunday, June 2nd and 3rd, 1894. An invitation is extended to all officers and members to attend.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,  
JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
MOSES THATCHER,  
General Superintendency Y. M. M. I. A.  
SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894.—10 A. M.

- 1—Opening exercises.
- 2—Stake representations.
- 3—Address: "Missions and Missionaries."
- 4—Address: "Order in Effort"

2 P. M.

- 1—Opening exercises.
- 2—Stake representations.
- 3—Address: "Systematic Stake Work."
- 4—Address: "Our Educational System."

8 P. M.

Concert.

SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1894.—10 A. M.

- 1—Opening exercises.
- 2—Stake representations.
- 3—Address: "Who We Are, Why We Are, and Where We Are," or "Our Origin, Mission and Destiny."

2 P. M.

- 1—Opening exercises.
- 2—Stake representations.
- 3—Instructions by General Superintendency.

7:30 P. M.

Business meeting.

### WASATCH COUNTY ITEMS.

HEBER, May 6.—The Stake conference convened at Heber at 10 a. m. yesterday with an excellent attendance. Elder F. M. Lyman, of the council of the Apostles, is here and delivered some most timely instructions. The Bishops of the different wards of the Stake made reports that showed their wards to be in good spiritual condition. The congregation gave earnest attention to the speakers.

The Republicans of Wasatch county held a mass meeting yesterday and continued in office their present county central committee. Thos. S. Watson is chairman and Wm. E. Harner secretary. They are preparing for the fall campaign.

Wm. Blake was appointed Bishop of Center ward last night in place of Bishop Cluff, who has moved to Arizona.

The town of Heber is one of the neatest in the Territory and presents a very thrifty appearance.

Wasatch county is free from debt. There are no school or town bonds, and there is less mortgage and indebtedness than in any similarly situated county in the Territory; of this fact the people are reasonably proud.



# THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

## SWEDEN.

A new railroad will be built between Malmo and Lund.

King Oscar will visit Copenhagen in June.

Ex-postmaster A. W. Sodergren, of Orebro, died at the age of 72 years.

M. E. Delbanco's large oil factory in Maelndal was burned to the ground.

Miss Augusta Nilson, the well-known Swedish missionary, died at Lamu, Africa.

The condition of the crown princess is said to have slightly improved, but the change is surely only temporary.

Mrs. K. Jonasdotter, who recently died at Bjorko, at the age of 106 years, was the oldest inhabitant in Sweden.

The Stockholm dailies have contained articles in which they urge the Associated Press to send a representative to Stockholm.

The whole Swedish army will be furnished with new uniforms, the patterns of which will be much simpler than those now in use.

Only 1,388 persons emigrated during the three first months of this year by way of Gothenburg as compared with 6,370 during the same period in 1893.

Colonel G. A. Toli, of the Dal regiment, has been appointed major general and commander-in-chief of the sixth division of the Swedish army.

The Danish crown prince and crown princess have been visiting in Stockholm, and several magnificent court festivals have been held in their honor.

Mrs. Margareta Svenson, of Ingsberg the mother of banker Svenson of New York, who is said to be worth at least \$6,000,000, died at the advanced age of 100 years.

In accordance with the law of Sweden, the education is compulsory of deaf and dumb children, who are between 7 and 9 years of age, and extends through an eight years' course at the School for Deaf and Dumb. Children beyond that age have a two year's course of instruction.

Practical housekeeping schools have been founded in several towns of Sweden, as at Upsala, Gothenburg, Lund, etc. At Gothenburg the largest brewery, that of Carnegis, has founded such a school for daughters of the workmen of the brewery, with the special purpose to teach them everything necessary to become good and useful housewives for workmen, and, if not married, good servants.

The inhabitants of the city of Vadstena, where during the middle ages existed a nunnery, possess a very great skill in lace making. This kind of work was practised with great talent by the nuns in that celebrated convent, which was founded by St. Brigitta during the 14th century. Although Queen Louise, the wife of Charles XV, by several means tried to support and encourage this home-sloyd, still it was found difficult to develop it to any higher degree.

## NORWAY.

Ibsen is reported ill, suffering from rheumatism.

Four fishermen were drowned by their boat capsizing, off Aalesund.

Director O. Melbye, of Christiania, died at the age of 72 years.

A new edition of Kjelland's works is being prepared.

The export of Norwegian matches is increasing every year.

The farm Nygaard near Trodhenm was burned to the ground.

The number of Baptists in Norway is increasing on a large scale.

The export of Norwegian anjovis has largely increased during the last five years.

A political pamphlet, the author of which is said to be a Swede, will soon be published in Christiania.

The first hospital nurses in Norway trained to answer the demands of modern times were the deaconesses.

Prominent German papers criticize the insulting manner in which the Norwegian radicals treat royalty.

Christiansand made a very favorable showing as to the export from Norway last year.

The great activity which some decades ago was prevailing in the numerous dock yards in Norway, is gradually dying out.

Sigurd Matzow, who embezzled a large amount of money in Throndhjem, was sentenced to five years hard labor in the penitentiary.

## DENMARK.

The farm Erdsagaarden, near Alsbo, was burned down.

Two tourist hotels will be built on the island of Fyen.

The health of the crown princess has slightly improved.

Rear-Admiral McDougall, died at Copenhagen.

Miss Bjornson, the authoress, celebrated her 70th birthday.

King Christian celebrated his 70th birthday.

Influenza is raging epidemically on Iceland.

A new Danish Odd Fellow's Lodge will be established in Copenhagen.

The Thingvalla Line will soon buy a new steamer.

Spinning and weaving stand very high in Denmark and may be counted among the home industries.

The farm Radbjerget near Mariebo, was burned down, and many cattle roasted to death.

The Gyldendahl Publishing House, of Copenhagen, will soon issue some works by Swedish authors.

Written for this Paper.

## HOW FAR CAN IT BE DONE?

A great many things have been written and much more has been said in regard to the general habits and methods of life as shown during the last few years of prosperity. Charges of excess and extravagance have been freely made, economy has been suggested and enforced, precept has led to counsel, and inaction has followed that as naturally as light follows darkness. It has been assumed—demonstrated it is said—that living has been too fast, and expenditure too great for continuance, and that continuance meant insolvency and distress almost beyond recuperation.

That there is a great degree of truth in such statements goes without saying. At the same time some of our conclusions may be erroneous and our theories more than crude. At all events, comparison determines at last the wisdom or impropriety of expenditure alike of the peasant or the millionaire!

There is nothing on this earth, no matter how priceless, but owes something to the expenditure of human labor; and there is nothing outside of primitive element, or in it so far as we know, that is not native to and belongs to earth. The gold watch, the glittering jewel, the trophies of sculpture and painting, represent the skill and genius of man, and become almost fabulous in estimated value, in great part because of expended labor. The Indian sees nothing in art or books; his wickiup is more attractive than a royal palace; a pair of beaded moccasins are finer to him than a French calf boot is to the city dude; and his dusky bride, saturated with sagebrush smoke, conquers his taste readier than could any of the queens of fashion. And yet in him there is a reaching out for something which arrests his attention or claims his fancy or use. A small looking-glass takes his lariat, a few string of beads his buffalo robe, he trades buckskin for paint, and his bow and arrow for a blanket. A little extended intercourse with the whites, and for an old musket, a little powder, a box of caps he will swap his pony, nay almost his squaw.

And through the superior prowess and enterprise of the cultivated races, the love of variety, the desire for possession, has become abnormal. The earth has been ransacked to gratify taste, and at the bidding of wealth the earth and its products have become transformed, glorified and advanced. Surplus has been exchanged into every conceivable form to gratify the desire for strange, novel and unique productions; until as ages have passed, these heirlooms of architecture, of tapestry, and of precious things have been wonderfully increased. Mental culture has fostered trade and barter, until whatever was once rare has become the heritage of ever-increasing numbers. Grand old parks, wonderful sculpture, marvelous pictures, strange vegetation and beautiful flowers, at the instance of wealth are giving continuous object lessons which are elevating the taste, informing the judgment, and purifying the soul of many.

The wealth of individuals flows back again, by route circuitous or otherwise, to every artisan, to every in-

ventor and discoverer, just as the blood flows in the human system to its extremities, carrying sustenance and vigor. Even the reckless exuberance of the spendthrift goes out for something which is mainly the product of some man's toil, and ministers bread where there was no special intention. Nor can it be said that this drift of the rich man, when seen in the poor, is all the result of imitation. Rather does it appear to be innate and universal, and to have its limits outside of real necessity. The Indian already alluded to does not stand on that. The civilized man of means as a rule is far beyond this thought. The multitude shows the same trait; and he who would limit himself to the sheer necessities of life would be deemed a crank and only fit for the asylum.

Look at this Territory—at the first condition of the Pioneer! Note the progress of today in the interior and exterior of their homes! See their lawns and flower gardens, their shrubbery and fruit trees! There are besides all the appointments of science, convenience, life; and even art and literature are beginning to exert their beneficent sway, leading onward and upward a community who have earned and deserve it all. Much of this would have been extravagance in the days of the Pioneer. To some they are so now, just as architecture and music is to the Quaker in his meeting house, or painting and pictures and elaborate dress in their homes and on their persons. And yet the Creator has showered beauty and magnificence on the earth. There are countless things which seem marvelously superfluous when placed alongside nature in her economical moods—for she hath these at times, and brings man through eras of privation, disaster, famine and pestilence, that he may learn to appreciate the good and eschew the evil. In fact, the intercommerce of man and the exchange of the products of earth, seems to have been decreed of Fatherly wisdom, and "but for the intervention of wise men who were fools," this exchange would be as unrestrained as the ebb and flow of the tides, and as natural as the rising and setting of the sun; and there is not a petty store in Utah but testifies to this design, for it is the manifestation of a primal instinct, as much or probably more, than of design or of intent.

Aside from the special thoughts of a peculiar people, who dreams when men are talking of their wool interests that there is worn in Utah wool from all around the earth, and that differences in climate, in animals and in fabrics seem mutually adapted to each other? Who notes, spite of our generous soil, that grains are imported here in one form or another for our daily food? Who realizes, with the proved susceptibility of our valleys, that sugar is grown in the tropical belt and refined for Utah's people? When do we take into account our consumption of tea, coffee, tobacco and rice, and think that the Japanese and Chinese, that the Southern States and South American republics have revenue from and toll for us? Who has estimated the fact that England supplies us with biscuits, with preserves, with pickles, and sauces and mustard? Who is able to understand why France sends us

peas, mushrooms, capers, sardines, olives, etc., etc., or why Germany furnishes this far-off land with fruit, preserved beyond our native or national enterprise and skill; or why olive oil from Palestine, Spain or Italy should be in so many of our homes? Then you can see in the same store fish from Newfoundland, from England, from Denmark, from the coast of eastern Maine to the waters of Alaska, Oregon, Washington and California; and if meats are our desire, many States furnish their quota and some reaches here from beyond the sea, as does cheese, such as Roquefort, Dutch, pineapple and others all familiar, in our city at least. Not only are we indebted for these edible products, but glassware, china, crockery, mirrors and bric-a-brac are of German, French, Austrian, English, Japan and Chinese origin, as our salesrooms prove to limited observation, to say nothing of ten thousand articles of hardware, iron, tin, copper, wood, not alone such as barrows, step-ladders, etc., but more complicated machines, and plows, harrows, tools of every kind that are of continuous use!

It is amazing how dependent or interdependent we are, shall we say, and surprise is so complete that we ask if this is due to local apathy, or is it the result of an instinct, a foreshadowing of irrepressible and necessary intercourse, for reasons which rest in the bosom of the Great Ruler and Arbitrer of nations as of men? Nor would such a conclusion be altogether unphilosophic from a human standpoint, so long as we provide the medium of exchange, whether that be wheat, wool, fruit, silver, copper, coal or other product laid in these mountains or grown in these prolific valleys and desirable elsewhere. From our special standpoint as a community culled from the nations for missionary effort, for a new social order, as holding the oracles and the Priesthood, and destined "to be as a city set on a hill," there are doubtless reasons for all the counsel which has been given. If the overthrow of Babylon is imminent, if we have been gathered for a special salvation, if we are intended under a "thus saith the Lord" to "come out and be ye separate," there comes a different phase over the whole matter, and upon the conclusions as to this, rests the future policy of this famed and multiplying people! How far shall isolation be pushed; shall social economy determine this, or shall we wait events evolved by the Master mind? After all, if a community could by any pressure become absolutely self-sustaining, would not that indomitable industry create a surplus, and would not the outside world be justified in relating that arrogant superiority save on the basis of mutual exchange? Non-intercourse has its limits; the genius of this age would brush away obstruction as did British rule when opium was the demand of the Chinese, although the governing classes of both countries deprecated the moral issues which were interwoven into the question! There can be no objection to legitimate effort for the prosperity of our co-religionists, and wilfully blind stupidity only fails to see as a virtue in this mountain community, the universal practice of all religious, social and political organization.

Self-preservation says, "Stand by each other;" common sense says "Prefer your friends;" religious sympathy says, "Do good unto all men, but especially to those of the household of faith;" the counsel of our best men is, "Create what you need as far as possible;" "Limit your desires to your own resources;" pay your debts honorably, and avoid new ones if you can;" "be true to yourselves, your cause and God," and make the "brotherhood of man" an actual fact in life's routine, reaching out to the strangers when those near by are well provided for; and so shall come union, strength, stability and that power which will eventually circumscribe the world. But amalgamation—in all things—is foreign to the genius of the Gospel and the intent of its professor.

### MORMONS AT ABINGDON.

A few days ago the NEWS had an account of some of the experiences of Elders J. D. Owen and A. J. Seare, of this city, at Abingdon, England, where the Elders were well received by most of the people notwithstanding considerable opposition which they had to contend with. The efforts of certain sectarian ministers who had sought to have the Elders driven out by inciting the people to violence had not been successful, as the people refused to give heed to the false and wicked assertions against the Latter-day Saints. Particulars of more recent occurrences than those above related have been received in a private letter from Elder Nephi L. Morris, of the Fifteenth ward of this city. Elder Morris is president of the London conference of the British mission, in which Abingdon is included. He refers to the events heretofore recited, and then gives the following account of some of the additional efforts of some of the ministers to get rid of the missionaries:

"Certain reverends of the town openly protested against the Elders teaching baptism as necessary to obtain salvation and made other trifling objections, but to no avail; the sympathy of the town was with the Mormons. So to meet a great end great means were employed, and one Charles, alias James Shailor—a disciple of Jarman, was sent for, and London was relieved of his odious presence for a short time. For a week it was advertised that he would be at Abingdon to 'expose the crimes and murders of the Mormons,' and he is credited with the remark that in fifteen minutes after he had spoken the Mormons would be driven out of town.

"According to the Elders' desire I went down to Abingdon. On the Saturday evening preceding the Sunday upon which Mr. Shailor was to appear, we held a splendid meeting on the Market Place.

"At 2:30 Sunday afternoon, according to advertisement, our opponent showed up with a confederate who held up a horrid picture of a half nude woman stretched upon a table, with a 'Mormon priest' standing at her head with drawn saber about to behead her, and the husband and children of the 'Mormon woman' witnessing, in a most unconcerned manner, the awful deed. Mr. Shailor spoke for a few minutes to a throng of at least 2,000 townspeople, but was somewhat confused by questions and jeerings from

the crowd. Soon scraps of orange peel, rotten bananas and other offensive articles began to patter upon him and his companion and their canvas above them.

"At this point the throng would listen no longer and began to sway from side to side and with an awful force rushed in upon Shailor, who was in a most uncomfortable manner carried down the street by the crowd, and barely escaped personal injury by quickly entering the Temperance hotel. The disorderly and disgusted crowd returned to the market place and called for us to speak, but desiring to quell the confusion we announced a meeting for the evening and withdrew. In the evening it rained slightly, but beneath the town hall we held forth to at least a thousand interested listeners. We had only spoken about forty minutes when the police made the request that we close at 8 p. m., so we complied, and while St. Nicholas's clock rung 8 we dismissed. The next two evenings we held large but very orderly meetings. The excitement, however, seemed to intensify until the whole town had lost its equanimity.

"Mr. Shailor appeared on the streets on Wednesday evening, just in front of the door through which he found safety after his first attempt. A large audience listened to his awful harangue for over a half-hour, though he was frequently interrupted and thereby greatly irritated. As he was announcing a meeting for 'adults only' on the following night in the Temperance hall, and was concluding his address, some rude fellow from behind gave him a shove and sent him sprawling to the ground. Confusion followed. The crowd rushed upon him but he scrambled into the door and found refuge.

"The next morning we were officially requested to assist the officers in maintaining the peace by holding no more outdoor meetings. The move was taken to prevent Mr. Shailor from being the author of any more confusion as our meetings always had been orderly. We of course complied, and instead of preaching on the streets we engaged the Corn Exchange, a large and spacious public building with a seating capacity of about 800. A printer in the town very kindly run us off nearly a thousand hand bills gratis, announcing our meeting of Friday and Sunday evenings. We distributed them and when Friday evening came the hall was prepared and about 700 people were comfortably assembled to hear the other side of the 'Mormon' crimes and murders.' When the three 'boys' (for such we were called and are) stepped upon the stage a round of applause greeted us. The audience frequently expressed approval of the refutations of Shailor's infamous and untruthful allegations. During the lecture evidences were given of the character of the Mormon people, taken almost exclusively from the disinterested opinions of Englishmen who had visited Utah.

"On Saturday we went out to a neighboring settlement and tracting it announced that we would hold an open air meeting on the green on the Sunday afternoon. While there we caught a glimpse of Shailor, who was there with some relative. According to

arrangements we went over to Swinton, accompanied by about a score of Abingdonians. Just before we arrived Shailor dismissed a meeting at which he had filled his crowd with anti-Mormon ideas and Jarman's stories. Many of them were intoxicated as well. We felt that there was a splendid reception awaiting us but went ahead. For fully three quarters of an hour we laid down the first principles of the Gospel. While the second speaker was addressing the crowd, Shailor commenced to hold forth on the margin of the audience, so we closed, and began to hand a few tracts around.

"The scene then became one of pandemonium, with Shailor stirring up the crowd by accusing us of being murderers, cut throats and every other thing vile and low. We were jeered at and suggestions were made to put us in the ditch, etc. Nobody would listen to us or reason, so we remained quiet and gave ear to our very gentlemanly opponent for some time. A few respectable folks were disappointed at our meeting being broken into, but the majority seemed to be in their element. Finally I got their attention and asked whose testimony they would accept in regard to our people, that of such men as James Barclay, M. P., Burton, captain in the British army, Paul Robinson and Thos. Cathing, prominent journalists of London, all of whom had been to Utah and lived among the Mormons and wrote disinterestedly upon the subject, or that of Shailor, who had never been off English soil. A reply came, 'we'll believe him that ain't been there!' and the crowd seemed to acquiesce. At this we retired.

"In the evening we held a splendid meeting in Abingdon, and had about 400 attentive auditors. Many of those present assisted us in paying for the rent of the hall and a splendid feeling prevailed. The opposition with which the Lord enabled us to cope so successfully here has verified the saying of Paul, 'for we can do nothing against the truth, but for the truth.' Shailor has widely advertised 'Mormonism,' even more so than Elders can generally do, and where the other side of the question is listened to more good than harm is done. While I do not deem it politic to spend much time with such characters yet there are times when it seems to be necessary in our defense of truth. Much good has been done here and the outlook is very encouraging that some few may be brought into the Gospel light.

"Quite encouraging reports came from all of the districts in the conference and an improvement is apparent in regard to the general feeling toward our people of late."

#### DIED IN PROVO.

John Strong, an old and highly respected resident of Utah county, died Friday at 1 o'clock p. m. He had been suffering for some months past from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and this was the cause of his death. Brother Strong was a man about 60 years of age, genial and kind to all with whom he was brought in contact. He leaves a wife and a large number of children, two of whom are married, to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and father.

#### OBITUARY NOTES

JOHN S. HANSEN.

MAYFIELD, Utah, May 1, 1894.—I am requested to send you notice of the death of John S. Hansen, a respected young man of this place. Brother Hansen is the son of Simon and Martha M. Hansen. He was born at Gunnison, Sanpete county, December 28, 1869, and died at Mayfield at his mother's residence, May 1, 1894, it is supposed, from spinal and heart disease. Brother Simon Hansen, the father of the deceased, is now living in New Mexico. It will be a hard blow to him when he hears of his boy's death. The young man suffered very much, but bore up under the pain manfully.

His funeral service took place May 3. The meeting house was filled to overflowing—a good proof of the esteem he was held in by the community. The speakers were Bishop C. A. Madsen of Gunnison, Bishop N. C. Christensen of Sterling, ex-Bishop O. C. Olsen and Bishop Parley Christensen of Mayfield. Their remarks were timely and suitable for the comfort of the bereaved. The deceased leaves a mother and a sister here in Mayfield to mourn his loss, who have the sympathy of the whole community. JOSEPH CHRISTIANSEN.

MARGARET CRAWSHAW.

BRIGHAM CITY, May 11, 1894.—Died in Brigham City, Wednesday, May 9, of old age, Sister Margaret Crawshaw. At about 5 o'clock in the morning, when her son William, who was her only attendant, arose, he found her in bed lifeless.

Sister Crawshaw was well known to the early missionaries in England, and always kept open house for the Elders traveling in that country. Her husband Levi and herself were baptized in the Tottington branch of the Manchester conference in 1841, and emigrated to America in 1867, coming to Brigham City in 1871. Her husband died in 1884. She was a very unassuming woman and a firm believer in the Gospel as taught by this people. The latter part of her days was spent almost entirely in her own habitation with her son William, who has been constantly with her since the death of his father. She was 84 years of age, was the mother of fourteen children, but only two—William and Robert, of Wellsville—are her only relatives in Utah.

*Millennial Star* and *Bury Times*, please copy.

#### THE DEAD.

Peaceful be their Rest.

SWIFT.—At the residence of her daughter, Jane E. Van Tassel, in Woodland, Wasatch county, on April 27, 1894, of general debility. Ann Swift, formerly of South Africa, aged 74 years, 3 months and 21 days.

DOWNES.—On March 2nd, at Manchester, England, Ann Downes, daughter of Samuel and Betsy Downes, and only sister of Mrs. Frederick Langton, of the Twenty-second ward in this city; aged 46 years.

MYERS.—At Alpine, Tuesday morning, May 8th, 1894, of diphtheria, Mary Ann Whiting Myers, wife of George Y. Myers, age 34.

Also Belle Myers, Thursday evening, at 6:30 of the same disease, age 12 years and 3 months.

Another child, name Grace, died Friday morning, May 11th, aged 8 years and 2 months. All were of one family—mother and two children. The father and seven children are left.

Some of those are very sick.

NATTRESS.—In this city, May 11, 1894, of old age, Joseph Nattress. He was born at Westgate, Durham, England, April 28th, 1814, where he embraced the Gospel. He came to Utah in 1860.

*Millennial Star*, please copy.

# THE DESERET WEEKLY.

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VOL. XLVIII.

## THE LINKING OF GENERATIONS BY THE LAW OF ADOPTION—EQUAL- ITY IN TEMPORAL AFFAIRS AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

*Discourse Delivered at the General Conference of the Church, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, April 8, 1894, by*

**PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON**

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

This is an immense congregation, and in order to edify those assembled it will require the presence and assistance of the Spirit of God. It would seem presumptuous for any man to arise to address such an audience of intelligent human beings if he were depending upon himself for that which he should say. I sincerely trust that in the remarks I shall make I may be assisted by the faith and prayers of those who are present.

I look upon this as one of the most interesting conferences that has been held for a long time. It must be gratifying to the Latter-day Saints to receive, as they do, the continued evidences that God is with the people, that He has not forgotten His promises, and that He has the oversight of the affairs of His Church, and regulates and conducts those affairs according to the counsel of His own will. I never attend a meeting where the Spirit of God is manifested in power without feeling profoundly grateful in the reflection that God is with us, and that He condescends to honor us and to testify to the people by giving His Holy Spirit. This, also, brethren and sisters, is a consolation and a comfort that no human tongue can describe: to know by testimony from the Lord that we are in the path that He has marked out for our salvation; to know that we have a standing among the people whom He acknowledges to be His, and that through His condescension we have the communion of the Holy Spirit. It is a consolation to know, when light is needed, when questions arise which require more than human wisdom for their solution, that we have access unto our Great Creator, and that through the spirit of revelation which He has promised to bestow, we can know and understand for ourselves. What mighty importance attaches to that which was explained to us this morning by President Woodruff! How wide-spread and far-reaching is the ordinance to which allusion was made, by which children will be sealed to their parents, one generation con-

nected with another, and the whole human family be brought within the family of God, to be His recognized and acknowledged sons and daughters, bound together by the power of the everlasting Priesthood and in the new and everlasting covenant which He has given to man. What a glorious system of salvation spreads out before us in the contemplation of that which the Lord has revealed! What a feeling of tenderness and love wells up in our hearts in thinking that we are the children of God, and that we are and shall be bound together by ties that never can be broken! How this draws us together and makes us feel interested in one another! How it causes our souls to expand as wide as eternity; not confining our hopes and our labors to any individual, or to any one family, but embracing in our feelings the entire brotherhood of man.

Certainly the Latter-day Saints should be the most thankful of any people upon the face of the earth. You travel throughout the earth and ask the wisest and the most learned what object our Creator had in placing man on the earth, in surrounding him with the circumstances with which he is environed, and what He has in view for him in the future, and who could answer you? I know that religious denominations have their explanations concerning the future; but how unsatisfactory they are! How little there is in them to comfort and cheer, to create hopes and anticipations that are bright! Even the Indian, when he talks about his happy hunting grounds, probably expresses a more cheerful view. In the sectarian world there is vagueness. In the pictures they present as to the future life there is nothing that is really satisfactory. Very few of them believe that these ties which make our human lives so delightful will be perpetuated in the eternity to come. The great majority believe that husbands and wives, parents and children will be nothing to each other in the eternal world; that is, their relations to each other within the family circle will be no more close or definite than their relations to beings without that holy tie. Now, the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ has taught us that ties are formed here which are eternal in their character; that family associations are created that never can be dissolved; that men and women are bound together for eternity; that man is not without the woman, nor the woman without the man, in the Lord; that they have their children; and that the greatest blessing they can enjoy is to have confirmed unto them forever the privileges which they possess in this life. There is something grand in the contemplation of this glorious principle. It gives cer-

tainty unto every man and woman who will seek for it. The woman is not lost, the man is not lost. However obscure and insignificant we may be, we cannot be lost sight of. We will be felt after and brought out, unless we have committed unpardonable sins, and somebody will take interest in us. There is no one in the whole family that will be so insignificant as to be forgotten. This creates peculiar feelings in our hearts, and it ought to make the Latter-day Saints a broad and expansive people in their minds, and I have no doubt it will have that effect.

I look for the communication that was made today by our President to have a great effect upon this people. It will stimulate our love for our families. At the same time it will check any feeling of building up anything like tribes among us. It will attach us to our own kindred and race. It will promote the love of race in our hearts, and it will give our children something to live for; for when a man comes of a family that is an honorable family, there is something that appeals to his pride to do nothing that will bring discredit or disgrace upon his name. Our lineage is not known to all of us. We may not know our origin; but this we may be assured of: that we who have received the truth are choice spirits. The Latter-day Saints have shown their integrity, their valor, and their independence of character in the midst of contumely and reproach, of persecution and hatred, and the threatened loss, in many instances, of employment, property and life. They have come out from the world and have been indifferent to its popularity. They have espoused the principles of truth and righteousness, and valued them more than any other earthly consideration. Where do you think this nobility of character has come from? It has come from ancestors who obtained promises from God, through their faithfulness, in regard to their posterity. Our ancestors may have come through poverty and obscure channels; and some of them may not have possessed any noted characteristics; but when our ancestry is known it will be found that the noblest men and women of God have been the progenitors of this people. God has chosen us for a great purpose. He has brought us out of the world, has shaped our lives and the lives of our parents, and has thrown around them His providences, for the purpose of bringing a people forward in the last days that would help lay the foundation of His kingdom and be willing to bear every persecution and trial connected with it. Of this I feel assured. I can testify of it, and know it to be so. As was said this morning, the communication which the Lord has

designed to give to us through His servant enables us to see how we can honor the ancestry through which we have come, and also prevent the breaking of the ties that should connect us with them, and avoid confusion and disorder in regard to these matters.

There are many things that the Lord will give us revelations about from time to time. He has done this in a marvelous manner thus far. There has been nothing that we have needed for the progress of the Church that has not been given. We have built these Temples, and we are doing a very important work connected with them; and it is necessary that that which we do should be done aright. It is necessary that adoptions should be correctly made. Think how important this is! It affects the whole human family. How important it is that we should know the plan that the Lord wants carried out, and not the plan that man wants! And there will be many things revealed from time to time. You will see difficulties probably in carrying this out, and it will require the wisdom of heaven and the word of the Lord to settle points connected with it; but the Lord is able to give the necessary light. His hand will be manifest, and we shall see how good and kind He is to us in making communications upon every point that is necessary for the progress of His work.

There are other matters that I would like to mention this afternoon, if I can get the Spirit to do so. We have heard from President Joseph F. Smith a little concerning secret organizations. I do not know any subject that needs to be spoken upon with greater plainness to the Latter-day Saints than this.

Of course, there are many other things that we need to be warned about. We need to be warned about these false spirits that are going abroad. I do not suppose there ever was a time when there were so many delusive spirits going abroad among the people as at the present time—false Christs, false prophets, and all sorts of things to lead away the people of God. Everything, it is said, will be shaken that can be shaken. God is going to have a pure people. Those who commit sin and persist in it, will lose the Spirit of God and be removed from among the people of God. We may expect that sinners will leave us, and that we shall have men and women falling into the dark because of transgression; but it is our duty, as watchmen upon the walls of Zion, and as the shepherds of the flock of Christ, to lift up our voices and warn the people of the dangers there are around them, and to point out the path of safety, that they may not stray away from the flock and be devoured. We therefore feel to warn the Latter-day Saints in regard to these delusive spirits. We warn you to be on your guard, to watch carefully, to pray earnestly, to live in purity, so that you shall have constantly the light of the Spirit of God to be with you. Do not be carried away by every wind of doctrine, nor by deceivers; but listen to the voice of the Spirit of God, which bears testimony to you in your hearts concerning the truths which you hear. You ought to be able to tell the voice of the true Shepherd from all other voices, so that no one assuming sheep's clothing and professing to be what he is not can deceive you. It is your privilege to recognize the

voice of the true Shepherd, and to know by the testimony of Jesus whether that which you are taught is true or not.

There are now many societies being formed that make great professions. They claim to be benevolent societies and to do great good to the people. I have not the least objection to this. I would not say one word to cast any reproach upon any organization, by whatever name it may be called, that has objects of this character in view. It is not my purpose to decry them. It is not my purpose to belittle philanthropic efforts by individuals or by societies for the welfare of their fellow creatures. The Lord forbid that I should ever do anything of this kind! It is not in that spirit that I allude to these things. But I want to say to the Latter-day Saints that the Lord has organized a system which is perfect in all its details. There is no need to have it supplemented by anything of man's device. It is that thought which I desire to impress upon the Latter-day Saints. God has founded Zion, and the poor of His people will put their trust in it. There is nothing lacking in this organization. There is no benevolent society that exists, or that can be formed by human beings, that will reach the wants of the children of men as effectively as the organization which the Lord has given to us, and of which we now are a part. I know that there are men who have very plausible and attractive ideas concerning the evils that exist in society and the manner of correcting them. Attempts to correct them have been made for years and years; but they have not resulted successfully. I can state, without the least fear of successful contradiction, that the Latter-day Saints have done more as an organized society towards redeeming the people and correcting the evils that exist in society, and under which society groans, than any other organization on the face of the earth. I make that statement with a full understanding on my part of its meaning and extent. And that which we have done is only the beginning of that which we propose to do in the Lord's good time. The Lord has not left us in ignorance concerning these matters. This doctrine of equality that the anarchists, nihilists, socialists and such people dwell upon (some of them are resorting to the most dreadful violence to carry out their schemes), is understood by us, for the Lord has revealed to us how and to what extent it shall be fulfilled. He has given us the law with a great deal of plainness. But we are not prepared to carry it out. The leaders of the people are doing their best in teaching the people the primary principles of equality; but it will take time, it will take the power of God, it will take circumstances that will almost compel us to adopt that which God has revealed, in order to carry out that which He has laid before us as a duty that we must perform. I want to say to you that the day will come—and it will be brought about by the Latter-day Saints—when there will be such an equality in all things among us that there will be no want, no deficiency of any element necessary for man's happiness, no monopoly; when one man will not have more than he can use and another man be destitute. We are aiming at that, my brethren and sisters, and we are the only people, I am free to say, that can entertain the least hope

that they will ever accomplish it. These secret organizations may throw down thrones; they may destroy dynasties; they may cause blood to flow in torrents; but they will never accomplish this reform that we shall achieve, and that, too, by peaceful methods—by the operation of laws which God has made plain, so plain that, as the Bible says, a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein.

The Lord has given enough to the earth to make all its inhabitants happy. There is no element that is not in sufficient abundance for all. And it is contrary to the will of God, so He has revealed to us, that one man shall possess so much above another—one wallow in luxury while his neighbor goes destitute. He has taught us the way by which this shall be corrected. This being the case, shall we turn our eyes from the Zion of God in this or in the other direction, looking for something better? If we do, we despise the wisdom and counsel of God; we throw aside that which He has revealed in the greatest plainness, and we turn our backs upon the history and experience of this people.

Let me say to you that it is in vain for men to endeavor to patch up systems to remedy the existing evils. They have not the wisdom to do it. You can see the condition of the world in consequence of man's wisdom being exercised. On every hand there is confusion, turmoil, strife. There is poverty and misery on one hand and luxury and a superabundance on the other hand. This is not right, and it will be corrected. How? Well, the Lord attempted it in the early days of this Church; but the people did not have faith. He is now schooling us. We shall have faith sooner or later, and we shall be chastened probably till we do it. I do not want to prophesy any evil concerning Zion. I do not want to threaten. I have none of the spirit of gloom about me connected with Zion. I feel to prophesy good always about Zion. But the Lord will bring us through circumstances that will open our eyes, and cause us to see the value of the counsel that He has given to us. We should teach it to our children. We must unlearn the traditions that we have received from our fathers. Those traditions teach us that it is the duty of each one to look out for himself and to care but little for his neighbor. We have got to unlearn that lesson. We have got to live for the benefit of all. But, like all benefactors, in doing so we shall very likely be misjudged. Did you ever see a man that was a benefactor, from the Lord Jesus down, that was not loaded with opprobrium, and misunderstood? Jesus set us the example of self sacrifice. What a life His was! The Redeemer of the world, coming down from the mansions of glory, taking upon himself mortality, living in humility, and doing all that He could for man's redemption; yet He was hung upon the cross, crucified between two thieves! So it has been, to a greater or less extent, with every man that has attempted to benefit his fellow man. He must expect to be misunderstood, to be misrepresented, and to have his motives traduced. He must not expect to have the love of those he is trying to save. He may have a little of it; but men are so ungrateful by nature that they do not recognize their true bene-



factors. It requires the Spirit of God to enlighten the mind. You Bishops who have labored incessantly; you Presidents of Stakes, you Apostles, and all who have labored among the people, you know by experience that your labors are not appreciated as they ought to be, that your motives are frequently misunderstood and traduced, and you have to labor with the expectation of getting reward from the Lord and with the satisfaction of having the approval of your conscience. So it is in relation to this whole people. We are the benefactors of mankind; but we do not get credit for that which we are doing. We need not expect to get the praise of the world, or even ordinary credit. Nevertheless, the labor devolves upon us. We shall, doubtless, see evidences of selfishness in carrying it out, and advantage will be taken by one and another before this system can be fairly introduced among the children of men.

In these remarks I refer to what is known among us as the United Order. I know that many have thought that this has passed off; that it is a phantasy, an idea that cannot be carried out; that it is impossible, as human nature is constituted, to make it practical. Probably many among us entertain that idea. But I can assure you that this is not the case. It is the plan that God has devised, and I want to hold it up before you if I can, so that you will see it and understand that God has devised a plan that is far superior to that which men have concocted. And it can be and will be carried out. By what means has Satan power today over the hearts of the children of men? It is by the misuse of this world's goods. Would there be any thieving if men did not have property as it is now? Here is what the Lord said sixty years ago:

It is wisdom in me; therefore, a commandment I give unto you, that ye shall organize yourselves and appoint every man his stewardship.

That every man may give an account unto me of his stewardship which is appointed unto him;

For it is expedient that I, the Lord, should make every man accountable, as stewards over earthly blessings, which I have made and prepared for my creatures.

I, the Lord, stretched out the heavens, and built the earth as a very handy work, and all things therein are mine:

And it is my purpose to provide for my saints, for all things are mine;

But it must needs be done in mine own way; and behold this is the way that I, the Lord, have decreed to provide for my saints, that the poor shall be exalted, in that the rich are made low;

For the earth is full, and there is enough and to spare; yea, I prepared all things, and have given unto the children of men to be agents unto themselves.

Therefore, if any man shall take of the abundance which I have made, and impart not his portion, according to the law of my gospel, unto the poor and the needy, he shall, with the wicked, lift up his eyes in hell, being in torment.

He will go with the rich man under whose table Lazarus would pick the crumbs that fell, and whose dogs licked the sores of the poor man. Lazarus went to Abraham's bosom; but the rich man, as this says, lifted up his eyes in torment, being in hell.

In another part of the revelation the Lord says:

And again, a commandment I give unto you concerning your stewardship which I have appointed unto you.

Behold, all these properties are mine, or else

your faith is vain, and ye are found hypocrites, and the covenants which ye have made unto me are broken;

And if the properties are mine, then ye are stewards, otherwise ye are not stewards.

But, verily I say unto you, I have appointed unto you to be stewards over mine house, even stewards indeed;

And all moneys that you receive in your stewardships, by improving upon the properties which I have appointed unto you, in houses, or in lands, or in cattle, or in all things save it be the holy and sacred writings, which I have reserved unto myself for holy and sacred purposes, shall be cast into the treasury as fast as you receive moneys, by hundreds, or by fifties, or by twenties, or by tens, or by fives;

Or in other words, if any man among you obtain five talents, (dollars,) let him cast them into the treasury; or if he obtain ten, or twenty, or fifty, or an hundred, let him do likewise;

And let not any man among you say that it is his own, for it shall not be called his, nor any part of it;

And there shall not any part of it be used, or taken out of the treasury, only by the voice and common consent of the order,

And this shall be the voice and common consent of the order; that any man among you say unto the treasurer, I have need of this to help men in my stewardship;

If it be five talents, (dollars,) or, if it be ten talents, (dollars,) or twenty, or fifty, or an hundred, the treasurer shall give unto him the sum which he requires, to help him in his stewardship,

Until he be found a transgressor, and it is manifest before the council of the order plainly that he is an unfaithful and an unwise steward;

But so long as he is in full fellowship, and is faithful, and wise in his stewardship, this shall be his token unto the treasurer, that the treasurer shall not withhold.

This is the plan that the Lord has devised. Will this be abused? Some men say, "Yes; the men that are wise and prudent, and good managers will work for the rest, and the idle man and the poor manager will derive the benefit." That is the argument used. But the Lord who has devised this plan will be able to provide means to carry it out successfully. On what principle can you make men equal in earthly things, in order that they may be equal in heavenly things, unless it is upon some such principle as this? Here are men who have labored their entire life for the benefit of this people. Are they any poorer for it? Here is the oldest man among us, the people's leader, the longest in the service of God—Wilford Woodruff—who for years and years worked in his Apostleship and never drew a dollar to support himself or his family. Here is Lorenzo Snow, eighty years of age, who did likewise. Ask these two veterans in the cause of God if they have not worked incessantly and without thought about themselves for the work of God, supporting their families as best they could; and ask them if God has not blessed them abundantly for all they have done. Do they begrudge the labor they have bestowed upon this people? And when I allude to them I also allude to their predecessors, from Joseph down, who labored night and day, in season and out of season, for the benefit of the people. Have they lost anything by it? No, they have not. God has been with them, and has rewarded them. So it will be whenever we carry out this Order. There will be men, doubtless, that will labor harder and to greater profit than others; but God will reward them, because they are carrying out His purposes and seeking to elevate their fellow beings, laboring

with an eye single to the glory of God and the salvation of the human family.

I do not know that you understand how this will be done. Suppose that we have our stewardships appointed to us, each according to his family. That was the order. Edward Partridge as the Bishop of the Church, was instructed in very early days to assign to the people property, each according to his family. Now, a man takes his stewardship. He has his land, his cattle, his horses, or whatever his vocation requires. It is assigned to him. He manages it, and makes a profit on it. Is that profit his? No; that goes into the treasury, for the benefit of others who may need. But suppose he is a wise steward. He manages his affairs in a way to bring profit. He wants more capital. When this is brought before the council of the Order, and it is allowed to him, if the circumstances are such as to admit of it, he makes increase with that also. But he does not build himself up. He does not take all the profit of that business and consume it upon his own family. He does not take it and build fine houses, or spend it on horses and carriages, or on elaborate furnishings. He does not do this, only so far as will be compatible with the general weal. All will be built up together. But will all, under these circumstances, have the same? If this Order were established, would every man have the same sized house, the same sized garden or field, the same number of fruit trees, or the same number of cows? Why, no. That is not the equality that the Lord means. The Lord will give to us according to our circumstances and our wants. Some families will be larger than others. Some men will need more cows than others. Some men's business will require more horses than other men's business will. In this way there will be differences. Then there will also be diversified circumstances. Every man will have the opportunity of exercising all his talents. There will be no restriction. He will have the opportunity for the exercise of the most commanding talents. The field will be before him, and he will have means to carry out His purposes and plans, if they be wise and such as his brethren will think prudent and judicious. Thus the poor will have their wants supplied, and there will be no want in the land. The equality which the Lord teaches us to look for is this:

And you are to be equal, or in other words, you are to have equal claims on the properties, or the benefit of managing the concerns of your stewardships, every man according to his wants and his needs, inasmuch as his wants are just;

And all this for the benefit of the church of the living God, that every man may improve upon his talents, that every man may gain other talents, yea, even an hundred fold, to be cast into the Lord's storehouse, to become the common property of the whole church.

So that each man in his stewardship will not be laboring for himself; he will be laboring for the whole, every man and woman being looked after, having a common interest, through inheritance, from our Great Creator, who created this earth for us. He did not create it for a few, not for a class, not for an aristocracy, not for monopolists; but for every one of us, each of us having an equal claim on the elements, and all laboring for the whole human family. Every want supplied, every proper desire of the heart gratified, until misery will flee from the face of this fair earth, until want will be unknown, until the

cry of the widow and the fatherless and the distressed will not be heard in the land. The heavens will not be pierced with the cries of suffering humanity, and neither man nor beast will be destitute of that which is good for him. This is the plan which God has devised. It may require what many trained as we have been under the old and existing conditions may look upon as sacrifices to bring it about; but it will come; for God has devised it, and it is the only plan by which we can ever get into the celestial kingdom and become joint heirs with Jesus Christ. He has set us the example of deserting all things in the heavens, leaving His power and high estate to come down here and suffer for his brethren and sisters. We must look to Him and follow him.

The lesson that I would like to impress upon our hearts—for in speaking to you I speak to myself—is, let us teach our children these principles; let us teach them that they are in the earth, not to labor for their own gratification, and to accumulate wealth for themselves, but to benefit humanity, to be a blessing to their race, to fill the earth as far as they can with gladness by their presence, that we may raise an unselfish race of men, men that will have higher aspirations and aims than the mere gratification of their personal wants, passions and appetites. Teach the children self-denial. It is a thing that is much needed among us. Brethren and sisters, I want to say to you that as sure as God lives this Order will be brought about; and it will be with us as it was with the children of Israel who came out of Egypt—if we do not do it we will be removed, and a generation will be raised up that will do it; for God is going to carry out His purposes, and no power can prevent it. Remember the condition of the children of Israel and what befel them. Their carcasses fell by the roadside in the wilderness, because they would not come up to the standard that God had revealed. They not only perished, but the Melchisedek Priesthood was taken from their midst, and everyone over twenty years of age that came out of Egypt, except two, of all the hosts of Israel, laid down his life in the wilderness. We do not want to be in this condition. We want to live, and our children to live, and to be the heirs of all the ages. We want to lay the foundation of this great work in this manner; for it is the great reform that cries aloud to be carried out among mankind at the present time.

Our circumstances at present do not admit of our entering upon these things. There are many changes that will have to occur in order to make that which I have said unto you practical. Laws perhaps will have to be changed, because they might interfere with this now; and it might not be wisdom for us under the present circumstances. I do not speak of this because I think it ought to be carried out immediately. I do not want you to go away from this Conference with the idea that I, as one of the First Presidency, am giving counsel to you to carry out the United Order. What I have desired to do is to draw your attention to the fact that God has revealed a plan, and that you need not go after every will-o'-the-wisp, every false guide, every deceptive light that may appear, and think, "Oh! if I join this, we shall have the millennium right off." I speak on this to warn you; to

put you on your guard; to show you that the Lord's plan is broad enough to cover the whole subject and to furnish all the relief that could ever be desired by human beings. I trust that we will be a stable people. We have the credit in the world for being united; and I would say to you, do not act unwisely and foolishly. When you hear any new doctrines, political as well as religious, do not be deluded by them and run after them; but maintain your steadfastness. You have divided on party lines. Do not split up into fragments because you have done this. Do not think you are manifesting your independence by cutting loose from everything; but be a stable and a conservative people, and act up to your convictions. Maintain the influence that God has given you, and by your wise course cause it to increase in the land, so that men from all parts of our nation will look towards this community and say, "There in the Rocky mountains the Mormon people live; they are a reliable people; they mind their own business, pay their debts, are punctual in their engagements, are an honest people, are not all the time running after office, but are content to maintain good government." Let us get a character of this kind. We have it to some extent, and let us maintain it. I want to say that whenever you see men aspiring for office and planning to get office, do not encourage them. Let the office seek the man, and let us not be plotting and resorting to all sorts of dodges to secure success to our party, in order that some of us may get into office. Such arts are despicable. They are the arts of the low politician. We want to stand on a higher plane, and look at these things as men who have been enlightened by the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, and try to maintain our credit; for I say to you, that the people in Washington or in Kane County in the south, or in Cache or Rich County in the north, or anywhere else in the territory, cannot be guilty of folly without its reflecting on the entire people of God. We are a part of a great whole in that respect; and the Saints in Idaho or Arizona can do foolish things and entail a great deal of trouble upon the Church in this country because of their want of wisdom. Therefore, be wise. Why do I say this? If you get into trouble, to whom do you come? You know how it has been in our troubles that commenced nine years ago. We looked all around and where could we see friends? To whom could we appeal? Why, the eyes of this people turned to the men who were their leaders, who had planted these settlements in these mountains, and who had made everything successful that they had put their hands to. The people appealed to them to know what they should do. So it will be always when there is trouble. Therefore, it is the duty of leading men to counsel the people in wisdom—not to take away the people's agency—to avoid snares and to pursue a course that will avert trouble, so that we will not have burdens to bear. I do not say this because of any desire to interfere in the least with political matters, but to give you a little counsel on these points.

I pray God to bless you and to fill you with His Holy Spirit, and to help you to remember the excellent instructions you have heard during this Conference, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

## ON THE WEARY MARCH.

On the 3rd of September, 1846, Lieutenant A. J. Smith, who had been accepted by our officers to act as colonel pro tem in place of Colonel Allen, deceased, began to show his sympathy for the sick by ordering them out of the wagons. He swore if they did not walk he would tie them to the wagons and drag them unless they attended sick call and took medicine. This the sick did not like to do and had refused because the doctor was known to be a bitter enemy to the Mormons, and had been heard to say he did not care a d—n whether he killed or cured; but the lieutenant was told in a way not to be misunderstood that before the men would take the poison stuff they would leave their bones to bleach on the prairies. Lieutenant Smith was not a Mormon. He belonged, however, to the regular army and the honor to lead the Battalion was conferred on him simply because he was a West Pointer. The right of command belonged to Captain Hunt, of Company A.

The weather for some time back had been extremely dry and warm, drying up the creeks and streams so that water was scarce and very poor. Many of the men were taken sick with chills and fever and almost famished for want of water to quench their raging thirst.

One night the camp was aroused by the cry: "See that star, how it moves!" I heard Captain Davis, of company C, exclaim, "See! see! I declare it does move!" At this I got up and went out of the tent to see the wonder. I looked but saw nothing of the kind described, while a number declared that a star in the east did move up and down and sideways, and in all directions. That very evening one of our brethren died; it was believed his death was caused by taking Doctor Sanderson's medicine. This was at the crossing of the Arkansas river.

The country was alive with all kinds of wild animals. The grass was eaten off so close that I thought a sheep could not get a living, and yet the buffalo we killed were in good order. Some days we could see at one sight 500 to 1,000 buffaloes feeding in big and little herds in all directions; and the day we left the Arkansas two came running near our lines when a volley of musketry was discharged at them breaking the leg of one. The other made good his escape without a hole in his robe for aught I know. That day and the day following the men suffered with thirst, gave out by the way side, and had to be hauled to camp in wagons.

On the Cimmaron we had to dig for water and when obtained it was so brackish that man and beast scarcely could drink it. For ten days we did not see timber and our fuel for camp use was "buffalo chips." We passed one place where we counted the skull bones of 81 mules said to have perished a year before during an equinoctial storm. Our guide said there were 160 mules perished and most of the men with them.

On arriving in Santa Fe Colonel Cooke, by order of General Kearney, took command of the Mormon Battalion. A detachment under Captain Brown of Company C, with all the sick and infirm, was sent from Santa Fe to

winter at the Pueblo on the Arkansas. In that detachment I had a dear sister and brother-in-law. I felt lonesome after they left and missed their company very much. They left Santa Fe on the 18th of October, and the next day at noon Colonel Cooke took up the line of march for Saint Francisco, California, as it was called then, and understood to be our place of destination.

To escape the deep snows in the Rocky Mountains our road went now south down the Rio Del Norte for 800 miles, thence west to the Pacific coast. Soon after leaving Santa Fe we were placed on three-quarter rations. Afterwards we were reduced to one-half and subsequently to one-quarter rations.

While marching down the Rio Del Norte we passed a great many Mexican towns and villages, and every night our camps were visited by the Mexicans, who brought to camp wood, corn, beans, meal, apples, grapes, wine, whisky, goat milk, goat cheese, onions (the finest I ever saw), tobacco and molasses, to barter for old clothes, old boots and shoes, brass buttons, pocket looking-glasses and combs, old shirts and pants. They seemed to prefer such articles to money, and well they did, for it gave us a chance to treat ourselves to some of the luxuries of the country as well as to increase our scanty stock of provisions. We saw large flocks of sheep and goats, herded by Mexicans dressed in leather with blankets around their shoulders. The Mexicans had bows and arrows and dogs. Some of the shepherds carried a long staff with a sharp point. To me it all looked novel. In the evenings after going into camp some of the messes organized themselves into a debating club to gain information on different subjects brought before the school, and discussed pro and con. The fact is the boys felt well then, although living on less than half rations. The standard dish in camp was soup made from the jelly-like flesh of extremely poor, given-out cattle that could not keep up with the command. We only regret that we did not have full rations even of that. I remember that while marching through the province of Chihuahua we met a party of Mexicans who had been out trading with Indians. The messes brought dried meat, but owing to it being so fat and oily, it was believed to be horse flesh; but let that be as it may, I thought it was the best meat I had ever eaten. On the 16th of November we camped at a place where William Garner, one of my messmates, said there were indications of gold, and I understood that Lieutenant Stoneman said the precious stuff he believed was there. Near camp one of our men found a lot of antelope and deer skins stored away in the rocks. They probably belonged to Indians. H. W. BIGLER.

St. GEORGE, Utah, May 7.

### SANPETE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Sanpete Stake convened in the Manti tabernacle on the 11th of May, 1894, according to appointment. There were present of the Council of the Apostles, Elder F. M. Lyman; of the Stake presidency, Elders Canute Peterson, Henry Beal and John B. Maiben; the High Council was well represented,

presidency of High Priests' quorum, Bishops of wards, a very large gathering of the Saints.

Meeting opened at 10 a. m. by singing and prayer, after which the following-named Bishops reported their several wards: W. T. Ried of Manti North ward; L. S. Anderson, Ephraim North ward; Peterson, Indianola ward; John Bartholomew, Fayette ward; Stewart, Millburn ward, all of whom made exceptionally good reports.

Elder Henry Beal of the Stake presidency, commended the Saints for the attendance on the conference, gave report of the condition of the Stake as good, also commended the Bishops for good reports made by them—from his observations during his labors among the Saints believed they were true.

Elder F. M. Lyman instructed the Saints upon the requirements of attending fast meetings and remembering their fast offerings for the support of the poor, that being a duty enjoined of the Lord upon the Saints; also that it is the duty of the Bishops to direct the labors of resident Priesthood in their wards.

2 p. m. Meeting opened as usual. Remarks were made by President Canute Peterson and Elder J. B. Maiben; statistical and Sunday school reports were read, the names of sixteen Elders and Seventies were presented and sustained by the conference to be ordained High Priests.

Elder Maiben presented the general and Stake authorities, all being sustained by unanimous vote.

Elder Lyman spoke against the practice some of the young people indulge in of leaving meeting during service; gave instructions as to what reports would hereafter be necessary to be presented to the quarterly conferences—Sunday schools, Relief Societies, Improvement associations will hereafter hold their several conferences and there will be the proper place to report; advised the settling of difficulties as quietly as possible among the parties directly interested.

Elder George Christenson, Stake superintendent of Sunday schools, gave notice of Sunday school conference to be held in Ephraim June 2nd and 3rd, 1894; Sunday school jubilee, Gunnison, June 7; Mount Pleasant, June 21, and Moroni, June 22.

Sunday, 10 a. m.—Elders McAllister addressed the Saints upon the several labors necessary to be performed for the dead, with very good suggestions on rules of conduct necessary to be observed by the living.

Elder Lyman explained the cause of the absence of Presidents Woodruff and Smith, also the duties and obligations the Saints are under to each other. A very pleasing incident of this meeting was the juvenile choir of 78 children under the very efficient management and leadership of Prof. Smyth.

2 p. m. Opened as usual. Sacrament prepared and administered by the two bishoprics of Manti.

Elder Lyman said he desired to see a uniformity in the administration of the Sacrament and gave instructions in relation thereto, also in blessing the sick. The law of the land having forbidden the practice of plural marriage, the Lord has instructed the Saints to yield to the law, but those having plural families are to provide as well as

they are able to without discrimination. Men holding the Holy Priesthood in their conduct should be exemplary, should not allow themselves to join secret societies, as there is in the Church all we need; we should not go back to Babylon as these societies have nothing in common with Church discipline; when men accept office under the government they have to take an oath to support the government, which is right and proper. He spoke against card-playing and gambling; round dances are to be condemned; advised against going in debt and to get out of debt as soon as possible. Quoted President Woodruff as saying that at the dedication of the Salt Lake Temple the keys were turned that would open the floodgates of troubles and calamities upon the earth.

The name of Charles R. Davies for Bishop of the Ephraim South ward was presented and sustained; also George Taylor for alternate High Counselor; both were set apart by Elder F. M. Lyman assisted by the presidency of the Stake.

After singing, benediction by President C. Peterson; and conference adjourned for three months to meet in Mount Pleasant.

GEORGE TAYLOR,  
Clerk of Conference.

### PRESENTATION TO THE TEMPLE.

The following, which was handed to the gentleman addressed at the time the furniture was delivered, is self-explanatory:

Lorenzo Snow, President of Salt Lake Temple:

Dear Brother—In behalf of the ladies of Davis county, and as a token of our esteem for this sacred edifice, we present a set of furniture and the portrait of Mrs. Aurelia Spencer Rogers, the founder of the Primary associations. The first organization was effected at Farmington, August 11th, 1874.

The furniture was designed by Utah ladies and was made by Utah workmen. On the wood is carved the "Sego Lily," the floral emblem of the Territory; and on the silk the native sagebrush is represented. The total cost of the furniture is \$500.

The cost of the picture is \$67.

These were Davis county exhibits at the World's Fair.

MRS. LUCY A. CLARK,  
MRS. JANE HOLT,  
MRS. ATHALIA M. STEED,  
MRS. ADA WILLIAMS,  
Presentation Committee.

The handsome suite, which comprises six pieces, is home production in the most complete sense, both as to materials (including the silk used in upholstering) and workmanship. This furniture has been given place in the principal room in the Temple. The picture presented at the same time has the portrait of Mrs. Aurelia Spencer Rogers, surrounded by a bordering of the likenesses of a large number of the primary association students of Davis Stake, all beautifully and skillfully colored.

A coal famine has been precipitated in Boise City. There are several cars of coal at Nampa for local dealers, but the condition of the Union Pacific bridge makes it impossible to get them over.

## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

### FARMERS, SAVE YOUR CROPS!

The people of Utah were never addicted, and are not now, to rejoicing over another's misfortune. That most odious form of selfishness which sees in another's need an opportunity for personal gain and aggrandizement has ever been as foreign to the people living in Utah's valleys as it is to the religion which brought most of them here. They have rejoiced in the welfare of their neighbors to right and left, and would be glad at any time to know that prosperity was the portion of the whole human family, and that peace and plenty brooded calmly over the entire earth.

And yet since there are varying seasons of abundance and famine, of health and plague, of prosperity and distress, it behooves us, as a community, as it does every rational individual, to acquaint ourselves with the conditions around us, so that we may intelligently consider how far and in which direction we may most effectively contribute of any probable surplus toward the relieving of any imminent deficiency. This duty relates not only to ourselves, as governing our own action in its aspects of thrift and profit, but to those with whom we may thus deal, as an assurance of what and how much they may expect from us and on what terms.

Now, the grain, fruit, forage and vegetable crop prospects in Utah are most flattering. The season has been propitious. Kindly rains have made every growing thing look promising, much snow held back in the mountains guarantees sufficient water to supply the absence of the later storms, and a large acreage of agricultural land has been brought under the plow. Happily, the recent low prices of farm products have not deterred our landowners from essaying once more the making of a living from the soil; and so far as concerns food in plenty for man and beast, there is every assurance of well-filled granaries, cellars and barns.

From California, on the other hand, come dismal reports of parched fields—a prospect of heavy shortage in wheat, necessitating importation, and in hay, requiring purchases from abroad or the sacrifice of stock. And already, in sagacious regard for this condition, agents of the western railroad have been seeking information in various Utah counties as to the amount of these necessities that can be spared for the Golden state. They want to buy our surplus, and anticipate no difficulty in finding an active market for all we can supply.

Circumstances promising so favorable a change in the returns for labor expended in agricultural pursuits ought not to be overlooked or forgotten by the farmers of this Territory. Those who make it part of their business to subscribe for and read a reliable newspaper will hardly need any warning from us against trading off prematurely and without adequate compensation their prospective crops. The path of business wisdom and foresight lies in holding on for the present to all

they have or expect to have for their season's work. There is likely to be a strong demand for all not needed for home consumption, and with demand will come of course better prices. As it is, the hard times have affected the thrifty farmer less than any other class in the community; the prospect now is that his line of business is likely to experience a genuine boom.

### GOD IN ALL.

In his account of the fire by which the big Brooklyn tabernacle was destroyed on May 18, Dr. DeWitt Talmage is quoted as saying among other things:

Personally, I feel not the least item of disheartenment nor less faith in God, nor less hope for the future. This long procession of disasters is inexplicable—like what occurs in a family, four or five dying from scarlet fever. We must simply accept the fact. Our tabernacle has been burned three times and it has always been burned on a Sunday. It is a mystery which I adjourn until the next world shall let us know. It is the Lord; let Him do what seemeth good in His sight.

Commenting on the last statement a contemporary takes occasion to say that the Lord is not concerned in such affairs; when children die from scarlet fever it is because men have neglected the sanitary arrangements, for which the Almighty is not to blame; and so the burning of the tabernacle was the natural result of imperfect construction or the work of an incendiary. "The Lord does not go around burning churches on the Sabbath day."

The question here raised is one of much interest, involving as it does the true relation of the Almighty to His children on earth, as shown in His providence. It must be admitted that there has been in the religious world too much tendency manifested to ascribe everything to the Lord, giving but little room for the exercise of the free agency of man. Thus calamities have often come as the immediate result of the violation of natural laws either through wilful disobedience or ignorance; for which man himself is responsible. But this is not all there is to it. It would indeed be sad to have to think that human beings were left entirely to their own sagacity or to chance to find a way through a world, so full of seemingly unfathomable mysteries, so dangerously stormy, so impossible to control by mere human force. Had man no better theology than that he would be doomed to wander about in a labyrinth without the guiding thread of an Ariadne to lead him out to light, freedom and happiness.

Holy writ and human experience concur in the testimony that there is a Divine providence overruling in a general way all the affairs of the universe, great and small. Bible writers are unanimous in representing God as the originator and the sustainer of creation. He formed the world in the

beginning, and His work is continued from age to age. In the same way God is seen in history. The sacred writers view the revolutions among nations, no less than the progress of kingdoms and republics, as part of the government of the Lord. And not only that, but individual lives are said to be the subjects of His fatherly care. Peculiarly expressive is the language of our Savior on this subject when He says: "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? and one of them shall not fall on the ground without your Father. But the very hairs of your head are all numbered. Fear ye not therefore, ye are of more value than many sparrows." Whatever construction may be put on this metaphorical language, it certainly conveys the truth that there is a Providence to which no human affairs are too insignificant.

On this great truth faith rests. Were there no such Providence faith would have no foundation. It would sink into nothingness and with it religion, the superstructure reared on that first and all-powerful principle.

That the Almighty works by means of natural laws does not change or modify in the least the truth set forth. God never did anything except on natural principles, some of which are understood by man and therefore not considered wonderful, while others are not known and consequently called miraculous. Were we to reason that the hand of God cannot be traced in a case of sickness and death or a conflagration, because the former came as a result of imperfect sanitary regulations and the latter was caused by electricity, then the reasoning is equally sound that the great deluge was not the work of the Almighty; nor indeed creation itself, for it cannot be denied that the infinitude of worlds and systems of worlds, strewn throughout the immense space like dust exist and are regulated according to laws as natural as that which causes the falling of a leaf in autumn and the renewed verdure of the field in spring. If the power of God is manifest anywhere, it is everywhere.

In the revelations given to the Saints upon this subject, the true relationship between God and His children is set forth in clearness as never before perhaps in the history of man. As God represents Himself as the Father, a parallel is suggested. Any wise father would educate his children as far as in his power lies with a view to rendering them in every respect capable of coping with the problems of life. To attain this end he would give their developing faculties full liberty, and yet all the time guide the efforts in the right direction. The child is all the time working its own way onward toward perfection, and yet never without the guiding control of the educator. Both these factors are equally necessary.

In a similar position is the child of the Eternal Father placed. He is laboring to obtain an understanding of the principles that govern the universe and the knowledge which brings life eternal, but he is not left to himself in this effort. The Father's guiding hand he can see and feel throughout life. Sometimes he falls, or errs or goes astray; sometimes afflictions are necessary to bring him to realize his duties,

or to strengthen his faith or to generate virtues he would not have under other conditions. Therefore with the eye of faith he can perceive God even in some of the events of life which to the eye of the unbeliever have no redeeming feature, and he can believe that even afflictions will, if endured in a true Christian spirit, end in joy and eternal happiness.

### THE STONE CROP.

In a recent report on the value of building stone produced in the United States during 1893, compiled by the special agent of the U. S. geological survey, Utah is credited with being one of the nine slate producing states of the Union. The total value of that product for the year was a little over two and a half million dollars, our Territory's share in this sum being only 850 dollars' worth. The difference between what we did produce and what, with proper encouragement, we can produce, could not be expressed in such small figures.

The recapitulation of the report referred to shows that the aggregate valuation of all kinds of building stone produced in the entire country for last year reaches the figure of twenty-two millions of dollars, a falling-off of about fifteen millions from that of the year 1892.

### THE STATEHOOD BILL.

Those who do not expect too much are not apt to be very badly disappointed. Good news comes to them with a relish unpaired by regrets at its delay, and without complaint or disappointment because it might have been better. Their calmness is not always to be regarded as hopelessness, nor is their silence amid the clamor of promises and pretensions, in any sense an evidence of indifference. There is a large and in many respects an admirable class of people who may almost be deemed fatalists, in that they accept the idea that whatever is to happen will happen, and whatever is, is right.

The great majority of those for whom the News speaks entertain views somewhat similar to these. On this tremendous question of statehood, for instance, which as a shuttlecock has been kept in the liveliest kind of play between rival politicians here at home and at a distance, they have been content to maintain a steady thinking, a resolute hope, a courageous endeavor, but an entire absence of bluster, bragadocio or blame. They have desired the inestimable boon of self-government with all the earnestness that a patriotic, intelligent community could be capable of; but they have not gone crazy over it. They have tried repeatedly to get admission into the national sisterhood, but repeated failure has not soured them, or caused them to give up in despair. Their faith all the time has been that they could stand the injustice of continued territorial vassalage as long as the country itself could afford to impose it upon them. And when at last others of influence and prominence took up the cudgels and made Utah's

claim their own, the people here calmly looked on with quiet interest, with sincere good wishes, with almost amusement at the enthusiasm and the swelling pledges with which this, that and the other agency was thrust forward to bring about instant the consummation desired.

We congratulate them on the patience and the equanimity thus displayed; on the sober loyalty of which they have given proof; on the faith in the final outcome which has sustained them through many disappointments. And we congratulate them most sincerely on the fact that statehood is brought one long step nearer—in quick defiance of the predictions of croakers—by the reporting of the bill to the Senate from its committee on territories. Of course this does not insure immediate passage and approval of the bill; but it marks the surmounting of one more barrier in the way, and seems to indicate that there can be no longer reason to expect unfavorable action from any source or unnecessary delay from any cause.

### STRETCHED THE LAW.

The opinion of Attorney General Olney, given in the Washington dispatches today, comes as a rather sharp rebuke to Judge Morrow, of the United States circuit court in the California district. The Chinese exclusion law provides that a Chinese merchant who has been to his native land and returns to this country must prove by two credible white witnesses that for one year prior to his departure for China he was engaged in the buying and selling of merchandise at some stated place and that his name was included among the names of members of the firm with which he claims connection.

A case came before Judge Morrow a short time since in which he attempted to define the provision requiring the Chinese merchant's name to be embraced in the firm name, and in doing so made the ruling which the U. S. attorney-general now decides is wrong. Most of the Chinese doing business have a title under which they operate and in which none of the names of the firm partners are designated. These titles represent "good luck," "novelty," "good business," "cheap store," or something similar, just as is the case with many white men. Under the judge's ruling not one of the merchants doing business this way could be admitted into the country, notwithstanding the fact that he might be well known to be a merchant; the mere incident of his not using his individual name to designate his business is held to be sufficient to exclude him from identification as a member of the firm.

Last week Collector J. H. Wise, of San Francisco, decided to carry out this ruling in its full spirit. Between forty and fifty Chinese were on the steamer Rio de Janeiro, and he notified them that they could not land. The Mongolians were greatly surprised, for all of them were merchants and were well known to have been idle tied with Chinatown business houses for years. They were notified that the order excluding them was based on the fact that the inspectors could not find

the names of the merchants embodied in the firm names under which they had been doing business. By this proceeding forty-five Chinamen were lodged in jail to await court proceedings. Their attorneys knew it was useless to apply to the circuit court, for Judge Morrow already had ruled on the question against their clients. So the court of appeals was applied to, and the matter also was placed before Attorney General Olney. The opinion expressed by the latter will have the effect of releasing the imprisoned Mongolian merchants and permitting them to land without further trouble, though the anti-Chinese men will make a fight in the court of appeals to get a decision contrary to the view taken by the attorney general.

This application of extreme and unreasonable constructions to the statute, such as appears to have been done by Judge Morrow, has an effect directly antagonistic to the intent and proper enforcement of the law, and is exceedingly unwise on the part of those who advocate excluding the Mongolians from the United States. If it was desired to have the law repealed and the bars thrown down to the Asiatics, there could be no more effective way than to give strained and harsh constructions of the statute, and thereby arouse sympathy for those who are discriminated against. The Chinese exclusion law as it stands at present, enforced in a spirit of fairness and earnestness, seems to be good enough to effect its ultimate purpose of ridding the country of Chinese, without making its operation unnecessarily harsh; and it is a good thing that the administration, through the attorney general, has put a check on a bigoted and cruel application of the statute.

### ONE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

Any reasonable plan for the amelioration of the condition of the unemployed is of interest in this time of industrial unrest and clamor for reform. At present four gentlemen interested in the labor movement are visiting California with a view of finding some suitable location for the establishment of a colony. This will necessarily be in the nature of an experiment, but they are confident that they have found a solution of the employment problem. The gentlemen referred to are W. H. Madden, of Chicago, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; William O. Pomeroy, of Chicago, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor; J. J. Jaffray, secretary of the Belvedere Federal Labor Union, and John Mee, of New York, president of the National Culinarian Alliance.

The plan as explained by Mr. Madden to a newspaper representative, is quite different from anything heretofore proposed, and aims at meeting two existing evils. Were it generally adopted it would not only provide employment for millions but also render the tendency of the population to crowd the cities much less than at present. According to investigation there are, he says, in this country three million farms of 160 acres each unoccupied, but on account of the destitute condition of the unemployed they cannot be utilized. The



proposition therefore is to establish co-operative farming communities on a semi-socialistic basis.

Each colony will have a block of land two miles square, or four square miles, containing 108 farms of twenty acres each. In the center will be a plat of common property containing 360 acres, in which each person who takes a farm of twenty acres will become owner in part. This part, however, cannot be sold or otherwise disposed of. It always remains the property of the community, while the twenty acre farm is negotiable; the owner can do with that what he pleases. In the central plot the houses of the colonists will be situated together with the stores, meeting house and other public buildings. Every man gets a house located in this central plot together with his farm, but he is at liberty to build on his farm too and live wherever his convenience is best suited. Outside the circle of 108 residences will be 170 acres of public pasturage and gardens, all common property. The organizers of the colony will plant the farms for the buyers and only offer the land for sale when it is made self-supporting. Then the purchasers are expected to pay the cost of it all in yearly installments, of the products and profits of the soil.

The plan as outlined seems to possess many features of a commendable nature, and with good management it ought to be a success; the minor details would, of course, have to be adjusted as the development of the community would require and in accordance with the experience gained. The fundamental principle, that labor ought to be directed and applied to the great sources of production, is certainly correct. And that this country could be made to sustain a much larger population than it now has, if a greater proportion of labor were expended on the soil, cannot be doubted. If it is true that 480,000,000 acres of agricultural land is idle in the United States, there ought to be work enough for every unemployed laborer who is willing and able to be self-sustaining and contribute his share towards the prosperity of all.

#### ENGLAND SCARED ABOUT INDIA.

The dispatches have lately made reference to the uneasy feeling prevailing in England on account of the probability of an uprising in India before long. People all over the United Kingdom are rehearsing to each other around the fireside the incidents of the terrible Sepoy revolt in the fifties, which at the time attracted the attention of the world, but which at this time are almost forgotten.

The cause of that insurrection was the dissatisfaction with European rule prevailing in India, and only waiting for a suitable opportunity to break out. This came when the government resolved to introduce in the army a new kind of rifle with greased cartridges. This was considered an attack on the religion of the natives, inasmuch as they were required to tear the cartridges with their teeth, thus bringing their mouths in contact with animal fat—a sacrilege

in the eyes of the Hindoos. The government withdrew the new cartridges, but the excitement had already reached a point beyond control. The cry of assault upon creed and caste was raised and soon the revolt rolled its thunders over the provinces of the peninsula. Europeans were massacred in great numbers. The Mogul dynasty was proclaimed with capital at Delhi, and for the next two years the government had its hands full in restoring peace and order.

The fact that the rebellious spirit then manifested has never been subdued entirely, although kept in check, is admitted and the fear of a repetition of the events is natural.

The present panic owes its origin to the discovery that thousands of mango-trees throughout the province of Behar have been smeared with mud mixed with pig's and cow's hair. The work was done with such secrecy that no clue to the authors of it has been obtained. The supposition is that these daubs of mud are a secret signal to the initiated to hold themselves ready for some great event, and the question is, What great event can there be prepared in secrecy except an attempt at an insurrection? Another explanation is offered by Indian officials, who suggest that the episode is nothing but an attempt to divert Hindoo pilgrims from one sacred shrine to another. This theory, however, is not accepted as satisfactory.

It is well understood that the Indian people are suffering under the rule of England, and their condition has not been bettered by the recent financial experiments in the country. A correspondent from London to a New York paper says stories are told of taxation so fearfully increased that a native who last year was assessed at 4 rupees now pays on 45, and this dissatisfaction has been augmented by the work of surveyors who have radically altered the land boundaries in some districts, to the infinite disgust of the people. The idea among the natives is that the Europeans cannot carry on a successful campaign in the heat of the summer, and many are therefore apprehensive that before long the English will have to fight for their lives in India and reconquer the country.

#### GUILTY OF CONTEMPT.

From the ruling of Judge Merritt in the case of the Carterite leaders, charged with contempt of court in stealing a train on the U. P. railway, which road is in the hands of a receiver, we apprehend that there will be little dissent among the sober-minded and law-abiding element of the community. Barring Carter himself, those who were adjudged guilty openly confessed that they had committed the act complained of, and if they get their deserts they will be given free food and lodging for the larceny in addition to that which they are now receiving for the contempt. In this view of the case, the extreme mildness of the sentence of five days' imprisonment will be excused; otherwise the punishment will hardly be deemed as at all fitting to the crime.

As to the man Carter, who disclaimed any participation in or knowledge of the act of train-stealing, but who as the leader of the "army" and as its most open-mouthed champion cannot be said to have shown any too much respect for peace, order, respectability and good sense—he deserved in all conscience and propriety a taste of the same medicine administered to his underlings and associates. There is no particular honor in the role which the group are now called upon to enact, but such as there is he ought to be given his due share of; where glory is being distributed generously among the "colonels," it would be manifestly unfair to leave the "general" undecorated. In conclusion the News may be permitted to suggest that whereas Mr. Carter's followers have less to fear from anybody else than from Mr. Carter, if that gentleman has anything to fear more than from himself it is from those who in this controversy have maladroitly tried to pose as his friends.

#### DESTRUCTIVE STORMS.

California is known as the land of fruit and flowers and balmy summer, and to those who fancy that it is free from disastrously cold spells it will be interesting to read of the effects there of the storm of Monday and Tuesday last. Wind, rain and snow combined in a most unpleasant manner fatal alike to the interests of live stock owners and to tillers of the soil. The destruction among sheep was especially severe, and of the large number that were being herded in the hills it is estimated that at least one-third have perished. From Sonora to Strawberry, a distance of 82 miles, it is said the roadway was strewn with dead sheep. At one place near Fresno 4,000 were found frozen to death in one heap. The snow was two feet deep on top of them. There were thousands of animals which could not be reached on account of snow, and if they escape freezing there is likelihood of starvation before the snow melts. In the Sonoma and Bennett valleys immense damage was done to crops. Corn, potatoes and beans were laid low, and many vineyardists will lose the greater portion of their grape crop.

Following close upon the disastrous drouth in the Golden state, this visitation makes it appear as if the people there are the objects of a series of afflicting events that will work severe hardships upon them notwithstanding the rich and varied resources of their state. For a year of disaster to follow in the wake of a year of financial depression such as has been experienced would make a burden heavy to bear.

While sympathizing with California in her misfortunes, Utah has reason to be grateful that the elements have dealt kindly by her, and that notwithstanding some measure of hard times produced by the machinations and the unwisdom of men, the rains and the snows, the winds and the sunshine have been so controlled by an almighty Power that the industrious husbandman and the careful flockowner have full promise of abundantly rich returns for their toil. And by the way, the remarkably constant immunity which Utah's vales enjoy from the

floods, the storms, and the drouths that afflict her neighbors east, west and north brings into special prominence the fact that it was a more than human wisdom which led the noble Pioneers of 1847 in the selection of their mountain home.

#### STATEHOOD BILL AS AMENDED.

The NEWS has received the amended copy of House of Representatives bill No. 352—in other words “An Act to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and state government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.” This is the interesting measure which was cracked through the lower house of Congress with such admirable speed and unanimity early last December, passing on the 18th; and which, coming to the Senate on the 18th of that month, was read twice and referred to the committee on territories, where it remained until May 17; being then reported with amendments to the Senate by Chairman Faulkner, as first told the local public by this paper. It now reposes on the Senate calendar, its number on the docket being 452.

With the bill as it passed the House the attentive reader is already familiar. Present interest centers in the amendments made by the Senate committee, which it is expected will be approved by the whole house, and unless serious objection is made in the lower house, will also receive the approval of that body. These amendments are not numerous; they are confined to such changes as will postpone the admission of the Territory until after the election in November, 1895, and the seating of its representatives and senators until the 4th of March, 1896. The original bill provided:

Within twenty days after the passage of this act the governor shall by proclamation order an election of the delegates aforesaid in said Territory, to be held on such day as he may in such proclamation designate, not less than sixty nor more than ninety days after the issuing thereof.

The amendment strike out the foregoing and substitutes the following:

The governor of said Territory shall, on the first day of August, 1894, issue a proclamation ordering an election of the delegates aforesaid [to the constitutional convention] in said Territory to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November following.

The original bill provides that the delegates to the convention thus elected should meet on the third Monday after their election, etc. The Senate amendment provides that “the delegates to the convention thus elected shall meet at the seat of government in said Territory on the first Monday in March, 1895,” and shall be authorized to form a constitution and state government for said proposed state, etc.

The other amendment occurs in section 4, where the bill as passed by the House provided that “at an election to be held at a time fixed in said ordinance” (the ordinance formed by the convention for submitting the constitution to the people for ratification) “the qualified voters of said proposed state

shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitution,” etc. As amended by the Senate committee, the section now provides that this election for the ratification or rejection of the proposed constitution by the qualified voters of the proposed state shall be held “on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1895,” and the next section continues the provision that at this election the representative in Congress, the governor, and other officers provided for in the constitution, may be also elected.

These are the only changes suggested by the committee on territories in the upper house of Congress; and as stated, they merely indicate a little more delay in Utah's admission than might have been necessary if the Senate should have promptly passed, and the President as promptly signed, the bill as it came from the House.

#### STOP AIDING THEM.

The people of Salt Lake City never have been ungenerous or inhospitable to those who have come asking for succor. Their liberality has been exercised without stint or discrimination to all who have applied for aid. They have a firm conviction of duty in giving of their substance to those that stand in need, and in not permitting those who suffer to make petitions in vain. They have left it to be a solemn obligation to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and administer to the wants of the sick and afflicted, according to their ability, and still are willing to do so, preferring to supply the wants of ninety-nine undeserving persons than to take the chance of turning aside one who is worthy of assistance.

But in the interest of the self-preservation of the people there is a limit to this contributing for the support of others. While the residents of this section of the country hold the views stated regarding the sustenance of those who are in need, they also have a firm and deep conviction that it is an improper thing for the idler to eat the bread or wear the clothing of those who are willing to labor. The people of these valleys will divide to the full extent with those who should receive sustenance from them, but they conceive it to be no part of their duty to give comfort, or aid, or encouragement to the loafing, idle vagabond who is unwilling to labor for his own support and who is a menace to society and an enemy to good order and government by his idle, lazy habits and beggarly instincts.

In the conditions that have developed in the last few days regarding the influx of unemployed persons on the way east there is no question as to the limit of hospitality having been reached and a point arrived at where the line of distinction must be drawn. There have been deserving men, and probably there will be more, to feed; there also are unworthy persons whose demands should not be acceded to, but who should be given to understand that their imposition on the people has gone far enough. In the last issue of the NEWS was given an account of a detachment of the “Industrial Army” which was located on Pioneer square. These men were furnished good food and plenty of it at the expense of the city;

they now demand that they be supplied with blankets and clothing. They also state that they do not want to work. Their captain left a \$2.50 a day job, which kept him employed three-fourths of his time, to take up the occupation of an idle and pestiferous dead-beat. When he and his men were asked if they would take work at a figure which at least would provide them with food, clothing and lodging all they could do better, they contemptuously replied that they would not—that they were not “dollar a day men.”

Now right there is the place to draw the line. Living here are taxpayers and citizens who would be glad to get employment at a dollar a day to provide food and clothing for their wives and little ones; men to whom the square meals given to these “army” tramps would be a treat; residents who will be called upon to bear a share of that expense even if their homes have to be sold by the tax collector. It would be far more charitable, more humane, more just, for the city to take one from each of a half hundred families so situated and give them a good square meal occasionally because they are deserving, than to continue to feed idle vagabonds who are unwilling to earn what they eat.

In such a situation it was unlawful to feed those men in the way it was done. A mistake has been made, and may be excused because of a preference to lean to virtue's side rather than permit anyone to suffer. But to perpetuate the mistake will be a gross outrage on the taxpayers and deserving people. This gang of men who will not work should be fed if fed at all only as prisoners and should be confined and made to work as such, while their insolence in attempting to levy a tribute of blankets and clothing on the citizens of Salt Lake should meet with prompt and vigorous refusal. Let them leave, work, or go to jail. As the idle vagabonds they have declared themselves to be, let them be given no aid or encouragement. Let the food and clothing go to more deserving persons. Some of these may come along with the “army” or in other ways, but there are many of that class right here, and that afford excellent opportunity for that commendable kind of charity which “begins at home.”

#### A SWEDISH COLONY FOR UTAH.

The *Svenska Folkets Tidning*, a paper published in Minneapolis, Minn., says there are a number of persons in the East interested in a plan for sending colonists to Utah. A meeting was recently held at Rockford, Ill., on which occasion the report was read by a committee previously selected for the purpose of investigating the country. The place selected is in the vicinity of Corinne, Box Elder county, and the committee had found everything satisfactory. Samples of the agricultural products of the locality were exhibited and much admired. The subject of the practicability of the plan was discussed at length and resulted in fifty-three persons signifying their willingness to start for Utah. The intended colonists are said to be Swedes.

In the locality mentioned there is much valuable land to be transformed into prosperous farms and comfortable homes, and the right kind of settlers, bringing with them industrious and frugal habits, should do well there. Such settlers will be as welcome to this Territory as anywhere in the world, and they will find as good neighbors and as true friends as can be found among the children of men. It has been and still is the firm belief of the majority of the people here that the time will come when the valleys of the mountains shall be recognized as one of the most desirable spots on earth, and that people should flock here for refuge in times of danger. As years go by and the scroll containing the history of the nation is unfolded, it becomes more evident that the expectation will be verified. With the arrival of new settlers the particulars about the country will be better known; the mist of dark fables will be dispersed and more people will come to dwell where peace and loyalty reign supreme. Utah is destined to emerge from the obscurity into which she was once so undeservedly plunged, and her people are to be understood, not as represented by those who never knew them, but as they are, the messengers of peace and good will to all.

#### OUR DEBT-PAYING POLICY.

An eastern friend, who recognizes the evils of the present financial system, but whose remedy is the issue of large quantities of paper money, invites attention in a recent letter to an incident of history, and the result of it, that perhaps may have passed from the minds of many who at this particular time will be interested in recalling it. We all know, says he, how the soldiers in the Civil War were paid in greenbacks, and how, by successive acts of legislation, prompted by "lobbyists," the bonds, purchased originally with greenbacks, have been made (interest and principal) payable in gold. Also, that by contraction of the currency the value of the debt represented by those bonds has been vastly increased, and the value (in money) of the farmer's products equally decreased. In fact, it would take more of the country's products, as wheat, corn, cotton, etc., at the present prices, to pay what now remains of the national debt than to have paid the entire debt twenty-five years ago at the prices at that time. So, while we have paid about three-fourths of the face of the debt, and paid it nearly twice over in interest, we still owe the entire debt when computed in our products at the present prices.

Do we all know that, as our friend asserts we do? It is a grim and indisputable fact, nevertheless; and yet, when men talk about the necessity of our acting courageously and independently of countries where the rule of the Shylock is known to control in everything, we are told that we are a "debtor nation," and cannot do as we could if we were not. But we are not helping matters by issuing more interest-bearing bonds—which was done only a few weeks ago, and is again being urged as a necessity, if we would

keep up the requisite gold reserve in the treasury. Plain, every-day people cannot of course be expected to look at these matters with a financier's eye; but there seems to be a woful lack of persons with that kind of an eye who are able to rise up and explain the inconsistencies alluded to, and point out when and how, if the old rule is still going to be followed, the relief is going to be brought about.

#### GETTING THEIR EYES OPEN.

It is no new thing to the people of Utah to witness the surprise and in a sense disappointment of usually well informed visitors here, who have come filled with lamentably and absurdly mistaken views of the conditions and characteristics of those who reside in these valleys, but who have been amazed at receiving incontrovertible evidence that their former sources of information were wholly untrustworthy. One of this number is the postmaster of Tipton, England, who made a trip to Utah last summer. The gentleman on his return home told of what he saw here, and so great was the interest manifest that a short time since he was requested to give a public lecture on the subject and responded.

In his opening remarks he describes the uneasiness he felt at making a visit to this Territory, owing to the awful tales he had heard, some of them direct from the lips of an anti-Mormon lecturer who had resided here, and who gave "graphic accounts of lawlessness, treachery, violence and immorality with which he said the Territory of Utah was reeking." The Tipton postmaster then goes on to say, "With my mind well stored with this useful information, it was with mingled feelings I drew near to this worse than heathen country. Before I left my native land, friends tried to dissuade me from taking a journey so perilous, and if I did persist in going to be well provided with revolvers, knives, etc., for my defense."

He reached the quiet city of Provo on a Sabbath morning, July 2nd, and on going cautiously up the street was somewhat reassured by the sight of a Methodist church and a Baptist chapel. Then he put up at a hotel kept by a Mormon, by whom he was shown the tabernacle, B. Y. Academy and other buildings of interest. Regarding the day there he said: "The Sabbath day at least was kept, for quiet reigned, and on the gentle breeze was borne the songs of praise from the house of prayer;" and of his first evening in Utah, at the hotel with its proprietor, he stated: "When the evening meal was over and the sun was setting in the west, we bowed our knees together to our common Father, and with a peace I cannot describe retired to bed and to rest." He went to Nephi next day and spent the Fourth there, witnessing the celebration. He says:

While the performances were going on I put down mental notes. Here was a gathering of the whole city, from the infant in arms to the hoary patriarch. There was not one shabbily dressed sister or seedy looking brother in the whole company—not a rag, not a tatter, not a speck of dirt, not a poverty-pinched face. The street arab and the gutter

children were non-existent, but joy sat upon every countenance and glee flashed from every eye. There were many dons among the gentlemen and the ladies would have done credit to the Tipton mutual. I said to my friend Adams, "Where are the poor?" and he proudly answered, "Sir, we have none." I said to myself, "Where is the assassin, and where the man of blood? Where the women driven about like slaves, and what of the 'bigotry' that brought together Mormon, Presbyterian and Methodist to mingle in the same hymn of praise and bow together at the same throne of grace? My feelings of dread and doubt had given place to peace and tranquility. I had sympathy with Ruth when she said, 'This people shall be my people, and their God shall be my God.' There was certainly an enchantment, a fascination, that would have kept me here, but another motive sped me onward."

The lecturer gave an amusing account of an argument which he had with an old gentleman who held some extremely radical religious views, and at its conclusion remarked: "I have rubbed against and dined with the humble farmer class, taken a good square meal with the well-to-do tradesman and fruit grower, and have hobnobbed with the millionaire of Salt Lake City, but nowhere did I find a foe unfair or one to try to take a mean advantage." He told how he visited different parts of the Territory, his impressions of Salt Lake City where he was the guest of N. A. Empey, Esq., of his attendance at the Pioneer Day ceremonies in the Tabernacle, and closed his address with the following language: "Life among the Mormons is worth living, and if all the nations of the world were as sober, industrious and as righteous as Utah we should be at least 1,000 years nearer the Millennium."

Utah has suffered greatly from misrepresentation in the past, but the intelligent people of every nation are learning to realize the fact that such a condition as has been described by her enemies does not and never could have existed here. It is beginning to dawn upon the world that the inhabitants of this Territory, Mormon and non-Mormon, are as a rule, thrifty, honest, industrious, peaceful and enterprising citizens whose virtues are not excelled by any other community on the globe. People are getting their eyes open to the truth, and in this respect the past year perhaps presents a record that excels any previous similar period.

#### JEFFERSON ON CREDIT.

Anent the arguments pro and con on the situation of the United States as a debtor nation and remedies for existing financial evils, the following from a letter by Thomas Jefferson may not be devoid of interest. It never was published until a short time ago, when it appeared in the *New York Sun*. It was found recently by Major G. P. George, of Richmond, when he was looking over some papers left by his grandfather, Alexander Donald, who was a merchant in Richmond, and to whom the letter was written. It is dated July 28, 1787, and in it Jefferson says:

Among many good qualities which my countrymen possess, some of a different character unhappily mix themselves,

Most remarkable are indolence, extravagance and infidelity to their engagements. Cure the two first, and the last would disappear, because it is a consequence of them, and not proceeding from a want of morals. I know of no remedy against indolence and extravagance but a free course of justice. Everything else is mere palliative; but unhappily the evil has gained too generally the mass of the nation to leave the course of justice unobstructed. The maxim of buying nothing without money in our pocket to pay for it would make our country one of the happiest upon earth. Experience during the war proved this, as I think every man will remember that under all the privations it obliged him to submit to during that period he slept sounder and awaked happier than he can do now. Desperate from finding relief from free course of justice I look forward to the abolition of all credit as the only other remedy which can take place. I have seen, therefore, with pleasure the exaggerations of our want of faith with which the London papers teem. It is indeed a strong medicine for sensible minds, but it is a medicine. It will prevent their crediting us abroad. In which case we cannot be credited at home.

There probably will be some difference of opinion among financiers of today as to the practicability of the nation or the people doing business without the credit system, but there are a good many people in the country who wish they had followed in their purchases the suggestions made by the great patriot and statesman. Doubtless Jefferson himself was in a similar frame of mind when, thirteen years after he wrote the letter, he returned to private life so seriously impoverished through general business depression that he was not sure of being allowed to leave Washington without arrest by his creditors, but with such a strict sense of honor that led him to in time discharge his debts to the uttermost farthing.

#### PROMPT ACTION NEEDED.

This Territory is fast being made the dumping ground not only of men who cannot get employment but of tramps and criminals from the Pacific Coast who are being shipped into Utah by the Southern Pacific railway. These men gather into California from British Columbia on the north to Mexico on the south, and are being sent east over the railway and unloaded here. The avenues for their further movement eastward are practically being closed. In Wyoming they are promptly rejected and turned back, and there is no knowing how soon Colorado will take a similar stand and leave with us nearly the whole crowd to bring serious trouble upon the Territory. As it is, the opportunities for their going east via the Rio Grande Western are very limited, but they are being directed thither. Most of them have to remain on the way, and consequently the section of country along that road from Ogden south and east is being sorely afflicted with their presence, and surely will become more so unless immediate steps are taken to make a change.

On the present occasion the people look, as they have a right to do, to Weber county to close the gates against this incoming horde. As has been suggested heretofore, that county holds

the key to the situation. It has been stated that local officials there, when the "armies" have come upon them, have aided them to continue in this direction with a view to letting them get farther east. It is now time to stop this procedure and to prevent these "armies" being dumped in any part of the Territory. This step is demanded by the welfare of the people who are being made to suffer.

The courts already have indicated how this can be accomplished. The authority of restraining the Southern Pacific from unloading or leaving indigents, criminals, or persons liable to become a public charge or who are a menace to good order is vested in the courts of this Territory and the duly appointed officers, when application for the exercise of that authority is made by the proper parties. Weber county, having the terminus of the Southern Pacific railway, where the dumping place for these indigent "armies" is, is in the position to protect this Territory from further imposition by applying to the court for an injunction forbidding the railway company from leaving here any more of the so-called "Industrialists," or any of the tramps that may travel by its trains. If the Southern Pacific or those farther west who are dealing with it in this matter are desirous that these men shall be helped on their way east they can make arrangements to transport them to where they will not be a charge on this Territory. What is asked is that they cease unloading them here.

If the injunction suggested be applied for there is no question that the court will grant it as the law provides, and thus the matter can be settled once for all as far as Utah is concerned. In making this request upon Weber county the people feel that they are doing only that which duty requires in the present exigency, and they ask with full confidence that the Weber county officials have such an interest in the Territory's welfare that they will act promptly and courageously in the premises.

#### DO NOT ADVOCATE ANARCHY.

The stand taken by some of the newspapers in regard to the so-called industrial movement is truly amazing. It becomes more and more evident with every day that it is a menace to communities in its way as well as to the safety of the traveling public and the institutions of the country; its true character of anarchy is slowly being unveiled and the germs of revolution are faintly discernible in its aspirations and demands; yet some who pretend to speak for the people, for law and order, denounce the constituted authorities because these do what they can to restrain the devastating flood in its mad rush through the land. Thus one cotemporary in criticizing Judge Merritt's action in landing a band of train stealers in jail argues that if men want to go to Washington why shouldn't they?

The fact that they are poor men is surely no good reason why they should be deprived of the ordinary privileges of untrammelled locomotion guaranteed to every American with his freedom of person. It will be a sorry day for the

country when the doctrine is recognized, especially from the bench, that rich men are free to go and come at pleasure, but that poor men are not.

Unfortunately for this mode of reasoning, it does not touch the real issue at all. Dishonest sophistry shines through every line of it. Nobody denies the right of anybody to go to Washington; nor is it contended that rich men can come and go at their pleasure while poor men cannot. But the question is, whether any band of men can be allowed to go to Washington for the purpose of influencing by force the legislators in their behalf; and further, whether any band of men, rich or poor, can march through the land demanding to be fed and clothed at public expense, and to steal railroad property, resist the authorities and turn things topsy-turvy in a general way. Traveling is free enough, as far as the ticket is paid for, but it has never been understood that the liberty of this country includes the privilege of banding together for the purpose of begging and stealing.

If the laborers have a grievance let them unite in an intelligent effort to bring this before the country in the way the Constitution provides and send as many petitioners to Washington as they can afford to send honestly. If the people's representatives refuse to listen, retaliate at the ballot box. The poorest citizen has just as much political power in his hand as the millionaire, and since people of the latter category are in the minority, there is no reason why the poor should not rule the country by constitutional means, provided they are united and intelligent enough to know what they want and honest enough not to sell their birthright to scheming politicians for less than a mess of pottage. If the "Industrialists" had followed such a course, they would have gained the sympathy of the country, but as it becomes evident that they have chosen a policy fraught with danger to the country, they must be met with stern determination. The country has already decided that the Union must be preserved even at the cost of a million lives. States cannot tear the bonds tied by our fathers. Should it become necessary, it will again be demonstrated that the Union must be kept sacred. One class cannot with impunity rise in rebellion against another class of citizens.

At present the duty is urgent upon the press, as upon all who exercise influence upon public affairs, to plead with the misguided ones and show them their error without partiality and without vilification. The movement is yet in its beginning, but should it continue the time may come when the voice of the wise may be as useless as an argument with Niagara or an appeal to a prairie fire. There should, it seems to us, be no doubt as to the present duty of the press in the matter of a movement so conspicuously unconstitutional and dangerous as that now going on in the country.

DESCRIBING THE killing of a burglar in Chicago day before yesterday, a dispatch says the victim was shot in the barroom and in the act, but it fails to mention the equally important fact that he was also shot in the stomach.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*Written for this Paper.*

## A SAD FATALITY.

FILLMORE, Utah, May 15, 1894.

A gloom of sadness has pervaded every home in our fair city for the past three days owing to the death by drowning of two beautiful children of prominent families in our midst.

On Saturday, the 12th, Mrs. Virgin Holbrook made a visit to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Joseph E. Ray, taking with her her little daughter Florence. She there met her sister Ella, the wife of Mr. Dudley Reese. During the visit their three children, Evelin Reese, aged 7 years, Florence Ray Holbrook, born Sept. 20th, 1889, and John A. Ray, born Jan. 21, 1890, asked permission to go and gather wild posies, but were strictly forbidden by their parents and were told of the dangers from Indians in the neighborhood and the high waters in the raging creek. Notwithstanding these cautions the childish passion for flowers impelled them onward in the search. Just one block east from Mr. Ray's residence is Chalk creek, and across it is a frail foot bridge to accommodate residents upon the other side. This bridge is fifty-four feet long, made of a few props and stringers and upon these is laid a single inch board from twelve to fourteen inches wide, with a rickety crooked rail for grown people, three feet high.

This death trap the little ones assayed to cross, and Evelin Reese got safely over; Florence dared not venture, but Johnnie Ray, the man of the party, crossed over a time or two, to assure little Flossie that there was no danger, then taking her by the hand, he backed along the narrow board leading his timid cousin to the center of the stream, where the rushing whirl of the muddy waters unstrung the nerve of one or both, and they fell four feet, into the deep water together. Evelin saw her cousins go to their death and tremblingly recrossed the dangerous bridge and hastened to inform the assembled mothers of what had happened. Two other little ones a block below reported seeing a little white hand sticking out of the water.

Soon a hundred people gathered to search the onrushing waters for the children—amongst them the distracted mothers; and it would be a heart of stone that would not be moved in sympathetic grief when Willie Hatton and Lefe Huntsman brought to the creek banks a half a mile below where they had fallen in, the bruised and broken idols of their homes. Strong men's eyes filled with tears as they saw and heard this sudden grief. Mrs. Holbrook, who is a delicate woman, could scarcely look upon the jewel that twenty minutes before had glistened with life and love, whilst Mrs. Ray worked for an hour in the creamery (in seeming oblivion of all the world around her) with a desperation born only in a mother's hopeful heart, until exhausted nature fell limp and lifeless to the ground.

It was 4 o'clock p. m. and both

children must have been instantly killed by the mad waters beating them upon the rocks of the precipitous creek. Flossie's father, Mr. Orson Holbrook, was at his farm seven miles from home, whilst Johnnie's father was in Salt Lake City and by a miscarriage of the telegram only got the sad news at 10 a. m. Sunday. With three relays of horses he reached home from Juab, forty-eight miles, in four hours and a half. These times of sorrow teach one lesson, that every clean heart in sympathy proves "all the world a kin."

The two children were known to everybody in our city. Flossie was the charm of the home amid the grown-up brothers and sisters, with singular intelligence; whilst Johnnie Ray was known to everybody who traversed our streets, as the miniature athlete, the precocious idol of his father. They were the babes of numerous families, the culminating fruition of ripened love. When yellow sheaves are gathered in, there is a robustness in sorrow; but when the stern reaper ruthlessly thrusts his sickle into unclombed vines, there is a tenderness in grief that levels all hearts as molten gold; and by the crucial test of sorrow we learn that the "dark beyond" is but the figment of a godless mind, and under the influence of the Gospel the opaque veil becomes a thin transparency, through which we hold communion with our loved ones, and weld the links of fatherhood that leads back to the Eternal One.

The funeral services were held at 10 o'clock today and were conducted by Bishop T. C. Callister. Elder F. M. Lyman, of the quorum of the Twelve Apostles, made a hasty drive of 25 miles from Scipio to be present, and arrived to find the meeting house filled to its standing capacity. It was a touching sight to see six little boys bearing the corpse of Johnnie Ray, followed by six little girls dressed in white bearing gently into the house the remains of lovely little Flossie. The pure white caskets were placed side by side. The choir, to plaintive music, sang the hymn on page 354; the opening prayer was offered by Elder George Crane; the choir sang "Rest of the Weary." Then Elder Lyman addressed the large and attentive congregation, commencing with the words, "But Jesus said, Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven." He then told how, twenty-five years ago, his eldest son fell into this same river of rapid, muddy water, but his life was saved by the rescuing hand of Horace Owens. For an hour he fed hungering sorrow with the bread of life and the logic of death, lifting the pall that hung over our town, and giving hope and consolation to all. He was followed briefly by Elder John Greenwood. The choir sang, "I Am Waiting by the River," and benediction was offered by Patriarch Joseph D. Smith. Then the great audience filed past the silent little ones, who lay like sculptured innocence. Their bruises looked like the vandal touch upon unappreciated beauty. A large cortege followed

to the grave yard, among whom was Elder Lyman, who has been the comforter of this sad day. A. BIRD.

## IN OKLAHOMA.

Elder J. A. Stephens writes from Marshall, Oklahoma Territory, under date of May 16, as follows:

The Elders of Oklahoma are well and having good success and are commencing to reap the reward of their labors; many are being baptized and enjoying the blessings of God.

Sunday, May 13th, at Marshall, Elder A. N. Wallace baptized Torance Burns, an old man 75 years of age, who seemed very faithful and has been longing to see the weather open up so that he could arise from his sick bed and go down into the water and become a recipient of the Gospel. It was a beautiful, warm day and many were there to witness the scene. After his baptism we entered into his humble home and I confirmed him a member of the Church.

There being a large congregation gathered together we held a meeting and Elder A. N. Wallace addressed the congregation upon the first principles of the Gospel and warned them of the restoration of the same.

We met with the Saints on Sunday and anticipated in the exercises in Sunday school.

This little branch is making good progress and enjoying the blessings of God. Elders Davis and Levi Holt are energetic workers for the progress of the Marshall branch. We will leave for Stillwater, fifty miles east of here in the morning, to open up a new field of labor, where we expect to be crowned with success.

This leaves the Elders and Saint's in good health and enjoying the blessings of God. J. A. STEPHENS.

## STAKE CONFERENCES.

## BANNOCK.

The quarterly conference of the Bannock Stake of Zion was held Sunday and Monday, May 13 and 14, in the Music hall, Rexburg. There were on the stand Elders Heber J. Grant and Abraham H. Cannon, of the council of the Apostles, the Stake presidency and Patriarchs and most of the Bishops.

Conference called to order by President T. E. Ricks, Sunday, 10 a. m.; he reported the Stake in good order and fully organized; the prospects were good for a fruitful season; all have enough to eat, and there are no difficulties among the people.

Several Bishops reported their wards, corroborating the president's report.

Elder Abraham H. Cannon addressed the meeting, treating upon the hard times and the lessons they should teach the Latter-day Saints—dependence upon the Lord in times of prosperity as well as adversity, economy and unity should be the result. He gave some striking examples of the power of unity and desired to see Latter-day Saints speedily come to such standard. Spoke also of the evils from disregarding the word of wisdom.

Sunday, 2 p. m.—Elder John Evans, returned missionary from Great Britain, reported his labors in that land.



Elder Heber J. Grant occupied the afternoon. He was greatly pleased with the progress of the Saints in this Stake since their settlement ten years ago. He advocated strongly the cause of home industry and self-sustenance. The Latter-day Saints make great pretensions and the Lord will require much of them. If we would keep the word of wisdom as we ought we would soon be the wealthiest people in the world.

Monday, 10 a. m.—Elder F. S. Bramwell, of the Stake Sunday school superintendency, reported the Sunday schools in good condition; there are thirty-seven schools, with an average attendance of over 8,000.

Elder Heber J. Grant again addressed the Saints. He spoke of the alarming increase of the social evil in the world and hoped the little that had crept in among the Latter-day Saints would soon be rooted out. By cultivating bad habits they grow upon us, but if we cultivate good habits they will also grow with us; idleness brings death, but labor and thrift produce health and wealth; when we perform one good act it gives us more power to do another. The many other instructions he gave were all practical and beneficial if we can live up to them.

Elder A. H. Cannon also used a portion of the time giving much practical advice.

Monday, 2 p. m.—Home missionaries for the next three months were called and sustained.

Elders Heber J. Grant and Abraham H. Cannon again spoke, adding much to their previous good teachings, of vital importance to the Latter-day Saints.

Elder T. E. Ricks thanked the proprietors of the hall, who furnished it free of cost and made it so comfortable, as they had on previous occasions; also thanked the visiting brethren and the people for their attendance. He concluded by invoking the blessing of the Lord upon all.

Choir, by special request, repeated the anthem sung in the morning, "Praise ye Jehovah."

Benediction by Elder Heber J. Grant.

JAMES GILLESPIE, Stake Clerk.

#### MORGAN.

Under favorable conditions the Morgan Stake conference was held, as ever, in Morgan city, Sunday and Monday, May 13 and 14, 1894. Elder Franklin D. Richards, of the quorum of Apostles, was present on Sunday and the forenoon of Monday.

President Richard Fry, in reporting the Stake, had good words to speak of Bishops, Teachers and people generally. Counselor S. Francis referred to the good teachings that the Latter-day Saints have had as evidence of the excellent condition the people of the valleys are in as contrasted with the condition of laboring classes abroad.

Elder Richards dwelt upon the experience the Church has had, their progress, their duties as parents to children, their amusements, how to regard the teachers and teachings that come in our midst, the efficacy of prayer, the Sacrament and feast of the Passover, the duty of forgiving, the unsettled question of capital and labor as one of the premonitory symptoms that is to come now that the hour of God's judgment is at hand. It

will be long remembered how plainly Elder Richards demonstrated the principle of the personality of the Lord Jesus.

Elder W. G. Smith preceded the latter remarks by testifying that the same God exists today that answered Elijah's prayer before the priests of Baal.

Elder William Rich of the Stake Presidency bore testimony to the truth and reminded the people to profit by the financial crisis in the land. Elder Robert Hogg, sen., spoke of the great work of this people being gathered from all nations and of the necessity of living so as to be more united.

Elder Alma Porter and C. R. Clark spoke to encourage all to live according to the teachings of the Gospel.

President Fry spoke on partaking worthily of the Sacrament, on home manufacture and on the evidences of the power of God among this people.

Measures were adopted for the refitting of the Stake house. After this work is accomplished it is understood that the people continue as a building society and erect meeting houses one by one in the several wards.

The choir made such excellent renderings that it received especial notice.

Conference adjourned for three months.

C. R. CLARK,  
Clerk of Conference.

#### STAR VALLEY.

The seventh quarterly conference of this Stake convened in Afton meeting house on May 12th and 13th, 1894. It was well attended by Saints from all parts of the two valleys. The members of the High Council occupied most of the time during conference and the instructions given by the brethren were good and of a nature to build up the Saints in their most holy faith.

The spirit of improvement seems to be the order of the day, several houses and large commodious barns having been put up the last few months. The most of the people in Star Valley have come here to stay by the permanent improvements which they are building, but a few families are selling out, intending to look around in the Big Horn for a milder climate. The farmers are about done putting in their crops, and by what I can learn the acreage this year is as large as any year since the valley has been settled. We are looking forward for a bountiful harvest.

The health of the people is good; there is very little sickness in this Stake. Brother Emil Hansen, of Freedom ward, is very low at present with lung fever, but hopes are entertained of a speedy recovery.

WM. H. KENNINGTON, Sr.,  
Stake Clerk.

#### HAWAIIAN MISSION CONFERENCE.

The annual conference of the Hawaiian Mission convened at Laie, April 5th, 1894, at 10 a. m., and continued on the 6th, 7th and 8th. Owing to sickness in President Noall's family, at Honolulu, we were deprived of his and sister Noall's presence, for which reason an extra day's meeting and Priesthood meeting were held in Honolulu, on March 31st and April 1st, when effectual instructions were given to the Saints and Priesthood. With these exceptions

there was a full attendance of foreign and native missionaries, and a fair representation of Saints from this and adjacent islands, varying in distance from 100 to 250 miles. A good spirit prevailed throughout the entire conference, and the hearts of the Saints were made to rejoice through the words of encouragement delivered by the servants of God.

Joint meetings of the Sunday schools and Mutual Improvement associations were held on the morning, afternoon and evening of the fifth and the evening of the sixth. Four Sunday schools and four Mutual Improvement associations rendered interesting and instructive lessons, interspersed with Gospel precepts, essays, songs and addresses, all of which were creditably rendered, the music being exceptionally good.

The general officers of these associations were unanimously sustained and the following local officers appointed: Elders H. E. Duffin, Hyrum De Fries and Melvin M. Harmon, Superintendents of the Sunday schools of the Hawaiian Islands; Elders Matthew Noall, Hyrum De Fries, Thomas Brimley, Presidents of the Mutual Improvement Associations. There were two days of general conference, Friday, April 6th, and Sunday, April 8th, Elder Brown presiding. The general authorities of the Church were presented on the 6th, and were unanimously sustained by the vote of the people. During both days' meetings good instructions were given by the Elders from Utah; and many of the local branches were represented by their respective officers.

April 7th was set apart for the Primary association and the Relief Society conferences. The Primary children, all dressed in uniform, assembled at Lanihuli—the mission house—at 9:30 a. m., where they formed into procession and marched to the meeting house, led by the Laie band. At 10 a. m., the meeting was called to order by Sister Maggie Davis. A carefully selected program was then rendered, mostly in the English language, consisting of songs, recitations, dialogues, and Gospel lessons. The manner in which the several parts were rendered by the children gave evidence of diligent training by the sisters. The general Primary officers were sustained, and the following local officers appointed for the ensuing term: Libbie Noall as president of the Primary association, Lizzie Brown, Alice Harmon and Miliama Kekuku, as counselors.

At 2 p. m. the Relief Society conference convened; Sister Maggie Davis presiding. After the opening exercises, short reports were made by more than twenty native sisters from this and adjacent islands. The missionary sisters made some very encouraging remarks. The general officers of the Relief Societies were then sustained, and the following local officers appointed for the ensuing term: For president, Libbie Noall, with Lizzie Brown and Alice Harmon counselors, and six native sisters as assistants.

Elder Mathew Noall was sustained as president of the Sandwich Islands Mission of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with John Brown, Hyrum De Fries, H. E. Duffin, Melvin M. Harmon, Walter Scholes, Thomas Brimley, William H. Thompson, John R. Jolly, George H. Fisher, William H.

Mendenhall, Henry Moss, Wilder Hatch' Libbie Noall, Lizzie Brown and Alice Harmon as assistants and traveling missionaries.

The ecclesiastical appointments for the coming term were then sustained as follows: Elder Hyrum De Fries, presiding Elder over the North and the South Hawaii and Maui conferences, with George H. Fisher and Wilder Hatch and Hiapoole as traveling Elders, in the North Hawaii conference, with Henry Moss and Ben Paahau as traveling Elders in the South Hawaii conference, and William Mendenhall, John Jolly and James Bush as traveling Elders in the Maui conference.

Elder John Brown presiding Elder, with Melvin M. Harmon and John Smith as traveling Elders in the Oahu conference.

Elder H. E. Duffin presiding Elder over the Kauai conference and the Honolulu branch, with Thomas Brimley and Nihipali, traveling Elders in the Kauai conference, and with William Thompson and Peter Mekia as assistants in the Honolulu branch. George H. Fisher was appointed clerk of the conference.

A committee of ten were appointed to outline a general course of study for the Sunday schools and Mutual Improvement associations of the Islands.

Charles Broad, Moses Nakuau and Kanihonui were appointed to travel in the interest of the Sunday schools and Mutual Improvement associations.

Temporal Appointments. — Mathew Noall was sustained as manager of the Laie plantation, Walter Scholes was appointed assistant; Melvin M. Harmon, book-keeper and school teacher, and Alice Harmon store-keeper.

Laie Branch.—John Brown, president of Laie branch, with Melvin M. Harmon and Walter Scholes as his counselors, Melvin M. Harmon, superintendent of the Sunday schools, with Nainoa and Samuel Lua assistants. Kainuawa, president of the Mutual Improvement association, with Nawahiui and Kaio as counselors. Kai president of the Relief Society, with Ruth and Lahaole as counselors. Four home missionaries were appointed to labor on the Island of Oahu.

Releases. — Albert J. Davis and family were honorably released; Elder Isaac Grace and family honorably released to return home some time prior to conference.

Something over 400 adults, and 100 children under eight years of age were in attendance all through the conference. Notwithstanding the long distances that many had to travel in order to have an opportunity to meet with the Saints and mingle their voices in thanksgiving and praise to God in a general conference, it seemed that their journey—on horseback, afoot, and various other ways of transportation—was performed with a degree of gaiety and pleasure seldom experienced by any other people under similar circumstances. Previous to the arrival of the Saints at headquarters from various districts, committees had been appointed to receive and entertain them. Eight beeves and a variety of other edibles were placed at the disposal of the committees for that purpose. By this means all our visitors were well provided for. Our meetings were all well attended by earnest listeners, desirous of gaining that spiritual food which was freely

given by the foreign and local Elders who addressed the conference.

The work of the Lord is progressing favorably in this far-off country—known as the "Paradise of the Pacific," 139 souls having been brought into the fold of Christ through the ordinance of baptism during the past term. Future prospects are bright. Love, peace and union prevail in our midst.

Elder Brown closed the conference, expressing his regret for the enforced absence of President Noall and family; administered a few words of instruction and encouragement to the Saints, with a fervent desire that the Lord would still be with them, as He evidently had been during this conference; offering the benediction, and adjourning conference until the 6th day of October next.

MELVIN M. HARMON,  
Clerk of Conference.

### THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The monthly meeting of the Sabbath School workers of the Salt Lake Stake met on Monday evening, the 21st inst., in the Salt Lake Assembly Hall.

In the absence of Superintendent T. C. Griggs from the city, Assistant Superintendent R. S. Horne presided over the meeting.

After the opening exercises, President Joseph F. Smith addressed the assembly on general Sabbath school work. He did not have the privilege of being very closely connected with the Sabbath school work, but had a general interest in the cause as he had with all institutions in the Church. Read from the 12th chapter of the 1st Corinthians: "And God hath set some in the Church, first apostles, secondarily prophets, thirdly teachers, after that miracles, then gifts of healings, helps, governments, diversities of tongues." Helps and governments were established in the Church in former days by Christ and His Apostles; the same have been instituted in this day as they are necessary to the perfection of Church government. One of these helps or organizations—and a very important one—is the Sunday School. It is impossible for the general authorities of the Church to reach the children of the Saints to teach them the Gospel without the assistance of the Sunday school and similar organizations, as the instructions given in the general meetings of the Saints are not adapted to the understanding or comprehension of the young. It was highly necessary that proper influences should be brought to bear upon the children in their early youth. It is said the education of a child should begin with its mother even before its birth. It should not be left until it is able to walk and talk before an effort is made to teach it. In his experience he found that a child is very susceptible to impressions at an early age. Children scarcely a week old refuse to go to sleep in the dark if they have been accustomed for only a few times to have a light burning. Parents and teachers should seek to bring to bear upon a child a kind, firm discipline. They should insist that their will and wisdom is to be regarded as superior to the child's, ever keeping in mind that they can only be successful by using kindness always.

It is of importance that the early teachings a child receives be correct

and truthful. In the Sabbath school he should be taught faith in God; a correct conception of the Creator should be given him and he should be encouraged to love and reverence the Deity, so that a desire will grow in his heart to know more about the things of God. Sunday schools were established to teach these things to the young, because parents are not able or neglect in many cases to teach religious truths to their children. It is a lamentable fact that many parents are not capable or are not in the condition of mind to teach the principles of the Gospel; and some are so negligent that they fail to send their children to Sabbath school to get what training they might receive there. The fact that religion or religious teaching is excluded from the public schools made it the more necessary that children should be trained in the Sunday school. No matter how much a person may learn or acquire of the things pertaining to this world—whatever progress he may make in science, in art or in industries—his knowledge or possessions will avail him nothing in the life to come unless he has at the same time sought to know and do the things God requires. This fact is clearly set forth by the Savior in the parable of the rich man and Lazarus. Mankind cannot love each other unless they love God. The greatest incentive for us to love our families, to love our neighbors, is to love God. The "fear of God is the beginning of wisdom," and as a foundation for eternal happiness a reverence for His laws should be implanted and cultivated in the heart.

The speaker concluded by urging Sunday school workers to be earnest, to put their whole heart in their labors, to be punctual in their duties and exemplary in their lives.

The singing exercises for the meeting were by the Fifth ward choir, led by Brother M. Smith. The Sixth ward choir was requested to supply musical exercises for the next meeting.

An adjournment was taken till the third Monday in June.

E. F. PARRY, Asst. Secy.

### UTAH STATEHOOD BILL.

FROM THURSDAY DAILY, MAY 17.

Yesterday afternoon the News gave its readers the earliest and the wholly gratifying information that the Utah statehood bill was out of the hands of the Senate committee on territories, and was ordered to be placed on the Senate calendar.

This afternoon, just before the hour of going to press, another and an equally interesting private dispatch was received as follows:

"Utah statehood bill passed its first reading, and was placed on the calendar this morning."

The Associated Press report of the same important incident, received at 8 p. m. was as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 17. — Senator Faulkner from the committee on territories today reported the bill for the admission of Utah.

Another step in the routine of that particular piece of law-making in which this community is most interested is thus taken, and the people of Utah are brought one step nearer than they ever were before to the American right of self-government.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

Beginning with its issue of May 26, the *Millard Progress*, published at Fillmore, will be an all home-print paper, having abandoned the "patent inside."

**NEPHI, May 22.**—The jury in the case of J. C. Graham and the *Enquirer* company, brought by R. R. Irvine for \$25,000 damages, came into court at 3 o'clock. Verdict for defendant. No cause of action.

The Markham mill is now in full operation, says the *Bingham Bulletin*, running on ore from the Free Coinage mine, owned and operated by Mickleson & Butler. Mr. Mickleson tells us that they have a nice body of quite rich ore on the Free Coinage.

Neve & Child, the well known furniture dealers have been forced to retire from business. The story of their failure is briefly told by the following notice posted on the front door of the firm's house: "Closed for stock taking. J. P. Meistrup, assignee."

**PLEASANT GROVE, Utah Co., May 20, 1894.**—Bishop John Brown and wife will celebrate their golden wedding tomorrow (Monday). Grand preparations are being made for the occasion, and the guests will assemble at the city hall. The Bishop returned from his "hibernation" trip about a week ago. He is quite feeble.

A bunch of steers, owned by Preston Nutter, were driven through the city this morning, says the *Record*, of Cedar City, Iron county. These cattle are from Arizona, and were wintered in Dixie. They are bound for Strawberry Valley, Uintah reservation, where Mr. Nutter has a five-year lease on grazing lands. Another lot of cattle will pass through here within a day or so.

The *Montpelier Post* tells of four burglaries in Paris, Bear Lake county, Idaho, in one night last week. The blacksmiths of Hurst & Shepherd and Button & Son were both visited and tools stolen therefrom. The Paris Mercantile company and the titling office were also broken into and efforts made to blow open the safes. These attempts were unsuccessful and the burglars failed to secure anything. One of the safes had in it \$1,500.

Another disappearance of local interest is that of W. S. Scofield, an employee of Simon Bros. While on a business trip to Pocatello recently, he became intimate, it is said, with a woman at that place and left with her to parts unknown. The Salt Lake police authorities have the matter in hand and have sent photographs of the missing man to the chiefs of police of all the large cities throughout the West. He has a wife and four children in this city.

John H. Rumel, another of Utah's veteran citizens, after a long period of weakness and general debility superinduced by old age, passed from mortality at his home in Farmers' ward May 19th. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in the city of brotherly love, August 28, 1819. He came to this Territory in an

early age and passed through many of the hardships incidental thereto. He was a respected citizen and was held in high esteem by a host of friends.

**BASALT, Idaho, May 12, 1894.** That dread disease diphtheria has taken another from our ranks, viz., Rose Firth, aged 8 years, whose death occurred Wednesday, May 9th, just one week after the death of her brother. Short services were held at the grave, Elders Charles Criddle and Jos. H. Dye being the speakers, and words of comfort and consolation were given, together with instructions as to the necessity of conforming our lives to the commands of God in order to regain our loved ones.

Mrs. Maren Vestegaard, of the Second ward, Ephraim, died last Saturday. She has been very quiet and unaccountable for years, living all alone. For several days the neighbors had noticed her not around, so Saturday they sent word to her daughter-in-law, who came down and found her very sick. She consented to go to her son's house. Tender hands assisted her into a carriage, but no sooner had they got her there, than she gasped and died. Work was sent to her other children who lived at Mayfield, Redmond and Emery, Emery county.

News comes from Eureka to the effect that Ed Williams, a miner well known throughout the west, met with a most violent death at that place on Saturday evening. The deceased was working on a water course for the Eureka-Hill Mining company and had gone a short distance away to get a blast of powder. He had been absent but a brief period when his companions heard a terrible explosion. Turning their attention in the direction from which the sound proceeded they were horrified at seeing pieces of the body of Williams flying through the air. The largest fragment of the body found was the head. A jury was empaneled and returned a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was 42 years of age and left a wife and two children.

A sad case of drowning occurred at Paradise on Wednesday evening, a seven-year-old boy, the adopted son of George Davis, being the victim. The little fellow had gone to a meadow some distance from home, to bring the cows home. He had to cross Little Bear river, ordinarily an insignificant stream, but now a torrent of no small proportions, on a narrow foot bridge. Possibly he became dizzy, at any rate he fell in and was drowned. As soon as the alarm was given all the men in the town turned out to search for the body, which was not found until the next morning, a half mile from the place where he fell in. Coroner King held an inquest over the body, the verdict being in accordance with the acts given above.

The annual meeting of the Territorial board of equalization for the assessment of the various railroad, telephone and telegraph companies, etc., in Utah for the year 1894-5 began at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the

board's offices in the Dooly building, and the business is expected to occupy from three to four days. There were present the following members: Messrs. M. B. Sowles, president, and J. E. Dooly, Salt Lake; W. W. Maughan, Logan; R. T. Hume, Ogden; and Jos. Judd, Manti. Messrs. R. C. Lund, St. George, and J. E. Booth, Provo, will arrive this evening to take part in the proceedings of the next few days. Mr. J. J. Thomas is the board's secretary, and again occupies his accustomed seat at the business table. There is a good deal of important work to be gone through.

There are probably one hundred half-civilized Indians composing the unique little village of Washakie, which is situated about 85 miles north of Brigham, says the *Bugler*. Most of the families have good, warm houses, but they use them for store rooms, preferring to live outside in their tents. "Heap better health," they claim. "White man sleep on feathers and poor air—get legs like chickens." The Washakie Indians own and till many good farms. But for several years they have been unfortunate with their crops. The grasshoppers seem to have a special pick at the harvests of these aborigines. The grasshoppers' work of destruction has been so effectual for several seasons that the natives are pretty well discouraged. The prospects this year are as gloomy as ever.

**SAMARIA, Idaho, May 16.**—The tedious work of impaneling a jury in the case against John Hurst for the killing of Morgan Morgan commenced today. The panel was exhausted and the sheriff and deputies are out in the extreme ends of the county with an open venire after more jurymen.

Prosecuting Attorney Winters, Jas. H. Hamley, from Paris, and a Mr. Gray, of Malad, are conducting the prosecution. Judge Powers, of Salt Lake, Messrs. Stone & Evans and J. C. McDougal, of Malad, are looking after the defense.

Both sides are feeling their way very cautiously. It will be a hard fight on both sides and no doubt will be the most interesting and the most costly trial that ever occurred in this county.

The proposition to hold an intermountain convention to consider the home industry question—reference to which subject was made in the *News* several weeks ago—was discussed at a joint session of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers' bureau Monday evening. It was generally conceded that such a convention would prove most beneficial to the West, and to Salt Lake in particular, and it was therefore conditionally decided to call it. An effort will be made to secure a low rate of transportation over the railroads, in order to induce a large attendance of delegates and others. A committee on finance was appointed to try and raise the necessary funds, which were estimated at \$2,000; also a committee on program and rates. On Friday next these committees will present their reports, when a final decision will be arrived at in regard to the calling of the convention.

On Sunday, two small boys, one the son of Frank Robinson and the other the son of Martin Thomas, both of Richmond, were riding on the same

animal. The horse began to jump, throwing both boys off. The Robinson boy was rendered unconscious by the fall, but with the exception of some bruises was not badly hurt. Thomas's boy retained consciousness but his face was badly broken and bruised and a piece of his tongue was bitten off. Dr. Adamson attended them and both are recovering.

Moroni Jessop, of Millville, was splitting wood on Monday afternoon during a windstorm, when the wind blew his hat over his eyes, and the axe alighting on his left thumb, almost severed it. He obtained the necessary surgical assistance and the injured member may be saved.

The special meeting of the City Council was attended May 16th by all of the members except Hardy. As announced in the News that evening the purpose of the meeting was to consider the bid of the New York Life Insurance company of par and interest for the \$800,000 city bonds. The official correspondence between the Mayor, Mr. H. J. Grant, local agent for the New York Life and Mr. Gibbs, treasurer of that company were read.

There was a good deal of discussion on different phases of the question but finally the bid was accepted.

After the bond matter had been disposed of the gravity sewer problem was the bone of councilmanic contention and debate for a time. No definite action, however, was taken in regard to it, and further consideration of the subject was deferred until Tuesday night next.

The militia law passed by the last Legislature provides for an annual parade of the Utah National Guard on May 30. This year, however, it will not be possible to have such a parade as would be desirable were all things suitably arranged, so it is probable that whatever is done will be in connection with regular Decoration Day exercises wherever companies of militia are formed. The uniforms, arms and other equipments of the organized citizen soldiery will not be furnished by the government in time for May 30, so the Board of Control in local military affairs will endeavor to advance the work so that a good showing can be made on the Fourth of July. Considerable time and labor is necessary to have matters in good shape for an inspection and parade, and the probability is that by the time Decoration Day, 1895, comes around the Governor and his aids will have everything in first class shape for a military display such as has not been witnessed here in a score of years.

Dr. W. J. Hosford was mixing arsenic soap one day last week, says the Manti Messenger, when his small child crawled up and began eating the poisonous compound. Immediate work in clearing the stomach prevented any serious effects from the poison, for which the doctor and family were very thankful. \* \* \* W. A. Cox Jr. met with what might have been a very serious accident on Tuesday afternoon. He was cutting timbers in the canyon and by an unlucky stroke with the ax came near severing all the toes from one foot. One toe was cut off entirely and all of them severely cut. Dr. Morrey was called and attended the bruised foot,

which is doing as well as could be expected. \* \* \* The high waters of city creek have proven somewhat troublesome to the railroad companies. Several culverts have washed out, and delayed trains especially on the Sanpete Valley line. The Western trains approach some places rather slowly and careful examinations are made before crossing some of the ditches.

Monday night Edward W. Tullidge, well known throughout Utah, passed from mortality after a protracted period of health failing and general enfeeblement.

The deceased was an Englishman by birth and was 65 years of age. He took up his residence in Utah in 1860 and from that time to the date of his death made Salt Lake his home. He possessed considerable literary ability and some of his writings will compare favorably with those of the best writers of the country. In 1869 he took editorial charge of the *Utah Magazine*, and later assumed the same duties on the *Mormon Tribune*. He was also one of the leading characters in what is known as the Golbeite movement. His history of Salt Lake City, issued under the direction of the City Council, is perhaps his best known work, although his *Western Galaxy* and *Quarterly* were journals of fine literary merit.

For many years Mr. Tullidge led a very busy life and in addition to his regular journalistic labors he wrote a number of plays which are highly spoken of by critics who examined them.

The following appears in the last issue of the Price, Carbon county, *Telegraph*: Last week we said the Chinamen should go, meaning that the Chinamen employed by the Rio Grande Western, as section men, should be discharged and white men employed. Last Sunday night a mob broke down the doors of their shacks, threw stones in their places of abode and in general made it very uncomfortable for the Chinamen. We are not sorry for the Chinamen, but if the object sought in attacking them was their removal then it is to be regretted. There is a right way to do everything and a wrong way. A petition should be signed by the citizens of Price, setting out the reasons why the Chinamen should be removed, and presented to the company. To assault the Mongolians as they did Sunday night will only entrench the Chinamen with the railroad company. However, we believe that the Mongolians was assaulted by a crowd of hoodlums who had been gambling with the Chinamen during the day. We suspect that this crowd lost their money gambling with the Chinamen and then assaulted their companions.

OGDEN, Utah, May 16.—The Union Pacific passenger train from Salt Lake, due here at 10:50 a.m. today, arrived 25 minutes late, bearing the horribly mutilated body of a young man of powerful physique who had been killed near Layton, Davis county. The express train had left Kayesville and was going at a rate of not less than 40 miles per hour. The engineer saw a man standing close beside the track and whistled to warn him to move farther back. The man took a step backward,

but just as the train reached the point where he was he sprang forward and placed his neck on the rail, his head being towards the center of the track and his body outside.

The next instant the pilot of the engine struck the prostrate form and drew the shoulders and arms over the rail, and the heavy locomotive wheels crunched the bones of the man's body as they passed over just below the arms. The high rate of speed at which the train was going made it impossible to stop before the entire train had passed over the body. As quickly as the train could be brought to a standstill it was done, and the lifeless body, which was seen to convulse twice after being run over, was picked up and placed in the baggage car and the train sped on its way to the Junction city.

Sister Sarah A. Card, mother of Bishop C. O. Card, of Cardston, Alberta, Canada, and wife of C. W. Card, of Logan, died on Friday last, of paralysis. Her funeral took place from the Second ward meeting house on Tuesday. Her son was notified of the death and would have been here to attend the funeral but for a washout on the railway the other side of Dillon.

The remains of Mrs. Katie Hale Merrill came direct from Samos and were received in Smithfield on Monday evening. Sister Merrill accompanied her husband, Jos. H. Merrill, on a mission, in February, 1891, and died in June of the same year. When Brother Merrill was released the remains of his faithful wife were exhumed and brought home for final interment.

Peter Evanson, of the Sixth ward, Logan, died of a disease of the lungs on Monday. He had been afflicted for many years with asthma, and when the severe cold that caused his death developed, the end was not entirely unexpected.

It is the intention of Sheriff McQueen to go to Murray and make a search which may or may not be attended with sensational results. It is suspected that the dead body of a man named Miller lies buried somewhere beneath the saloon premises until lately kept by Charles Thiede, where his wife was so brutally butchered a few weeks ago. It is now remembered by Murray residents that some months since Miller, who had just before returned from Butte, Mont., mysteriously disappeared. It is said he possessed considerable money and was a frequent caller at Thiede's place of "business." His sudden disappearance, though talked about at the time, did not excite any suspicion of foul play until Mrs. Thiede's murder; but since then people begin to call to mind certain strange remarks dropped by Thiede now and then, among others his assertion that he had buried his horse, "Old Dick," underneath the billiard room, and his asking some of the callers whether they could smell anything offensive. These circumstances having been brought to the notice of Sheriff McQueen, an investigation will be set on foot forthwith; and the belief of Murray residents is that it will result in the discovery of Miller's remains. Until the digging around the spot has taken place, however, nothing can be ascertained.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Written for this Paper.*

## SILVER IN CHINA.

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HANKOW, China, April 3, 1894.



THE silver question is a far more important matter out here in Asia than it has ever been in America. The Japanese are trying to uphold their end of the financial question by raising their prices, but the five hundred

odd millions of Chinese do their business in copper cash on a silver basis, and the cost of their imports are now just double what they were a few years ago. I cashed \$50 in gold the other day and received \$100 in silver for it, and American dollars are now quoted in China at 212. The imports have to be bought with gold and sold for silver, and the prices must, of course, be doubled for the merchants to come out even. The prices of labor and of Chinese products have not risen, and the thousands and millions of Chinese farmers who are now coming to the cities to buy their supplies of cottons and other foreign things are charged double prices. They cannot understand it, and they won't pay them. They think they are being cheated and they won't buy at all. They simply says they can't afford the goods, and they go back home and cut up their old gowns into pants for the little girls and petticoats for the boys. The result will be a great falling off in China's imports from Europe and America, and it will act as a protective tariff to stimulate home production. There are now on foot a number of schemes for the manufacturing of foreign goods in China, and some of the Chinese capitalists themselves are seriously considering how they can take advantage of the present situation in the building of factories. The empire now has a foreign trade of something like \$300,000,000 a year. Heretofore more than half of this has consisted of imports. The goods have been shipped into the open ports of the country and from thence carried in junks, on camels, on wheelbarrows and in Chinese carts all over the empire. Far beyond the Chinese wall, on the borders of Thibet and in the wilds of Mongolia you find strange people wearing English and American cottons, and many of the huts of the Thibetans in the Himalaya mountains are roofed with tin pounded out of American coal-oil cans. I see our coal-oil carted on wheelbarrows through the streets of these interior Chinese cities, and there is a great oil reservoir at Shanghai, where the petroleum is stored awaiting its shipment into the interior.

We have been sending in the neighborhood of forty million gallons of coal oil to China every year for some time, and many a Chinese home along the Yangtse Kiang is lighted with the fluid that flows from the pipes of the Pennsylvania wells.

China contains between four and five hundred millions of people. With its tributary provinces it is said to have the enormous population of 537,000,000. Since the beginning of our government we have coined all told about 461,000,000 silver dollars, not including the dimes, halves and quarters, and if the whole could be gathered together and carried to China there would not be enough to give a dollar to each of its inhabitants. China is generally supposed to be very poor. I believe, on the contrary, that it is a rich country, and it must require a vast amount to do its business. It is true there are many millions of poor, but there are also millions of well-to-do and millions of comparatively rich. There are few countries where jewelry is more commonly worn, and where the clothes of the better classes are most costly. I have seen since I came here thousands of ordinary citizens dressed in long gowns of brocaded silk lined with furs, and nearly every other woman you see outside of the laboring women wears a silk coat and silk pantaloons, while her little, pinched toes are covered with silk, silver or gold embroidered shoes. She has silver or gold ornaments in her hair and her silk headdress is often decorated with rows of pearls. Both sexes wear gold rings, and a well-to-do Chinaman expects to fit out his daughters with gold ornaments on the occasion of their marriage. They look upon the change in the prices of money as a rise in gold rather than a fall in silver, and I hear everywhere the question, "Why for makee gold so dear?" They realize the change when the have a daughter whom they want to marry off, and the rise is, in fact, so surprising to many of the people that they are selling their gold ornaments. They are bringing out the gold bricks they have hoarded and the country is being drained of its gold.

The Chinese are a great business people. Their cities are beehives of work, and they require a great deal of money to do their trading. The city of Canton absorbs about three millions of silver dollars a year. It takes millions to do the business of Shanghai and Tientsin, and there are scattered over this land thousands of native banks who do a regular banking business and some of which issues notes. There are 400 native banks in Peking, 300 in Tientsin and hundreds in Shanghai, Foo Chow, Ningpo, Hankow and Canton. All of the big cities have their stock exchanges and in these the brokers meet daily and buy and sell like our bulls and bears do in Wall street. I saw a thousand such brokers pulling, hauling and scratching at each other in the stock exchange in Peking, and I am told that many of them have recently lost great sums in betting on silver. The Taotai or Chinese mayor of Shanghai has lost, it is said, \$600,000 within the last three months in

buying silver, and he has, in fact, speculated himself out of office and his place will shortly be filled with a new appointee. In all of the treaty ports, the foreign as well as the native, business is really done by the Chinese. All of the foreign firms have Chinese cashiers, and these men make all of the calculations and handle all the money. When you go into a bank the English clerk will call a Chinaman to figure out your exchange for him and it will be the Chinaman who will pay you your money. If you make a deposit or pay a bill it is a Chinaman who handles every silver dollar, testing it carefully by ringing it before he accepts it, and estimating the amount and the rate of exchange with one of these boxes of balls strung on wires, which form the slates and pencils of the celestials. It is wonderful how fast these men can figure in this way. They push the balls this way and that with their aristocratic, long finger-nailed yellow hands, and in less time than you could put down the figures they give you the result. They are always sure of themselves, and if they make a mistake the firm by whom they are employed expects them to make it good. They are under heavy bonds, often running up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and there are few defaulting Chinese cashiers. These "compradors" and "shroffs," as they are called, keep track of the Chinese market for the foreign firms. They have cashiers' or bankers' meetings, as it were, every day among themselves and report later on to their masters. They know all about the standing of different Chinese banks and firms. In speaking of them they divide them into four classes. If they say a bank is a number one bank, it is sure to be as good as the gold. If they call it number two, it is fair. If number three, its reputation is cloudy, and if four, you had better let it alone.

Chinese bank notes are more like promissory notes than our bank notes. There is not and never has been a national bank, and notes are not used as currency to any extent. The banker merely writes the amount on the note and puts his private seal or chop over it. Such notes are made out for all sums from five to twenty thousand taels, and the Chinese banker never goes back on his signature. He pays the notes when they are presented in silver or gold. The silver is usually paid according to weight, in lumps the shape of a toy bath tub, ranging in value all the way from a dollar up to fifty dollars. The usual size is worth about fifty dollars, and it weighs about five pounds. The gold is made in long, thin cakes, and is twenty carats fine. The banker stamps with his private seal every piece of silver he pays out, and even the Mexican dollars are marked thus with India ink. Every big bank or company has a man who takes all of the silver dollars that come in and fits them into holes made in a board, so that when they lie in them their surface is just level with the board. He then takes a brush and water and washes them as white and clean as though they had just come from the mint. He now stamps his chop on each of them, and this means that he guarantees their payment. Any one who has been in China will see the necessity for this. There are no shrewder counterfeiters in the world than the Chinese,



and they are especially adept in the plugging of coin. They will bore holes in a silver dollar and insert other metal which will make it weigh the same as a good dollar, and they are willing to chip an atom of silver off of a large number of coins in order to make good wages out of the sale of the dust. The other day an American got a silver dollar in trade at Hankow, and attempted to pass it at the bank there. He was told it was not good, and upon his questioning the matter the Chinese cashier sent for a candle and lit it. He then held the coin over it, and, lo! in a moment it began to melt. The sides fell off, and in the center there was a piece of copper. The counterfeiters had split a genuine coin and had hollowed out the two pieces on the inside so that the copper could be fitted into them. They were then patched together so neatly that only the experienced ear of the Chinese shroff could detect the fraud.

Silver dollars will not pass in interior China, and outside of ports silver is taken entirely by weight. The only coin current in the empire is the copper cash, of which it takes 1,000 to make a dollar in silver. A thousand cash will weigh about nine pounds, and ten of our dollars changed into cash would weigh nearly one hundred pounds, and would form a fair wheelbarrow load of money. I see lots of money carried on wheelbarrows through these Chinese cities, and a common sight is a coolie going out to market with strings of these copper coins slung over his shoulder. The cash are about the size and shape of our old red cents, save that they have square holes of about the size of the tip of your little finger running through them. They are strung in strings of one thousand on ropes of twisted straw and at the end of every hundred a knot is tied in the string to mark the count. These cash are made at all of the provincial capitals, and the viceroys are expected to turn them out. They cost at the present time more than their face value to make, and copper of this kind is, in fact, here dearer than gold. I saw such coins being made some years ago at the big mint at Canton, and I watched a new machine turning them out at the rate of seventy a minute at the Kiagnan Arsenal the other day. The copper went into the machine in the shape of a hoop, of about the width of the iron hoops which we use on cider barrels, and stamps which worked through holes in a plate cut the metal into round disks, stamped the characters upon them and cut out the central hole in each coin all at a single stroke of the machine. It was worked by steam, but even at this rate of seventy per minute it turned out only about four dollars' worth of coins an hour. It is even worse at the older Chinese mints, where the coins are cast, and the copper and the labor make the production of them a loss to the men who are told by the government or the viceroys that they must furnish so many cash within a certain date. The result is that these cash are often made of spurious metal, and I have seen some of them which were so poor that I could break them in two with my fingers. At the present rates of exchange I could buy two thousand of these coins for one of our dollars; and it would take twenty to equal the value of a little American red cent, and you could buy a pound of them for a nickle. I sent my Chinese

servant for ten dollars' worth of these cash today, and he came back loaded. His hands were full and his shoulders were covered with strings of cash. The picture was so curious that I had my photographer snap his camera on him as I helped him unload.

The banking system of China is the oldest known to man. According to Chinese records there were banks of discount and deposit here as far back as 2600 B. C., and the interest laws of China were made long before Columbus discovered America. There were Shylocks here a thousand years before the real Shylock was born in the mind of Shakespeare, and nowhere on earth among civilized people will you find higher rates of interest paid, more money borrowed and more debts conscientiously paid. The legal rate of interest in many of the provinces of China is 30 per cent and in others it is 36 per cent. Still millions are lent, I am told, in the shape of call loans in the seaport towns at 5 and 6 per cent, and all sorts of money transactions are entered into. China had a system of building and loan associations long before we began to exist as a nation, and all over the empire there are associations for the loaning of money, in which the different members pay so much a month on the joint capital is passed from one member to another from year to year, so that each gets a chance to use it for a part of the ten years during which such associations usually run. There is no place in the world where capital combines more readily than in China. The bankers have their guilds or associations, which fix all their rates of credit and interest. Every city has its clearing house, which settles up the business between the banks at the close of each day, and the native banks issue circular letters of credit to travelers going through the empire. There are big banks who push Chinese patent medicines, and little ones who loan out sums which we Americans would hardly think worth while borrowing. There are trades unions of all sorts and even the beggars club together and are bound by the rules of their union. Farmers combine together to buy cattle, peddlers buy and sell the custom of particular streets to their fellows, and a man who wants to get married and has perhaps not enough money to buy a wife will go into one of these loan associations to get it.

I tried to buy some pictures at Kiukiang, but found the dealer's store shut and was told that he was closed until he could get enough money from his friends to pay his last year's debts. All firms here have to settle up at the close of the year, and it is the greatest disgrace to go into bankruptcy. Bankrupts often commit suicide, and the son feels bound to pay his father's debts. It is the same with other relatives. The debts of any member of a family are a disgrace to the whole family, and rich men having failed will go to work at the most menial occupations in order to pay up. Big failures are always punished by law. If the amount is from \$1,500 to \$5,000 the bankrupt is banished, and if it runs above that amount his head is taken off. There is not much discussion about the matter and the law is that the bankrupt who becomes such from unavoidable circumstances is decapitated just the same as the fraudulent one. There are

no lawyers and no juries and the judges or officials of the town pass the sentences. Sometimes the bankrupts carry heavy chains for weeks through the streets. At others they are put in the cangue, and not infrequently they lose their heads. If, however, the bankrupt can save enough out of the failure he can sometimes buy off the judges and thus save his head. In many cases the creditors forgive their customers their debts, and many a man at the annual settlement day, which always comes at the close of the year, has his friends come together and start him anew clear of debt.

If he cannot clear himself in some way his shop is kept shut until he announces his failure or gets the funds to continue. This prevents there ever being a great panic in China. The actual standings of the different merchants and business men are known at least every twelve months, and there is no chance for a man to continue a long career of fraud and failure. The pride which the Chinese take in keeping up the reputation of their towns, their business and their families, is very remarkable. I met at Canton one of the richest men in China. His name was Houqua, and he is said to be worth fifty millions of dollars. He has big investments in America and other foreign securities, and he supports about four hundred of his poor relatives. This man's father was the Jay Gould of Canton. At the time that the British gunboats came before the city they demanded an indemnity of six millions of dollars. They threatened to bombard the city if this amount was not paid in forty-eight hours. A subscription paper was passed around among the Canton capitalists, and Houqua put down his name for \$1,100,000 and paid it over to the collectors. In the donation he said he "gave \$200,000 of it in token of his affection for his beloved wife, \$800,000 as a thank offering for the prosperity which had attended him in business and \$100,000 in recognition of the fidelity of his son."

Frank G. Carpenter

#### "INDUSTRIALISTS" IN UTAH.

OGDEN, May 15.

A detachment of the army of industrialists from Sacramento, under the command of Captain A. Ellison, arrived in Ogden yesterday afternoon. They were cared for by Chief Davenport last night and the city has made arrangements to look after them today. Nearly all of them are tradesmen. The captain stated to a News representative that they were a portion of the company which left Sacramento and of which one Colonel Paley was shot and killed. Said he, "We have been treated very well along the road, being ill-treated but once and that was when our colonel was killed at Rockwell. I expect the main body of this division will arrive in Ogden in a few days. We will make an attempt to pull out of Ogden today and will go to Washington. We hope to get through without any trouble as we are all law-abiding citizens."

OGDEN, Utah, May 16.—These seventy-five industrialists who came in on Tuesday night seized a through fruit train at the Union Pacific yards at 6 o'clock this morning and attempted to make

their way east. The railway men refused to let the train move out and blocked the way. The army held possession of the train for five hours—until 11 o'clock, up to which time both parties remained firm. City Marshal Davenport finally succeeded in inducing the industrialists to leave the train, negotiating to provide them with provisions, etc. It was agreed that the army should move out on foot this afternoon toward the mouth of Weber canyon. Whether they will attempt to board another train there is not known.

Governor West spent last night in Ogden and went down to Salt Lake on the 9:10 train this morning. While standing on the platform at the depot before boarding the train for the capital, he was approached by Freight Agent Corsee of the Union Pacific and a number of Junction City business men who appealed to him to dispossess the industrialists of the stolen train.

The governor after inquiring fully into the particulars of the affair replied that in his opinion the matter should be laid before the chief of police at Ogden. That official could call upon the sheriff of Weber county and later the United States marshal could be appealed to for aid if necessary. So long as these officials had not exhausted their forces he did not feel disposed to call out the militia.

PROVO, Utah, May 16.—The industrialists camped at Mr. Cok's place in the southern portion of Springville last evening. A large barn was placed at their disposal, in which they found shelter from the rain. The people of Provo furnished them with provisions enough for two or three days and some bread was taken over today. Some of the industrialists left for the East last night over the R. G. W., although the officers say they intend to remain in camp till they learn the result of Carter's examination. Three deserters who remained in Provo were arrested last night for vagrancy.

FROM THURSDAY DAILY, MAY 17.

A detachment of California, Oregon and Montana industrialists slipped into the city last night on a Union Pacific train from Ogden. After reaching here they kept well under cover and were sleeping in a box car when the police dropped into their resting place and placed them under arrest and took them to the city jail, where they passed the day.

This afternoon the men were taken before Justice Smith and found guilty of stealing a ride on the railroad and trespassing on the railway company's property. They were all released on their own recognizance to appear in court tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. At that time it is expected they will have all departed from the city.

PROVO, May 17.

The labor of the citizens' committee in moving the industrialists to Springville is greatly appreciated by the people generally. The citizens were generous in furnishing supplies for the army, preferring to supply their wants at the camp ground to having them scatter through town soliciting food. Lieutenant Miller, who is in charge of the industrialists at Springville, informed City Marshal Storrs of that city that it was against orders for any

of the men to leave and solicit food from the citizens, and asked that arrests be made of any who broke this regulation or that any infraction of the order be reported to him.

On Tuesday while the citizens' committee were gathering up the supplies for the army, subscribed by business men and others, for the purpose of taking them to Springville, three deserters went into Mr. Freshwater's store and succeeded in making him believe they were authorized to receive a box of groceries that gentleman had subscribed. They were seen going away with the box and as soon as they found they were discovered they brought the goods to the commissary wagon and turned it over to the men in charge.

The twenty recruits for the army, who had promised to go with them from Provo, as was stated by members of the army, failed to show up when the industrialists left for Springville, and not a Provo man left with them.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY MAY 18.

Adjudged guilty of contempt of court by Chief Justice Merritt, this morning, "General" Carter and four others of the twenty-seven defendants jointly charged with him have been fined in sums varying from \$100 to \$10 each, with five days' imprisonment in addition; while fifteen more are required to undergo the "jailing" without any fine. The remaining seven have been set at liberty. The crowd present in court while the judge was passing sentence was the largest ever seen in the Doly building at one time, and immense interest and curiosity were evinced in the result. There was scarcely standing room during the forty-five minutes that the proceedings lasted.

Judge Merritt, upon taking his seat on the bench at 10 o'clock, at once delivered judgment all eyes being fastened upon his honor as he proceeded to pass sentence as follows:

Carter, 5 days' imprisonment and \$100 fine; the defendant to stand committed one day for each dollar he does not pay.

Nowell, 5 days' imprisonment and \$25 fine. Same order in regard to the fine.

Lowry, Gregory, and Day, 5 days, \$10 fine each. Same order as to fine.

The defendants Crouch, Covington, Rhodes, Van Buskirk, Morrow, Eblin, Smith, Griffin, Shaffer, Hogesen, Thompson, McKee, Mitchell, Faught and Keene, 5 days' imprisonment each—all for contempt of court.

The remaining defendants whom I have not named are discharged.

A moment later Judge Merritt added: "Take the prisoners, Marshal, and clear the court room; it is crowded too much."

Strangely enough, there seemed to be some doubt as to whether the defendants would be required to serve their time in the penitentiary or within the walls of the county jail, as the judge did not state the place in passing sentence, and it was not until Attorney Houtz returned into the courtroom and made the inquiry about ten minutes later that it was learned the penitentiary was meant.

"General" Carter received encouragement from a number of sympathizers as he left the courtroom, but did not appear inclined to talk very much.

Both he and his men were, however, in the best of spirits.

After the sentence had been pronounced a gentleman advanced toward Carter and whispered to him that the full amount required to pay the fines would be raised by subscription among certain citizens of Salt Lake, and counseled him and his followers to be of good cheer.

The defendants were taken direct from the court into the grand jury room and there they remained in charge of a couple of bailiffs until their removal to the penitentiary this afternoon.

In a short interview with a News reporter, Carter said that what had now happened would not damp the army's ardor in the least. While they were anxious and determined to obey the law, and had no desire whatever to trespass upon the rights of others, yet they were resolved upon carrying out their lawful object. If the railroad companies now refused to carry them in squads, then they would cover the ground on foot. He declared most solemnly that he was utterly ignorant of any preconceived plan to steal the train last Saturday morning, and expressed an opinion that there had been treachery on the part of certain persons outside the army's ranks.

Information received in this city this morning regarding the movements of the gang of industrialists who were dislodged from the stolen fruit train at Ogden on Wednesday, is to the effect that they reached Echo, at the head of Weber canyon, last night, and pitched their camp there.

It appears that they prepared to capture the first eastbound freight and this morning an opportunity presented itself. They soon had possession. The railway employees refused to go on or permit the cars to go without them. A good deal of parleying ensued. According to reports which are very difficult to obtain, the industrialists were beaten by some clever maneuver on the part of the train men and were frustrated in their efforts and determination to ride.

Last evening a company of Oakland industrialists arrived in Ogden city. They are under the command of Wm. Watson, who says they compose the third regiment. They camped on the old industrial camp ground, where Chief Davenport called to see them. He also procured food and sent them. It is said they will take up their march for the east this afternoon. The captain states that there will be another company of two hundred arrive here today.

PROVO, May 18.

Wednesday afternoon a man who gave his name as Louis Smith came over from Springville with Deputy Sheriff Hall. He was placed under arrest by City Marshal Storrs, of Springville, next morning, on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. Smith was a member of the industrial "army," and was pointed out by "Lieutenant General" Miller to the Springville officers as a man who carried concealed weapons and also as a man who "knew too much" and one whom the "army" would have to get rid of themselves if the officers did not arrest him. Upon his arrest he was taken to the city jail in Springville and after a short deten-

tion he was told he could leave. He asked Marshal Storrs to go to the Industrial camp and get his valise. The marshal did so, and was told by the industrialists that if Smith ever came back he would be roughly handled.

Smith gave an account of the dispute to a News reporter, saying that on Tuesday evening a number of the "army" became suspicious that he was with them for the purpose of reporting their intentions to the railroad company, and that they threatened to take his life and were only prevented by the intercession of some of his personal friends. He says that is the cause of the complaint made by Miller. Smith claims to have a brother in Salt Lake City, who is a contractor. He remained in Provo till he could take the first train for Salt Lake City and was apparently pleased to be out of the reach of his industrial friends.

About 75 of the "army" attended services at the Presbyterian church at Springville, Wednesday evening, at the invitation of Rev. Mr. Shepherd.

Two young men left Provo last evening on a R. G. W. freight car intending to join the army.

It is understood that Callahan the officer Carter expelled, is organizing the men who have left in squads over the R. G. W. for Colorado, where Callahan now is. It is said that Callahan's plan was to send the "army" out in squads, and giving the leader of each squad some money so the men might be able to eat in case citizens failed to contribute at any point. His further intention was to gather the men at one point and go on, and if necessary, again disband to meet at another point along the line of march. Carter wanted to handle all the funds.

SPRINGVILLE, May 18.—The Carterite army now encamped at this place anxiously awaited the ruling of the Third district court at Salt Lake this morning. When the news reached here that Carter and his immediate associates had been convicted and sent to the penitentiary, there was intense excitement. Consternation reigns among them and they are in a condition bordering close on to disorganization.

A committee of citizens waited on them this morning and in consultation with "Colonel" Miller and others now in charge, they were informed that the hospitality of the people of this place had about reached its limit and that they must move on. This they are not desirous of doing until they hear from Carter. But the time is not far ahead when they must get out whether they wish to or not. They have had plenty to eat so far but there will be a thinning down in the matter of charitable donations.

There are over 200 men in the army at present. There have been but few desertions the last two days and quite a number of accessions. The men say they will start into the canyon providing they are furnished with plenty of provisions but not otherwise. The citizens are so anxious to get rid of the horde that they have sent soliciting committees to Payson and Spanish Fork in their behalf hoping to get supplies enough to last the men until they can get well beyond the borders of the Territory.

The army is assembling this afternoon to discuss ways and means but

none of them are very active appearances indicate that they are determined to stay until they receive instructions from Carter.

SPRINGVILLE, Utah, May 19.—The Carterite army left here at 10 o'clock this morning for Thistle 13 miles distant. They were conveyed thither to the number of about 250. The journey was made in from thirty to forty wagons. Besides carrying the men provisions were taken along sufficient to last until Tuesday.

Last night the army consultation committee in its negotiations with the citizens sought very hard to secure permission to remain ten days, but it was decided that their request could not be granted, and they were informed that they must calculate on moving today. Spanish Fork was visited by a soliciting committee of citizens appointed from this place. From there came a noble response and the provisions gathered will now last fully a week.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, MAY 21.

Twenty-eight more individuals forming a part of the Industrial army faced Chief Justice Merritt this morning to answer a charge of contempt of court; but inasmuch as all plead guilty, short work was made of the case. In less than three quarters of an hour after the opening of court they had been arraigned, plead, sentenced and were moving penitentiary-ward to commence their three days' sentence of imprisonment.

These men were brought down from Echo yesterday afternoon in the keeping of four deputy marshals of Weber county, and had since remained guests at Marshal Brigham's castle on the hill. The charge against them was that of having, with others of their ilk, captured a U. P. train at Ogden on Thursday of last week and another at Echo next day. Some of the defendants were "taken" at Castle Rock, having secured berths on a freight train. The entire band in the present instance was composed of wanderers from the company which left California several weeks ago on a "minstrel tour," but whose leaders bolted, taking the funds with them. The stranded body, weary and dismayed, then made their way on east as best they could, and in court most of the defendants presented a woe-begone and disconsolate appearance. They doubtless had, to some extent, the sympathy of Judge Merritt, who in passing a very light sentence expressed the belief that they had been misled by other and older heads.

By direction of the court the defendants (who occupied the same benches as their fellow army men during last week's hearing) rose one by one to enter their plea. Their names were given as follows: Richard Hornod, John Meyer, H. W. Smith, Harry Alcock, Jake McGann, Wm. Morgan, H. E. Brinnen, J. Herman, W. Champion, J. E. Friel, John White, Ernest Koning, F. Thompson, George Peterson, C. A. Hamilton, Frank Casey, Lawrence Derbner, J. H. Knight, Henry Perrine, Joe Davis, Jos. Kennedy, Dan Dorrity, Hugh McKenna, John Dorrity, Tom King, Tom Burchett, Wm. Schaffer, George Manker.

All the foregoing plead guilty, with-

out hesitation, except J. H. Knight, Wm. Schaffer and George Manker; but they soon "came to," and joined in the general answer of "guilty."

The entire batch was riding up to the "pen." half an hour later.

A company of three score California indigents, all members of the Industrial army, arrived in this city late last night under command of one "Captain" Jesse who personally heralded his arrival at the police station. He passed the night with his men on the old Fort Square in the Sixth ward. The men were rounded up at midnight and cajoled. Instead of there being sixty as Jesse stated only thirty-nine were found. Asked to explain the discrepancy he said the men must have broken ranks while he was at the police station. They left Ogden on Saturday and had tramped hither being fed along the line of march by the towns between here and the Junction City. Some of the citizens of Kayaville assisted them as far as the Hot Springs by hauling their bedding and provisions.

The camp was under guard of the police during the night. Before daylight some of the absentees reported to their commander and this morning forty-nine members of the company whose ages ranged from nineteen to fifty-nine years registered at the police station as guests of the city after which they were taken in squads to the dining room of the city jail and fed. They ate a very hearty breakfast and returned to their camp ground on the square to await an opportunity of getting out on a Rio Grande train. There is a disposition to keep shy of the Union Pacific as they say they have no desire to become participants in the inconveniences to which their fellow industrialists have been subjected in confiscating the rolling stock of that road.

"Captain" Jesse was closely questioned at the police station today regarding his antecedents and his identification with the Industrial army movement. He stated that he was regularly engaged in work in California until recently at \$3.50 a day. Finally the hard times commenced and his wages were reduced to \$2.50 per day. Then even that was not as regular as he liked. He could, however, get work at \$1 per day but said he refused to accept it. Asked as to whether he would not work for that figure now, he declared that he would not, neither would his men, who were not "dollar a day laborers."

OGDEN, May 21.—A band of forty unemployed men tramping their way east left here this morning for Salt Lake. From eighty to one hundred preceded them last night and are now near Kayaville. Fifty more will follow their footsteps tonight. They have abandoned all hope of help from the Union Pacific and will hereafter look to the Rio Grande where receivership and contempt matters have not yet been sprung against them. From four to five hundred more, it is reported, will reach Ogden the next few days and all have Salt Lake in mind as a temporary resting place. They will not be allowed to remain here very long, but will be pushed on as fast as that can be done.

One interesting and distinguishing feature between the men now arriving

here and those who have been giving the Territory so much trouble hitherto, is that the former disclaim all connection with the Industrial army. They say they are neither part nor parcel of that organization and have nothing in common with it. They allege they are residents of the eastern states and are simply on their way home. They are entirely unorganized and are thrown together in a haphazard manner. Every man is his own "boss" and can "go and come" when he pleases. To them "generals," "colonels," "captains" and "lieutenants" are useless, dangerous and unknown commodities.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, MAY 22

Yesterday "Captain" Jesse and his men were given until this morning to leave the city. They are still here at the expense of the taxpayers and refuse to leave except on condition that they be provided with shoes, blankets and provisions sufficient to take them well on their journey eastward.

They have had a "soft snap" during their sojourn in this city and are apparently loth to leave under any circumstances. They were well fed yesterday and this morning a good breakfast was sent down to them at their new camp ground near the Agricultural Park on the banks of the Jordan. Of all the transient idle men that have made Salt Lake a temporary stopping place Jesse's command is the most ungrateful.

Chief Pratt had a plain talk with Jesse, and told him that he must get out or go to work with his whole gang. The latter explained in a bland and indifferent manner that his men wanted to rest awhile here and not work. As to leaving he said they could not do that until they had been provided for. That sort of thing wasn't to be expected. The mountains could not be faced unless the men were prepared for it.

Information was received at headquarters at noon that seventy more of the Industrialists left Kayaville for Salt Lake this morning. Ten other gangs of thirty-five each are preceding them by ten or twelve miles and are due here tonight.

One of the gangs of thirty-five heretofore referred to came in from Ogden this afternoon and went down to Jesse's camp and cast their lot among his men. A consultation was held and in view of the fact that an effort would probably be made to compel them to work tomorrow they promised to take their departure from the city tonight, providing they were furnished with provisions sufficient for their immediate wants. This proposition was agreed to and this evening they will be escorted to Twelfth South street by Captain Donovan, who, when he gets to that point with the, will present them a considerable amount of bread, meat, potatoes and coffee.

The Carterite Industrialists who were marched out of Springville a couple of days ago, captured a Rio Grande train at Thistle this morning, and determined to put it to their own use. The railway men sidetracked the train and "killed" the engine. The Carterites still retain, at last advice, possession of the stolen cars and refuse to get out. They number 250. Superintendent Welby left on a special train

at 8 o'clock this afternoon for the scene of the trouble.

OGDEN, May 22.—The Junction city, fortunately for its residents, is temporarily clear of the Industrial army element. But tomorrow will witness the arrival of one hundred and twenty-five more. They will not stay here very long, however, as they will push on towards Salt Lake, for which place the last batch from the coast left yesterday. On Thursday another squad is expected, and information of a reliable character is to the effect that no less than six hundred will arrive during the week. And the indications are that the influx will continue for a considerable time unless some means shall be found to call an effectual halt on the movement.

### THE "ARMY" ELSEWHERE.

HYATTSVILLE, Md., May 18.—Hyattsville is thoroughly aroused over the presence of about 500 Coxeyites, who are encamped in the picturesque grove known as Little Spain, just east and outside of the town limits. Serious trouble is expected at any hour. Adjutant-General Douglass, of Maryland, was wired regarding the providing of arms and ammunition for volunteers. The citizens are determined to drive the commonwealers out of the neighborhood and are prepared to use drastic measures to accomplish that end.

Thirty deputies are patrolling the town of Hyattsville and Bladensburg. Preparations have been made at Camp Coxey for a long stay and reinforcements from Galvin's, Kelly's and Frye's divisions are expected. Brown states that 5,000 men will be encamped here inside of five days.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Michael D. Fitzgerald, of Lynn, Mass., leader of the New England Industrial army, Lani Kalangrafi and Joseph Wembloth, both of this city, were arrested at a meeting tonight, held apparently as an industrial gathering. Two policemen attended it in citizen's clothes and they say the addresses, which were made mostly in Russian, called the people to tear down the government and the militia and have the red flag waving about the White House.

EDDYVILLE, Ia., May 18.—Kelly's navy made about thirty-five miles by the river measurement today, leaving Oskaloosa bridge at 1 p. m., arriving at Eddyville at 4:15 p. m. The citizens of Eddyville furnished the army with 500 loaves of bread, 500 pounds of beef and two barrels of soup. At 11 p. m. the navy broke camp and started for Ottumwa.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, May 14.—The mayor and city council met Kelly at Eddyville and told him he could expect provisions, if he camped three miles below the city. Kelly accepted the terms and the army moved from Eddyville early today.

Ten thousand people gathered to see Kelly's boats float under guard to camp.

COKEVILLE, Wyo., May 14.—The Union Pacific special train with United States Marshal Rankin and posse aboard, arrived here at six a. m. Forty-three members of the commonweal army were found occupying the seven box cars

in which they arrived yesterday. They were all at once placed under arrest by the marshal. No resistance was offered. In fact, a majority of them seemed to be somewhat pleased, believing, as they did at that time, that they would be taken on to Cheyenne, 500 miles nearer their destination. All the chief officers of the army were secured, with General S. D. Breckenridge, who was arrested at Green River last night. They are, T. Colehan, Col. R. B. Breckenridge, chief of commissary, and R. T. Weed, adjutant.

It was a disappointment to the Union Pacific officials that more men were not captured, but the leaders explained that over two hundred of their number weakened after the engine and cars had been secured at Montpelier yesterday, leaving but forty-three to bring the train through. The men captured today are known as company H of the Portland division, which originally numbered 750 men. When they were discharged after their arrest at Troutdale, Oregon, they scattered out in squads and are now at various points between here and Huntington. Soon after the arrest of the commonwealers, Marshal Rankin received information that U. S. Marshal Pinkham, of Idaho, and posse were coming on board a special with warrants to take them back.

HELENA, Mont., May 14.—Hogan, the "general" who commanded the 350 Coxeyites who stole a Northern Pacific train in Butte early on the morning of April 24th and were captured at Forsythe, was sentenced to six months in the county jail. The engineer and fireman who ran the train and the forty captains and lieutenants were given sixty days each in the same jail. The other 300 will be brought into court in squads of thirty, and upon pledging their word not to engage in any more such proceedings the judge will turn them loose.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 14.—General Sanders decided tonight that he will not walk to Washington, but he will adopt the same method as "General" Kelly, and will sail down the Missouri to Alton, Ill., then down to the mouth of the Ohio at Cairo, from which place he will proceed to Cincinnati, where a Baltimore & Ohio train will be secured, and the army will enter Washington triumphantly over that railroad.

GREEN RIVER, Wyoming, May 15, 12:11 p. m.—The commonwealers, to the number of 150, who captured the train from the U. S. Marshal and posse at Montpelier yesterday, arrived here at 3:15 p. m. They had ridden the 143 miles in open coal cars in the crisp night air and were thoroughly chilled. When U. S. Marshal Rankin demanded the surrender of the train, no resistance was offered. They went into camp near the stock yards and each of the five companies soon had rousing bonfires at which they were warming.

12:30 p. m.—The situation in reference to the commonweal army confronting the United States authorities and the officials of the railroad, is more serious today than ever. The 150 men who arrived last night on a stolen train from Montpelier, Idaho, are still in camp at noon, but they are practically

without food and are getting desperate. The people of Green River refuse to feed them. The men say they cannot starve, and they insist that the railroad company carry them on east. They are determined to ride; peacefully if they can, forcibly if they must. They have offered to surrender to the United States marshal, knowing that if they become United States prisoners, Uncle Sam will be compelled to feed them. Marshal Rankin has telegraphed Judge Riner at Cheyenne for instructions. It is his idea that the men should be arrested and taken back to Idaho and Oregon, whence they came. This could not be done, however, without the aid of the United States troops. The marshal last night asked the President for the troops at Fort Russell, Wyo., and a special train was held in readiness at Cheyenne all night to bring them here. As yet nothing has been learned what action has been taken by the authorities in Washington.

1:12 p. m.—Eight of Marshal Rankin's deputies in charge of fifteen prisoners from the commonwealth army arrested yesterday at Cokeville arrived in this city this morning at 11 o'clock. Among the prisoners was General Scheffler, who, when approached by your correspondent, denied that he had ever been in charge of the army. He said he was a stone mason and showed a membership card in the national association. He said his home was in Topeka whither he was bound when arrested. The prisoners were landed in the county jail and they shouted in chorus, when they were taken to the back door: "Keep off the grass."

GREEN RIVER, Wyo., May 15.—About 200 industrials who stole a train at Montpelier, Idaho, last night, arrived here at an early hour this morning. They abandoned the train here and went into camp nearly exhausted. The citizens refuse them provisions and it is thought they will seize another train. They are anxious to be arrested in order to reach Cheyenne.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 15.—Nineteen industrials, including Scheffler, were placed in jail here today by Marshal Rankin's deputies. The railroad officials have a train ready to move U. S. troops against the industrials and anxiously await orders from Washington.

2:40 p. m.—This afternoon the order came from Washington ordering the troops from Fort Russell to Green River. The train which had been in waiting all night steamed out to the fort and soldiers who had been under waiting orders quickly got aboard and the train was sent out on fast schedule time, having the right of way over everything. Four companies of the Seventeenth infantry were taken in seven coaches. They will reach Green River in nine hours.

GREEN RIVER, Wyo., May 16.—The four companies of the Seventeenth infantry arrived from Cheyenne on the special train at four o'clock this morning. The troops remained in the cars until seven o'clock, when the tents were pitched and regular military regulations were put in force. The camp was designated Camp Rankin in honor of U. S. Marshal Rankin, who is specially deserving of praise for the

excellent judgment he has exercised in conducting the affairs. He apprehended the desperate company of industrials who took the train from Marshal Pinkham of Idaho and posse and held them until the troops arrived without a single mishap.

At the request of Marshal Rankin, Colonel Pollard, the commanding officer, relieved the deputy marshals this morning and placed the soldiers on guard to watch the industrials, whose camp is close to camp Rankin headquarters. Marshal Pinkham will arrive from Idaho this afternoon with warrants for the men under guard and as soon as Judge Riner can come from Cheyenne the order will be made for Marshal Rankin to turn them over to him to be taken to Boise City to be tried on the charge of larceny of a train.

The soldiers from Fort Russell arrived at Green River at 3 o'clock this morning and will aid Marshal Rankin in keeping the 200 men there under arrest. The troops will remain there until Judge Riner, who leaves for there tonight, can arrive. He will send the whole outfit back to Idaho. It is reported here that another train was stolen at Ogden this morning.

PUEBLO, Colo., May 16.—Fifty Utah industrials, whose leaders were arrested at Provo after capturing a train, arrived here today on a freight train. The remaining 400 will follow. The Rio Grande carries the men rather than have trouble with them.

OTTUMWA, Ia., May 16.—As one of Kelly's boats was coming down the river the citizens of Eldon called it ashore for the purpose of giving the men buttermilk. Deputy sheriffs employed by the Rock Island road rushed down to prevent the landing. Some one threw a stone, breaking the ribs of one of Kelly's men and rendering another unconscious. The Rock Island deputies endeavored to prevent a landing yesterday and a battle ensued. Conductor Charles Martin was struck on the head with a club and his skull fractured. Two Kellyites were arrested.

LEAVENWORTH, May 16.—Commissioner Waggener today held "General" Sanders and his army for trial, and in default of \$4,000 bail each, they will be sent to jail.

KEOSAUQUA, Iowa, May 17.—Kelly's fleet reached here today and left this afternoon for Farmington, well supplied with provisions.

Kelly will perhaps go to Washington to take charge of the commonwealth armies of the United States. The difficulty at Eldon was settled by arbitration and Colonel Speed released. Eldon is still in turmoil and excitement. The citizens loudly denounce the Rock Island deputies.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—General Frye, whose command is encamped at Lawrenceburg, Ind., said today that a thousand organizers were at work and that the Industrial Army now numbers 15,000. He asserted that within sixty days he would have 200,000 in Washington.

DENVER, May 17.—An effort is being made to concentrate in this city the commonwealers from the West. Another army is being organized here. General Hegwer, commander of the Coxey home reserve, says 1000 women

will march to Washington to advocate Coxey's bill.

VACAVILLE, Cal., May 17.—One hundred and fifty industrials today raided the fruit farms in Vaca valley, for the purpose of driving out the Chinese and Japanese. They took a number of prisoners and drove them ahead, mistreating them. The whole crowd is in custody.

GREEN RIVER, May 18.—Marshal Pinkham received a message from Wallace, Idaho, that Jeffreys, the leader of the Industrialists from Spokane, have rented a hall there and it is the intention to mass the men there for the purpose of capturing a Northern Pacific train. The Coeur d'Alene miners have offered assistance.

GREEN RIVER, Wyo., May 18.—The Industrials were taken before Judge Riner at 1 o'clock and upon application of the United States attorney the order for removal was made for United States Marshal Rankin of Wyoming to deliver the prisoners before the United States court of Idaho at Boise City forthwith. Two companies of the Seventeenth infantry have been detailed as an escort. The special train to transport them will leave at three o'clock this afternoon.

GREEN RIVER, Wyo., May 18.—The Industrials boarded a Union Pacific freight at Echo, Utah, today. The cars which they occupied were sidetracked. Deputies have been sent to prevent another seizure. Judge Riner accompanied by United States Attorney Fowler arrived today to give a hearing to the Idaho Industrials.

DENVER, May 18.—One hundred Salt Lake Industrials arrived in Denver today, having stolen a ride from Pueblo on the Fort Worth train.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 19.—Judge Hanford has issued an important writ to U. S. deputy marshals here. They are directed to board each east-bound freight train between Sprague and the Idaho line and warn industrials not to climb aboard. Those who disregard the warning will be arrested and conveyed to Seattle. Under this order, Deputy Marshal Hanson has sent crews of deputies all along the line and numerous arrests are expected today.

DENVER, May 19.—General Hegwer, of the Coxey home reserve, has addressed a letter to Cleveland beseeching him in the name of common humanity and good government to ask Congress for legislation to secure work to the unemployed.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The war department has received information from Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, that the rendezvous of Industrials there threatens trouble. The seizure of a train is imminent and General Schofield has ordered the troops stationed at the post near Coeur d'Alene to assist the United States marshal in protecting the railroad property in the hands of a receiver.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 19.—A Missoula special to the *Journal* says four hundred and fifty Coxeyites of the Seattle-Spokane detachment captured a freight train on the Northern Pacific at Heron and started east this morning. Fifty deputies under Sheriff Ramsey left here on a special train to intercept them. The wheelers attempted to capture a train near Wallace, Idaho, but the engineer cut loose, leaving them in the cars. The situation at that point is critical.



## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 15.—All the differences existing between the Great Northern Railway company and its employees growing out of the recent strike were amicably settled tonight.

LONDON, May 15.—A dispatch to a news agency from Cairo says: A criminal indictment has been lodged at Paris on behalf of Egyptian notables against Count Ferdinand de Lesseps and the early directors of the Suez Canal company for the misappropriation of money. The claims amount to several million pounds and are based upon documents given under the seal of Said Pasha, the viceroy of Egypt.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Bourke Cockran created a sensation by a speech last night at the opening of the Catholic hospital. "To declare," said he, "that the Catholic church is hostile to the Republic is to declare the mother hostile to her offspring."

Turning toward the archbishop and advancing with his forefinger outstretched, he declared with impassioned eloquence that he would accept the teaching of the church from his grace with the utmost reverence; "but if the day should ever come—" here Cochran's voice rose until it echoed through the big hall—"when from the Catholic pulpit you should utter one word hostile to the integrity of this government, I will tell you that such language is heretical. You would be false to the Republic and false to the church that placed consecration oil upon your head for the blessing of your children."

A subdued murmur of astonishment ran through the hall, which was quickly followed by a great burst of applause.

RIVER FALLS, Wis., May 16.—A destructive flood is sweeping down Black River valley. A large number of dams, iron bridges and other property has been destroyed. A special from Chippewa Falls reports great destruction in Chippewa River valley. All railways report washouts and no trains from north or west will reach Milwaukee until this evening.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—Lodge introduced in the Senate a resolution authorizing the appointment of five senators to investigate the charges of attempted bribery of senators in connection with the pending tariff bill, and also the charges published by the Philadelphia Press Monday morning, containing allegations relating to the influence of the sugar trust upon tariff legislation. At the request of Cockrell the resolution was laid upon the table until tomorrow.

Rumors to use money to influence action on the tariff bill have been circulated but heretofore received little attention. It is learned definitely today that intimations that a money consideration could be secured for votes against the tariff have been made to the clerks of Senators Kyle and Hunton by a North Dakota lobbyist, formerly a member of Congress from a Southern state and who was identified with the carpet baggers. It was represented that Kyle should receive \$14,000 and \$1,000 to be retained by the go-between as his commission.

McFarlane, Kyle's clerk, promptly

informed Kyle, who is now in South Dakota, and will return to Washington on Saturday. It is scarcely possible that any syndicate controlling the money necessary to attempt to purchase votes would entrust it to a man who approached the clerk.

NEW YORK, May 16.—A fire starting in the wooden building in "Jones Woods" avenue A and Sixty-eighth street, today spread over four blocks between sixty-seventh and seventy-first streets, avenue A and East river. Over \$200,000 damages was done. Fifty horses were burned to death and a number of persons injured.

BOSTON, May 15.—By the torch of an incendiary tonight over a million dollars' worth of property is in ashes, over 500 families of the medium and poorer classes, consisting of over 2,000 people, are homeless, and many of them are tonight sleeping in the open air.

Women with babies in their arms, and little children huddled together have only the sky for a roof, and the few mattresses saved from the burning tenements for a bed, and no prospects of a breakfast in the morning.

The fire was started in the Boston League Park in a pile of lumber which was lying under the right field bleachers, directly back of the first base. In a moment it had leaped out to the seats and, fanned by the breeze, swept towards the grand stand.

It was several minutes before the firemen were at work. The left field bleachers were next ignited. Meanwhile the sparks had fallen upon the houses of Berlin street, and the flames surged on towards Tremont street, reaching out to the right and left until the entire square between the ball grounds and Tremont street, and extending north from Walpole street to Burke street, was a mass of burning buildings. The Sherwin kindergarten schoolhouse, a brick structure, checked the progress of the fire for only a moment. And that, too, was quickly numbered among the structures consumed.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Judge Jenkins overruled the demurrer and plea of the Chicago & Northern Pacific and Northern Pacific Railroad companies to the bill of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company to foreclose mortgage for \$30,000,000 on the property of the two companies, and issued an order compelling them to plead to the merits of the bill by the first Monday in June.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 16.—The torpedo boat Cushing and Stiletto stole into harbor last night without being detected by the searchlight. The incident is regarded a remarkable naval feat, as the officers of the torpedo station were warned and made a special attempt to find the boats.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—The Senate, in executive session today, confirmed A. H. Snow to be postmaster at Box Elder, Utah.

LOGANPORT, Ind., May 16.—Peter Rothermel and family, Martin Carroll and family and Charles Myers and family, consisting in all of twelve persons, have been poisoned by eating cheese. Soon after eating the cheese they were taken violently ill. Physi-

cians said they were suffering from tyrotoxicosis, or milk poisoning. None have died but three of them will hardly recover.

TUCUOLA, Ill., May 17.—Joseph Young, colored, is dead, at the age of 115 years. He claims to have been born in St. Augustine, Fla., in 1779, and was accounted the oldest man in this part of the state. He served in the late war, and took his second wife when at the age of 105 years.

ALTON, Ill., May 17.—Monticello seminary, the Vassar of the west, has a queer lawsuit on its hands. Some weeks ago Miss Harriet N. Haskett, the principal, learned that the students were receiving surreptitious notes and packages left at the store of John Roberts. She therefore prohibited the young women from going to the store. This boycott is the basis of Roberts's suit for \$15,000 damages.

KUNKLE, O., May 17.—A cyclone passed one-fourth of a mile west of here at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, killing five persons and fatally injuring two others, and slightly wounding several more.

The scene of the cyclone is a hard one to describe. Houses, fences, trees and obstructions of all kinds in the path of the storm have been carried away, and nothing is left to mark the spot where they stood except huge holes in the ground.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 17.—Professor Larkin of Knox College observatory, after watching all day the solar cyclone, says its dimensions exceed those of any storm he has seen on the sun during his career as an astronomer. It is now at its full height; its length is 86,000 miles and the width varies from 22,000 to 43,000 miles. The whole mass has a twirling, rotary motion. There are two storm centers and at a distance are spots.

RUSHVILLE, Neb., May 17.—The trip of Senator Kyle, sub-chairman of the Senate committee on Indian depredations, to the Indian reservations in South Dakota for the purpose of investigating claims against the government, is likely to result in some spicy revelations and indirectly affect certain prominent officials of the government. For some time past the Senate committee on Indian depredations has had its attention attracted to suspicious claims filed against the government, and so rapidly were they adjudicated in the court of claims that at the present time they amount to over a half a million dollars. The chances are that not one half of them will be provided for in the Senate appropriations. An inquiry is likely to be raised how judgments could be obtained on ex parte evidence. Indeed, this ex parte evidence could scarcely have been received except through the collusion and connivance of certain government officials. Among other things the testimony of some of the witnesses taken before Senator Kyle shows that prominent claim lawyers have visited the reservations and have manufactured claims against the government which have not the shadow of a foundation.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 18.—The storm which today swept Lake Michigan was the most disastrous of recent years. Eight vessels were driven ashore within the city limits of Chicago, and out of their crews ten men are known to be drowned, and in every instance boat

and cargo are utterly lost. One schooner, the Myrtle, was wrecked just outside the government pier, within half a mile of Michigan boulevard, and six men of her crew went down to death in plain view of the hundreds of people who lined the boulevard walks or watched the awful storm from the windows of the big hotels which overlook the harbor.

GUTHRIE, O. T., May 18.—The Otoe Indians have closed up all fords on the reservation and erected toll bridges, compelling the people traveling overland to pay toll. The receipts have been large. The tribe is arranging to use the funds on May 20 for a ghost dance and feast. All neighboring tribes are invited.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Dr. Henry C. Meyer, charged with poisoning Ludwig Brandt to obtain the insurance, was found guilty of murder in the second degree. The penalty is imprisonment for life.

TOLEDO, May 18.—A *Blade* special from Amherstburg says: Two pleasure steamers, Leroy Brooks and Visitor, seized for infringing on the Canadian fishing laws, have been confiscated by the Dominion government.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 18.—A Boise special to the *Journal* says: The limit set by the Miner's union in the Coeur d'Alene region for all non-union men to join the union or quit work expired last night. Paddy Burke is at Wardner and says they must either quit work or fight. Governor McConnell has been advised that serious trouble is imminent and the militia is powerless. Six hundred Coxeyites are between Tekoa and Coeur d'Alene city, and if the union miners strike, the combined forces will make serious trouble.

MILWAUKEE, May 18.—The schooner M. J. Cummings, laden with grain from Chicago, foundered just south of the harbor piers this morning. The crew were in the rigging. It is reported that two men were swept overboard and drowned. The lifeboat which went to rescue the crew was driven past the wreck and capsized by the breakers at Bayview.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Thousands of spectators watched from the lake shore today the destruction of the craft beached during the storm. At Twenty-seventh street the McLaren was being pounded to pieces fifty yards from shore. Three wrecks were rolling in the breakers at Eighty-fifth street. Half a mile from shore, off Twenty-second street, two vessels were laboring in the sea. On one, thought to be the D. S. Austin, four men were seen in the rigging. The twenty-seven men on the north crib and the men at the other cribs are all safe.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 19.—The schooner William Shupe drifted helplessly all night and grounded eight miles north of the city. The tug Thompson made three unsuccessful attempts to rescue the sailors and is now out with yawl boats trying to get a line to the schooner. The Sand Beach life saving crew is going on a special train.

MANCHESTER, N. J., May 21.—An event almost without precedent will take place here Wednesday when Sheriff Chambers will sell to the highest bidder the whole town of Manchester, railroad shops, churches, schools, stores, residences—all but the

citizens. This is the result of the action of the Mutual Life Insurance company of Newark, in foreclosing the mortgage held on the entire town. The mortgage was given by John Torrey, now deceased, in January, 1867. Mr. Torrey, who was a New York financier, practically founded Manchester, buying up many thousands of acres of land and laying out the town. For more than twenty years the mortgage seems to have been hidden away somewhere; people forgot all about it and property was bought and sold freely. Many of the householders are employed in the shops of the Central Railroad company and the foreclosure will prove an especially hard blow to them.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Seventeen Laplanders enroute to Alaska leave Madison, Wis., today for San Francisco, where they will take a chartered vessel for Port Clarence, Alaska, which they expect to reach on June 30.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20.—A special to the *Express* from Bradford, Pa., says: The worst flood in Bradford's history is rushing through Tuna valley today. Twenty streets contiguous to the creek are inundated and hundreds of families are in the swim.

HUNTINGTON, Pa., May 20.—Within the past twenty-four hours the Juniata river and the Rextown branch have risen twenty-two feet, flooding the low farms and imprisoning entire families in their homes, who cannot be reached.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 20.—The striking miners at the Pratt mines are held responsible for the cowardly assassination which occurred at that place this morning. A mob of masked men went to the house of Walter Glover, a miner who had refused to be called out, telling him they were officers and wanted to see him. Glover opened his door, when a volley was fired. Glover's body was riddled with bullets and he died instantly.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 19.—A plot which for fiendishness has never been equaled in the annals of crime in this section of the country, was nipped in the bud today through the confession of one of the Keystone colliery rioters. He said the strikers had secured nine kegs of giant powder, almost enough to destroy half the city, and secreted them near the house of Foreman Heslops. This evening, had it not been for the arrest of the ring-leaders of yesterday's riot, it was the intention of the strikers to put the powder under the houses of all the bosses of the mines and set it off. The result would have been something terrible. The nine kegs of powder were secured by the officers.

PARIS, May 21.—Emile Henri, the author of the explosion in the Hotel Terminus, was guillotined at 4:04 this morning. Just as day was breaking Henri was led from the prison De la Roquette to the instrument of death. As he passed between the portals from the prison, he wore the same air of bravado that marked his conduct during the trial, and as he stepped outside the gate he cried, "Vive l'anarchie!"

ATLANTA, Ga., May 20.—General Philip Cook, secretary of state, died at 1 o'clock this morning. He was 77 years old.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 21.—The river continued to rise during the night and nearly the entire business

portion of the city is under water. There has been no telegraphic communication with Lock Haven since 5 o'clock yesterday, when the telegraph operator was driven from the office by the flood.

SUNBURY, Pa., May 21.—The operators in the Western Union office at Williamsport were forced to abandon their instruments at 11 o'clock today. The water was four feet deep in the office.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., May 21.—Johnstown is experiencing the most disastrous flood since the big flood of May 31st, 1889. The damage will amount to at least \$80,000. The Pennsylvania railroad is the heaviest loser.

It has been raining three days and at last a cloudburst occurred near Edensburg, swelling the Conemaugh to many times its natural size. The flood reached this vicinity about 3 a. m. today. At South Fork numerous small buildings were swept away. Further on, the water undermined the track of the Pennsylvania road used by the eastbound trains for almost two miles. At East Conemaugh the water beat furiously against the Pennsylvania round house and undermined the foundation. The engines were removed to a place of safety. Several bridges below Conemaugh were badly damaged.

In this city the Oklahoma house, owned by Peter Seymour, was swept away. A three-story building of P. Brown's was torn from its foundation. The iron bridge is badly wrecked. Fully \$150,000 damage was done to property with the yards of the Pennsylvania passenger station. Between the freight station and the river was an artificial embankment, which gave way, carrying down the river about 200 feet of track and 50 loaded cars. In one car were five tramps, said to be members of Galvin's army. Two were drowned.

DANVILLE, N. Y., May 21.—In the Genesee valley the water is two feet above the high water mark of the great freshet five years ago. As far as the eye can see is an expanse of water, timbers and wreckage. The farmers lose hundreds of thousands in crops. Traffic is suspended on the Danville and Mount Morris railroad.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Cornelius Vanderbilt and thirty other New York millionaires will open their loan offices at Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street this morning. The organization, which will be known as the Provident Loan society, was authorized by the last legislature and originated with Rev. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomews church, early in January. The society was formed with the special object of assisting the poor, and money will be loaned on personal property for the full value of the goods pledged at a rate of 1 per cent interest per month.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—The ships are decorated from stem to stern with bunting in honor of the opening of the Manchester ship canal. The great canal which converts Manchester into a seaport was commenced November 11, 1867.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Upon the desk of Bland today was a huge bunch of la France roses bearing the inscription, "To the Next President." Paul B. Sorge, successor of the late Mr. Houck, took his seat as representative for the Third Ohio district.

*Written for this Paper.*

## SOME WORDS ON TRADE TOPICS.

Magnificent as are the prospects for agricultural abundance, and grand as the secondary rains have been; promising as is our wool crop, and systematic as are this year's arrangements for bulk shipping to the advantage of the owner—from a business standpoint this is as critical a time as any in the past, nay, it may really be more so, for with this elasticity of feeling born of hope, and the general reduction if not scarcity of supplies in the homes and camps controlled by these two great industries, there will come assuredly a certain pressure upon the storekeepers everywhere in this Territory; there will be a desire and a demand for credit until crops or returns come in, which may be greater than many can withstand; for stores are instituted for trade purposes, and while during the late pressure there may have been a good deal of caution used and much effort at collection, anxious trade is very likely to forget this past, and to feel as if now the worst had gone by, and that prosperous times were already secured because the earth is green and beautiful, because grass and grain and fruit prospects are enough to inspire the heart. But from this very estimate of abundance the wise dealer will become conservative, and question the wisdom of giving extensive credit, until there appears an outlet for this prospective surplus or superabundance which many are only too anxious to anticipate and enjoy.

Nor need aught be said that would indicate the character of an alarmist. The people have had a much needed lesson, traders have found that they could easily overreach their ability, and greater houses or firms have sensed fully that through a wide extent of credit there was a possible encroachment upon their capital, which carried with it quite an element of anxiety and risk. Scores of stores have had to cover their lingering open indebtedness by note and to buy for cash, limiting their purchases to their ability to pay, yet receiving a consequent discount which became a set-off to the interest on said notes. Through this policy, coupled with necessarily limited deal through but few houses, quite a large number of stores have avoided collapse, and are now in a condition to redeem themselves, if this caution is long enough continued. This restraint may have been irksome and unwelcome to the buyer for a store, as to the buyer for a family; but it was the only possible path of safety, as many realize today, who had probably never before been embarrassed in their business pursuits.

The man who depends upon his crops, whether wool, wheat, fruit, or other class of products, is not only inflated in feeling because of the lookout, which promises a renewal of comforts that have been in some suspense from sheer necessity; but he feels the load of indebtedness for supplies which have been long consumed, and his honor is at stake for the settlement of this claim, speedily as possible. An "old debt" is not ignored or forgotten by the honest man, any more than is "the old note" forgotten by the conscientious store-

keeper; and supreme efforts should be made to cancel obligations of this character, before expending present or prospective income for supplies, even when sadly needed. As a fact "an old account" honorably settled is somewhat of a guaranty in business life, that future credit will be just as honorably and promptly met. Temptation may be altogether the other way, but the confidence that all wish for—which many say has died out—can only be sustained or secured on the basis of right and justice, if it come at all.

The people of this Territory have carried quite a load, which was perhaps unfelt when things were lively and money reachable; and the incubus of debt probably had but little terror to the majority, for when need and desire join hands, when opportunity and facility combine, when work and pay therefor seem forthcoming, when honesty and industry nerve the soul and give tone to the muscle, difficulty is overlooked; but such souls are generally sensitive and if inability to meet an obligation suddenly presents itself, it seems to paralyze rather than to incite to more exhaustive effort. This is presumed to be the characteristic of the Latter-day Saints at least. We have had occasion to know many, who if they owed a man a dollar and could not pay it, would traverse several blocks rather than meet their creditor face to face. This has been known also on a larger scale. It is the key, in fact, to the indisposition of some men in business to face the house to which they were indebted. They did not want to increase that, and have made purchases elsewhere in the hope that they would thus relieve or extricate themselves from an unpleasant position. But the first step was a false one, and instead of its proving to be the means of deliverance, it has often led to irretrievable difficulty and financial suspension. This has been seen in the wholesale trade and in the retail trade. Persons have changed—from shamefacedness—their place of deal; and for lack of true grit, of proper moral courage, have forfeited their own self-respect, and betrayed the trust and confidence of their friend.

These are conditions which environ a few in this community. The great mass of business men and buyers are of those who want to do right. They believe in honesty; they count on paying their debts; they want the confidence of their brethren, for they sense the value of unity, concord, truth and righteousness; and trickery in trade and deal, as it should be, an abomination before such men, as before the Judge of all. But human nature asserts itself from time to time with its hereditary weaknesses and probably inherited failings, right here in the gathering place, as it does elsewhere. Yet after all here is the school. The lines of progress are here also; and it will be no discredit for the people of this Territory to profit permanently by hitherto inexperienced conditions. Every wise man learns at least by suffering, if not otherwise; every thoughtful community will profit, as the individual profits—by the rigors of disagreeable experience!

Business men are not assured that

money will be any too plentiful as yet, in this Territory, and they understand as a consequence that deliverance from indebtedness can only come from further prudence, economy and restraint. Many have an itching to replenish their depleted stocks, to buy liberally and freely because there is an inquiry and demand. But it is no detriment to a dealer's reputation that he buys cautiously and carefully. There is no obligation now to fill up twice a year or at any other stated time. Markets are near by, railroad facilities and freight rates are aids to the one who buys in limited quantities, and also to speak "always in the market." Besides, personal visit to the wholesale house is not as imperative as it used to be. Agents or representatives are calling all through every few days at most, and if a run is experienced on any special article, the telegraph and express are both ministers to modern trade, and vigilant business men will not hesitate in using both if trade accommodation is considered important enough at the time. There is an adaptability which makes for success whether on conservative lines or in that promptitude of action which seizes an opportunity with the rapidity of instinct, but is truly a manipulation of reserve force acquired by education and experience.

The intricacies of finance are known but to very few, and the past (?) depression has proved how little is known by the great majority of pretenders. But a man who is doing business on a small scale need not know this to perfection. He must, however, give his thought to his own affairs; he must know the amount of his own capital and how far he can enjoy credit; he can know whom to trust and the probabilities of sure collection; he must know that overreaching on his part is as fatal as overreaching is on the part of those who buy from him; he must know that a broken stock and an excessive one both work against his business interests; and he must know whether he is going to be paid in promises, in chips and whetstones, or in cash or turnable products. And the jobbing house who gives him credit expects to understand his situation, his resources, his ways of life, methods of business, and it wants to feel secure that the indebtedness will assuredly be paid according to time and promise.

Whenever there is a combination, a firm, a dealer or an individual person or customer who fails in frankness, who lacks the moral virtue of honesty, who cannot say NO in selling and buying, there is a lack of that stamina which makes the successful merchant and constitutes the decidedly honorable man!

There is nothing in all this, however, which creates any barrier to quiet, legitimate, intelligent trade. There are those who can and will buy; and all argument is simply aimed at reckless and inconsiderate forcing of business, or that inflation which is too suggestive of boom times, and which carries in its train undue anxiety and those consequences—financial and fraternal—which wisdom says we had best avoid.

Miss Estelle Reel, of Cheyenne, Wyo., is endorsed by a majority of the Republican papers as their candidate for state superintendent of schools.

*Written for this Paper.*  
IN ARIZONA AND MEXICO.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 14.

My last letter of April 20th, was written at Mesa, Arizona, at which place we held a two days' annual Sunday school conference including five largely attended meetings of parents and children, besides a Seventies' meeting, and a visit to Papage ward, four miles from Mesa, where we gave short addresses to a portion of the Pima Indians, besides singing "O my Father," by request. Sunday evening closed our labors at this place, and on Monday morning our mutual friends, Henry Rogers and C. R. Hakes, who insisted on making our short stay as interesting as possible, took us by team to Phoenix, eighteen miles, the capital of Arizona Territory, and gave us introduction to many of Arizona's officials, after which we went to see a ten acre lot beautifully laid off in shrubbery, lawns, flowers and walks, preparatory to the erection of the capitol building, shortly to be erected. We then drove four miles to the ostrich farm, where we found forty-five ostriches, weighing between two and three hundred pounds each. When their necks were erect, there was a distance of nine feet from their beak to their feet. The owner told us they could travel sixty miles an hour without apparent weariness. There was danger in approaching too near them, and a kick from them would be as dangerous or fatal as that of a horse, and when the owner himself ventured over the fence he carried a club to defend himself. Each ostrich furnishes him \$40 worth of feathers annually, besides a charge of 25 cents entrance fee from each visitor. He showed us a quantity of eggs, and expected to increase his stock of ostriches this year to 100. There was going to be a race with them the following Monday; one rider was to weigh 200 pounds. I asked him how he could manage to hold himself on. He said that would be his own lookout. This was being noised through the country and some hundreds of visitors were expected. This was a very interesting visit.

We then drove to Tempe, having traveled near forty miles—our friends had eight more to travel to their homes—and we left by train at 8:30 for Maricopa, reaching Bowie at 9 o'clock the following morning.

Here we met President Layton's stage, which had two vacant seats for us to occupy, for a ride of fifty miles. Opposite Elder George Reynolds and myself sat two distinguished gentlemen, one a Catholic priest, and the other a friend of his, and at our back another passenger, and the driver, making six in all. After traveling some distance, and waiting in vain for some one to break the monotony of silence that prevailed, I ventured to open the ball for a free interchange of thought and sentiment. I told them that we had met for the first time in our lives as strangers in that stage, and had to continue for some hours in each other's company; and unless we revealed the fact as to who we were and where we came from, we should still be strangers when we separated. I then told them my name, where I was born and when, including other leading inci-

dents of my life to the present time. I called on my esteemed colleague, George Reynolds, to follow suit which he promptly responded to, after which the young man opposite Brother Reynolds did the same, and a remarkable incident was made manifest, viz.: that the father of that young man was once a guest in the same hotel that Brother Reynolds was staying at for nearly two years. My friend opposite dotted down a good many items in his pocket book, as they fell from our lips, but he only blushed when pressed to tell us his name, etc.; he was proof, against all our entreaties, until we reached Solomonville (his destination) when we learned that his name was Zimmerman.

Soon after delivering our silent friend, we reached the headquarters of St. Joseph Stake, at Thatcher, Graham county, and the residence of President Christopher Layton, who was at home and gave us a hearty welcome. While here several preparatory meetings were held with the presidency and Stake superintendents, board of education, Seventies, etc.

At Pima, four miles distant from Thatcher, having the largest meeting house, our two days' Sunday school conference was held, to overflowing audiences. Here also we met our friend Andrew Jensen, proverbial for his industrious habit of secluding himself from intrusion while condensing historic facts of every place he visits.

After our Sunday night's Seventies' meeting at Thatcher, we bade adieu to our friends in St. Joseph Stake and traveled a few miles towards the fifty we had traveled over a few days before. We stayed at Layton, and the following day (Monday) we finished our fifty mile ride, reaching Bowie about 6 p.m. Here we stayed for the night, and on Tuesday, May 1st, we left by train at 8 a.m. and reached Deming at 12:40.

Here we found Brother Richardson, superintendent of Dias Sunday school, with a team to take us to that place, a distance of one hundred miles. After a chat with Mr. Fawson Smith, engineer of the John W. Young railway, we left at 8:30. Forty miles from Deming we reach the Mexican custom house, in which are five or six clerks, none of whom can speak English; but our driver being a good Spanish scholar we managed to pass their scrutiny without any delay.

During our one hundred mile travel by team into Mexican territory we camped out twice. There was nothing particularly surprising or interesting in the surrounding country except that that the roads for the most part are remarkably good. For many miles we traveled on the John W. Young railroad track, it being solid and level, though in many places it is considerably demoralized by washouts. To avoid the monotony of slow travel, my esteemed companion, George Reynolds, of inventive genius notably, hit upon the following suggestion: that I act as proxy and sing one verse of each song from my book, and not until I had sung about fifty could I be honorably released. Our mode of travel was to go slow, bait often, camp late, and start soon after daybreak. Our team was sure footed, and needed only the kind attention of an excellent driver to reach the end of our hundred mile ride.

At 1 o'clock we reached Diaz and

were made welcome at the house of Brother W. D. Johnson, father of Bishop Johnson. At 2 o'clock we held a Seventies' meeting, and at 5 o'clock a meeting of the parents and children.

After a good night's rest we bade adieu to our friends, Friday, May 4, at 6:30 a.m.; we entered another carriage with a fresh team, sent from Juarez on purpose to take us the balance of the journey, Elder Joseph Bentley late of St. George, being our welcomed driver. After twelve hours' travel we arrived at Dublin. Winslow Farr is Bishop, and under his hospitable roof we ate, slept and rested, about fifty-five miles from Diaz.

Saturday, 5th—Up at 5, started at 6:30 and reached Juarez at 11 a.m.; had a good wash and dinner at our old friend Stowell's late of Ogden, but as President George Teasdale had been expecting us to share his hospitality, we repaired to his house, and under his quiet roof enjoyed three good nights' rest. At 8 o'clock, we attended a Primary meeting; Sunday and Monday, the 6th and 7th, held five Sunday School conference meetings, one Seventies' meeting and a social impromptu meeting composed of the leading brethren and sisters, also the choir, at which vocal and instrumental music and short addresses made a very pleasing and enjoyable entertainment.

Tuesday, May 8, at 7 o'clock a.m. we left Juarez on our homeward journey. Reaching Dublin (18 miles) the funeral service of Sister Call, who died two days previous, was about to be held, and we each spoke on the occasion, after which we resumed our travel and arrived at Deming on Friday, May 12, at 12:30, just in time to reach the train for Colorado Springs, where we arrived on Saturday afternoon, and had to remain until Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, at which time we started homewards, arriving in Salt Lake City, Monday, May 14th.

Four weeks ago last Friday night, we left our homes for the purpose of holding annual Sunday School conferences in Maricopa, St. Joseph and Mexico. We have held at least thirty meetings, and traveled about four thousand miles, five hundred of them by team. We have met with a host of friends, whose recollection of us dated from 20 to 40 years ago, and the majority of them as Sunday School children now parents and grandparents. Owing to the minute description of country and settlements recently published by Elder Andrew Jensen, no mention is made of them in this communication.

The interest manifested by both parents and children and leading authorities in every place we have visited, affords a very pleasing indication that these annual conferences will be highly beneficial to the institution we were sent to represent.

With gratitude and thankfulness to God our Heavenly Father for preserving our lives, limbs and health from injury, and many thanks to the legion of friends who have so generously ministered to our comfort, this communication closes with an earnest desire and prayer that our feeble efforts may be crowned with the blessing of God, to His honor, and the good of the rising generation of Zion.

GEORGE GODDARD.

Written for this Paper.  
EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

I noticed in a late number of the Salt Lake Daily Herald an article in the editorial columns under the caption "Equal Suffrage Movement," in which are pointed out what the writer considers mistakes made by some of the advocates of female suffrage. The writer does not seem to think the present an opportune time for pressing the claims of women to the elective franchise in Utah. If such is the opinion of the Herald, I very respectfully but emphatically dissent. I have believed, and still believe, that the people of Utah, or a majority of them, are in favor of equal suffrage. As for many years the laws of Utah recognized the right of women to vote, I assume that the people were in favor of the law, otherwise it would have been repealed by the Legislature and not been permitted to stand until the Congress, under the reserved right to annul a territorial statute, did so.

We are all looking forward to the time when Utah shall become a state, possessing full power to say who may become electors within the state. Such being the condition, I believe the present is the time to discuss the question, in order that the people may be prepared, through a constitutional convention, to settle the question.

I will say here, that I dissent from the implied doctrine that before women are endowed with the franchise a majority of the women must be converts to the doctrine. I know such has been an argument made use of by anti-equal suffragists, but it has no force; if one woman desires to vote, and is entitled to vote, she ought to do so, even though every other woman in the United States is opposed to equal suffrage.

Now as to rights: I entertain the opinion that the Constitution of the United States was foreshadowed by, and really had its origin in, the principles enunciated in that admirable document so familiar to all patriotic citizens, the Declaration of Independence, from which I beg you to allow me to make a quotation applicable as I think to this great question:

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain undeniable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

It is not necessary to refer to a dictionary for the purpose of proving that the term "men" is not, and that it cannot be, confined to males, as we all know that the term includes persons, people and mankind of both sexes. Hence, men and women are created equal, according to Jefferson and his illustrious colleague, whose signatures are attached to that immortal political creed; according to this creed women possess the same unalienable rights that men have. Amongst those rights are "liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

If women are the equals of men, they have an inalienable right to liberty. How can they be free if the government under which they live debars them from a natural right which it grants to men?

If this government deprives women of the right to consent or object to laws

by which they are governed, it cannot be truthfully said that those laws are just; and if the powers granted by them discriminate against woman because of her sex, it is clear that woman is robbed of an "inalienable" right. In this case we do not speak the truth when we assert that this government is one of the people, by the people and for the people; it would be more true to say that it is a government of women by men.

Such being the views of this writer on the subject of the franchise in question, it seems to me to be quite important for the people of Utah, if they desire to obtain equal suffrage, that they should take steps to do so at the first opportunity to insert in the Constitution a clause to that effect; it can be done at that time much more easily than to wait until some future time to amend the Constitution.

The Herald says that they (the women) "should cease to demand as a right that which men hold as a privilege;" "that there is no inherent right to the franchise in either sex," etc. Such may be the case, and it is doubtless true, as the Herald asserts, that the right to vote is conferred by law; but when a law is enacted by men, assuming a right which it denies to women, it is legitimate to inquire whether such law is founded upon the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence.

I do not like to take issue with the Herald, and hope to be pardoned for doing so in the present instance, nor would I have done so, but under the circumstances I feel that it is best for the people of Utah now to get ready for the future, and I feared that the remark of the Herald might have the effect to induce the people to waive what I believe to be an unalienable right of the mothers and daughters of Utah.

H. D. JOHNSON.

#### OFFICIAL CHANGES, MARICOPA STAKE

MESA CITY, Ariz., May 11, 1894.

The Saints of the Maricopa Stake of Zion all join in thanksgiving and praise to their Maker for the manifestations of His blessing to them during the special Priesthood and conference meetings held at Mesa the 9th and 10th inst., where they had assembled ostensibly for the purpose of reorganizing the Stake, and to listen to the word of God as delivered to them through His servants, Elders Brigham Young and John Henry Smith, of the Council of the Apostles, who arrived in our midst the morning of the 9th inst.

The Saints gathered en masse under the bowery and sustained by their unanimous vote the following officers, who had been previously appointed: Collins R. Hakea, president of Maricopa Stake; Henry C. Rogers, first, and James F. Johnson, second counselors; Harvey J. Harper as High Counsellor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John M. Lewis; Chas. C. Dana, Walter B. Lewis and Joseph E. Johnson as alternate members of the High Council. Hyrum S. Phelps second counselor in High Priests' quorum; Amos Hawks second counselor to Bishop Hunsaker of Alma ward; James M. Horne as Bishop of Mesa ward, with David T. LeBaron and Warner H. Allen as counselors. The cause necessitating the change

in the Bishopric of the Mesa ward was the growing deafness of Bishop Wm. Passey, who through this sad affliction felt that he was rendered incompetent in many respects to perform the duties of his office. He was honorably released, with the good will and blessings of the people whom he had so faithfully served.

The services being over, quite a number of the Saints drove to Lehi, where Soren C. Sorensen and Miss Margaret A. Macdonald, were united in the holy bands of wedlock, Elder Young officiating. After which the visiting brethren were taken to the depot, boarding the evening train bound for the Gila valley and Mexico, carrying with them the prayers and blessings of a grateful people.

Brother Andrew Jensen has been with us for the past few days searching our records, and straightening us up generally in record keeping.

GEORGE PASSEY, Clerk,

By FRANK T. POMEROY, Asst. Clerk.

#### AMONG THE MILLERS.

Wheat now demands double the price offered in some some sections of the country six months since, and the market is now stiff at 70 cents. The grain is also getting scarce, and a still further rise of 2 to 5 cents is anticipated by some of the dealers. Others, however, think the limit is about reached as to wheat, though a still further rise in the best grades of flour seems inevitable, as the mills cannot pay present prices for wheat and sell at present rates for flour without a loss.

Last fall some local capitalists bought heavily of wheat and stored it for the present occasion. One man who purchased largely at 45 cents per bushel today disposed of 10,000 bushels at the prevailing price. Some are holding for a still higher figure.

There is some talk of shipping in Kansas wheat if the Utah supply runs short or the holders ask too high prices for the millers to touch. It is said that Kansas wheat can be laid down here at 71 cents per bushel. As it is much inferior, however, to the Utah grain, it will be used only for lower grades of flour, while the better grades will be of Utah wheat. It is hardly probable, though, that the local market will become so close as to need any Kansas grain.

The Pioneer roller mills of Elias Morris & Co. are starting up this week and will make a good run. They have been closed some time, but by about the end of the week will be in full operation producing first class flour and other grain products, as the mills have a large supply of the best quality of grain.

The Thatcher mills of Logan have added a new brand to their mill products—that of whole wheat flour. A carload of this brand has been brought to the Salt Lake branch house, and is a most excellent article.

The millers hold their meeting next Saturday afternoon, and in the present condition of the market it is expected that some interesting business will be attended to, though but little of it will belong outside of the ranks of the millers and dealers.



## WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

About one hundred Chinese are now in custody at San Francisco, awaiting a decision of the United States circuit court of appeals on the defalcation of a merchant.

The Wyoming Mining, Milling and Development company, capital stock, \$1,000,000, with headquarters at Omaha, is a new corporation intending to operate in the state of Wyoming.

Glanders continues to spread among the horses of Tulare and Kern counties, Cal. Twenty-two diseased horses were recently killed by the authorities. The southeastern portion of Tulare county is described as rotten with the disease.

William F. Fennimore, ex-county clerk and clerk of the superior court at Port Townsend, Wash., has been convicted of embezzling \$527 intrusted to his charge. Fennimore was a prominent citizen. He made no defense to the charges.

Local prospectors are anxiously awaiting the disappearance of snow from the hills, says the *Saratoga* (Wyo.) *Sun*, and two weeks more will see many of them actively engaged in prospecting and others developing prospects that they have already located in the surrounding country.

Last February a well-dressed woman left a little boy at one of the charitable institutions at Charleston, S. C. She promised to call a few weeks later and pay board, but nothing has since been heard about the mother. It is now supposed that the boy, who is about 6 years old, was stolen from California.

A Japanese was found dead on the desert near Mojave one day last week with a bullet hole in his head. It now transpires that he was from Los Angeles and was going to the Midwinter Fair. He had a couple of hundred dollars in his pocket when he started, but no money was found on the body.

In pumping out wells Nos. 1 and 4, on their property at Salt Creek, says the *Casper* (Wyo.) *Tribune*, the Pennsylvania Oil company have struck an inexhaustible vein of natural gas. It is of a superior quality for both fuel and illuminating purposes. It is being used at the oil well for generating steam.

The Great Western Canal company has located a reservoir near the east lateral of the Great Western, about a mile and a half below town, observes the *Idaho Falls Times*. It will have an area of about 100 acres and its average depth will be about twelve feet. William Matthews has the contract to construct the same and already has a force of men and teams at work.

One hundred factory girls employed in Levi Strauss's clothing factory at Sacramento, Cal., went on a short and successful strike Monday. The firm made a general cut of from 10 to 45 cents a day on all wages, and as the girls only earn \$1 a day, they would not stand it. Strauss compromised with the girls, and only half of the proposed reduction will be made.

The *Paris* (Idaho) *Post* says: Bishop West met with a painful accident

Monday last. While loading some cartridges he by mistake undertook to extract the cap from one which had been loaded with powder, resulting in the explosion of the same, taking off one of his fingers and lacerating his hand somewhat. He had the hand dressed in Montpelier and is now getting along all right.

Important changes have been begun in regard to the method of operating a number of the street car lines in the business portions of San Francisco. After nearly forty years of continuous service, the Third street horse cars are to be withdrawn from that thoroughfare, and for the next seven months that street will be without cars. When cars are again seen on Third street they will be propelled by electricity.

At the White Ash mine near Los Cerrillos, N. M., on Monday, a terrible explosion occurred, and two victims of the disaster lie in a perilous condition. The report was heard by other miners in the same entry, who went to their rescue, and upon arriving upon the scene of the explosion found the two men buried beyond recognition. Their almost lifeless forms were taken out as soon as possible and medical aid summoned.

Francis B. Henslowe, an English rancher of San Quentin, Lower California, was robbed in a most unusual manner on Monday evening at San Diego, Cal., when under the influence of liquor. He was suddenly encircled in the dark with a lariat, which tightened about his neck and choked him, while he was dragged from the street and sandbagged. On recovering consciousness he found his watch and money gone.

A week ago Oscar Dalrymple Jr., of Preston, Idaho, a young man 23 years of age, noticed that he was suffering with a cracked lip, as though from a cold. He rubbed it considerably, and the result was that it swelled, until by Sunday his face had assumed mammoth proportions. On Monday morning the young man died, the cause being blood poisoning. The sad and fatal termination to what appeared a trivial matter was a hard blow to his family and friends, says the *Paris Post*.

The cattlemen of the Saratoga valley, remarks the *Wyoming Sun*, claim that the sheepmen are running the range and will soon drive the cattle industry from the country. They say the sheepmen extend their ranges and keep encroaching year by year, until there is hardly a stream south of the Encampment, on either side of the river, that is not in their possession. The cattlemen of Snake river have organized and issued an ultimatum to the sheepmen of that locality.

It seems as though the repeated deaths on the Colorado desert, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, ought to enforce the lesson on all prospectors and travelers of the absolute necessity of a good supply of water. Most of the men who have lost their lives on these desolate sands have neglected this essential part of their equipment. To take an extra pack animal for water would not entail much expense and it

would probably save the lives of those who may lose their way or fail to find water in the usual holes or springs.

A young woman has been arrested at Sacramento, Cal., for wearing men's attire. Her name is Ardelia M. Benham and her home is in Indiana, where she has well-to-do relatives who keep her supplied with money. She left home a few years ago and went to California, where she stayed at a hotel in Red Bluff, subsequently rendering service as a waitress. While acting in this capacity she became infatuated with a Red Bluff citizen named Harry Glass. They agreed to run away together and in order to disguise herself she donned male attire.

A very interesting surgical operation has just been performed at Cowley's Pacific Sanatorium, Los Angeles, Cal. It consisted of removing an abdominal tumor of the variety known as lobular fibroma, and was the largest ever taken out in Southern California, weighing thirty pounds. The patient was an Indian woman belonging to Agua Caliente reservation 2 at Palm Springs, and it is the first instance where an Indian has consented to leave the reservation and travel into town for medical aid.

Some time during the early hours of Tuesday morning, says the *Laramie*, Wyo., *Boomerang*, parties broke one of the fine stained glass windows at the rear of the Catholic church and entering the edifice went to the tabernacle at the rear of the altar, where the valuable and cherished articles of the church are kept and stole some of the articles and scattered others about the altar. The sacrament was scattered about. After completing this work the parties went out of the front doors of the church, leaving them open. Some of the most valued articles of the tabernacle, so far as their intrinsic worth is concerned, were not disturbed. The damage and loss are given at \$200.

The main line of the Burlington system, says the *Cheyenne*, Wyo., *Leader*, will soon be pushed from Sheridan west to Yellowstone park, either through it or south of it to Boise, and thence to San Francisco. The Montana branch, now under construction and to be completed by October 15th next, makes direct connection with all the Northern Pacific points, including Portland and Puget Sound cities and by a further advance of 125 miles to Great Falls, direct connection with the Great Northern will be made for all western points. The small reduction in wages, considering that employment will be given when it is so badly needed and considering that the climate in this particular region of country is most delightful, excellent camping places and purest water in the world, etc., will not be antagonized by any fair-minded people.

Two fishermen will never forget the sixteen-hour struggle they had for life on the bottom of a boat while drifting, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, about San Francisco bay. They are Ballito Bartali and Manuel Recotal. On Monday evening at 6 o'clock, when the wind was blowing twenty-eight miles an hour, they were coming down the bay from the direction of San Mateo. When off Hunter's point a small squall struck their boat and it

capelized. Both caught hold of the keel, and then they drifted all over the bay. The wind blew them back toward Redwood City, and all night long they suffered in the darkness. When day broke they were too weak to shout or raise themselves up high enough on the boat to give a signal. They were missed by the other fishermen, and as soon as the wind died down six boats put out. The men were finally discovered by some comrades between Angel and Alcatraz islands. Bartali was more dead than alive. He could not move nor speak. Both men were brought ashore, given some whisky and taken to their homes.

### THREE SCORE AND TEN.

OGDEN, Utah, May 17, 1894.—Shortly after 8 o'clock last evening a large number of ladies and gentlemen met at a rendezvous previously designated, and thence silently wended their way to the residence of our highly esteemed friend and fellow citizen—Hon. D. H. Peery, and sprung on him a genuine surprise. The 18th of May is a memorable day in the history of our valued friend. On that day in the year of our Lord 1824 he made his advent on this mundane sphere; hence he has now attained the honorable age of three score and ten. This host of friends had filed into the spacious parlors of his house to congratulate him on the important event and to sincerely wish him many happy returns of the day.

Among those present on the occasion were Governor Caleb W. West, Secretary C. C. Richards and wife, Hon. F. D. Richards and wife, Hon. Lorin Farr, L. W. Shurtliff and their wives, Ex-Mayor David Eccles, H. S. Young, Esq., and Mrs. Young, of Salt Lake City, Judge C. F. Middleton, John Watson, Esq., Manager Z. C. M. I. Ogden, the Bishops of the city wards and many others.

After he had recovered from the first effects of the sudden invasion and welcoming his visitors, the company settled down to an evening's social enjoyment. Bishop Robert McQuarrie acted as master of ceremonies. For several hours the time was spent in mirth and music, song and sentiment, and brief congratulatory addresses, in which some of the speakers recounted many interesting incidents in the history of D. H. Peery. He was a victim of the civil war, in which his home was burned and much other valuable property was destroyed, and he was reduced financially during the fratricidal strife. In 1864 he came to Utah, where by his activity and under the blessings of divine Providence he amassed a large fortune, rose to distinction and established a character for truth and intelligence, integrity and honor. He has done much to build up this city. He has used his accumulated wealth well, having spent many thousands of his money to provide employment for the industrious poor. At the present time he has in course of erection or nearing completion, a large mansion, on which he is spending heavy sums, the major portion of which finds its way to many of the laboring classes of Ogden city, and who otherwise would have been living in enforced idleness,

and their comforts and even necessities of life would have been much abridged. By his upright course he has established himself in the confidence and love of those who know him best. He has filled many offices of trust and responsibility in city, county and Territory, civil and ecclesiastical, in all of which he has acquitted himself with honor. Such were the testimonies borne and congratulations offered by many distinguished citizens who greeted him on the seventieth anniversary of his natal day.

Our friend, in attempting to respond to the spontaneous expressions of the good will of his guests, was so far overcome by his emotions that it was with difficulty that he was able to express his heartfelt appreciation of their manifestations of affectionate regard for him.

After partaking of a hospitable repast, bountifully prepared by his amiable wife, and listening to several recitations charmingly rendered by his talented daughter, Miss Lulu, the company dispersed, each one feeling that it was an occasion never to be forgotten.

SPECTATOR.

### SHEEP OVER THE BORDER.

There is one very prominent feature in all of the clatter and din raised by over-apprehensive Coloradans on account of a few herds of Utah sheep crossing the state line from this Territory, that has never, for some reason, been brought out, and that is that a great many Colorado sheep graze on the ranges of Utah from four to six and even eight months in the year, without any talk, trouble or noise being raised over the matter.

A News reporter Wednesday evening met Mr. John A. Sharp, a well known Salt Lake county sheep man who has just returned from another trip to his flocks on the eastern borders of the Territory. He reports that they are doing very well as are the herds of other Utah men in that vicinity. Mr. Sharp is of the opinion that Colorado has acted altogether unbecomingly a neighbor in the recent attempt to prevent Utah men from crossing the state line with their herds.

Mr. Sharp says he knows personally of two or three different Colorado sheep men who winter from 15,000 to 20,000 head in Utah every year; that there has never been any objection raised on this side of the line to such a proceeding, at least as far as he knows, not even when such herds are taxed in Colorado, as they invariably are. Large herds of cattle are likewise brought on to Utah domain to graze, and while interested citizens in this Territory have felt that their rights were trampled on to a certain extent they have never created a hullabaloo about it.

In the face of these facts he cannot understand why a hue and cry has been raised about two herds of Utah sheep that were driven into Colorado territory. The Utah sheep now there are owned by B. T. Clark, of Provo, and Hyrum Eardin, of Pleasant Valley. Those gentlemen, like other Utah men, are willing to pay tribute in the shape of taxes for the few months each year they would keep their herds in Colorado.

To remove those two flocks Governor

Waite at one time proposed to call out the state troops, and armed bodies of men have kept vigil along the dividing line of the two commonwealths during the entire spring for fear that a stray lamb raised in the valleys of the Wasatch or on the great desert might turn its nose towards Pike's Peak for summer grazing.

### DELEGATE RAWLINS AT HOME.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, MAY 19.

Among the Utonians who came in from the East on this morning's Union Pacific passenger train were Hon. Joseph L. Rawlins, Utah's Delegate in Congress, and his family. Mr. Rawlins's arrival this time was not unexpected as is usually the case when he takes occasion to cut loose from his official duties at the Nation's capital and run home for a few days to attend to private business matters. The announcement of his coming, however, was not given publicly by himself but was rather the work of Washington newspaper men, who are very alert in securing information that will interest everyone.

Mr. Rawlins says that his stay will be brief and that he will return to Washington in a week or ten days. He was found at his office by a representative of the News early in the day and in the absence of his partner, Mr. Critchlow, who is on a visit to California, he was working away as though he had some important legal case in hand. He readily and pleasantly yielded to an interview.

Concerning the Utah statehood question Mr. Rawlins said: "All things considered it is in a very promising and satisfactory condition."

"How did it happen that such unexpected action as that which occurred a few days ago was taken?" in regard to it asked the newspaperman.

Mr. Rawlins smiled as he responded:

"There was nothing unexpected or surprising about it so far as I was concerned, as I have been assured all along that the bill would pass the Senate this session. Four weeks ago I called upon Senator Faulkner, chairman of the Senate committee on territories, and he informed me at that time that the measure would be reported in three weeks, and it was. I have no reason whatever to doubt its passage before Congress adjourns. In fact I am sure that it will pass as is indicated in the amendment providing for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention in November next. The report upon it was unanimous. No senator claims to have any objection to early admission for Utah. Very many urge that there shall be no delay and will shape their efforts accordingly."

"When, in your opinion, Mr. Rawlins," asked the reporter, "will the bill receive attention again?"

"At the earliest possible moment after the tariff question has been disposed of."

"And when is that likely to be?"

"Not later, I think, than the first of July next. Positive and unqualified promises have been made to me that it will receive consideration at that time."

"What has caused the delay thus far and why have you been despondent

and despairing over the statehood matter?" was the next query.

Again Mr. Rawlins smiled. He answered the latter part of the query in the following language: "I have had no doubts or misgivings nor have I been in despair or any state of feeling approaching that condition. I have already told you that I had assurances all the time that the bill would be taken up. I was urgent in getting it on the calendar and I am very glad it is there."

In commenting further upon it Mr. Rawlins said that no substantial change had been made in the bill as it passed the House, except as to the date for holding elections. The House bill left these indefinite. Now they are fixed. The delegates to the constitutional convention will meet in February or March.

As to the Indian reservation bill Mr. Rawlins said it would also pass and become law this session of Congress. It will be taken up for consideration as soon as the appropriation bill has been got out of the way. He expected to get them through before he came home this time but the chairman of the committee on appropriations objected to their consideration by unanimous consent. He is not, however, opposed to its passage, but on the contrary, is favorable when in his opinion the time comes. It was introduced simultaneously in the Senate and House. There are 1,021 Indians on the Uncompahgre reservation and 888 on the Uintah. In the latter there are 2,400 acres of land to each Indian in the tribe or 10,000 acres to each head of a family of four persons. Under the general allotment act each head of a family will get 160 acres of land. Other members of the tribe will get 80 acres.

The bill granting a site of 60 acres from the Fort Douglas reservation for the Utah University will be taken up and passed by unanimous consent very soon after the tariff bill has been disposed of.

As to the Colorado Ute question Mr. Rawlins says Utah will have no more trouble with that. The Colorado people have decided that it would be worse than useless to press the matter further. The Colorado senators and representatives met and prepared a bill which provides for the rejection of the treaty under which they sought to have the Indians removed to this Territory. It likewise allots to the Utes land in severalty. Forty by fifteen miles are set apart for such as are not able to take land otherwise.

"As to the Wilson tariff bill," said Mr. Rawlins, "It is not such a measure as I would have framed. But it is a step in the right direction and a great improvement on the McKinley bill, and the country will be much better off by its passage."

"The sentiment of the people of the east is becoming very favorable to the free coinage of silver. Bimetallism has won many staunch friends the last six months. I think the next general Democratic convention will declare in favor of the free coinage of silver in clear and unmistakable terms. The state convention of Missouri has done so. Illinois conventions have done so. Indiana will do so and the Southern states can be relied upon to do the same thing."

Speaking of Presidential possibilities Mr. Rawlins said that although it was a little early to do any speculating, it would not surprise him to see his party nominate Senator Bland from Missouri.

Asked as to whether he did not think Mr. Bland was too far south and west to hope for that, he replied in the negative, and added that that kind of a feeling was fast disappearing.

As the time for Utah to elect another delegate to Congress is rapidly drawing near and as Mr. Rawlins's name has been suggested quietly in the councils of his party as their candidate to succeed himself, he was asked what he had to say in regard to the matter. His reply came quick and emphatic. It was, "I am not a candidate for re-election."

"Not in case it thrust upon you?"  
"No, sir; I am not in the race. I have felt all along that just as soon as I had served out my term I would return to my law office and resume the practice of my profession."

With the answering of that question the interview ended, Mr. Rawlins saying that he would watch the action of Congress very close while here and be ready to leave for Washington at a moment's notice.

#### EMERY STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Emery Stake of Zion was held in Ferron ward, May 6th and 7th, 1894. Present on the stand, Elder Heber J. Grant, of the Council of the Apostles, the Stake presidency and many of the Bishops and leading officers of the Stake.

Conference convened at 10 a.m., President Larsen presiding. After the usual opening exercises, President Larsen gave a clear and comprehensive report of the condition of the Stake. The presidency had visited all the wards but three since our last conference; Stake organizations were completed, and peace and good will generally prevailed; the Saints seem to be avoiding law suits and all kinds of litigations; financially, the Stake is embarrassed, but the health of the people is good and no one seems to be without food.

Elder Grant then addressed the meeting. He gave some statistics from the *Juvenile Instructor*, showing the enormous waste of means in the United States for intoxicants and warned the Saints against the use of what God had forbidden. Providence has placed within our reach the means to make us happy if rightly utilized. We are complaining of hard times but they will continue to grow worse unless we change our manner of living. The support of home industries was then urged forcibly upon the people. The speaker gave several practical illustrations showing that prejudice prevents us from using home-made articles. "Faith without works is dead," hence we should be practical.

At 2 p. m. the Sacrament was administered by the Priesthood of Ferron. General and Stake authorities were presented and unanimously sustained.

Elder Grant occupied the remainder of the meeting. He read from Doctrine and Covenants, pages 219 and 461, commenting thereon. He spoke on

the Word of Wisdom, the need of humility and prayer, education, etc.

Second day's services: Broe. F. Olsen, of Ferron; Wm. G. Pettey, of Emery; and H. P. Rasmussen, of Molen, reported their wards as in fairly prosperous condition, except carelessness in attending meetings. Elder John Curtis, a recently returned missionary, next spoke interestingly on the Gospel.

Brother Grant then continued his instructive discourse on living topics, and showed the folly of fault-finding.

In the afternoon Elders Seely and Howard, of the Stake presidency, made many encouraging remarks. Elder Grant spoke against card playing and round dancing, also explained many of the beauties of the Gospel. President Larsen made closing remarks, exhorting the Saints to diligence in serving the Lord.

The weather was fine, and the meetings well attended. The Ferron choir furnished excellent singing, under the direction of Prof. Thomas.

A. E. WALL, Stake Clerk.

#### HOME MADE BY Z. C. M.

The beneficial results of the late home industry agitation are apparent in nearly all branches of local manufacture, and the prospects for the future are steadily growing brighter. An instance of what is going on may be cited in the shoe business in connection with Z. C. M. I. shoe factory. A while ago that institution was overloaded, but with the home industry movement the trade in home-made shoes has so revived that the factory is now eight to ten thousand pairs of shoes behind its orders. The factory has been running full handed and full time in the endeavor to meet the demand, but the 400 pairs a day produced were not equal to the occasion. As a result the factory hands are placed on increased time, and consequently increased pay. The factory now starts in to run to 9 o'clock every night, the making of overtime being an imperative necessity to meet the present demands. It would take the factory twenty-five days to catch up in its regular business.

The overall factory also is meeting with an excellent run. It is kept going at its full capacity and in regular work for all the employees that can be accommodated. The present indication is that it will be kept going thus for some time.

Now that the home industry move is being taken up by the people generally, eastern manufacturers are seeking to reap some advantages by branding goods as home-made, and thus endeavoring to gain custom. Occasionally a merchant lends himself to the scheme; but people can avoid being imposed upon by closely examining the goods and by patronizing only reputable dealers.

#### RETURNED ELDERS.

Jas. H. Merrill of Smithfield, Cache county, reached this city from Samos, where he has spent the last three years as a missionary, having left for his field of labor on March 1, 1891. He enjoyed good health while absent and was prospered in his labors. He was ac-

accompanied by his wife, who died in the missionary field about three months after their arrival in Samoa. Brother Merrill is glad to be home and has enjoyed his mission.

The NEWS received a call May 16 from Elder Thomas B. Brighton, of the Eleventh ward of this city, who returned on Sunday evening from a mission to Great Britain. He left this city April 6, 1892, and with Elder George Y. Smith, of Smithfield, Cache county, who went and returned with him, received an appointment to labor in the Scottish conference. There they remained till released to come home. They were well treated by the people in the various districts where they did missionary work, and met with fair success. They made the homeward voyage on the Alaska.

The NEWS received a call from Elder Keplar Sessions, of Chesterfield, Bingham county, Idaho, who is on his way home from a mission to the United States. He departed on his mission March 29, 1892, and was assigned to labor in the North Carolina conference, where he has been engaged in missionary work for more than two years, meeting with good success. He was generally well treated by the people, though he had some experience with mobs. After his release to return home he went to Colfax, Guilford county, for his valise, to start westward with. He had been previously ordered out of that place, and on the mobocrats learning of his presence there, again gathered, threatening to do him bodily injury. A number of friends, however, came to his relief, afforded the necessary protection until he had time to gather his effects, bid the people good bye and depart on the regular train. Elder Sessions says that in many sections the prejudice against the Saints has been greatly modified during the past year.

### TERRITORIAL FAIR SUPERVISORS.

The president of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing society has appointed the following supervisors for the Fair of 1894:

- A—Horses, D. O. Willey Sr.
- B—Cattle, Abram Hatch.
- C—Sheep and Swine, A. D. Holdaway.
- D—Poultry, Fish and Bees, John D. Peters.
- E—Dogs, John D. Peters.
- F—Agricultural products, A. D. Holdaway.
- G—Horticulture and Floriculture, W. G. Cragun.
- H—Agricultural machinery, etc., N. A. Empey.
- I—Manufactures, F. W. Jennings.
- J—Minerals, H. Bamberger.
- K—Fine arts, S. W. Sears.
- L—Women's work, Fred Simon.
- M—Educational, J. A. Melville.
- N—Miscellaneous, The Directors.

The directors of the society are doing all in their power to get matters well advanced to insure a great and successful exhibition next October. An address will be issued to the public soon, giving desirable information to exhibitors and the people generally, and those engaged in the various branches named are earnestly requested to take an interest in the Fair.

### OBITUARY NOTES.

OWEN P. JONES.

Brother Owen P. Jones died in Brigham City, Jan. 3, 1894, of pneumonia. He was sick about four days, but was about to the last day or two before he died. At the funeral people turned out from far and near. The speakers were Elders R. Clawson, Charles Kelly, Alvin Nichols, John D. Peters and Bishop Valentine. They all dwelt on the good character of Brother Jones, saying what a wonderful man he was and how everybody in town would miss him. He was around every day no matter how cold or windy or rainy the weather, as he carried the mails in this city for twenty-five years.

Brother Jones was blind, but knew every place in town and most every family and person in the place; not only was he well known here but also from one end of the Territory to the other. No doubt people would wonder very much how he could, being blind, carry the mails. He had the postmaster or some one else to read the addresses to him and he would arrange them so that he could commence at a certain point and going in a certain direction his letters or papers would come in rotation. If he met anyone on the street asking him for a letter or a paper he knew where to find it, for he remembered where he put it.

He was so well acquainted with the town that some times in the night he would come across a person who had got lost and he would lead them home. Once a lady was coming home late one dark, stormy night, and happened to come along. He knew her voice. She was trying to cross a water ditch and was seeking for the bridge. He said, calling her by name, "what are you doing here this time a night?" "I have been to the entertainment," she said, "and I am trying to find my way home but I am quite lost." "Well," said he, "you will never get home this way. You are going away from home. Come with me and I will show you the way, and so he did."

He seemed to enjoy the very best of health for many years until about one week before he died, and looked as though he might live to be very old. He took a very bad cold which terminated in his death. He was very much for helping himself and others so far as he could. Before he took to carry the mail he used to go round after the threshing machine with his fanning mill to fan the grain and clean it, for the threshing machine then did not do that. He also used to put rush bottoms in chairs; in fact was very handy at most anything.

He was fond of having some one to read to him. He would buy and borrow books and papers and take them around to different ones to get them read. He had a good understanding of literature and music, both vocal and instrumental; and in early days he was one of the main violinists of the place. A great many of the people here and elsewhere have danced to his music. He was very free-hearted, and for that reason people would present him with many gifts, such as Christmas and New Years and birthday presents. He was always on the good side of the children with a little candy or a little money. He always paid his tithing and was faithful. He was born at the parish of Llanfrathen, Merionethshire, North Wales, Feb. 22, 1819, and embraced the Gospel in 1848; emigrated in 1849 to Council Bluffs and remained there till 1852, when he crossed the Plains in William Morgan's company of ten with John Morgan, walking behind his wagon all the way. He stayed a while in Salt Lake City, then he came to Brigham City and remained till the move south when he

went as far as Iron county, returning some time after.

I never heard him complain or say that his lot was hard, but I have heard him many times, when others would feel inclined to complain and find fault, check them and encourage them to be patient. He was unmarried and leaves a brother to mourn his loss. He lost one eye when he was a child, and when he had grown to be a man he used to work with Brother David Peters in his woolen factory and was almost a father to him. After that he worked in the slate quarry where he was when he met with the other accident and lost his other eye. He was blind when he was first baptized, and was about thirty years of age.

JOHN EYANS.

MILTON L. LEE.

Bishop Milton Lafayette Lee was born in Tooele City, Tooele county, Utah, on February 4, 1853. He was the seventh son of Francis and Jane Vail Johnson Lee. He was baptized a member of the Church when eight years of age. In November, 1860, he moved with his parents to Santa Clara, Washington county, Utah, and on May 6, 1864, the family arrived in Panaca, Lincoln county, Nevada, where he has since resided. This was the first family to settle in Panaca.

When very young he was called to be a Deacon and filled many other offices in the Priesthood. He was married to Susanna Mathews on October 19, 1874, by President H. Wells, in the Endowment House, Salt Lake City. On the 8th day of May, 1882, he was chosen Bishop of Panaca ward, to which position he was ordained on July 2, 1882, in St. George, by President J. D. T. McAlister, and filled this office with equity and justice until his demise, which occurred on April 13, 1894, at 10:40 a.m.

He was a man of high moral character; was a good financier, and set examples worthy of imitation by all over whom he presided. He was generous and self-sacrificing and his disposition was to persuade by love and kindness. He was a leading character in every enterprise in the district where he lived, and was held in the highest esteem by the Stake authorities. For many years he was a very active member of the Sabbath school and teacher of the theological class therein. He was the father of sixteen children, and leaves a wife and fourteen children, eight sons and six daughters, in Panaca, and wife and one child in St. George, together with a host of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

Until a month previous to his death he enjoyed health and strength. During his decline he had four attacks of bilious colic, the last of which developed into inflammation of the bowels, which resulted in his death. He passed peacefully away surrounded by his family, brothers, sisters, and many other relatives.

The funeral services were held at the ward meeting house at 10 a. m. on April 14th, and a large number of people followed the remains to their last resting place. He died as he had lived, full of faith and integrity and with the hope of a glorious resurrection with the just.

Weep not that his toils are over,  
Weep not that his race is run;  
God grant we may rest as calmly  
When our work, like his, is done.

Till then we yield with gladness  
Our Father, to Him, to keep;  
And rejoice in the blessed assurance  
"He giveth His beloved sleep."

J. M. LEE AND BROTHERS.

EDWIN SCOTT.

Died at Moroni, Sanpete county, Utah, May 8, 1894, as the result of an accident sustained through a runaway team, as published in the NEWS of the 11th inst.,

Edwin Scott, son of Joseph U. and Mary Berry Scott; born at Stockport, Cheshire, England, August 13, 1826; baptized in the Church in the same place March 5th, 1840. He afterwards removed to the city of Manchester, becoming an active worker in the Church there and in the surrounding towns, utilizing his spare time from his work as a weaver in the cotton mills visiting the Saints and spreading the Gospel on every opportunity. He was ordained a Priest in 1851, and an Elder in 1853. In the year 1854 he was called from the factory to labor in the ministry in opening up new fields in the Manchester conference, in which labor he was very successful, being greatly blessed with power to preach the words of life to the understanding of all. He was subsequently called to travel in the Preston and Liverpool conferences, including the Isle of Man, from which place he was sent to preside over the Norwich Conference, where he worked faithfully until released to emigrate to Utah in 1862.

He married Ann Reid, Oct. 16, 1847, by whom he was ably sustained and encouraged in all of his labors in the cause of truth, she sharing with him the joys and sorrows of life and the struggles of the early settlers of Utah, Juab and Sanpete counties. She went to the other shore about twenty months before him, since which he has, at times, been despondent in his loneliness, often talking with the writer of his approaching end and giving directions for the disposition of his effects and the arrangements for his funeral and of his and his wife's graves. Before starting on that fatal ride he told the writer and others that before the trees and bushes by which he was then surrounded bore their fruit he would be on the other side. How soon his words proved true!

He bore his sufferings with much patience, expressing his readiness to die if the Lord so willed, repeatedly testifying to the truth of the latter-day Gospel, and exhorting those around him to lives of faithfulness in the same. He had been an active member of the High Priests' quorum for many years, by the members of which he was honored and respected, as well as by the entire community, which turned out in large numbers at the funeral. In his death another good man is gathered to the fathers, by whom his unflinching integrity will doubtless be appreciated. Blessings on his memory.

ROBERT WM. BURTON.

PARK VALLEY, May 7, 1894.—On April 30 Park Valley was called to mourn the loss of one of her worthy young men, Robert Wm. Burton, the beloved son of Joseph H. and Martha Burton. Deceased was born at North Ogden, June 1, 1879. His early life was spent at Park Valley, where he passed through a great deal of suffering. When about five years of age he was taken with malignant diphtheria, which made a total wreck of his health. Soon after this he was taken with St. Vitus's dance, and when seven years old he was kicked in the face by a horse. This chain of diseases kept him in a sickly condition, until he was taken with the dropsy, which was the cause of his death.

The deceased was faithful, studious, and loving to his parents, and his kindness to dumb animals far excelled that of the average boy. He was very prompt in performing any part assigned him in the Sabbath school, or the Y. M. M. I. A. and was ever ready to perform any duty required of him by the ward authorities. Just previous to his death it was thought advisable to ordain him to the office of a Deacon but before the ordinance was performed his spirit was called back to the spirit world, to await that period when he shall be called forth

from his grave to join again with his parents and friends in a state of immortality.

G. W. I.

CHARLOTTE LOUISA BURROWS.

BRIGHAM CITY, May 18, 1894.

The angel of death has visited the home of our worthy brother and sister John and Mary Burrows, taking their daughter Charlotte Louisa. She died Tuesday, the 15th, at half-past 9 a.m., of inflammation of the lungs and bowels.

The funeral services were held in the First ward meeting house. They were very impressive and words of comfort were offered by the brethren who were in attendance, President Clawson and Counselor Kelly and others. What makes it more distressing to the family is that her father is now on a mission in England and Sister Burrows feels the loss severely, as she was their oldest daughter and a great help to the family. She was 18 years of age on the 23th of January last, was a constant attendant at the Sabbath school and Y. L. M. I. A., and the association members showed their love for her by turning out en masse and marching ahead of the hearse. Six members of the Young Men's association acted as pall bearers. A long train of carriages followed the body to its last resting place. The deceased was a lovely young lady and had the confidence of all who knew her. The dedicatory prayer at the grave was offered by Elder Peter A. Fosgreen. The family have the sympathy of the community.

Millennial Star, please copy.

DAVID BOOTH.

JOHN JENKINS.

SAMARIA, Idaho, May 15, 1894.—John Jenkins died at his home in Samaria May 2, 1894, after an illness of about three weeks. He had been ailing off and on all winter. His death was caused by a complication of diseases. He was the son of David Ann Jenkins and was born June 19, 1851, in Cwmback, near Aberdare, Glamorganshire, South Wales; received the Gospel when a boy and emigrated to Salt Lake in 1868. He came to Samaria in 1869, where he married Mary Williams and lived with his family to the day of his death.

Brother Jenkins had taken an active part in the latter-day work in this ward and Stake for several years, being a counselor to the Bishop for a few years and afterwards an assistant to the Stake superintendency of the Sunday schools.

The funeral services were held at the family residence, the Stake presidency presiding. Elders O. C. Haskins, McCrary and W. H. Gibb, Elder David Morgan and Bishops Harrison and Evans participated in the services. Brother Jenkins left a sorrowful wife and seven grief-stricken children to mourn his untimely death.

About sixty vehicles accompanied the remains to their resting place.

Millennial Star, please copy.

JOHN YARD.

FOUNTAIN GREEN, May 18, 1894.—I am requested to send you notice of the death of John Yard, of Bernice, Sullivan county, Pa. He was born October 11, 1832, and died April 29, 1894, aged 61 years, 6 months and 18 days. He was baptized in the Tipton branch of the Birmingham conference, England, and died a faithful Latter-day Saint, according to the letter I received from his wife, who is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

THOMAS WEEKS.

EMMA OVERY.

[Rock Springs, Wyo., Miner, May 17.]

On Friday morning last little Emma, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Overy, slept peacefully away. She had been ailing for thirteen weeks and was

thought to be on a fair way to recovery, when her soul took its flight to the One who gave it.

Emma was 11 years of age, one of twins, and was a great favorite in the family, being a child of a very kind, gentle and loving disposition. Her twin brother survives her.

The funeral took place from the Mormon church at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. So great was the attendance that many were unable to gain admittance. Nearly the entire population of Hopkins was present. Appropriate hymns were sung by the choir and solemn services held, then the little casket, covered with floral offerings, was borne to the grave and quietly laid away amid sorrow and tears. The mother, father, sisters, and brothers feel most keenly the loss of their little Emma, who had endeared herself to their hearts.

Mr. and Mrs. Overy are exemplary parents and to lose one of their brightest gems is like crushing their hope in life. The sympathy of this entire community goes out to them in their sad affliction.

## THE DEAD.

Peaceful be their Rest.

ADDAMS.—In this city, May 18th, Claudia E., infant daughter of John T. and Maude Addams.

DEGREY.—In the Eleventh ward of this city, May 17, 1894, of dropsy, May, daughter of Samuel and Maria Degrey; aged 2 years and 17 days.

BRINSMALD.—At the residence of her son, Hon. E. W. Taylor, of this city, Mrs. Susan A. Brinsmaid; aged 74 years.

KILPACK.—Salt Lake City, May 15, 1894, at 186 K street, Ellen Kilpack, wife of George A. Kilpack; aged 40 years, 1 month and 13 days.

MCLEAN.—At Fairview, Idaho, May 5, 1894, of bowel complaint, Adelia Pearl, daughter of James and Libbie McLean, aged 4 years, 2 months and 5 days.

SNELL.—Died in Salt Lake City, May 17, of inflammation of bowels, Margaret Earl, relict of the late William Snell in the seventy-fourth year of her age.

KRAUT.—In the Eleventh ward, Salt Lake City, May 15th, 1894, of old age, Mary Kraut. The deceased was born in Baden, Germany, February 5th, 1826.

ROMEL.—In Farmers ward, Salt Lake City, of general debility, May 19, 1894, John H. Romel; born Aug. 25th, 1919, in Philadelphia, Pa.

SMITH.—At Payson, Utah, April 5, 1894, of Bright's disease and dropsy, Robert Smith. Deceased was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1834, and came to Payson 23 years ago. He leaves a wife, four sons and two daughters. He was a highly respected citizen.

CALL.—Of pneumonia, at Colonia Dublan, Chihuahua, Mexico, May 6, 1894, Harriet Cazler Call, daughter of Charles D. and Harriet G. Cazler and wife of Elder A. B. Call. Deceased was born at Nephi, Juab Co., Utah, April 18, 1870.

FARMER.—James F. Farmer, son of James M. Farmer and Sarah Trussler, was born in Steyning, Sussex, England, August 8, 1842, emigrated to Utah in June, 1880; was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1882, and died at West Jordan May 14, 1894.

JORGENSEN.—At Colonia Diaz, Mexico, of pneumonia, Jorgen Jorgensen, April 20, 1894. Born in Thoreby, Lolland, Denmark, February 18, 1837; baptized August 20, 1854; emigrated to Utah in 1856. He died true and faithful to his covenants.

Utah papers and Millennial Star, please copy.



# THE DESERET WEEKLY.

Truth and Liberty.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, JUNE 2, 1894.

Vol. XLVIII.

## DUTY OF PARENTS TO CHILDREN.

*Remarks made at the General Conference of the Church, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Friday, April 6, 1894, by*

ELDER HEBER J. GRANT.

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

It is always a pleasure to me to have the opportunity of meeting with the Latter-day Saints, and I rejoice in being present here today. I have rejoiced in the counsels that have been given, and I earnestly desire that while I may stand before you this afternoon I may have the benefit of your faith and prayers to assist me in speaking. I rejoice exceedingly in the Gospel of Jesus Christ that has been revealed in this day, and I earnestly desire that I may be able, in connection with the rest of the Latter-day Saints, to so order my life that my mind may never become darkened, that I may never depart from the truth, or break any of the covenants which I have made with the Lord. I earnestly wish to know the mind and will of my Heavenly Father and to have the ability and strength of character to carry the same out in my life. I have this same desire for all of the Latter-day Saints. I appreciate fully the fact that in proportion to our diligence, faithfulness and humility in keeping the commandments of God, He will bless us and assist us in our labors; and it is the duty of every one to seek earnestly of the Lord to learn His ways.

When I heard Brother Merrill this morning say that he had met many of the Latter-day Saints who thought it was not obligatory upon them to teach their children the plan of salvation, and to baptize them when eight years of age, but who proposed to allow their children to grow to years of accountability and then to present to them the Gospel and allow them to receive or reject it—I could not help but feel that all such individuals placed their judgment and their ideas as superior to the commandments of God; that they lacked faith in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and that they did not have an abiding testimony of the divinity of the work in which they are engaged. A man who has a testimony that we are engaged in the work of God values that testimony more than life itself; and I believe I am safe in saying that the most earnest desire of every true Latter-day Saint is that his children may grow up in the nurture and the admonition of the Gospel, keeping the com-

mandments of God, so that they may be saved in His kingdom. It is simply absurd to imagine that if a child has the seed of falsehood and evil sown in its mind through life, you will all at once be able to sow in that mind one crop of truth and have it bring forth a harvest of truth. I remember remarking recently at a conference that we would look upon a farmer as a natural born idiot who would call upon everybody who passed his farm to throw in a few seeds of weeds, to do this for a period of twenty-one years, and then expect he could sow a crop of grain and expect to get a good harvest. I may know the multiplication table, and my wife may also, but I cannot on that account expect my children to be born with a knowledge of the multiplication table in their heads. I may know that the Gospel is true, and my wife may know it; but I do not imagine for one moment that my children will be born with this knowledge. We receive a testimony of the Gospel by obeying the laws and ordinances thereof; and our children will receive that knowledge exactly the same way; and if we do not teach them, and they do not walk in the straight and narrow path that leads to eternal life, they will never receive this knowledge. I have heard people say that their children were born heirs to all the promises of the new and everlasting covenant, and that they would grow up in spite of themselves, with a knowledge of the Gospel. I want to say to you that this is not a true doctrine, and it is in direct opposition to the commandment of our Heavenly Father. We find that it is laid down to the Latter-day Saints, not as an entreaty, but as a law, that they should teach their children:

And again, inasmuch as parents have children in Zion, or in any of her Stakes which are organized, that teach them not to understand the doctrine of repentance, faith in Christ the Son of the living God, and of baptism and the gift of the Holy Ghost by the laying on of the hands when eight years old; the sin be upon the heads of the parents;

For this shall be a law unto the inhabitants of Zion, or in any of her Stakes which are organized;

And their children shall be baptized for the remission of their sins when eight years old, and receive the laying on of the hands,

And they shall also teach their children to pray and to walk uprightly before the Lord.

And the inhabitants of Zion shall, also, observe the Sabbath day to keep it holy.

And the inhabitants of Zion, also, shall remember their labors, inasmuch as they are appointed to labor, in all faithfulness; for the idler shall be had in remembrance before the Lord.

Now, I the Lord, am not well pleased with the inhabitants of Zion, for there are idlers among them; and their children are also growing up in wickedness; they also seek not earn-

estly the riches of eternity; but their eyes are full of greediness.

These things ought not to be, and must be done away from among them.

And again:

"Who am I, saith the Lord, that have promised and have not fulfilled? I command, and man obeys not. I revoke, and they receive not the blessings. Then they say in their hearts, This is not the work of the Lord, for his promises are not fulfilled. But woe unto such, for their reward lurketh beneath, and not from above."

The Lord has given us a commandment that we shall teach our children the principles of the Gospel and have them baptized when they are eight years of age. If we fail to keep this commandment, the blessings that are promised to us by the Lord will be revoked, and we will have mourning and sorrow in seeing our children grow up without a desire to serve God; and in after years, when we endeavor to instill into their minds the principles of the Gospel, we will make a failure of it. It is boasted by the Catholics that if they can have the training of a child until it is twelve years of age, they will defy the world to turn that child from Catholicism. If we do our duty in teaching our children the principles of the Gospel, we ought to be able to defy the world to turn them away from the truth, if the Catholics can defy the world to turn them away from error. Every father who loves the Gospel is ready and willing to go to the ends of the earth to preach it, and one of the greatest joys that any man can have is to be found in bringing souls to a knowledge of the truth. It ought to be a greater joy to us to train our children in the plan of salvation, realizing that by so doing we will be able to save and exalt them in the kingdom of God. May the Lord bless you. Amen.

## "INDUSTRIALISTS" IN UTAH.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY MAY 23

Sixteen offenders were brought here from Thistle about 6 o'clock last evening by Sheriff Brown of Utah county, and lodged in the penitentiary. They are charged with taking possession of a train on Monday night and with rioting yesterday. The grand jury at Nephi will deal with their case.

About 8 o'clock this morning thirteen of the twenty-seven defendants belonging to Carter's contingent of the Industrial army who were last week sentenced by Judge Merritt to five days' imprisonment without the requirement to pay a fine were released from the penitentiary, having served their allotted term and thereby purged themselves of the contempt charged.

Carter and six others, viz., Smith, Van Buskirk, Nowell, Gregory, Day and Lowry were held. The "general's" fine, it will be remembered, was \$100; Nowell was fined \$25, and three of the others (Gregory, Day and Lowry) \$10 each.

Having paid the fines of the four subordinate "martyrs" "Major" Hopkins took his receipts and at once made application for an order for their release. But the unexpected happened. The marshal informed him that those defendants were again "wanted"—this time for grand larceny: i. e., the stealing of the trains at Lehi Junction, for which offense they had been indicted by the grand jury at Nephi, and that, therefore, they would have to remain in the penitentiary pending further proceedings. This proved a complete staggerer for the "major" and his friends, and when the information was conveyed to headquarters it created an awful stir.

At 3:45 "General" Carter's fine was paid and he was ordered released from the penitentiary.

At 6 o'clock last evening another company of commonwealers arrived in this city from the north and encamped at the Warm springs. There are just fifty of them and they present a much better appearance than those who have preceded them from the West. They claim to be composed entirely of mechanics, and to have ousted all tramps from their ranks; indeed their books indicate the correctness of this statement. Many of them have been in this city before, having labored here during the boom a few years ago.

The city authorities conferred with this branch of the army and made arrangements whereby the city is to furnish them with one meal and they were to take up the line of march south and not make any stop in the heart of the city. The men were to leave the Warm Springs at 11 o'clock, march south on Second West to Fourth South, thence east to First East street and south on the State road.

In response to a telephone message received from Superintendent Welby of the R. G. W. railroad, about 11 o'clock this morning, Sheriff McQueen, accompanied by Deputies Welch, Montgomery, Steele and Matthews started forthwith for Bingham Junction, and there found twenty-four members of the California detachment which left the city yesterday in possession of a car attached to a freight train, the same having been sidetracked in order to prevent the party from traveling on before the officers could reach there. The men were spoken to by the sheriff and when thus appealed to by their leader, one "Captain" Redfearn, "Well comrades, will you give up?" they shouted with one accord "Yes." At the request of the railroad officials the men were brought to the county jail, where they arrived soon after one o'clock. They were a miserable, hungry looking crew and the sheriff took compassion upon them by giving them a good square meal, which one and all eagerly devoured. What disposition will be made of them had not been determined upon up to the time the NEWS went to press; but Sheriff McQueen is holding them awaiting further instructions.

As the train passed on the way to Salt Lake some of "Capt." Jesse's men, who are encamped near the smelters, gave a hearty cheer.

It is claimed by the captured party that at least thirty of their members got away on a freight train last night, bound Colorado.

PROVO, May 23, 12:30 p. m.—About noon today twenty-nine industrialists came to Provo over the R. G. W. They walked out of Salt Lake City last evening and got on a freight at Bingham Junction. At American Fork, Railroad Detective Hogue ordered them off the train. Five left and the twenty-nine refused to leave, but were again ordered off at Provo, and obeyed the order. When Detective Hogue arrived at Provo he found a telegram informing him that some of the industrialists had boarded a freight train at Springville last night and refused to leave. Mr. Hogue came up to find Sheriff Brown to get assistance to arrest the men or put them off the train. Sheriff Brown being away, and Deputy Sheriff Wilkins unable to leave, the latter telegraphed Marshal Storrs, of Springville, to furnish the necessary aid to Mr. Hogue. The men put off at Provo are under the leadership of Captain New. They expect Captain Jesse to come up today, and expect him to come on a freight.

PROVO, Utah, May 23.—Sheriff Brown and four deputies came down from Thistle yesterday p. m. with about 100 industrialists who had boarded a R. G. W. freight at Thistle Monday evening and refused to leave, saying they did not care which way the train was pulled, but they would not vacate. A stop was made at Provo and a warrant for the arrest of the industrialists was sworn out before Commissioner Dudley.

While this was being done about 80 of the men left the train and most of them walked back to Springville, but some remained around Provo. Sheriff Brown and posse continued on to Salt Lake City with those remaining on the train.

One of the men who left the train boarded an east-going R. G. W. freight car. The conductor started after him and put him off. He jumped to the ground and broke his leg. He gives the name of A. Dalton and claims to be a blacksmith from Salt Lake City. He is now being cared for by the county.

Sheriff Brown left orders with his deputies to arrest all the industrialists they could find. Ten were picked up and are now in jail, where they will be kept till their case is investigated by the grand jury of Nephi, where Sheriff Brown and others have gone to testify.

OGDEN, 23.

A joint resolution of county and city officials has been adopted to the effect that they will aid no more industrialists. The resolution is signed by Judge A. C. Bishop as chairman and by William Farrell, L. W. Shurtliff, John Watson, and H. E. Gibson, and reads as follows: Whereas, neither the city nor the county having funds available for the support or maintenance of said so-called industrial army; and whereas, we have among us large numbers of our own citizens who are out of employment

and destitute of the necessary means to support themselves and families, who are calling loudly for the application of charity at home; therefore, resolved, that no further aid be extended to the members of the said so-called industrial army who may hereafter come into Ogden or Weber county.

FROM THURSDAY DAILY, MAY 24.

That Mayor Baskin is becoming more and more exercised over the infamous industrial transportation business that the Southern Pacific is engaging in for the apparent benefit of California and detriment to Utah is evidenced by the following communication which he directed at 1 o'clock this morning and forwarded to Governor West by special messenger:

Hon. Caleb W. West, Governor of Utah Territory:

Dear sir:—Since last Sunday midnight there have arrived in this city over two hundred of the Industrial Army, without means of subsistence or means to procure transportation out of the Territory. As a consequence the chief of police has been compelled to feed and watch this indigent horde. I am advised by the chief of police that the leaders of these men, and many of the men themselves, informed him that there is an agreement between the industrialists of California and the Southern Pacific Railroad company that the freight trains of said company shall stop at various stations for the purpose of permitting the industrial members to get aboard the same, to be transported to Ogden city; that in pursuance of this arrangement, they, without resistance on the part of the agents or employees of said company, boarded such freight trains and were transported to Ogden without paying any fare or without any fare being demanded of them; also informed the chief of police that there are from 1,500 to 1,800 more members of the organization on their way to this Territory, and that about 15,000 more are expected to come on said road to the Territory from the state of California within the next three months. The other railroads leading from this city and Territory refuse to transport these men out of the Territory, in consequence of which they are increasing with such rapidity as to become a serious burden upon this community, who are compelled by humanity to feed them, besides being a menace to the peace and quietude of the same.

The transportation into this Territory by the railroad company of these men, destitute and penniless as they are, is an imposition of so grave a character that there must from the very nature of the case be some legal remedy to redress the wrong and prevent its continuance, and as these men are scattered in squads in several counties of the Territory, and those yet to come, if not stopped, will likewise scatter and become a charge and menace to several counties, I am inclined to the opinion that an action will lie on behalf of the Territory against the Southern Pacific Railroad company to prevent said company from continuing the wrong which is being inflicted upon the people of this Territory by the transportation of these men. Certainly the county of Weber can maintain such a suit.

As my jurisdiction as Mayor is limited to the corporate limits of the city, I am powerless in the premises. I call this matter to your attention, as your jurisdiction as chief executive extends over the whole Territory, with the hope that you, in conjunction with your legal adviser, the district attorney, can devise some legal method to stop what must be apparent to every candid and good

citizen is a monstrous wrong upon this Territory. Respectfully,

R. N. BASKIN, Mayor.  
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.

There were great rejoicings, a parade, a meeting, and dangerous and unlawful demonstrations by the "Home Reserve" Industrialists last night. They celebrated the release from the penitentiary of Carter with the red flag of anarchy and treason shaking conspicuously from the mast-head.

The meeting took place in the open air on the old "Industrial" stamping ground at the corner of West Temple and Third South streets in the presence of several hundred people. Sam Gilson was the first speaker. He was followed by Carter, Boyle and Stubbs, in the order named. The talk was wild and of an incendiary character. Profanity was freely used. Every official from the President of the United States down to the most obscure individual who had done them even an imaginary wrong was denounced in language so shameful and coarse that respectable people would not read or allow it to be read in their homes if they could prevent it. Revolutionary conduct and tactics were openly advised and encouraged. Train stealing was held up as lawful and commendable, while other "industrial" irregularities were spoken of as "unquestioned rights of American citizens."

A telephone message was received at the police station today to the effect that a gang of Industrialists who camped at Beck's Hot Springs last night were frightening the women in that vicinity with threats of violence. A squad of police were sent up and the men were marched to this city. They demanded food and rest. They got the former, but not the latter, as they were marched south at press time along the State road under the surveillance of mounted policemen. Chief Pratt says they are genuine tramps and that they refused to leave the city until he said he would throw everyone of them in jail.

Carter who once claimed to be a preacher and a pious man got drunk and went off on the rampage this afternoon. He also took occasion to condemn in language emphatic and profane everything and everybody who he supposed was against the "Industrial" movement. The matter was called to the attention of Chief of Police Pratt, who went down to the "army" headquarters and found Carter rollocking in the back yard. On being informed that he must either behave himself or go to jail he subsided and promised to keep quiet.

This afternoon telephonic messages came from the officials of Davis county to this city, asking the officers here to aid the people there in defending themselves against the depredations of the Industrialists, as the local officers were not sufficiently powerful to cope with the horde that was crowding in upon them.

The people of the county were being made to suffer severely by the "armies" en route from Ogden south, through gardens being robbed and vandalism generally being indulged in.

Upon receiving the appeal Mayor

Baskin and the board of police commissioners at once gave permission for Chief of Police Pratt and a force of policemen to proceed to any point which the Davis county authorities might designate in order to check the pillage, and the officials of Davis county were notified.

The members of the county court of Davis held a session this afternoon, the chief topic of discussion being whether it will not be advisable to stop the further advance of the Industrialists at Weber river, and prevent them coming into Davis county at all. This step is regarded as almost a necessity for the defense of the people.

The twenty-four Industrialists forming Company F of the California contingent who were arrested yesterday by Sheriff McQueen and his aids while in possession of a coal car at Bingham Junction, were permitted to camp last night in an enclosure just west of the county jail, and there passed a quiet night on beds of straw and blankets. This morning they were furnished with a good breakfast and then awaited results. The Rio Grande Western railroad officials, at whose instance the sheriff went to Bingham and made the arrest, wanted Mr. McQueen himself to swear out a complaint charging the men with riot and trespass, but this he declined to do, preferring that the railroad people should themselves accept that responsibility. The sheriff determined to hold the gang until 10 o'clock this morning, and notified the railroad that unless a complaint had been lodged by that time he should turn the captives loose. No satisfactory answer came, and soon after the hour named he telephoned down to Jailer Hills to inform "Captain" Redfearn and his crew that they were at liberty to depart when they pleased. Then followed a general packing up. While this was going forward Redfearn took a walk up town as far as headquarters and had an interview with some of the leaders. Upon his return he was asked by a representative of the News in reference to his future plans, and what line of march it was intended to take.

The captain, who wore a nobby navy blue suit, and put on airs for the occasion, most positively declined, however, to afford the very smallest particle of information for either of the local newspapers, each of which he denounced in strong terms for "what they had printed about the army." The News was, in particular, the object of his wrath.

Company F. idled within the enclosure until 1:30, when they started again for Bingham Junction, the place from which they were brought in custody yesterday afternoon. "Captain" Redfearn took some of Carter's men with him, the intention being to turn them over to "Capt." Jesse's contingent en route.

PROVO, Utah, May 24.—The company of twenty-nine Industrialists which arrived here yesterday morning left yesterday evening on a R. G. Western freight. The army boarded a flat car of an east-going freight train. About two hours was spent in the yard trying to sidetrack the Industrialists, but as soon as their car was sidetracked they boarded another, and finally were pulled out on top of a box

car. No forcible attempt to remove the men was made.

At 8 o'clock last evening the Carter contingent at Springville boarded a R. G. W. morning train and were taken east. While attempting to get on the train one of the men fell to the ground. His foot was caught between the ties and the wheels of the car passed over it, crushing it badly. He was moved to Provo and this morning the foot was amputated by Doctors Allen and Taylor. He is a young man, gives his name as Parks and claims to be from Nebraska.

The man Dalton, who broke his leg at Provo Tuesday in trying to jump from a R. G. W. freight train after leaving the members of the Industrial army who were being taken to Salt Lake City, now says that he was pushed off the car while the train was in motion, either by a conductor or a brakeman. The county authorities have learned that his family lives in Salt Lake City, and will attempt to have Salt Lake county take charge of him.

While Carter's army was at Thistle they increased about seventy-five, either through being joined by members who walked or were carried there by the railroad company. Some of the army claim that wherever a few men were discovered on east-bound trains stealing rides they were put off at Thistle, and that whenever any of the army attempted to leave and go east, even in small squads, they were put off. This, if true, dispels the idea that the railroad company would carry them in squads of from five to twenty, but would not allow them to capture a train.

The twenty-nine Industrialists who came in yesterday from Salt Lake City and were side-tracked at Provo have been further augmented by stragglers who have tramped from Salt Lake. They expect shortly to have 200 men here. "Then," said one of them, "We will take the first train that goes out of Provo, and the officers can either arrest us or allow us to ride. We can't stay here and starve, and we can't get work." They thought it strange that the city marshal did not treat them as they had been treated in Ogden and Salt Lake City. There they were given a meal and told to move on, and they would "soon be able to catch a train."

At Provo the city marshal refused to feed them, and told them they would be arrested for vagrancy if they begged. Several of them started out, however, and the citizens, in many instances, responded generously to their requests for food.

OGDEN, Utah, May 24.—The Governor took the 8:30 train from Salt Lake and came to Ogden to consult with the probate judge and court of Weber county in regard to the matter of the S. P. bringing these men into the Territory. He addressed the following letter to the judge, but up to the present, 2 p. m., has received no answer:

OGDEN, Utah, May 24.

Hon. A. C. Bishop, Probate Judge of Weber county, Ogden, Utah:

Dear Sir—I transmit you herewith for your information a copy of a letter received by me this morning from Hon. R. N. Baskin, Mayor of Salt Lake City, relative to the bringing into this Territory by the Southern Pacific company of

hundreds of destitute and dependent people. This subject is causing the people of Salt Lake City and other portions of the Territory a great deal of concern, and I desire to meet the county court of Weber county to confer with them in regard to the matter, and so request that you will arrange for a meeting of the court at the earliest moment practicable.

I am sir, very respectfully,  
CALEB W. WEST, Governor.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY MAY 25.

Davis county has now come to the front and demanded legal protection against the troublesome commonwealers.

Last evening an injunction suit was planted in the Third District court, in which it was prayed that the "wealers" be restrained by order of court from entering upon the Davis county territory. The document in question ran as follows:

Thesaid plaintiff complaining of said defendants, John Doe, Richard Roe and 300 others, whose names are unknown, alleges: That said plaintiff is a municipal corporation organized, incorporated and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Utah; the plaintiff is informed and believes and on information and belief alleges the fact to be that said defendants, whose true names are as aforesaid unknown to this plaintiff, are indigent persons, without any visible means of support, and without any lawful business or means of subsistence; that said defendants have conspired together to march into said Davis county in a body, and by begging and force and threats to extort from the inhabitants of said Davis county, food and clothing, and that said defendants threaten to, and unless restrained by the order of this court will so march into said county and extort food and clothing from the inhabitants thereof; and that said defendants threaten to, and unless restrained by an order of this court will, march into said Davis county and become subject under the law to prosecution as such vagrants, and that the prosecution of said defendants as vagrants will cause a multiplicity of suits; and that plaintiff further on information and belief alleges that unless restrained by order of this court said defendants will by their conspiracy as aforesaid unlawfully become and be dependent for their support upon said Davis county, to the irreparable damage of the same.

Wherefore plaintiff prays that said defendants and each of them and every person acting with them be restrained from marching into, upon or through Davis county, or any part thereof, and from in any manner coming into said Davis county or any part thereof.

The complaint was sworn to by Oliver Wood, sheriff of the county. Charles E. Pearson, county attorney of Davis county, E. D. Hoge and W. G. Van Horn are attorneys for the plaintiff.

Upon the complaint being laid before Chief Justice Merrill, his honor ordered that the said John Doe, Richard Doe and all persons acting in concert and traveling with them, and all their counselors, attorneys, agents and comrades, and all others in aid or assistance of them or each of them, absolutely desist and refrain from march-

ing into, upon or through said Davis county, or any part of said county, or from in anywise coming into said Davis county or any part thereof.

Following the injunction from the Third district court Chief Pratt and a squad of twenty-two Salt Lake policemen went up to Davis county this morning on the 8 o'clock Rio Grande Western train prepared to take part in the turning back of the horde of tramps and wealers who left Ogden yesterday.

They also took with them a lot of Winchester rifles for Sheriff Wood's mounted deputies who were sworn in last night. The latter this morning numbered something over thirty. They are all carefully selected men and it is said that they can be depended upon to do nothing rash.

Sheriff Woods has already provisions enough in the field to last three days and is ready to stand a long siege should that be necessary. The productive vegetable gardens of Davis county have in many places been completely laid waste by the ravages of "Industrial" depredators, and the people feel that they cannot afford to feed the hordes of wealers that continue to come in swarms upon them. The purpose now is to prevent them from crossing the line which separates Davis and Weber counties.

Mayor Baskin talked with Governor West over the telephone this afternoon. The Governor has been in Ogden all day and stated to the Mayor that he had consulted with the officials of the Southern Pacific at that place and that they declare they will bring no more of the indigents to this Territory.

This eleventh-hour repentance on the part of the S. P. does not seem to satisfy the Governor nor the Mayor, who think the statement should be taken with the traditional grain of salt. The fact that a permanent injunction has been sought for and that the prospects of securing it were most favorable is accepted as the cause of the sudden change of front on the part of the railroad officials. The promise they make, however, it is claimed will not cause a relinquishment of the idea that the "Industrialists" at the Weber and Davis county lines must be turned back. The Davis county officials say the men will not be allowed to come this way, and they have strong support from Salt Lake. A good many of the citizens of Weber county do not take kindly to holding the men where they are at present. They think they should be permitted to continue their journey eastward, believing that to be the only solution to the question as it now stands.

OGDEN, May 25.

One hundred and fifty Industrialists who arrived in Ogden city yesterday were well treated by the officers of the city and county. A full supply of meat, bread, potatoes and other necessities which the inner man craves for were furnished them, and the men enjoyed a meal which has seldom of late come their way.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon they formed line at the camp and having received permission from the city officials to parade the town, they started on the march. The procession was headed by "General" Smith and the brass band of the regiment, consisting of five brass instru-

ments, a pair of cracked cymbals and a rather discordant snare drum; then came the *chef* and four cooks, dressed in kitchen attire and armed with all the culinary utensils which they possessed. These were followed by the main body of the regiment. The men made a respectable appearance on parade and displayed good military discipline.

On the arrival of the procession at the city hall they were drawn up in line on Washington avenue in front of the building. The "band" discoursed a program of popular airs, and then Mr. Smith, dressed in regulation uniform of blue, and an unusual display of shirt front and white silk bow, addressed the citizens who had assembled to the number of about one hundred.

The "general" harangued the assemblage for about fifteen minutes on the alleged iniquities of the present administration at Washington, and a collection was then taken up among the bystanders, after which the retreat to the camps was commenced to the martial strain of "Marching Through Georgia," played by the "band."

The companies here under command of Mr. Smith are B and D, and are styled the Third regiment of the California Industrialists. They awaited here the arrival of companies A and C, which came in at 10:30 last night and number about one hundred men. These latter companies complete the regiment. The four companies combined, and under the leadership of Mr. Smith, will take up their march towards Salt Lake City this afternoon.

Those in command stated to a News representative on his visit to their camp last night that this will be the last contingent, with the exception of the peregrinating minstrel company known as the "Industrial Minstrels." New "armies" are being organized at present at Oakland and other places in California, but they will not reach the Junction city for probably two months.

Dr. Smith who is head of this division of the army, made an affidavit relating to Mayor Baskin's letter which appeared in yesterday's News. He was engaged as a practicing physician when he joined the army. He is an Englishman, but has taken out his first papers. On these he claims citizenship in the United States—though he is not thereby entitled to it. His affidavit reads:

OGDEN, Utah, May 24, 1894.  
TERRITORY OF UTAH,  
County of Weber. } ss.

I, F. Deming Smith, upon oath say that I am lieutenant general of the California Industrial army, and next in command to General Kelly. That I have just heard read the letter of Mayor Baskin to Governor West, dated May 23, 1894, and say that in the main the contents thereof as published in the Salt Lake Tribune of May 24th are untrue. That there is no arrangement to my knowledge existing between the California Industrial army and the Southern Pacific railway whereby the said railway has agreed to transport the said army, or any part thereof, from California, or any other place to Ogden. I further say that the said railway has, to my knowledge, demanded fare for our transportation, but we rode anyhow and without paying fare. I also deny that there are 1,500 to 1,800 of the Industrial army now on the way to this Territory today, between Ogden and California. I further deny that 15,000 Industrialists are

expected to come from California in the next three months. That I am in command of the rear guard of the army and that there are not to exceed 100 more of the army to come by the way of Ogden, and they are expected here today.

I know what I am talking about, and if there were any arrangement with the Southern Pacific Railway company, as stated, it must have been made through me, and if there were any more men coming I would know it.

DR. F. DEMING SMITH,  
Commander 8d Reg. Ind. Army.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
24th day of May, 1894.

[Seal] C. E. BRAINERD,  
Notary Public.

OGDEN, May 25.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon the last delegation of Pacific coast indigents to arrive in this city from the West were still at the stock yards in the western part of town. They have been well fed and cared for in all respects and at this hour are preparing to start towards Salt Lake. They number about one hundred and fifty, while there are three hundred and fifty near the line which divides this county from Davis.

Small straggling squads still continue to come in on every Southern Pacific train and how long they will continue to do so will depend largely on the action of the county court, which is in session at this time. The result of the deliberations of that body is awaited with great interest by the citizens here.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, MAY 26.

Inquiry at the headquarters of the home reserve of the Industrial army May 26 disclosed a woeful ignorance as to the whereabouts of "General" Carter. "Colonel" Boyle was the only man who seemed to know anything, and he stated that the "General" was somewhere near Grand Junction.

The following late dispatch by Associated Press, is interesting in this connection:

GRAND JUNCTION, Col., May 26.—Carter and 200 commonwealers from Salt Lake arrived here today. They will go on east.

Governor West, Chief Justice Merritt and Mayor Baskin each have been recipients of postal cards making threats against their lives. The messages on the cards are couched in the most disgusting language, and state that unless the officials named leave the city within four days they will be killed, if dynamite has to be resorted to to effect the purpose.

PROVO, Utah, May 26.—The following named citizens were arrested this morning on the charge of inciting riot: George Suft, C. W. Smith, Richard C. Watkins, A. O. Anderson and Thos. Leonard. They gave bail in the sum of \$500 each for their appearance at Nephi next Monday to be arraigned on the above charge for which the grand jury has indicted them.

The indictments grew out of the actions of the men at Provo on the 12th inst., when the Industrialists were here with the U. P. train captured at Lehi Junction. The indicted citizens are claimed to have encouraged the Industrialists.

NEPHI, Utah, May 26.—The six Industrialists charged with riot at Provo

pleaded guilty and were given two months each in the penitentiary. Seventeen pleaded guilty to riot at Thistle and got 30 days each. The indictment against four was dismissed, and four will be tried. There was much excitement in the court room caused by Robert Charles, one of the Industrialists, having a fit. He chewed his tongue and froth and blood poured from his mouth. One of the men tied a string around his finger, pried open his mouth with the court crier's hammer, and the man gradually recovered. The indictment against this poor fellow was dismissed.

OGDEN, Utah, May 26.—A special News courier has just arrived here on a finely mettled mustang kindly furnished by Sheriff Woods, of Davis county, from the camp of the wealers, with the information that Police Commissioners Empey and Jennings came up from Salt Lake this morning at the request of Chief Pratt and the Davis county officials, for the purpose of advising with them regarding the situation, which had assumed a particularly threatening and serious phase, shortly after last midnight. At that time it became apparent that the industrialists were very determined and desperate. They declared that they would go on to Salt Lake, even if they had to mow their way with dynamite bombs through the ranks of the specially deputized civilians who guarded them.

At the request of the Salt Lake officials Superintendent Young of the Union Pacific took along with the special train a telegraph instrument, relay and operator, it being the intention to put in a temporary station and establish a news bureau at some point on the railroad which would also be convenient as general headquarters. It was a great disappointment and inconvenience, however, to the newspaper men when the train sped on to Ogden without the instrument being placed in position. The nearest telegraph station was at Ogden, six miles from the camping ground of the indigents in one county, and the officers in another.

Restlessness, expectancy and vigilance prevailed throughout the early morning hours of today. There was no thought of relaxation or sleep. Mounted scouts kept close watch and made frequent reports of the manœuvres, and of the movements of attempted deserters from the commonweal ranks. Armed deputy sheriffs and uniformed policemen defied the invaders and at the points of their clubs prevented them from crossing the "dead line." When the army first drew on to the disputed ground, Sheriff Woods served the writ of injunction issued by the court on "General" Smith, after having commanded him to halt.

"Who cries halt?" inquired Smith in a tone of feigned surprise.

"The sheriff of Davis county," was the quick and emphatic response, supplemented by the statement that, "You must obey the orders of the court."

"But," declared Smith, who is an Englishman and has never taken out his naturalization papers, "we are Americans, and in the name of American freemen, we command you to allow us to go on."

"You have heard my decision," an-

swered Woods, "so govern yourself and your men accordingly; understand once for all that I mean just what I say."

"But we don't propose to be stopped in this way," rejoined Smith.

"But mark you, sir, you are stopped."

"What can we do and where can we go?" was the query that came from the general.

"The gates of Weber canyon are open to you," chimed Chief Pratt. "Your presence in Salt Lake is undesirable and will not be tolerated."

"Well," said Smith, as he turned on his heel, "I don't think we will change our course. It is my opinion that we will continue our journey uninterrupted."

"Try it," said Pratt, "and we will hurl you back."

"Do you really mean to use force, and if so, pray what kind?" inquired the defiant leader of the indigent horde in a sarcastic and half mocking tone.

There was much more talk of a similar kind and Smith retired to consult with his colleagues. He had not been absent from the front rank very long when it was whispered to Pratt that the army had decided to go, even if they had to make their way through the guard line by throwing bombs among the deputy sheriffs and police.

In very short order Pratt and Woods decided that such threats should be met promptly and heroically. They at once sent for Smith and informed him that in case of the slightest suspicious move being made in direction indicated, they would simply have their men retire a distance of 100 yards or so, level their Winchester rifles and open fire. Smith became excited and as he saw the determined faces of the officers he disclaimed having anything to do with the utterance of such threats. He communicated the decision of the officers to his men and for a time there was hurrying and skurrying in all directions.

The commotion was followed by a silence that was intense. The men on both sides almost held their breath. It was a moment of awful suspense. Suddenly there was a blast of the bugle loud and shrill in the camp of the "army"—then an advance of a few steps by Smith's men toward the dead line, but they halted suddenly as they had started. Then the army band played and their glee club sang. The last selection was an effusion of "Industrialists" doggerel couched in anarchistic language and was sung to the tune "God Save the Queen." More than 300 men joined in the chorus. After this stirring performance Smith and his men held a council of war. Their subsequent action indicated a weakening on their part as they retired a short distance. Some of the men laid down and went to sleep. Others kindled camp fires and waited for daylight.

OGDEN, Utah, May 26, 1:50 p. m.—On the statement being made to Chief Pratt early this morning by Mr. Glassman that dynamite was in the camp of the Industrialists, Chief Pratt set forth to investigate the matter. He stated to Dr. Smith that he heard of this and that if he saw any funny business on the part of the army he would call his

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## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

### A NATIONAL ORDEAL.

The Latter-day Saints have always cherished an anticipation of a time when they would take the leading part in rescuing our nation from a situation of deadly peril. This looking forward is based upon a prophetic declaration made by the Prophet Joseph Smith. It is to the effect that, in the course of its history, the country would be torn into fragments by internal dissensions, which would result in scenes of riot and bloodshed. The Constitution would be, at that time, trampled under foot and the situation become so menacing, under the tyranny and depredations of ruthless mobs, that, from every natural standpoint, it would appear impossible to snatch the nation from irretrievable ruin. When this point should be reached it should become the high duty of the Saints to raise the standard of liberty and call upon all patriotic lovers of peace to rally around it and assist them in the work of re-establishing peace and reorganizing the Republic upon the basis of constitutional principles. This exalted labor was to be accomplished and be the means of causing a new and brighter era to shine upon the people.

The attention of every thinker is now directed to the signs of the present time. This mental exercise is enforced by the peculiar character of existing conditions. Here is a pertinent question: Do they indicate an approaching dilemma which will demand just such a patriotic intervention as that defined by the Prophet? One of the features of the time is a growing disregard for the requirements and inhibitions of the Constitution. Indeed this evil genius is so widespread that it requires but little growth to make it weighty and overwhelming. This is susceptible of incontrovertible proof.

One of the strong indications of the drift in the direction of unconstitutionality is the existence and objects of the commonwealth army. It is a menace to the government, at the hands of which it demands the enactment and enforcement of measures that are clearly violative of the Constitution. If these demands were complied with the government could no longer exist, as its power would thus be transferred to an organized mob. But this disposition spreads out over the country like a great gathering cloud, which betokens an impending storm. This is indicated by the fact that the commonwealers have the sympathy and co-operation of great masses of the general populace, and next, of immense bodies of organized workmen, whose societies are spread over the land, extending to every inhabited region of the Republic. How widespread then is the anti-constitutional sentiment. Combine this situation with labor commotions, which are already precipitating scenes of riot and bloodshed, and the country is certainly confronted by the most serious situation with which its legal officers have ever yet grappled. It is only necessary to add the evidences of the decay of popular

character to render the mental picture of the future results of such an accumulation of distracting elements appalling. Then let it be considered that the prospect of an early return to industrial prosperity is exceedingly dim, and the avoidance of a coming revolution will seem still more remote. If a time of national trouble is not near it would look as if causes had ceased to produce their usual results, or that there was a direct intervention of divine providence to stay the day of calamity.

As heretofore explained in these columns, the same modern Prophet referred to at the opening of this article predicted, twenty-nine years before it burst upon the country, the war of the Rebellion. He designated the precise locality where the struggle would open—South Carolina. That was the first state to secede from the Union, its separatist resolution having been passed on Dec. 25th, 1860, and the first gun was fired at Charleston the following April. Joseph Smith likewise pointed to another national ordeal, further out in the future, and indicated the section where its most destructive elements would widely prevail. This prediction evidently had reference to the natural outcome of the symptoms which are now so prevalent in the East, where secret oath-bound organizations threaten the peace of that part of the country. It will now be proper to quote the words of the Lord as they came through the human founder of the Church on Feb. 9th, 1831:

"And behold it shall come to pass that my servants shall be sent forth to the east and to the west, to the north and to the south; and even now, let him that goeth to the east teach them that shall be converted to flee to the west and this in consequence of that which is coming on the earth, and of secret combinations."

At the time this revelation was given the preaching of the Gospel was confined to this country, and it indicates that the East would be the chief seat of the great troubles that would arise in the nation through oath-bound associations. They form a mighty host and their aspect is becoming more and more threatening. It is a significant feature of the quoted passage that at the early day when the revelation was given it was not deemed necessary to take time by the forelock and avoid a defined species of trouble by teaching the converted to flee from any other direction to the west, except from the east. It is also a matter of remark that perhaps thousands of men are taking the opposite course, and are moving from the west to the east, in the vain hope of finding relief from their troubles.

Seeing that the times seem traveling toward a great national ordeal, what should be the position of the Saints in relation to every question and situation—both local and general? They should stand by the law and the Constitution, sustain them by word and, if necessary, by deed. They should display unqualified patriotism in its widest and deepest

sense and never be carried away by any popular current or movement that has not truth and right for its basis. Those who participate or even applaud tendencies that are opposed to the spirit of the Constitution are not inspired by the genius of the Gospel of peace, and will have no lot nor part with the patriots who will grapple successfully with dissension and strife and cause order to evolve out of national anarchy.

### LYNCHING FIGURES.

According to statistics published by the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* there occurred in the United States up to May 5th, this year, no less than fifty cases of lynching. Of these, four were perpetrated in Kansas, two in Ohio, two in Indiana, and one in Pennsylvania, while forty-one belong to Southern states. Of these Alabama heads the list with eleven; next come Louisiana with nine and Arkansas with seven.

Apologists for the savagery in the South generally offer the excuse that lynchings occur as a natural result of the uncontrollable feeling of indignation on the part of the white population, when the daughters and wives are assaulted by black brutes—a sense of honor requiring that the dearest heritage of man must be defended and avenged. Thus a prominent bishop of the Methodist church, last October, when a negro had been burned at the stake after first having been subjected to tortures after the manner of the most cruel savages, wrote in the *Forum*:

Unless assaults by negroes on white women and little white girls come to an end, there will most probably be still further displays of vengeance that will shock the world. Sane men who are just will consider the provocation. Sane men who are righteous will remember not only the brutish man who dies by the slow torture of fire; they will think also of the ruined woman, worse tortured than he.

This has been the essence of the apology offered for the Southern lynchings, but from the statistics gathered it is evident that the plea is not well sustained, for of the forty-one cases of murder by mobs in the South, only eight victims were killed for such offenses, while all the balance were accused of less grave crimes and some were only suspected.

The fact of the matter is that the frequent recurrence of killing by mobs, whether the victims be colored or white, is the outgrowth of a lawless spirit and the desire to gratify the brutal craving for personal revenge common to man in a certain stage of moral development. It is on a level with duelling, street-fighting, family feuds, vendettas and similar embodiments of the jurisprudence of a barbarous age. The people resorting to such means may be advanced in every other respect and stand in the front ranks of the nineteenth century civilization, but the very fact that they prevent the law from taking its regular course proves that they morally stand on the level of Corsicans, Afghans and Montenegrins whose first thought is of the stiletto or other weapons of the assassin. To offer any apology for such deeds is to

retard the needed progress towards a higher plane of morality and is to be deplored especially when it comes from teachers of religion.

The safety and progress of any people depends on the sacredness with which the laws are regarded. When the execution of those laws has been entrusted to certain officials, the people must sustain them in the performance of their duty. To act otherwise is to break down one of the safe-guards with which civilization is surrounded. It is anarchy in its nature; it is murder. The continuation of the practice breeds contempt for the law and the executors of the law, and unless the nation some time rises in its majesty and puts a stop to the outrage, the spirit of lawlessness will spread until the hand of everybody may be against every one else, and nothing but might be recognized as right.

The law itself recognizes the exception of revenge taken by an injured party in the case of a *delictum flagrans*, but no excuse can be offered for any other case of killing by private citizens. Lynchings do not stop the crimes; on the contrary they seem to multiply. Horror breeds horror, and crime generates crime. It is time to wake up over the situation and bring some potent influence to bear upon the people, so as to subdue the beast within and make it obedient to the laws of the country and the dictates of an advanced civilization.

#### TIME TO ACT.

It is time some action was being taken to check the incendiary speech-making at public assemblages of would-be revolutionists whose avowed intention is to overthrow the government. It is in the power of the officers to put an end to treasonable utterances being expressed in the manner they were at the meeting held last night at the corner of West Temple and Third South streets. Treason against the United States consists "in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort," and the effort at the meeting to induce men to arm and proceed to Washington and overthrow the government was a direct step in levying war against the nation, and should be promptly met and severely dealt with. There is no necessity of proceeding against the body of men who are seeking redress from present grievances with no intention to destroy the Republic, but against such of their leaders as are engaged in a scheme of which they openly boast to overthrow the government by revolutionary and violent means, the action should be short, sharp and decisive. Traitors and plotters against the government must be given to understand that there is neither aid, sympathy nor toleration for them here. The people of Utah are loyal American citizens and will do their full share in maintaining the Constitution as becomes patriots; and their peace officers must make up their minds that that kind of a course is expected and demanded at their hands.

The holding of such meetings as the one referred to should receive official attention without further delay. They are not peaceable assem-

blages such as all persons have a right to engage in in this land. They are unlawful, riotous gatherings, seriously disturbing the peace of the community and a menace to the public welfare. Sober people are disquieted and rendered apprehensive by the murderous threats made, for while the latter are in the main directed against the general government, which may be in no immediate danger because the threateners are at a safe distance from Washington, yet there is no knowing when this work of inciting to riot and rebellion will break out into overt acts against prominent and peaceable citizens who are known to be not in sympathy with the lawless element. Already there have been threats in this direction sufficient to cause serious fears. A sworn duty of every peace officer is to prevent the commission of crime either against individuals or the whole; and while peaceable "industrial armies" may proceed unmolested so long as they do not violate the statutes, let it be distinctly understood that lawlessness either in speech or conduct will be sharply and swiftly curtailed.

#### THE SERBIAN COUP D'ETAT.

The political affairs of Serbia, although the country is one of the smallest in Europe, with a population of hardly a million and a half, derive interest from the fact that it always has been involved in the intrigues of the powers that contend for supremacy in southeastern Europe. Lately the youthful king, Alexander, has effected a coup d'etat whereby the people have been deprived of almost every vestige of power and the destiny of the country is given into the hands of the monarch. It is evident that the effect of this will be to facilitate any attempts of either Russia or Austria to direct the policy of the country according to its own interests.

The stroke of a year ago was effected on the advice of the king's patriotic counselors. By some crooked means the liberal cabinet had obtained a small majority in the Chamber, although it was demonstrated that their opponents had cast a majority of votes. The people protested against the annulment of the elections that brought this result about and the king planned the overthrow of his government. On April 13, 1893, he invited the regents and ministers to a dinner at the palace. At the table their resignations were demanded. They refused. But soldiers and police had already quietly taken possession of all the public buildings and the residences of the ministers. They were entrapped and had to yield. The legislature was dissolved and a new cabinet formed.

It seems, however, that the advantage thus gained was only the first step towards the usurpation of all power by the king. On May 21st, this year, Alexander issued a proclamation restoring the constitution of 1869 and abolishing all laws not founded on it. By this autocratic measure the king assumes the right to appoint one-third of the members of the Chamber of Deputies. The secret ballot system is done away with; the liberty of the

press, the right to hold public assemblies and the forming of secret societies are abrogated. People belonging to the radical party of politicians have been ordered disarmed and their leaders forced to flee the country.

Such is the nature of the political change now effected in the little principality on the Balkan. Ex-King Milan, the present ruler's father, is apparently the chief adviser of the leading factor, but it is thought, with or without sufficient reason, that Russia is behind the scenes pulling the strings on which the movements of the marionettes depend. In any case, the dissatisfaction of the people is likely to lead to disorders, and these will give the king another excuse for cutting off what little liberty is left and inaugurating a rule of true mediæval despotism. Then a reason will be supplied some of the surrounding powers to step in and save the people, just as Poland once was "saved" by her mighty neighbors.

#### A TYPICAL PHARISEE.

A person signing himself "Beulah Citizen" writes to the Camden (South Carolina) *Journal*, under date of April 28, lamenting that he seldom sees anything in the papers from his section (the Beulah neighborhood), the reason being, he presumes, that "we are such a quiet and peaceable set of people." Thereupon he proceeds to get himself and his idiosyncrasy into print, by threatening "warm receptions" and "something that is not agreeable," unless certain "well-dressed people" whom he calls "tramps in disguise," but who call themselves Mormon preachers, decide to get out of his midst and move on to "some more congenial clime." In the immensity of his wisdom and the puffiness of his head, this "Beulah citizen" thinks "we have enough religious creeds in our midst now; the religious denominations we have among us already are good enough for anybody;" and he learns with intense pain that "some people have been taking them [the Mormon preachers] in and feeding them." "Away with such stuff for me and mine!" he shrieks; "and if any of those fellows come fooling around my premises with their new-fangled ideas, I propose to give them a warm reception, and one they will not soon forget."

The Beulah neighborhood in South Carolina is not very thickly inhabited, we are happy to believe, by quiet and peaceable people of the stripe of this self-advertised bigot. In every age and in all countries there have been Pharisees and hypocrites, narrow and bitter, cruel-hearted and small-souled; and yet the spirit of such men has not always prevailed, nor have they been able to stop the progress of that liberality and tolerance which considers that matters of conscience and belief between man and his Maker are not to be directed by other people's whims or to be stamped out because of unpopularity. If the *Journal's* correspondent is not the belated incarnation of a spirit that would have been at home and flourishing in the dark ages, he is at least very backward in learning the rudiments of Americanism. It is to be regretted that he did not give his real

name, so that the Elders in their mission of peace and salvation might have been on the lookout for him. He would thus have insured himself against any trespassing on his hospitality, for with such as he, the matter of congeniality is by no means one-sided. Moreover, while the Gospel of salvation is free to all mankind, there is neither injunction nor inclination to force it upon any who do not want it. In this latter view of the case, how would it do to commend to "Beulah Citizen" one interesting feature of the Mormon creed. The Elders he refers to are no doubt observing it; it would be good for him. It is in blunt, plain English: "Mind your own business."

### RELIGIOUS FANATICS.

It is strange that people who seem possessed of ordinary good sense in the every day affairs of life often are led away by a religious movement which has in it neither logic nor prudence. Another instance of this peculiar kind of work is agitating a section of California. A stranger has presented himself in the vicinity of Fresno, announcing himself as the Messiah. He says he has been placed above St. Peter and hereafter will stand at heaven's gate, welcoming the righteous to glory and sending the wicked to everlasting fire. He has succeeded in collecting a considerable band of disciples, some of the men abandoning their farms, and women neglecting their children to follow him. One woman, Mrs. William Welsh, was sent to the Stockton asylum this week as a result of his harangues. She attended his meetings and was so carried away by his remarks that she tore off her clothing and ran from house to house crying that she was making straight the path for the coming of the Messiah.

The people in the locality who do not like the stranger's preaching are giving him additional notoriety by active opposition outside of legal methods. On one occasion this week a committee of citizens waited on him and gave him thirty minutes to leave the town, under threat of death. He moved to a neighboring settlement. He claims that he can work miracles, heal the sick, cure the blind and raise the dead if he wants to, but says he does not want to do it. He claims no name, no church, no family, no nation. He says that Christ fulfilled the Old Testament and he will now fulfill the New Testament.

There is a practical side to the work of this new pretender. He lives on the contributions of his followers, and is collecting all the money he can get. To those who donate liberally he promises special blessings in heaven, which in his teachings at least are purchasable with the riches of men. Of course the money he collects is to be used for a great divine purpose, and it is quite likely that if he is allowed to go on a little longer it will develop that this especial purpose is to accumulate a snug fortune for his private benefit.

If in a country where there is so much pretense of preaching Christianity the people were taught the principle of testing doctrines and religious

teachers which was promulgated by the Lord and His Apostles in ancient times, there would be less danger of any being led astray either by designing men or fanatics. But perhaps if the people were taught to apply that test it would throw a good many preachers out of a job, as it would exhibit them in their true position. The rule laid down anciently for the guidance of the people was that those only who abode in the doctrine of Christ were to be received; and "if any come unto you and bring not that doctrine, receive him not into your houses neither bid him Godspeed, for he that biddeth him Godspeed is partaker of his evil deeds;" also that the divinity of the doctrine itself was to be proven, for those who do the will of the Father were promised that on doing so they should "know of the doctrine, whether it be of God." When a doctrine is thus calmly tested by the scriptures and the testimony referred to, the position of those who advocate it is not difficult to determine.

### THE PULLMAN STRIKE.

The strike of the Pullman employees, more than any other, indicates the disturbed condition of the business of the country. It has always been understood that the community of which the palace car builders is composed is in every respect all but a model of perfection, the laborers being well paid and; provided with facilities for education, amusements, recreation and all that goes to create happiness and content. The Pullman workmen, moreover, being a highly respected class of men, one would suppose, all the circumstances considered, that they would be the very last to lay down their tools in order to enforce their demands.

It appears that the company some time ago announced a cut in the wages of 83 1-3 per cent. The employees claim that they found it impossible to live on the reduced wages, especially since the employers did not at the same time reduce the rents they have to pay. The company claim that the cut was necessary because they had been doing business at a loss, taking contracts at unprofitable figures, so as to be able to provide the men work and some wages. They offered to show their books to a committee of workmen to prove this assertion, but these refused the offer, thinking that the talk of loss was merely a bluff and that a strike would bring the company to terms.

For the sake of the men themselves it is to be regretted that they did not examine the books when the offer was made. If the statements be true, that the business has been conducted at a loss, to save the men from idleness and consequent sufferings, no strike can avail, inasmuch as no employer can for any length of time afford to pay out in wages more than he actually earns. A strike under such circumstances is evidence of ingratitude likely to harden the heart of the most benevolent and result in no good to those engaged therein.

It is true that the Pullman company lately, according to accounts published, paid a dividend of two per cent to the stockholders, and

this seems to contradict the statement about the loss incurred; but the dividend might have been paid out of the reserve fund instead of the earnings and is no proof of a rushing business. Judging from the falling off in railroad traffic all over the country, it is only natural to suppose that the company is content to suspend operations, giving the men all the time they may want for rest with nothing to do.

A noteworthy fact, suggested by this strike and others on at present, is that they have been declared at a time when that mode of industrial warfare would seem to be least expected. Generally the men who direct labor agitations select a time when business is flourishing and the employers have more contracts than they can conveniently fill, being dependent, consequently, on the industrious performance of the duties devolving on their hands. These strikes are phenomenal because occurring at a time when the depressed times render labor exceptionally cheap, and when the employers would probably prefer to close up. The laborers must indeed stand more united and be more conscious of their combined strength than they have ever been before, if they, notwithstanding this disadvantage, entertain the hope of emerging victorious from a struggle with capital for the maintenance of higher wages.

### THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The temperance societies are meeting with gratifying success in securing the endorsement of women to what is known as the Polyglot petition to governments. This petition asks for restrictive legislation regarding the liquor traffic, and if its designs were carried out the rum-selling business would be very materially reduced in its dimensions. Dramshops and places where persons congregate to buy and drink liquor would be placed under the ban of the law and the influence of company at such places to lead young men to the drinking habit would be removed. Whether the temperance people can secure such a triumph as this would bring them is a matter of doubt in the present state of affairs, but there is no question that even under the most adverse circumstances which can be pictured today their efforts can be productive of a vast amount of good.

The petition referred to has been circulated in the United States, Great Britain, Australia, Belgium, India, Chili, Denmark, Holland, Mexico, South and East Africa, Mexico, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Hawaiian Islands, Egypt, Japan, Siam and other places, and is still being circulated in new localities. Up to the 15th of the present month the report of the number of signatures of women was 1,025,570. In the list of countries the United States leads in endorsers of the movement, followed by Great Britain, which already records 850,000 signatures. Besides this, the movement has the endorsement of prominent religious societies, so that, taken altogether, the temperance people have an immense following in working out their plans.

In connection with temperance work at present is a discussion of the

best methods to be adopted now going on at the temperance congress in session at San Francisco. There is an effort to have a defined method marked out for temperance workers to follow, but so many different opinions exist and such a varied array of suggestions is submitted that it is exceedingly improbable that any definite general plan will be agreed upon and outlined, and the temperance people will continue to make available any means within their reach. "The social influence of young people" was regarded as one of the most effective weapons with which to fight the liquor traffic, and there was a discussion upon this topic on Wednesday, in which Rev. Frank S. Forbes, secretary of the Utah Christian Endeavor society, took part. The key to a very important part of the situation lies in training the youth to decry the use of intoxicants in the home and at social gatherings and festivals. This accomplished, and legislation against the liquor traffic, in the next generation at least, would not be difficult to secure. But the tendency of the age is to train a larger number of children against the temperance cause than for it, and in that respect the outlook wears a rather gloomy aspect. One cause of this is that there are too many riders attached to the temperance movement by those who are engaged in it. One of these is attempted to be saddled on to it by Mr. Forbes. His suggestion regarding the introduction of the divine Leader into politics, while it may be the only way to cleanse that arena, when made in the connection in which the gentleman has placed it rather invokes antagonism to the temperance cause by reason of the pronounced opposition to a union of church and state. Those who would do effective work under the temperance banner would lay themselves and the cause less vulnerable to inroads from the enemy by keeping close rank and not overloading with too many actual or pretended reform movements.

#### DECORATION DAY.

The thirtieth of May, set apart as a holiday in honor of the heroes who died in order that the Union might live, is a day on which in patriotic breasts, as far as the Stars and Stripes are waving, gentle chords are touched, vibrating sweet symphonies of love, patriotism, loyalty, reverence, and the day will be kept sacred as long as admiration of valor dwells in the hearts of American citizens.

The origin of the day as a national holiday is due—as so much else that is good—to a woman. Mrs. Martha G. Kimball, whose death at Philadelphia April 21, this year, was announced in the News, on a visit to the South noticed Southern ladies decorating the graves of the Confederate soldiers. This gave her the inspiration that led her to communicate with General Logan on the subject and which finally resulted in the naming of a date for Decoration day. The idea once shaped, the nation readily responded to the call to carry it out. It was the one thing needed to give expression to the feeling of gratitude and love to those who fell for the country. And now, as

years roll by, the evidence is abundant that the significance of the day will become more and more understood in its true nature.

A nation assembled around the graves of its fallen heroes is a grand spectacle, and the lessons imprinted on the minds of young and old on that day are such as to be of lasting benefit. No more eloquent appeal for true patriotism is conceivable than the voice that whispers from the dust, of the deeds done by those who slumber therein. That voice from the graves tells of the glory of living and, if need be, dying for a good cause; and it admonishes the people to maintain the institutions of the country and the liberty so dearly bought. And more than that; it speaks of the immortality of man with irresistible force of argument. It is impossible to think for a moment that the handful of dust that smoulders beneath the green sward is all there is of those great men, whose earthly career was cut short on the battlefields bathed in their blood. Can it be possible that such deeds of heroism and patriotism are to find no other reward than the soon withering flowers strewn on their graves? The idea is impossible to entertain.

If Decoration day has any lesson to teach more prominent than any other, it is this, that there is a hereafter in which virtue will be rewarded. Our fallen heroes were deprived of the enjoyment of many years of life; their opportunities of development were restricted by the cruel instruments of death, but a just Creator, a loving Father has surely some means of compensating His virtuous children for such sacrifices. The grave speaks of Him who conquered death and gave a promise of immortality to the world.

This year the celebration of Decoration day brings with it more than usual solemnity, because the country is in commotion and men's hearts fall within them for fear of what the future may bring. Such fears may be well founded; yet the thought should not be lost sight of that even the darkest hours may bring forth blessings. There are still patriots in this country as true as any of those fallen and as ready to respond to a call to save the country. Men may be called upon to die, but patriotism lives in the hearts of the people for ever. As they emergency arises heroes will be found able to cope with the situation and solve any problem that may arise. This is one of the great lessons of the day on which we decorate the graves of our dead.

#### A MORAL ON JOURNALISM.

We believe that all "journalists" are reputable, and better posted than the generality of men on the recognized standards of moral conduct. But all the men in the profession are not "journalists." In fact, the term in its proper sense does not apply to one hundredth of them. But the difference between a journalist and a journalistic adventurer is so marked that any man may detect the fraud on sight without the slightest chance of mistake.

The points of difference are multitud-

inous, but one we have in mind will illustrate sufficiently. The journalist is an educator in the best and highest sense. The president of a university is no more so, and holds no higher ideals of good breeding, manly behavior, truth-speaking, love of virtue, thirst for knowledge, good reputation. In fact he is the popular advocate of all that elevates the race, the unpromising foe of that which degrades or corrupts. He regards personal abuse as the weapons of a ruffian, and has no use for them. Secret assassins are not only ruffians, but cowards, and he loathes them accordingly. In other words, his mission is in part to encourage all men to be just, honorable and courageous, and such an idea precludes the possibility of covert plots that deal with the good name of persons or institutions.

The adventurer delights in the very things which the journalist abhors. The one kicks the character-assassin out of his office, the other invites his secret interviews and publishes his communications over a nom de plume. The one upholds public institutions for the good there is in them, and corrects their errors in a candid, open way, in which there can appear no bid for ribald correspondence, or material for popular scandal, more than the conditions of the case positively require. The other goes out on his regular expeditions for plunder of this sort. If there is anything real or imaginary falls in his path that can be construed into a sensation, either putrid or scandalous, he drags it home for editorial sustenance. In general when the journalist deprecates, the adventurer encourages. What the journalist shuns or despises, the adventurer hugs to his bosom. In short, the exertion and influence which the journalist puts forth for good, the adventurer exercises for purposes that are entirely vicious and despicable.

#### THE SMITH HERESY CASE.

The heresy trial of Professor Preserved Smith of the Presbyterian church is again before the public. Last year he was pronounced a heretic by the divines assembled at Cincinnati from which decision an appeal was taken to the general assembly at Saratoga, this year. From the tenor of the speeches delivered by the delegates it seems more than likely that the decision of the lower court will be confirmed and the learned professor emerge from the trial branded as a heretic.

The question at issue is, as in the famous Briggs case, whether the Bible is free from errors. Prof. Smith is charged with teaching that there may have been errors even in the original manuscripts of the Bible, thus throwing discredit not only upon the sacred books but upon their Author, who is by the Presbyterian creed supposed to be God Himself. The defendant denies the charge. He says the merits or demerits of the original are not in the controversy, for the simple reason that no original copies are known to exist any more, and there can be no intelligent controversy about the inaccuracy of a book no longer in evidence. He does claim, however, that in the Bible we have, certain inaccuracies have

crept in through the failings of transcribers and the difficulty of ascertaining, in some instances, the genuine reading.

It would seem that the Presbyterian church cannot well afford to declare this self-evident proposition heresy. A couple of hundred years ago, when the scientific criticism of the Bible was still in its infancy and but little material was at hand for the stupendous work it involves, it was but natural that reformers should declare the infallibility of the Bible as against the decrees of Roman prelates. Still it is a question whether the venerable men who entrenched themselves behind the Scriptures and held the fort valiantly, ever dreamed of an infallibly worded Bible text. It is a question whether they did not claim infallibility and authority for the doctrines expressed or implied rather than for the form in which these doctrines are put forth; the life-giving spirit, not the embodiment thereof, was always considered the essence of the Bible. With the progress made in this century in branches of science auxiliary to Bible study, no religious denomination can advance its cause by ignoring the facts brought to light and persecuting those who take an advanced view.

The sacred text as we now have it is not free from errors. Transcribers were likely to make mistakes by omitting words or syllables, or by misunderstanding the abbreviations, by inability to decipher an effaced word and sometimes by well-meant interpolations. Inaccuracies from all these causes are easily pointed out, but sometimes it is really impossible to ascertain the original reading and the error has been perpetuated in the received text and the authorized translations. The fact is incontrovertible.

But a faithful Bible student will further discover that even the original text may have been inaccurate, without destroying its authority as the word of God. Inspired men were men after all. They wrote, according to their own claims, as they were moved upon by the Holy Ghost. But this divine influence did not teach them correct grammar or furnish them with technical terms for scientific discourses. Hence we find a variety of style and expression, all due to the human instruments used in conveying the divine will. Just as a speaker may be moved upon to utter the will of the Lord, without being able to give to his discourse the perfect form of that of an eloquent orator, so a writer may be inspired and give to the world the word of God, though in language not perfect.

Theologians who deny this fact only prove themselves incapable of grasping the truth regarding inspiration and revelation. They ignore the plain teachings of the Bible itself upon these important subjects.

#### VARIOUS KINDS OF "CONSPIRACIES"

In another column will be found copies of a number of telegrams that are said to have passed over the wires between two members of the Supreme court of this Territory. They relate to the trial and treatment of the Lehi

Junction train-stealers, and were sprung by the Ogden *Standard* of Sunday morning as a stupendous sensation, the idea being that they furnish indisputable evidence of a cruel conspiracy against the men who were to be tried for the offense mentioned; and that they reveal the bias and prejudice prior to trial which made the conviction of the accused foreordained and certain. It will be noticed that one of the parties most prominently mentioned denies the accuracy of some of the utterances attributed to him, while another affirms that the copies as published are identical with the messages received by him. With the further observation that the manner of transmitting these messages was wholly unusual, that their matter is extraordinary and that the obtaining of the whole affair—private communications as they were—to be exploited in the papers is most singular of all, the *News* leaves the subject to the discriminating perusal and comment of its readers.

It is not probable that the matter will be permitted to rest as it is at present. Special criticism may therefore be appropriately withheld for the time being. It will not be unjust, however, to say that the spasms of virtue just now indulged in over the "diabolism of the conspiracy," by certain parties who a few years ago winked at other "conspiracies" against fair trials and juries for accused men, should not be regarded as possessing as much force, consistency and sincerity as if they came from honest sources. As to the ethics of the proposition, it is of course a grave and despicable business to engage in a conspiracy to convict and punish men who may be innocent, merely because they may be unpopular; this latter applies to people in either a religious, a political or an "industrial" sense. It is also a serious and a risky business to enter into a conspiracy to violate the law and defy the law's commands, or to countenance and applaud such a course. Finally it is contemptible business to conspire, either as railroad, telegraph or other corporations, or as individuals, to entrap zealous officials, and exaggerate and advertise and misconstrue their motives, publishing their every personal utterance with prejudicial comments, with the object of defeating the law's enforcement, of humiliating its high representatives, and of rendering still more strained a situation which is already far too bad. All these forms of conspiracy are not only odious and unwise, but, we think, criminal. In the present instance we hope the investigation will be speedy and thorough, and that the blame and guilt with full force may be brought home to the proper parties, be they whom they may.

#### TEA-DRINKING.

It is generally recognized that tea-drinking has become a vice in England—that is, that the use of the beverage is now so immoderate that it is undermining the health of the nation to an extent but little behind the work of the beer can. In the United States the women are closely following in the

wake of their English sisters, and by comparison with other family provisions the consumption of tea is enormous.

For some time past Miss Winifred Ellis, the prominent English hygienist, has been endeavoring to check this tendency to misery and destruction among her countrywomen, but with such poor success that she is about to give it up as a hopeless task. It was conclusively shown that the indigestion and anemia from which work-girls and servants in Britain suffer is chiefly due to inordinate tea consumption. In the slate quarries at Merioneth, in Wales, it was demonstrated also that the miserable condition of both the men and women of the district was due principally to the excessive use of tea.

Under these circumstances Miss Ellis has endeavored to introduce a change in the manner of life in this respect. She instituted cookery classes in which nutritious foods were substituted for the tea, and other and healthful drinks provided, without increasing the expense to the people. The meals were relished, but it was found impossible to wean the people from tea-drinking because the appetite for the beverage practically had made them slaves. They preferred to do without more nutritious food rather than abandon it. The teapot therefore remains in use all day long, appearing at every meal, bringing with it ill health and suffering which is shortening the lives of the present generation and increasing the ills of the next.

The inordinate use of tea in this section of country also is working serious injury. The same unhealthful effects which mark its path in Britain are evident to a considerable extent here in the evils of indigestion and a morbid diminution of blood with which so many persons, especially females, are affected. Of course there are other causes which produce these ills in numerous instances, but their existence among tea drinkers no doubt could be traced here, as in Great Britain, to a popular and enervating beverage. Its use not only is rendering the lives of those who gulp down from one to half a dozen cups of tea daily when there is no necessity for it and speeding them toward the grave faster than there is occasion for, but is having a still more disastrous effect in reducing vitality among the offspring of such parents.

There is much said and done, and properly so, against insanitary regulations which engender disease and invite untimely death. An equal need exists for a crusade against the tea-drinking vice. It is a question in which mothers especially are deeply interested and which in this community they could correct if they would. In view of demonstrated facts as to the effect of the habit referred to, it is timely for many mothers who have laid their little ones in the quiet graveyard, never again to behold them in mortality, to ask themselves to what extent they are responsible for the irreparable loss they have sustained. And when they have answered the question in accordance with reason and the facts in the case, it will be interesting to note what influence the anguish, the sorrows and the heartaches which they



have suffered by reason of the loss will have in inducing these mothers to take a determined stand so far as they themselves are concerned against a crying evil, and in seeking to lead their sons and daughters from the lurking danger. The light and force of intelligence should be brought to bear to cause the abandonment of a pernicious habit condemned alike by the demonstrated truths of science and the Divine Word.

### THE CRIPPLE CREEK HORROR.

The latest news from Cripple Creek, Colorado, is to the effect that private citizens of Colorado Springs have undertaken to act as peace makers between the strikers and mine owners, and it is said that they have been successful to the extent that a truce has already been agreed upon and prisoners may be exchanged between the warring factions. Everybody hopes this may end the trouble.

The transactions the last week in that region illustrate vividly, we think, the peculiar conditions towards which the country seems to be gradually gravitating. The miners struck refusing to accept a reduction of wages. The mine owners attempted to continue work with non-union men, but the strikers seized their arms and threatened to kill those who went to work. Powder was hurled into one of the shafts, the fuse lighted and the property destroyed. Triumphant yells rent the sky mingled with the deafening report of the blast as flames and smoke and lumber and iron shot upwards. The legally constituted authorities were called upon to protect the property and restore order. But the mad-dened crowds gathered and defied both the law and its representatives. They were ready to kill the deputies, asserting their demands even at the cost of cruel war.

The question therefore arises, is arbitration at this stage consistent with a proper maintenance of law? If the difference between the employers and employes are of such a nature that it might have been amicably settled, then there seems to be criminal neglect on the part of those concerned not to make the attempt from the very first. As it is, the miners have been allowed to carry things to an extreme that virtually bars an amicable settlement.

The mine owners and miners may arrive at an understanding as to the time of labor and the wages, but neither can wipe out the outrages committed. The blowing up of the Strong mine shaft was a dastardly act. The killing of the deputies was high-handed murder, and the criminals who were concerned in the deeds should be prosecuted and punished after due process of law. Only so can justice be vindicated and society feel safe. If these rioters are entitled to arbitration after they have bathed their hands in the blood of the representatives of the law, there is no reason why men of the Dalton and Chris Evans type should not also be entitled to an amicable settlement.

It may not be denied that the demand of the miners of \$3 per day of eight hours is reasonable for that

locality; nor that the refusal of the employers to listen to their men at first was unwise. Still they had a legal right to do so and to employ new men, if they chose to. The laborers by trampling upon the rights of their fellowmen and engaging in law-destroying acts will but injure their own cause ultimately, even if temporary victory follows them. For prosperity never attends lawlessness. Caesar may be able to carry his destruction to the point he has in view, and command the erection of a column of human beings to perpetuate the memory of his achievements, but before the monument is completed his own head, gory and repulsive, is sure to be dangling from the pole, a ghastly sight in the morning shadows. The only consistent course for the Cripple Creek miners and the one that will be for their own interest, is to deliver up the guilty criminals to the law and then settle the difference with their employers on a basis reasonable and satisfactory to all. The recurrence of such crimes should be made impossible by the miners themselves, as far as this lies within their power.

### A SUGGESTION.

In the present condition of affairs there is much discussion regarding the policy and procedure in dealing with the so-called "Industrialists" movement toward the East. People look at matters from different standpoints, because of different or more or less imperfect sources of information regarding the actual conditions which exist. There is much of heated argument and many assertions pro and con regarding the intentions and acts of officers and others that have little or no foundation in fact.

The News has a suggestion to make to the Latter-day Saints, that they withhold from engaging in disputations and wranglings regarding these matters. They should be in a position to view with concern events that are progressing and to use the information gained thereby for furthering the peace and welfare of their fellow-beings. But it is unwise to descend to partisanship and heated discussions, or to become in any way parties to the contest, except as necessity may arise in the maintenance of law and order. Especially in a time like the present is it essential for the Saints to heed the admonition to "be temperate in all things."

FREE TRADER though he is, "Billy" Breckinridge's program is likely to create a strong demand for "protection for the American home." He threatens to "invade every township in his district" in his contest for renomination.

Bradstreet's agrees that "Utah is at last in a fair way to become a state;" and that "the Territory may enter upon the path to statehood before the present session of Congress adjourns."

GENERAL KELLY and his contingent, afloat on the Iowa and Illinois rivers, are in no immediate danger of arrest for walking on the grass.

### CARD TO THE ELDERS.

*To the Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints:*

DEAR BRETHREN—Certain parties who appear to be anxious for notoriety, and who desire to take advantage of the prominence and achieve the dignity which discussion with the Elders of this Church would give them, have sent to representative Elders of the Church challenges to hold discussion upon the doctrines and the validity of the authority of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. People of this kind in California and elsewhere have of late been very persistent in demanding an acceptance of their challenge—the question, for debate, as they put it, being:

First—Was Brigham Young the lawful and legitimate successor of Joseph Smith (the Seer), to the prophetic office and presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints?

Second—And is Utah the appointed place for the gathering of the Saints in the last days, as spoken by the Prophets of God, including Joseph Smith, the Seer?

We take this public method of saying to all our Elders that we consider it entirely unnecessary for the vindication of the principles of the Church, or to prove the authority of the Priesthood of the presiding authorities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, to resort to any such method for their vindication. We leave this for the Lord to prove and sustain, and we think it folly to submit the claims of our Church or the Priesthood to the arbitrament of man. The Lord has said, "By their fruits, ye shall know them;" and to these we can confidently point, feeling satisfied that the people who are seeking for truth and looking for the evidence which the truth always furnishes, can more readily obtain this knowledge by calm investigation and close observation than by controversy.

It is our counsel, therefore, that any Elder who may have received and accepted such a challenge take no steps whatever towards meeting his challengers, but that he leave them severely alone.

No Elder in such a position need feel that any responsibility or discredit will attach to him for declining any discussion into which he may have been drawn; such responsibility we freely assume. We wish it to be further understood that this is our counsel to all of our Elders at home and abroad.

Your Brethren,

WILFORD WOODRUFF,  
GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
JOSEPH F. SMITH,

First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Written for this Paper.*

## THE HEART OF CHINA.

(Copyrighted by Frank G. Carpenter, 1894.)

HANKOW, China, April 27, 1894.



THIS is the Chicago of the Chinese empire. It is nearly 700 miles from the sea coast and there are at this point three cities which face each other, much as New York, Jersey City

and Brooklyn, which have an aggregate population of something like 2,000,000 of people. Standing on Pagoda Hill, behind the city of Hanyang, you look down in fact upon the homes of almost 3,000,000, and you see hundreds of villages, thousands of boats, in which families live and die, and have spread out before you the three great cities of Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang. In front of you, facing the south, flows the broad Yangtse river, which is at this place still a mile wide, and which is so deep throughout its course that the biggest steamers that sail the ocean can come up here and anchor at its wharves. The city on the opposite side is Wuchang. It has, perhaps, three-quarters of a million people, and the high wall which runs around it is twelve miles in length. It is the home of one of the most progressive governors of China, and is the capital of the state of Hupeh, which is bigger than the whole of New England. Turn to your left and you see at your feet the city of Hanyang, with its vast iron works, for the making of steel rails. Beyond it across the river Han, which is so filled with boats that their masts make you think of a thicket of hoop poles, is the vast plain covered with her buildings of Hankow, which is even larger than Wuchang, and which is the commercial capital of this part of the empire. As you look over the landscape your eye meets as much water as land. The mighty Yangtse above and below you flows on like a great inland sea, its bosom loaded with a score of steamers and thousands of queer looking junks. There are boats before you which have come 2,000 miles down its waters through the deep gorges of Ichang, and mixed with them are ships from Canton, Amoy, Foo Chow and other great cities along the coast. There are tea junks from the big Poyang lake, and queer-looking crafts from a thousand different localities, each having a build and make peculiarly its own.

As you look you realize the force of the assertion that China has more boats than all of the rest of the world put together. The Yangtse is here cut into by canals and the great lagoons lying back in the country are spotted with sails. The river Han, which has flowed

1,300 miles in its winding course from its source to its mouth, has brought down hundreds of river junks and ships are being loaded at scores of these wharves for all parts of the empire and of the world. Today the trade of this place amounts to about \$37,000,000 a year and every dollar's worth of this has to be carried away by water. In the years to come a large part of it will go by land and railroads may make Hankow the greatest city of Asia, if not the biggest on the globe.

The probabilities are that this place will be some day one of the great manufacturing centers of the world. There is coal and iron near here in close proximity to one another and the water communication is such that coal can be shipped here from almost any part of the empire. Already a population of more than 1,000,000 are tributary to this point by rivers and canals, and the great trunk line of future China will probably run through Hankow from Peking to Canton, taking in more big cities and a greater number of people than any other railroad on the globe. Peking has a million of people, Tientsin has more than a million, and it would be on the line only eighty miles south of the imperial capital. From thence it would cut its way further south about 500 miles through one of the most thickly settled parts of the empire to Hankow, where it would strike these cities of two million. From here on to Canton it cannot be more than 500 miles and the land is rich in the extreme and it teems with millions. Canton is one of the great trading centers of the world, and it is said to have about three millions of a population. The whole length of the road would be less than 1,500 miles and there would not be a waste spot on it. It will take but little grading, and it would, I judge, be a comparatively cheap road to build. It would be a bee line from north to south China and would be largely patronized as soon as the Chinese discovered its value. There are no people on the globe quicker to make use of a good thing and a cheap thing than these Chinese.

As it is, they have the dearest of modes of travel, and though their wheelbarrows and boats carry goods for almost nothing in comparison with the labor spent in running them, they are dear in competition with steam. As it is, the steamers on the Yangtse are kept up by Chinese freight and passengers, and every steamboat I have seen has been crowded with them. They ride first and second class, and many of them take a sort of steerage passage, sleeping in bunks in a large compartment in the rear end of the steamers.

The first railroad in China was from Shanghai to Woosung, a distance of about twelve miles. Woosung is the bar at the mouth of the Whampoa river, and this road did a big business till some of the Chinese thought it was injuring their luck, and they complained to the authorities. The officials bought the road at a high price from the foreigners who owned it, and threw the locomotive, which they said contained a devil, into the river. Some of the rails

are still left, and it may be that the road will be again built in the future. One thing is very certain, and that is the moment the Chinese appreciate that they can make and run roads of their own their superstition will not stand in the way of making them, and many of the officials are experimenting to see what they can do. I saw a locomotive which had been recently built by the Chinese machinists at the Kiagnan arsenal, near Shanghai, and it runs as well as any of our engines. I was shown railroad iron—I mean steel rails—which they had made there with Chinese iron, and there seems to be no doubt but that they can manage a rolling mill very well. There is a vast deal of waste now, it is true, and this will continue as long as the work is done by the officials, who expect to get a big living out of their stealings; but it will be different when factories of this kind are started as private enterprises. Just now the chief movements in the direction of railroads are from the government, and the idea is to render China impregnable in case of war. This is the purpose of the viceroy here. He hates the foreigners, and he wants to drive them out of the country. He is using them to build factories, and he has a cotton mill run by steam and filled with modern machinery, which is one of the largest in the world. It contains a thousand looms, and it is located on the banks of the Yangtse, in the city of Wuchang. It is now making money, I am told, and it is profiting off the rise in foreign cottons through the fall in the value of silver.

Speaking of extravagance in railroad building, I doubt whether there has ever been erected a more costly plant than that which is now being put up here by this viceroy for the building of cars, the making of rails and the turning out of a full equipment for the line which is at some future time to run from here to Peking. The works are being put up by Belgians as foremen, and about fifty high-priced men are now employed here on salaries. I visited the works yesterday. They are located at the foot of a hill just above the mouth of the Han river and a short distance back from the Yangtse Kiang. Accompanied by the American consul and Mr. Burnett, an American who has lived for thirty years in the center of China, I rode in a long Chinese boat, sculled by a ragged-haired celestial, up the Yangtse banks under the shadow of the Hankow wharves. We passed thousands of boats loaded with all sorts of freight, from Standard oil cans and cotton bales to baskets of oil, boat loads of peanuts, rafts of poles with bamboo houses upon them, and through hundreds of great junks of white pine, sometimes oiled to a rich yellow and in other cases black with age. Every wharf was filled with workers, and the coolies, with great loads on their backs, swarmed up and down them like gigantic ants. The men on the boats and on shore grunted or sang as they worked and the air was filled with a noise as great and as indistinguishable as that of the tower of Babel at the time of the confusion of tongues. Passing Hankow, we reached the ship-building yards of Hanyang, where men perched in little bamboo huts, built upon four poles at least fifty feet above the ground, were twisting ropes of plaited bamboo. Each hut was

not more than four feet square and was just large enough to contain the rope-maker, who twisted at the coil which lay in rings within the poles on the ground beneath. Here and all along the banks of the river there were hundreds of bamboo huts, many of them no bigger than the top of a canvas-covered wagon and of exactly the same shape. These were the homes of some of the poorest of the million of Hankow and of many beggars. I stopped and photographed some of these as we went by, much to the consternation of their owners, who ran from the camera and called me a foreign devil at the top of their voices.

One attempted to grab my camera, but I gave him a shove backward and jumped into the boat. Similar cries greeted us as we landed at the wharf, where a score of Chinese coolies were unloading the great ingots of steel, which have been brought here from Europe, to make the first rails and to use until the Chinese shall be able to turn out their own steel from their own iron. Other coolies were unloading thousands of bushels of coke, also from Europe, and tois carrying of steel ingots coke and machinery has been going on for months. One of the ships on which I sailed on my way up the river had about 100 tons of these ingots, and its hold was packed with big boxes of heavy machinery. It carried 2,000 bushels of coke, and the captain told me he seldom made a trip without a lot of material for the Hankow rolling mills. Money, in fact, has been flowing out here almost as fast as the current of the Yangtse river, and the viceroy has spent somewhere between five and ten million dollars already. The evidences are apparent that he will have to spend a number of millions more before he gets through, and at the present rate of extravagant mistakes he is likely to bankrupt himself and his state government before he builds his road. In the first place it costs him a fortune to make the foundations of his work. He has, I judge, seventy-five acres, the greater part of which is covered with buildings. There was a hill close by, where he might have located the establishment. He chose, however, the low bed of the river, which is overflowed every spring, and went to work to make it safe from the waters. Laying out his foundations he filled in this vast area to a height of fourteen feet, the dirt being carried by coolies at 10 cents a day in little, shovel-like baskets hung to the two ends of a pole, which they rested over their shoulders. It must have taken an army to do it, but it is done, and there is now a railroad running upon it a distance of perhaps a quarter of a mile from the rolling mills to the water. Upon this there were about 100 steel cars and a steam engine or two of European make at the time I entered the yard. The cars were loaded with machinery, and were being hauled to the rolling mills in the rear.

I followed one of the trains. We first came to eight large boilers, near which were what looked like vast hay stacks, but which were sheds of mats, in which he coke was stored. Beyond these there were two massive furnaces for the smelting of the ore. Each was a hundred feet high, and I climbed to the top of one of them by the spiral steps on the outside. Below me I could see the

root of the vast machine shops which are now being filled with expensive works. These shops cover at least twenty-five acres, and there are here that many acres under one iron roof. A railroad runs by their side, and a smoke stack 150 feet high rises in the air behind them. Beyond them in the distance you see the buildings of the viceroy's arsenal, where he is making modern rifles and other guns, and near this is a brick works, where bricks are being made with the latest of improved European machinery. I entered the machine shops. The din of an immense boiler factory greeted my ears, and I found myself in the midst of hundreds of Chinese machinists, who were working in putting up all sorts of rolling mills and machinery. A large part of the works is already up, but it takes time to build a shop of this magnitude anywhere, and in China things go very slowly. The viceroy has been spending so much that he has reached the end of his pile, and he is now waiting to get an advance from Peking. The government, however, is getting ready for the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the birthday of the empress dowager, and upon this will be spent enough to build a road from Peking to Canton, and the people will be taxed in consequence. It is not so easy, however, to overtax the Chinamen, as it is in other so-called savage countries, and the government is trying to economize in every way. There is a railroad being built in the northern part of the empire, and the regular appropriation set aside for this has been \$2,000,000 a year. I see by today's translation of the Peking Gazette that it has been decided by the board of revenue of the emperor to omit the appropriation this year in order to use the money to whoop it up for the old dowager. It will put the road back ten months, but this makes no difference to the Chinese.

This northern railway is the only working road in China. I expect to go to Tientsin and travel over it. I understand that it has been pushed rapidly within the past year or so toward the Manchurian frontier, and that it was of service to the government in the recent rebellion there. It is for the purposes of defense that the Chinese will build railroads. The best thing that could happen to the country would be a first-class war with the foreign powers. This would lead to the pushing out of enterprise in every direction. Roads would be built, and their bottom-hole eyelids would be stretched far enough apart for them to see that China is by no means the center of the earth, at the suppose. This northern road was first built to take coal from the mines to the Taku forts and the naval ships. When I was in China, five years ago, it was only about eighty miles long. It has, I am told, now about reached the great wall, and will soon penetrate Mongolia. There are now two factions here in favor of railways. One wants them as a means of defense, and the other wants them for commercial purposes. Neither, however, would advise the bringing of foreign capital to build them; and their motto is "China for the Chinese."

We went back to the city after visiting the arsenal, which was much the same as the one I saw at Kiagnan, though not so large, by the river Han; and as we did so I got a picture of one

of the railroad cars of the China of the past. It was a buffalo cart, with wheels as large as the front wheels of a farm wagon, made of a single block of wood and fastened to the axle with a wooden pin. The shafts were tied to the axle, and there was not enough iron about the whole to have made a hair pin.

The chief freight car here is a wheelbarrow made entirely different from those I have seen in other parts of the empire. It is longer and it has handles at the front as well as in the rear. Two men usually work it when the loads are heavy, and I have seen a ton carried on one of these barrows. They are made with a screechin bamboo attachment, and there is no iron about them except the tires. The pieces are pinned together with wood and tied with rawhide strings. Each barrow costs about \$5 and it will last, it is said, for a lifetime. In some parts of China there are wheelbarrows which have sails fastened above them in order that the wind may help the men who push them along the road. These wheelbarrows, the Chinese cart and the boat form now the passenger cars of these millions of people. Hundreds of thousands of tons of goods are carried over the country on the shoulders and backs of men every day and the traffic of the far north is largely freighted by little, fuzzy donkeys and big, wooly camels.

Frank H. Carpenter

#### NORTHERN STATES MISSION.

##### COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa,

May 21, 1894.

Having filled the time allotted to my labors here, and before leaving for another portion of the Lord's vineyard, I thought it might be acceptable to your valuable journal to receive a few items regarding the work in the old Winter Quarters of the Latter-day Israel exodus. The Iowa conference was organized May 8th 1887, by Wm. M. Palmer, president of the Northern States mission. It then comprised only the states of Iowa and Nebraska, with a membership of 51. In July of the same year Kansas was added, and in the summer of 1889 the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota and North and South Dakota were included within its geographical limits.

During the seven years of its existence the number of the Elders laboring in the Iowa conference has varied from eight to fifteen. Sixty-one members have emigrated to Zion. At the close of last year there were 117 members and 151 souls, counting children blessed. Elder Wm. J. Butterworth is now president of the conference and twelve other Elders labor under his direction.

The branch at Council Bluffs, comprising 14 members, is presided over by Elder Robert Huntington, son of the late lamented Elder Robert Huntington, whose many acts of kindness and unbounded generosity are held in grateful remembrance by hundreds of Latter-day Saints. The honored widow of this worthy man still furnishes the branch here with the same comfortable hall at 104 Broadway, third floor, well furnished with chairs, chandeliers and well filled lamps. Two deacons, Robert Halladay and Brother Jones, keep the house in neat, orderly

arrangement, and regular Sunday services are held there at 2:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. Saints and friends stopping over Sunday in Council Bluffs and Omaha are specially invited to attend.

The press of the two cities is exceptionally fair and liberal in its treatment of the Mormon question. Every Sunday morning issue of the *Bee*, *World*, *Herald* and *Nonpareil*, and Saturday evening's issue of the *Globe*, contain under the headlines "Where to Worship," notices of the hour and place of meeting for all the churches of the two cities. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints enjoys equal favor with the others. It would seem proper for the many patrons of the eastern press in Utah to remember those who accord them fair treatment. The *World-Herald* and *Globe* as the staunch defenders of the party of tariff reform; and the *Bee* and *Nonpareil*, the undaunted advocates of Republicanism and protection, are quite as able exponents of their party's principles as are their eastern contemporaries; and far better informed on all matters peculiar to the interests of the great West.

In traveling here, the Utah-born Elder is astonished to meet so many who have fallen away from the Church. As a rule they are kind and well disposed toward our people. Quite a number of them are members of the Reorganized church, some are of the Whitmer faction, and even the dead and buried delusions of Strangism and Rigdonism smoulder among the ghastly ruins. While some have been to Utah, the majority are of that class who have tarried by the wayside in gathering to Zion and, after buying lands on which to build temporary homes, the rising value of real estate in the vicinity of Omaha and Council Bluffs has formed sufficient thorns and thistles to choke the Gospel seed. By far the most interesting figure of the entire group is that of Benjamin Winchester, an old veteran missionary of the Church and member of Zion's camp, who still lives and is in fair health at 420 Washington avenue, Council Bluffs. He dug the grave and helped to lay therein the writer's grandfather, Alfred Fisk, who fell a victim to the cholera in Zion's camp. He holds aloof from all other churches, unlike many drowning men who fall overboard the ship Zion; he knows too much to clutch at the straws of unauthorized factions.

In the little town of Crescent, just across the river east of Florence, President Butterworth with the writer's assistance has been holding services every Friday evening for the past month in the excellent well-furnished church owned by the Re-organized church. Elders O. W. Jones and James Casteson, who have the house in charge, have shown exceptional kindness and courtesy when we were withstood and challenged in one of the meetings by another minister of that church named H. N. Hensen (whose field of labor is in Utah); one of the above named gentlemen gave us to understand that they had no sympathy with his cavillings. The members are very hospitable, always invite us home. We have, however, a veritable home at the house of our ever

staunch friend Joseph Hancock, whose kind wife is a devoted member of the Church, and whose doors are always swung open at our call day or night. Exactly the same may be said of Frank Halliday, of Council Bluffs, and several others.

The Elders throughout this mission are laboring zealously in disseminating the truth. With but two or three exceptions they report good health, and are generally trusted with the greatest kindness, although there is an almost universal indifference manifested towards the Gospel message and to the religions of all denominations.

The NEWS is one of our most effective aids. The home affairs of every day life in Utah are of absorbing interest to the Elders and Saints.

D. F. STOUT.

### WHAT IS SHE?

In reading the various articles published, and listening to statements made for and against female suffrage, we are lead to wonder what kind of creatures our mothers and sisters are. For it seems that there is a diversity of opinion in relation to just where they belong among mankind, and those ideas are all advanced by men who, we think, should be willing to look upon their mothers as being far superior to many of the male fraternity who are allowed to have a voice at the polls, and who are as devoid of honor or self respect as it is possible for them to become. And yet some will say that women should not dabble in politics nor have anything to do with voting.

Is it possible that she who has done so much for the benefit of her noble sons, who has been the very moulder of their ideas and has made it possible for them to attain to such distinction, should be considered incapable of saying who she thinks will best serve the people and deal justice to herself and neighbor? Do these lords of creation ever challenge the vote of the thief who would break into their homes and carry off their hard-earned comforts? Or of the poor miserable wretch who sells his vote for whisky on election day, regardless of what might result from such recklessness?

Why not let all property owners represent their interests on election day? What harm would result from the expressed opinion of a woman for or against either political party? Do we suppose for a moment that she will stoop to anything more vile than is and has been indulged in by the male defenders of our political rights? Are we afraid that some aspiring lady who has endeavored to qualify herself for some public office would attempt to place herself before the community in which she resides as a candidate for such office instead of attending to the duties of home? What if she should make the attempt? Cannot the people place a male opponent in the field and thereby defeat her election? But we don't think there would be any trouble arise from that source. And yet we can't help thinking that there are very few women in the world who are less fitted for the various offices than some men who have been elected with flying colors, and who were a disgrace to the office. We honestly believe that there are women in Salt Lake City who

would make better police justices, police, jailors and councilmen than some whose names will be handed down to succeeding generations as blots upon our fair history.

Are our mothers, who gave us our being and instilled into our minds the noblest of ideas, to be placed on a lower level than the ignorant colored population of the South who can neither read nor write? They have a voice at the polls, and by a special act of Congress. We don't blame the poor colored man for his ignorance. But we cannot help thinking that in point of interest to the nation, and the intelligence they possess, our women ought to have the right. They have to obey laws, pay taxes and be subject to rules just the same as men?

If a woman is a citizen why not allow her all that the Declaration of Independence and Constitution contemplated? And if she isn't a citizen, what is she? Respectfully,

J. D. CUMMINGS.

MILL CREEK, May 24th, 1894.

### MILLARD STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Millard Stake convened in the Holden tabernacle Sunday, May 20th, 1894. There were present of the Council of the Apostles, F. M. Lyman; of the Stake presidency, I. N. Hinckley, Daniel Thompson and David R. Stevens; the High Council was well represented; Bishops of wards, and a large gathering of Saints.

Four meetings were held—two on Sunday and two on Monday. Elder Lyman spoke at all the meetings. Other speakers were the Stake presidency, Patriarch J. D. Smith, Elders J. V. Robinson, C. Anderson, Joshua Greenwood and Alma Greenwood. The main topics were: Home industry, economy, honesty, temperance, charity, church discipline, the wrong in card playing and round dancing, and the duties of the Saints and the laboring Priesthood in general. The speaker had much freedom and the good Spirit and peace and happiness prevailed. The discourses were interspersed with reports by the Bishops from the wards which were encouraging generally.

The General and Stake Authorities were presented by Elder C. Anderson, and all were unanimously sustained by vote of the people.

C. ANDERSON, Stake Clerk.

Those of the Saints wishing the Elders to visit relatives or friends throughout the Northern states in order to obtain genealogy or open the way for the Gospel message can best accomplish that purpose by writing a letter of introduction for the Elders traveling in the locality where such friends reside. Where an answer is desired enclose stamps.

The names of the Elders and their addresses for the summer were published in the April issues of the NEWS. Where uncertainty exists as to the address the parties can send their communication with full direction as to the parties they desire to have visited to the undersigned and it will receive due attention.

WM. J. BUTTERWORTH.

191 Graham avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

If you want to see a sight go down in the Lehi fields (remarks the *Banner*), and see the army of boys thinning out the beets.

Mrs. Eliza Croxall, who has been in a critical condition for some time past, died about 1 o'clock Thursday, May 24, at her residence at 823 South First West street.

The question of reducing salaries of teachers in the Park City public schools, says the *Record*, is still under consideration, but will be thoroughly settled before any contracts are made for the coming school year.

Prof. A. C. Smyth is much pleased over the new tabernacle organ which arrived last Saturday, says the *Manti Messenger*. The new organ and re-organized choir seem to meet the requirements for music at the Sunday services.

The Central Utah Wool company has cars loaded with baled wool almost every day. Business is rushing at the warehouse, and although wool is hardly worth handling, a large quantity is being handled by this company.—*Manti Messenger*.

A twelve-year-old daughter of Blahop Robert Davidson was thrown from a horse at Cache Junction on Sunday evening, breaking her left arm between the elbow and shoulder. She was brought to Logan, where the broken limb was set.

News comes from Alpine that an eleven-year-old daughter of Bishop Marsh has died from diphtheria. An older daughter is suffering from the same disease. Mr. Alma Vance, of the same place, also has a daughter suffering from diphtheria.

Ludwig Elsemann, of the firm of Elsemann Bros., wool commission merchants of Boston, is still in the city making more purchases, says the *Payson Globe*. He states that he has already secured 300,000 pounds. A special train transported it to Boston.

Says the *American Fork Item*: An attempt to hold up Deputy Marshal Crookston on Wednesday evening was made by a desperate commonwealer, but Jim, in his shyness, got the drop on him, and at once ordered him to the outskirts of town, which the fellow quickly complied with.

The *News* is requested to publish the following: "John Allison, of No. 5 South Terrace, Jobs Hill, near Crook, Durham county, England, wishes to correspond with Joseph Nattrae, his uncle, who left Newcastle for Utah about ten or twelve years ago, or any of the family if they can be found."

A city correspondent of the *News* sends the following for publication: Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Stuart celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last Saturday, May 26, by giving a reception to their grandchildren. Mrs. Stuart showed them her wedding dress, fresh and bright, though stored away fifty years. The girls had great fun trying it on and imagining how

grandma looked when she was a young and winsome bride.

There was a sad accident at Sugar House late Wednesday, May 23, which resulted in the death of the little three-year-old son of Paul Litz.

It appears that during the afternoon the boy was playing near his home, between Ninth and Eleventh East. He went too near the edge of Parley's creek, the bank gave way and he was precipitated into the stream. The mother heard the child scream, but could not get to him. She gave the alarm and the neighbors came to her assistance. The body was taken from the water by Mr. Smith after having remained there about ten minutes. All attempts at resuscitation failed, as life had become extinct.

Shortly after 7 o'clock Thursday an accident occurred to a motorman on a Rapid Transit street car. Mr. Sam Douse, who occupies a room on State street between Sixth and Seventh South, was the victim. When coming down the hill from A street (at which point the cars pass) Douse left his car and ran ahead to see if the other car was coming. He signaled the conductor to come on, and then attempted to board the car while it was moving. In some way he slipped and fell. The car struck him on the head, inflicting a scalp wound and bruising his face. A physician was called who dressed the wound and the patient is getting along nicely. It is thought he will be back to work in few days.

*Richfield Advocate*: Mr. Gottfrey Brigger informs us that today (Tuesday) all the water will be turned off from the river into the canals; other seasons this time of the year found the river full of water, but this year there is evidently a great shortage. It is reported that ranchers up the river are running all the water they can onto their places without any good right to do so. There is a convention called of all the irrigation canal companies to meet at Elsinore on the 11th of June to take into consideration the propriety of forming a company which will take in all the water supply of the Sevier river. By this means it is claimed a fairer division of the water can be arrived at.

James H. Sturgeon captured a wild goose at his place one day last week, and he thinks that he has a grand prize. Attached to the bird's leg is a very thin piece of brass, an inch long and half as wide. On this is punched with a pointed instrument, "Fremont Party, September, 1846. B. B. J."

It is presumed that the initials are those of Colonel B. B. Jackson, who was a member of Fremont's exploring expedition when it passed through this region nearly fifty years ago. The venerable colonel is on deck somewhere in Sonoma county, California, and has been written to. If he remembers having turned a tagged goose loose in 1849 the bird will be presented to the California Pioneer society.—*Homer (Nev.) Index*.

Mr. H. J. Grant, local representative of the New York Life Insurance com-

pany, purchasers of the \$800,000 bond issue, Tuesday telegraphed to Mr. Gibbs, treasurer of the company, as to the delay in closing the deal. In the afternoon a response came that fairly made Mayor Baskin's face radiant with smiles. It was:

"Examination satisfactory; bonds may be delivered at once."

The examination refers to a careful looking into of the papers setting forth the indebtedness of the municipality. The delay was occasioned by the company sending to the state department at Washington for a certified copy of the act permitting an increase of the city's bonding power. The first payment to the city can be paid forthwith and will reach \$500,000; the remaining \$300,000 and interest will be payable in July.

The Beaver Valley Land and Irrigation company filed articles of incorporation May 23rd with the county clerk. The object of the corporation is to conduct the business of supplying water for domestic, municipal and manufacturing purposes and for the irrigation of land; also to construct and maintain reservoirs and canals, ditches, etc., together with necessary dams; also for the colonization, development, purchase and sale of real estate, and of water and water rights; also the building of hotels and bath houses. The general office of the corporation will be in this city.

The West Mountain Placer Mining company also filed its articles of incorporation with the county clerk about the same time. The incorporators are John Butter, of Bingham canyon, John Derr, D. A. Lombard, R. S. Somers, and W. S. Brown, of Fremont, Nebraska, and A. M. Spooner, of Salt Lake. The business of the company will be the transacting of a general mining and irrigating business. Two hundred thousand dollars is the amount of the capital stock and this is divided into shares of \$1 each, which are all subscribed for.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last Tuesday the fire department was called out by an alarm sent in from the box at the corner of Second South and East Temple streets and this was followed by a telephone alarm from the People's Forwarding company's store on Second South, where the fire was burning. It started in the rear end of the store on the ground floor and rapidly spread to the upper floors and to the front, notwithstanding the department done good work and had a number of streams of water playing on the flames. The company had just received a large stock of hay, grain, etc., which was badly damaged. The loss is estimated at \$7,500, with an insurance of \$2,000. The building was damaged to the extent of about \$250, the floors and roof being badly burned. It is the property of the Jennings Brothers' Investment company.

Another fire occurred near the corner of Fifth East and Third South street about one o'clock next morning. The fire started in the Webb bakery, which is located in the Midgley building. The firemen were called out and soon had the fire under control. Mr. Webb estimates his loss at about \$75 with no insurance. His stock was an entire loss.

At five minutes to eleven Tuesday



there was a violent and startling explosion in the jail yard at the rear of the city hall, almost directly under the window of Mayor Baskin's office. The clerks of the various departments rushed pell mell to the scene to ascertain the cause, the inmates of the jail crowded close against each other in their attempt to peer through the iron gratings of their places of confinement, pedestrians poured in from State, First and Second South streets, and excitement was general.

When the excitement had subsided it was found that the trouble had been caused by a bomb, made after the order of the large Chinese fire crackers, thrown, it is believed, over from the fire station and exploded by means of a fuse or cap. From some of the strips and fragments picked up it was shown to have been from eighteen to twenty inches in length and with an interior diameter of about an inch and a half. The whole tube was evidently charged with gun powder and as it fell into an open space no damage was done. There are those who think it is the work of an embryonic anarchist but others are of the opinion that some indiscreet individual wishes to take advantage of the present dynamite talk and amuse himself at the expense of over credulous people.

Morris Goldberg, who came to Salt Lake about eighteen years ago and who was a resident of this city for a long time, has passed away from mortality. While here as elsewhere he carried on a money loaning business on an extensive scale and accumulated a large fortune. At the time of his death he was the owner of some of the most valuable business property in this city. He held a mortgage on the Wasatch or Groesbeck block for \$75,000, and recently secured possession by foreclosure proceedings of a big business house south of that building. He was also the owner of considerable real estate in Ogden and Provo. A well known business man stated today that his interests in Utah would not fall far short of half a million dollars. Concerning his death the Associated Press dispatches say:

Morris Goldberg, a wealthy business man, died Saturday, the 26th, at his home in Oakland and was buried today (Monday). L. B. Goldberg, his nephew, says himself and family and brother, who is now in Chicago, and a brother of the dead man, Z. Goldberg, of Philadelphia, are the only heirs to the estate. Goldberg's will is in custody of Wells, Fargo's bank and will be opened tomorrow. Its contents are unknown, though L. B. Goldberg expects to be made executor of the will. He places the value of the estate at anywhere from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000.

Had it not been for severe winds and the general frost which was felt as far south even as Washington county, the past week would have been an ideal one for crops; as it was, on the whole, it was the best week yet this season.

The week began with a cold rain, which turned to snow in cold localities, extending as far south as Kane county. This was followed by a general frost over the Territory, which, on the 16th, did some damage to potatoes, tomatoes, other tender vines, and to fruit blossoms. The damage was not general, but was confined to exposed

localities. The 17th and 18th were also frosty nights.

The latter days of the week were warm, but heavy, drying winds were somewhat unfavorable to crops, and reports about the amount of growth are conflicting. The week closed with a heavy rain, quite general, beginning at night on the 21st.

Crops were refreshed by this rain, and the dry soil thoroughly soaked. Grain which has been backward should now take a good start. Potatoes are being planted in the northern counties. In the middle counties fall grain is in very good condition; spring grain is somewhat thin and unhealthy. The Tooele county grain is a foot high. Corn is coming up. Strawberries are ripening. In Utah county, also, they will soon be on the market. Bees are not doing well. The sugar beet crop has not done very well lately. Lucern is promising in Millard county. In the south the water supply is getting scarcer. Lucern's are being out in Washington county. Potatoes are in bloom; the general prospect is good.

LOGAN, Cache County, May 28. —Last week might be termed B. Y. college week in educational circles. This week will be Agricultural College week. On Thursday the closing exercises of the preparatory department were held in the college building. They were principally of an elocutionary and musical nature. On Friday the commencement exercises of normal department were held in the Thatcher opera house, and were of an elaborate nature. E. G. Davis, of Samaria, Idaho, Wm. H. Griffin, of Newton, Utah, and Miss Maude Austin, of Liberty, Utah, were the valedictorians. There were twenty-two graduates of the normal department and two who had completed the business course. The speeches were interspersed with music, and Bishop W. B. Preston made the awards. Hon. Geo. W. Thatcher, of the general board of education of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, then, in behalf of said board, conferred upon Prof. J. H. Paul the degree of Bachelor of Didactics in Natural Science, and upon Prof. W. J. Kerr the degree of Bachelor of Didactics in Mathematics. A banquet in honor of the graduates was given by the Alumni association on Thursday.

Yesterday morning Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class at the Agricultural college. He spoke in terms of the highest praise of the character of the education obtained at the College, where manual and intellectual training go hand in hand; exhorted the graduates to put in practice that which they had learned, and use it for the advancement of themselves and others; by this means the good work being done here would not be confined exclusively to pupils, but would extend in an ever widening circle, until at last a partial knowledge of the scientific truths and advanced methods taught here would become universal; the education gained during the college course should be regarded as a stepping stone to lives of industry and usefulness; the friends and relatives would expect them to be better qualified for the battle of life in whatever profession or trade they might choose to follow, and would to a certain

extent regard them as models. Great stress was laid by the speaker upon the cultivation of habits of industry, thrift and moral cleanliness.

### THE EUPOREAN MISSION.

ARRIVALS.—The following missionaries from Utah arrived in Liverpool per the Anchor steamer *Ethiopia*, via Glasgow, May 2, 1894: For the British Mission—Alfred S. Booth, of Provo; William A. Taylor of Fremont; James Duckworth, William G. Westwood and Geo. S. Spencer of Salt Lake City; John Kemp of Lewiston; David Jenkins of Logan; Wm. F. Pratt of Hinckley; Harvey Woodyatt of Willard and Joseph W. Huish of Payson. For the Scandinavian Mission—John A. Carlson of Logan; Erik Christensen of Ephraim; Lewis Madsen of Manti; Erik Gillin of South Cottonwood; James Larson and H. H. Danielson of Richmond; Michael Sorensen of Salt Lake City; S. O. Christiansen of Manti; John C. Wiberg of Sandy; A. P. Fillerup of Lake View. Mrs. Catherine Thompson of Ephraim, accompanied the Elders. She will visit her old home before returning.

RELEASES AND APPOINTMENTS.—Elder Hyrum Hirkham has been honorably released from his labors as President of the Sheffield conference, to return home, May 28, 1894.

Elder Wm. G. McAllister has been honorably released from his labors as president of the Scottish conference, to return home, May 28, 1894.

Elders W. D. Callister and F. H. Baugh have been honorably released from their labors as traveling Elders in the Birmingham conference, to return home, May 26, 1894.

Elders H. M. McCune and Geo. M. Thompson have been honorably released from their labors as traveling Elders in the Liverpool conference, to return home, May 26, 1894.

Elder M. A. Lewis has been honorably released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Irish conference, to return home, May 28, 1894.

Elder Wm. H. Streeper Jr. has been appointed to preside over the Sheffield conference.

Elder S. P. Draney has been appointed to preside over the Scottish conference.

Elders Alfred S. Booth and James Duckworth have been appointed to labor as traveling Elders in the Liverpool conference.

Elder William A. Taylor has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Manchester conference.

Elder William G. Westwood has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Nottingham conference.

Elder John Kemp has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Norwich conference.

Elder David Jenkins has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Welsh conference.

Elders Geo. S. Spencer and J. W. Huish have been appointed to labor as traveling Elders in the Newcastle conference.

Elder William F. Pratt has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Cheltenham conference.

Elder Harvey Woodyatt has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Birmingham conference.

[Continued from page 741.]

**"INDUSTRIALISTS" IN UTAH.**

men back one hundred yards and order them to use their Winchesters. Mr. Smith denied the charge and said his army was entirely unarmed.

This move on the part of Chief Pratt has taken effect and Smith is not so rash now, knowing that the officers mean business. Before this they kept howling and hooting and these sounds, with those of the band, filled the air to the misery of all until daylight. The men slept but little and had nothing to eat until late this morning, their commissary being at the camp left last night.

At 10:30 a. m. a meeting was called by Smith, Mr. Glassman taking a prominent part. Resolutions were passed to the effect that they lay where they now are and freeze the officers out; that they send squads in all directions inside the line to cause the officers all trouble possible; and that they select a committee of two men to call on the federated trades and trades unions in Salt Lake for relief. Five dollars, was allowed, the committee selected and they will depart soon.

The Farmington city council met this morning and endorsed the action of the Davis county officials in turning back the commonwealth hordes. They also sent reinforcements and provisions to the officers, and declare that they would be given all the assistance needed.

OGDEN, 4 p.m.—The meeting at the city hall was presided over by a man named Lougherty and was attended by many of the leading citizens of Ogden. He opened denunciatory of the action of the Salt Lake and Davis county officials in stopping the army.

He was followed by Captain Withersall, an old G. A. R. man, who spoke in a similar strain.

Then Major Breeden, of the late Territorial Legislative Council, took the top step and made a ringing speech in clear and forcible terms and with an absence of personality and abuse. He concluded by offering the following resolution, which was adopted amidst a storm of applause:

Whereas, it has come to our knowledge that a band of our fellow citizens were marching peacefully through our Territory on their way to the national capital, there to present in the form of a living petition to those in authority their supposed grievances; and

Whereas, these fellow citizens were met at the northern boundary of Davis county by an armed force of police and U. S. marshals from Salt Lake City and were prevented from pursuing their journey; and

Whereas, his honor, the chief justice of this Territory has issued an injunction containing the following, to wit: "It is ordered that said John Doe and R. H. Roe and all persons acting in concert with them and all their counselors, attorneys, agents or comrades and all others in aid or assistance of them or each of them, absolutely desist or refrain from marching into, upon or through said Davis county, or from in any wise coming into said Davis county or any part thereof;" and

Whereas, we believe his honor in issuing this order exceeded his jurisdiction and unintentionally committed a great wrong against our fellow citizens; therefore

Be it resolved, that bowing to the majesty of the law with all due respect to the order of the court, and especially disclaiming any disrespect to the presiding chief justice of the Territory, we the citizens of Ogden, in mass meeting assembled, do most earnestly protest against the interference of the judicial and executive departments of the Territory to the right of American citizens to pass through the Territory of Utah; and we earnestly ask that his honor so modify the said orders as to permit the body of men to remove themselves from the Territory on their journey eastward.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, MAY 23.

The News "war correspondent" returned from Salt Lake to the Smith Industrial army camp on the through 7 o'clock Union Pacific passenger train this morning and when near the invisible line which divides Weber and Davis counties jumped from the platform of the rear car and started to climb the sand ridge in the direction of the encampment about two miles east of the railroad track.

The slowing up of the train was observed by Chief Pratt from his lofty place of observation, through a field glass, as was also the jumping from the train and in short order a conveyance was on the way to meet the lone newspaper man. On arriving at camp everything was found pretty much in the same condition as chronicled in the News on Saturday evening.

One change has fallen to the lot of the Salt Lake officers since then, however, that they appreciate very much, and that is that they are better provided for than they were. But even now they are not as comfortably situated as the so-called indigent horde they are called upon to guard. The latter have more blankets and provisions enough to last them three days.

There was a good deal of excitement in camp last night occasioned by the arrival from Salt Lake of one Vinson, a fire-brand of the home reserves, who informed Smith that there was great sympathy for the wealers in the capital, and that many were ready to lynch the Governor and Mayor; that the former had called out the militia to go up and kill off the Smithites, but that even the militia were so highly incensed at his honor's action that they refused to turn out at his bidding. All this tended to stir up strife and lively scenes followed for a considerable time. Pratt and Woods held a consultation with a view to stopping Vinson's inflammatory and untruthful statements and it was suggested that he be arrested for violating the injunction of the court which prohibits any person acting with or for them in the manner indicated. The conference resulted in the determination to allow Vinson to go unmolested for the time being. He left camp for Salt Lake in his car about 10 o'clock and on taking his departure counseled Smith and his men to break through the official barrier that had stopped them in their journey and proceed. This advice was not, however, heeded, although there were men in the ranks who

wanted to act upon it. Others advised that such a step would result disastrously and so the matter was dropped.

In the meantime Pratt had communicated by wire with Captain Donovan to arrest Vinson at the Hot Springs on a charge of vagrancy, claiming to have ample proof that he has not worked for months and that he is a professional idler. The home officers were served with the order and Vinson was apprehended at the Hot Springs shortly after daylight this morning and brought to this city and thrown in jail.

The camp has every appearance of a regular army outpost and some of the men have seen service in defense of their country. The food, too, is much the same. Bread, pork, beans and coffee form the bill of fare. Breakfast was over when the News man arrived but there was plenty left for several hungry men and he enjoyed his meal thoroughly.

"Charles Vinson, John Hofeling, inciting riot." Such is one of the entries on the trial docket of the police court today. Hofeling was also a visitor to the camp of the "army" last night and became a prisoner at the same time and place that Vinson was placed under arrest. A News reporter sought for admission to the jail to interview the prisoners this afternoon. Vinson came from his iron barred apartment in response to the call of his name. To the reporter he said his arrest was a matter of very great surprise. When he left Weber county last night he had not the remotest idea that he would be apprehended and taken to jail on his return to this city. He says he does not know what the charge against himself and Hofeling is.

When asked as to how long he had been a resident of Salt Lake, he said "Five years." Later he reduced that period to one year. Questioned as to whether he was a man of a family, he responded, "Well, I don't care to say anything about that; it makes no difference anyway." As soon as he had made that statement he added, "I'm a single man."

He claimed to have employed an attorney but declined to give his name to newspaper men. Bail in each instance was fixed at \$100, but neither had secured bondsmen at the time of the interview.

On Vinson's person were found a number of papers, some of which the police regard as a valuable clue to the identity of certain individuals who in the near future contemplated to wreak vengeance on those who have in different ways taken part in the movement against the Industrialists.

A News representative examined the documents with Captain Donovan today and among them was found what the captain feels sure is a black list. It contains the names of several of the deputy marshals who were recently called to Provo to intercept the Carterites. The names are badly written and some of them are simply unintelligible. Others can be easily read. Those that are reasonably well defined are as follows: Walker, Merrill, (ex-policemen) Dunbar, Miller, Busby, Connors, Gleason, (ex-policeman) Field, Smith, R. Burton Jr., Weiser, Bill Calder, (ex-policemen).

Immediately following these names

the following significant paragraph appears: "Salt Lake Hardware company furnished twenty-four rifles."

Captain Donovan stated that there had been a good many threats made by the blatant members of the "Home Reserves" as to what they would do when the time should be opportune. Death and dynamite are terms that have been frequently associated, but until recently little serious thought was given by the police to such talk except in the case of the discovery of the bomb under the foundation of the Commercial block and one or two other instances. They think otherwise now.

A German named Weiss was the trombone player for the band of the Smith detachment of Industrials now being held at Ogden. The band is temporarily deprived of its trombone, and Weiss is in Salt Lake, having successfully run the blockade of deputy sheriffs and police. His first attempt at getting through the official lines was made yesterday (Sunday) morning, when he tried to get into Davis county along the Union Pacific track. The officers overhauled him and sent him back. He wanted them to arrest him, but they would not do so. Last night after dark he made his second and successful attempt, this time on the Rio Grande Western track. He was seen by the officers, who ordered him back, pointing revolvers at him. The officers were mounted and a fence prevented them getting at Weiss, who says he refused to stop, as he did not believe the sheriffs would shoot an unarmed man. He was allowed to go on his way, and tramped all night.

Today when he came to the Hot Springs he was met by police, who ordered him back, but he refused to go, saying he had broken no law, and if they wanted to arrest him they could. But they allowed him to pass, and he is in town looking for work. He is a bookbinder, from Syracuse, New York, and has been in America fifteen years. He went to California a couple of years ago, and worked at his trade in Los Angeles. The financial collapse there made business so dull that seven months ago he was laid off work and has been unable to get any since except a few days at washing dishes in a hotel.

Weiss says he will take work anywhere and that he has no intention of going to Washington if he can get employment. He also says this is the sentiment of the men now with F. Deming Smith at Ogden. They would have broken up into small squads and gone ahead before this only their commander would not allow it. Now, however, they are ready to break up that way regardless of what any commander may say. They have been five weeks on their journey from Los Angeles. Three days in Nevada their whole supply of food was four crackers and water daily, and they were nearly famished. On the Southern Pacific they were crowded into a box car like sardines in a box. The Southern Pacific officials allowed them to ride unmolested, and they had understood that the Rio Grande Western was to do the same.

Weiss says that all of the organized Industrial forces have gone by way of the Southern route and are collecting in Colorado.

There are a great many tramps in California who come by any route they can, and may crowd in large numbers this way, but there are no more organized forces coming at present. He says the body of men near Ogden do not want any of the armed assistance offered by some persons in this city, though there is a radical element who would do anything. These, he says, are in the minority. All the majority want is to pass through peaceably to look for a living elsewhere, and if it had not been for the officers insisting on them holding together in such a large body they all would have been in Colorado before this.

Chief Justice Merritt listened this afternoon to arguments on the question presented by Judge L. R. Rhodes of Ogden in behalf of citizens of Weber county, and "General" Smith and his "Industrial" army, asking that the injunction forbidding the latter to enter Davis county be modified. Judge Rhodes recited the facts which led up to the granting of the injunction by Judge Merritt, pointing out that there had been no summons issued upon the parties in this matter and that the statute was against the issuance of an injunction of this kind. There had been served upon the defendants no order to show cause; for on the face of the document it was a judgment of the court. It could be nothing else, and the statute was directly prohibitory of that condition. The police of this city, some thirty or forty in number, and thirty-five or forty men claiming to be deputy marshals armed with Winchesters, and each policeman wearing formidable revolvers, had taken possession of the highway where it passed from Weber into Davis county; whether so required to carry out the order of this court he could not say. Such a condition of affairs now existed there that no respectable citizen of Weber county could pass the line, and for that reason the good citizens of Weber had desired him on their behalf to appear here and ask that the injunction order be vacated. As the case now stood it was utterly impossible for the defendants to come here; it would cost them their life.

Judge Hoge replied on behalf of the plaintiffs, and while admitting that a mistake had been made in not issuing a summons, he urged that by now putting themselves into court they had admitted the defect which it was claimed existed. If the officers had gone beyond their duty they could be held personally responsible for any injury done to any individual.

Attorney Arthur Brown followed on the same side and indulged in some exceedingly strong language condemnatory of the commonweal army and its ways.

Judge Henderson followed and Judge Rhodes made the final reply.

At the close of the arguments the case was continued until tomorrow at 2 p. m., when Attorney Rhodes will be required to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent.

OGDEN, May 25.

A mass meeting was held at the Thomas hall on Saturday night by the sympathizers of the Industrials, at which several promi-

nent gentlemen of this city were speakers. At first it was calculated by the sympathizers to march to the Industrial camp and force their way through the ranks of the officers, but finally the conclusion was arrived at that a committee of several lawyers, who had volunteered, go to Salt Lake and seek to have the injunction modified to the extent of allowing the army to pass over the line. After the meeting several of its attendants went to the camp and consulted with the general, telling him that donations had been collected to the extent of \$27.30 and that William Glassman had been appointed treasurer and that he would purchase supplies sufficient for their sustenance until they could get them over the Davis county line.

According to resolutions passed by the army, companies of twenty-five each were started in opposite directions for the purpose of causing the officers all possible trouble, but Chief Pratt took but little notice of the so-called fun which the "Industrialists" were having.

At an early hour yesterday morning the "Industrials" were up and preparing their breakfast, which consisted of slap jacks and coffee.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon another meeting was called, this time by Mr. Jack Blunt, who, from the remarks he made, it was thought was insane.

Then Miss Cassa Moyes, of Ogden city, took the stand and recited a Cleveland's poem. When asked by a News correspondent if she was a sympathizer with these men, she said: "Most certainly, I am." Another sympathizer now took the stand and sang The Wandering Refugee. By this time the "general" had returned from Ogden and learning of the young lady sympathizer asked her if she would make a repetition of the recitation, which she did, and after which the girl jumped upon the stand and said: "If I am told to cut my throat, I need not do it. If these police are told to commit murder they need not do it. Remember, gentlemen, you are working for wages; do not allow yourself to commit murder for the almighty dollar."

The commissary of the officers has been replenished and they are prepared and determined to enforce the order of the courts.

A large crowd of spectators and sympathizers visited the camp and donated liberally to the Industrials.

HOOPER, Utah, May 28, via Layton, Utah.—The band members of the "army" succeeded in getting into Ogden this forenoon for the purpose of drawing crowds and collecting donations. The "general" has also gone to the Junction, where he will meet the band at the Oxford saloon. He will then arrange the matter of giving a grand ball in Thomas's Hall for the benefit of his men. Mr. Glassmann will aid in the undertaking.

Before leaving the "general" remarked to a News correspondent that he received a letter yesterday from the Industrials of Salt Lake, stating that he had their sympathy and would have their aid in any way desired. To this he had returned an answer thanking them for their kind offer, and asking them to direct their aid to the legal solution of the problem and

not to violence unless further heard from.

A boy by the name of Parley Edgar, of Salt Lake, who is a member of the Industrials, was chosen by the "general" to solicit in the country and obtain what help he possibly could.

Smith was warned through letter from Salt Lake that he must be careful, as Chief Pratt was after him individually.

The Ogden *Standard* of Sunday morning published some telegraphic correspondence between Associate Justice Smith, of the First district, and Chief Justice Merritt, regarding the cases of Carter and others arrested for contempt of court in connection with the stealing of a Union Pacific locomotive at Lehi Junction and the taking of a train to Provo. Judge Smith witnessed some of the proceedings at the latter place. The correspondence was over the Rio Grande Western telegraph line, which was placed by Superintendent Welby at the disposal of the officials for the purpose of consultation, and was regarded as private and confidential between the two judges, but was made public through the railway telegraph office, and was secured by the *Standard*. Judge Merritt admits the correctness of the telegrams, and says that his judgment in the contempt proceedings was not affected thereby. He explains that his statement that he concurred in the reasoning of Judge Smith referred only to the latter's going to Nephi to hold court, and not to any finding regarding the Carterites held for contempt. The telegrams as here given are in the order in which the correspondence took place, as Judge Merritt has them, and not as they appear in the *Standard*, which has them mixed up, giving the last paragraph of Judge Smith's closing dispatch as his first and transposing the order of Judge Merritt's telegrams, while Mr. Welby's message and the first one sent by Judge Smith are omitted. Judge Smith states that he never wrote out a telegram, but held a conversation with Judge Merritt over the wire, and that some one else must have written out the dispatches, which he says are not correct as he remembers them. Judge Merritt, stated to a NEWS representative today that the messages here given were as he received them and made replies thereto. The correspondence occurred on May 13, and was as follows, the first coming to Judge Merritt from Provo:

Judge Smith wishes to confer with you by wire. Our office is at your disposal. He will be here at 2 o'clock.

A. E. WELBY.

At 2 o'clock Judge Merritt went to the Rio Grande Western depot, where he received the following:

Mr. Loomis was down last night and left word that you wanted me to come to Salt Lake to hear contempt proceedings against Carter and others. Is this so?

H. W. SMITH.

To this the Chief Justice sent the reply:

To H. W. Smith: Loomis was mistaken. I told him and had the marshal's office send word that you could try the cases down there and not bring the men here; but as they are here, if entirely convenient for you, would like to have you here.

S. A. MERRITT.

Another telegram came from Judge Smith, as follows:

To Judge Merritt: I could not have hearing for contempt here, as the receivership has never been filed in this district. Sutherland looked it up yesterday. You know I have to open court tomorrow at Nephi, and it is important that I get a grand jury to work at once on the charges of riot and grand larceny against them. If you will hold them for contempt we can try them soon for the other crimes.

It is all important that they be found guilty and held for contempt, because we have detectives among them, and they intend to carry things with a high hand if their leaders are discharged, and it seems to be the understanding among them that they will disband if their leaders are held.

I think it very important that they have a hearing and that they be held at once for its effect, and in your place I would delay other business and take it up. A special effort will be made to get Carter off. It should not prevail. He is the most guilty of all, although there may be some difficulty in showing it. If you will attend to the contempt matter I will go to Nephi this morning and will see that the whole outfit are indicted before the week is out. I will not come up in view of your answer just received, but will go to Nephi and put the grand jury to work tomorrow.

H. W. SMITH.

To this Judge Merritt's response was:

To H. W. Smith:

I appreciate the situation and concur in your reasoning and shall not expect you here tomorrow. Your judgment is correct. Go on to Nephi. Many thanks.

S. A. MERRITT.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY MAY 29.

DESERET NEWS BUREAU,

Camp of the Industrial Army, Davis and Weber and County Line, two miles from Hooper Switch, U. P. Ry., May 29, 1894.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Industrial brass band having gone to Ogden and left behind the drum major, Mr. Warner, who wished to go with them, the major asked permission of Dr. Smith to go to Ogden and take the drum, which he claims was given to his little boy. The "general" thinking that Warner intended to join the Sutter Fort min-strels, who are now in Ogden, refused to allow him to go, and claimed that the drum was given to the company and not to Warner or his boy.

This denial vexed the major and he immediately plucked up the drum. Dr. Smith ordered that he be arrested, which was done. While under arrest the major took his knife from his pocket and cut both drum heads. He also gave vent to his opinion of the "army," calling them thieves and tramps.

At this the "general" ordered that he be drummed from the army. Mr. Warner, with his two little boys, aged 8 and 10 years respectively, left the camp and came to Salt Lake.

While Dr. Smith was drumming the major from the ranks Sheriff Belnap arrived with a warrant for the arrest of Chief Pratt, which quite excited the "general" and caused him to stir and flutter about in great anxiety. "This is the sheriff, boys, with a warrant for the arrest of the captain. We will now get through," said Smith; but when he saw the sheriff pass back through camp without Chief Pratt, the "gen-

eral" was greatly disappointed. He immediately went to Ogden to ascertain the reason why Mr. Belnap did not serve the papers on the chief. While at Ogden Dr. Smith met his band, who were at the Oxford saloon being freely treated to beer. The "general" joined them and on having a drink or two consulted the city authorities and obtained permission from them to solicit the town. He obtained through the *Standard* \$9, and \$5.45 was donated the band on the streets. With this he bought, so he says, four sacks of flour, four sacks of corn meal, one sack of sugar, five pounds of baking powder, one sack of beans, one can of lard, several pairs of boots and shoes and other articles of need. He and his band arrived in camp at 2 o'clock this morning feeling gay from the effects of Ogden beer. When the "general" arose this morning he was in a bad humor because several articles of which they were in need had not arrived in camp.

Miss Cassa Moyes appeared on the camp ground again last night and recited the "Polish Boy." Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Vaughn arrived on the scene accompanied by their daughter, Polly, who recited "Guilty or not Guilty." Mr. Vaughn brought twenty packages of cigarettes and sang a song entitled "Justice in Utah."

Chief Pratt was requested this morning to go to Salt Lake with some of his men to appear as witnesses in the Third district court this afternoon, and at 9 o'clock started for the capital.

On their way to the station they overtook "General" Smith and party who were walking towards the station and the chief asked him to ride, but the "general" thanked him and said he preferred to walk. It was discovered later that the "general" intended going to Salt Lake but had been mistaken in the road and had gone to the R. G. W. instead of the U. P. station, so the "general" got left.

The hearing on the restraining order and order to show cause issued yesterday afternoon, under the direction of Chief Justice Merritt, in regard to the Smith detachment of the Industrial army now held by officers on the border of Davis county, began at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in the Third district court, before Judge Merritt.

Judge L. R. Rhodes, of Ogden, was again present as the legal representative of certain residents of Weber county, and of the Industrialist host under Dr. Smith's banner. On the other side were Judge Hoge, Judge Henderson and Attorney Arthur Brown.

The great interest taken in the proceedings was made manifest by the very large attendance of spectators, all the seats in the rear of the court room being occupied. A number of others, unable to gain admission, remained outside and listened to the legal arguments close to the partially opened door, which was "guarded" by a court bailiff. A host of attorneys sat within the bar.

Attorney Varian then arose and said he desired to enter an appearance and demur in regard to Warren E. Thompson and Edward McGlascan, two of the defendants who had been selected by the officers of this court as being with "John Doe," "Richard Roe" and the 300 other defendants

included in the complaint on which these proceedings were based.

Judge Zane was today associated with Judge Rhodes on behalf of the defendants and people of Weber.

The arguments occupied all the afternoon, and at their conclusion a recess was taken until 7 in the evening at which time Judge Merritt gave his decision.

After reading the complaint his Honor proceeded to comment upon the prayer for relief as well as the demurrer and answer to the same. An injunction was an extraordinary remedy and should only be resorted to when there was no adequate remedy at law. He referred to the condition of affairs prevailing at the present time. It had been decided at Ogden that the Southern Pacific had no right to bring the men in, and he felt sorry the court's order had not been enforced. But the question now was, should this injunction be allowed to stand against these men, or had the court the power to grant it and prevent indigent persons from passing through the county; and if the court had the power to grant the injunction what would it do if the defendants violated it?

The statute on vagrancy was referred to, and quotations were made from the answer wherein the defendants denied any intention to extort food and clothing from the residents of the county by force or threat, and said that aside from the denial as contained in the answer, he did not think sufficient were shown to justify the granting of an injunction, although it had been improvidently granted. He continued, "I think the restraining order should be dissolved and the demurrer to the bill sustained. If these men come in and become vagrants the criminal statutes will govern them."

Mr. Varian thought as the demurrer had been sustained and it would not be possible for the complaint to be amended so as to constitute a cause of action that it should be dismissed, but the court refused to do so as the attorneys for plaintiff were not in court.

The Salt Lake police who had been on duty at the Davis-Weber county line were immediately ordered home and came in during the night on a special. The right of way of the "industrialists" is now open.

#### THE "ARMY" ELSEWHERE.

QUINCEY, Ill., May 23.—General Kelly's army is still here, camped across the river. They want to deck their boats over to keep out the waves of the Mississippi, and it is not likely that they will get away before this evening or Thursday morning. The trades and labor assembly last night voted \$200 to the army, and this was used in purchasing provisions, so that up to this time rations have been plentiful. Their rations will soon be exhausted, however, so that unless more is contributed they will have to go hungry. The city gave them one day's rations and will give them no more.

Kelly has unbounded faith that the army will get to Washington and says that Baldwin, the aeronaut, has promised him a balloon when he gets there, from which he will make a speech and not have to get on the grass.

MISSOULA, Mont., May 23.—As the eastbound fast freight was pulling out of Noacen, a little station near the Idaho line last night, 100 men, members of the northwestern Industrial army boarded it. Major Carpenter, who is at the state line with two companies of troops, was notified and a special train bore him to the scene when the troops soon dislodged the Coxeyites and they are now camped near Forton. There are 100 more just west of there. One hundred and fifty more are coming east from Spokane and it is the intention to steal another train as their forces join. The Idaho division is guarded by troops but the Montana marshal has not asked yet for military aid. On the Coeur d'Alene branch near Iron Mountain, fifty Coxeyites climbed on a work train and attempted to get possession. The work crew repulsed them, however, and they made no further attempt. Two companies of troops at Fort Missoula have been ordered to be ready to move and are now awaiting final orders from St. Paul.

MADISON, Wis., May 25.—Fifty Montana commonwealers arrived today from Prairie Du'Chien under command of Major John D. Wilson. Over two hundred more are expected. Wilson says all will go to Chicago via Milwaukee. The railroad officials are determined to prevent them from securing trains for transportation.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, May 25.—General Sanders has received the following telegram from his attorney, G. W. Waters, at Topeka:

"District Attorney Perry offers to let the men go on their own recognition except your engineer and firemen, for whom bond will be given. What do you say?"

To an Associated Press reporter Sanders said he would accept the compromise and so wire his attorney. Sanders went to camp and addressed the army. The men gave vent to their feelings by cheering lustily.

The general says that they will leave here before next Monday and march to Kansas City where they expect transportation. If the compromise is not knocked out Sanders and his engineer and firemen will not be tried until September and the army will be free to go to Washington or any other place.

#### THE B. Y. ACADEMY.

Prof. B. Cluff Jr., principal of the B. Y. Academy at Provo, has rendered his report for the year ending today, May 25, to the Academy trustees, and has courteously forwarded a copy to the NEWS. The report contains many interesting statistics and recommendations for which we have not space in detail, but present them in the condensed form of excerpts from the report.

Prof. Cluff announces that the eighteenth academic year of the Academy closes with an enrollment of 881 students, distributed among the several departments as follows: Kindergarten, 79 pupils; preparatory school, 198 pupils; academic department, 5 pupils; commercial department, 58 pupils; M. I. normal class, 135 pupils; Sunday school normal class, 156 pupils; normal department, 285 pupils. Total, 881 pupils.

The theological department, in

charge of Dr. M. H. Hardy as monitor, reports the following statistics: High Priests 16, Priests 78, Teachers 43, Deacons 120, lay members 824, non-members 29, not baptized 96, total 881. The theological department aims to develop the students spiritually, and to give them instructions in the principles of the Gospel and the organization and order of the Priesthood. Lectures were given on Book of Mormon subjects during the first semester by Elder George Reynolds, and during the second semester on Bible subjects by Elder David McKenzie.

Domestic organization, in charge of Prof. Jos. B. Keeler as monitor, reports the following statistics: From Provo, males, 144; females, 103. Total, 247. Foreign students, males, 403; females, 152; total, 555. Kindergarten, 79. Grand total, 881.

The object of this organization is to exercise care over the students, both in and out of school, and to give them practice in self-government. The results of this organization so far have been more than satisfactory. The presidents and ward visitors have been careful and conscientious in their work, while the body of students have sustained and supported them in their office.

The kindergarten, in charge of Mrs. Anna K. Craig, reports an enrollment during the year of 79 pupils, with four teachers in training. This school is a part of the normal training school, in that it affords opportunities for those preparing to teach in primary schools to learn the Froebelian methods of education, and to see how these methods are put in practice. Aside from this office, its aims are two: first, to train little children below the school age; second, to instruct those preparing to be kindergarten teachers in the theory and practice of the school.

The preparatory school, with Prof. Geo. H. Brimhall as director, assisted by Prof. W. M. Wolfe and Prof. N. L. Nelson as assistant teachers, and by the regular grade teachers, Miss Ella Larson the first and second grades, Miss Amy Brown for the third and fourth grades, Miss Irene Mendenhall for the fifth and sixth grades, Miss Tryphena Brimhall for the seventh grade, and Miss Rachel Edwards followed at the close of the first semester by Bro. O. W. Andelin for the eighth grade, is preparatory to the normal department and is a practice school for the teachers in training. Prof. Brimhall reports an enrollment of 193 pupils distributed in the grades as follows: First grade 44, second grade 10, third grade 23, fourth grade 10, fifth grade 11, sixth grade 9, seventh grade 38, eighth grade 48. The courses taught are progressive, beginning where the kindergarten ends, and ending where the normal and commercial work begins. The most advanced methods are used in teaching.

As to promotions, 17 are to be promoted from the eighth grade to higher departments, 18 from the seventh grade to the eighth grade, 6 from the sixth grade to the seventh grade, 5 from the fifth grade to the sixth grade, 6 from the fourth to the fifth grade, 7 from the third to the fourth, 9 from the second to the third, 10 from the first to the second, and 15 from the kindergarten to the first grade. As a



whole both in earnestness of purpose and in mental ability, there is a marked in all the grades over any previous year.

The commercial college, in charge of Prof. J. B. Keeler, as head, assisted by Asst. Prof. L. E. Eggerston, Asst. Prof. B. S. Hinckley, Instructor, Edward D. Holt, and Prof. J. L. Townshend, reports an enrollment of 58 pupils. Besides these 65 from other departments have taken special studies, making in all 123, who have been instructed in this department during the year. On the whole excellent progress has been made by all of the students. Of the number in attendance 8 were prepared today to receive their diplomas, they having completed the prescribed work; 3 will receive certificates in special courses.

Above all else the academy is a normal training school. Students may pursue academic courses, but for these no degree is offered. To obtain the degree (Bachelor of Pedagogy) they must inculcate their intention to teach, and must pursue successfully the courses in pedagogy and psychology, as well as the practice offered in the training school. The degree is offered at the completion of four years' successful work. The work done in this department during the year has in the whole been satisfactory. The students, with few exceptions, and these exceptions have been notified of their partial failures, have been earnest, hard workers. Their success is attested by the fact but that few have failed to pass the final examination. It has been the policy of the school to admit none but earnest students, and after admittance to continue only those who by aptitude and application retain the required standard. This is done with the desire of producing a better class of teachers, better professionally and academically. Seven applicants for the highest honors of the academy are before you today. These have completed the four years' course, including practice in the training school.

The M. I. normal class, in charge of Dr. M. H. Hardy, assisted by other teachers, is under the immediate control of the general superintendency of the Y. M. M. I. A. Brother Hardy reports an attendance during the year of 135, of whom all were called on a mission by the First Presidency to attend this class, others coming by special request of the ward authorities. Instructions were given in the M. I. Manual in method of study, psychology, parliamentary law, vocal music, civil government, natural science, physiology and hygiene, and in law. Besides these, students are permitted to choose from the courses offered in the normal department others sufficient to make up twenty hours recitation per week. Members of this class have the same privileges and are subject to the rules and regulations as regular normals. Excellent work has been done in all the branches. There has been some falling off during the year, but this little, like in the Sunday school class, is due mostly to the urgent requirements of home duties. In the case of missionaries leaving, honorable releases were obtained from the First Presidency. It is intended, I believe, that this course

shall continue, and if possible its efficiency increased.

The Sunday school normal class.—The aim in this class is to prepare teachers of teachers, the idea being to establish in all the Stakes or in all the wards of the Stakes normal classes for Sunday school teachers. This of course will take some time, but an excellent beginning has been made this year. There has been an enrollment during the year of 156 students, 50 of whom attended during the first semester and 106 during the second semester. These were called by the First Presidency to this special mission. The class is under the immediate superintendence of the Deseret Sunday School Union. Instructions have been given during the year in science of education, in elementary psychology as applied to teaching, in the methods of teaching, in the organization and management of schools, in the end and aim of Sunday school teaching and in the proper qualifications of the Sunday school teacher. There has been conducted every Sabbath in connection with this class a Sabbath school in which the principles taught theoretically during the week have been subjected to the tests of practice. On the whole, excellent results have so far been attained, the students being universally energetic, hard working young men and women.

In the mechanic art department, drawing and wood-work, in charge of Prof. J. L. Townshend, has during this the first year of its existence produced excellent results. One hundred and forty from all the grades, as well as from the higher departments, have received instructions in the use of tools and light machinery and in the principles and practice of construction. Besides the regular work, much work has been done by making useful and necessary articles in the academy, such as desks, tables, bulletin boards, etc. This is the most nearly self-supporting department in the academy. In needlework, under the tuition of Sister Young, instructions have been given in plain and artistic sewing, in fancy work and in dress making—cutting and fitting. Sister Young reports that classes have been conducted every day from 12 o'clock to 5 o'clock p.m., the hours of recitation being arranged with the students that other studies may not be interfered with. The cutting and fitting classes are each twenty weeks, taking up in order measurement rules, drafting patterns, fitting, and, lastly, making complete dresses. The skill attained by the majority of the students has been satisfactory and all have been able to complete the required work.

The art department is in charge of Brothers John Hafen, John A. Fairbanks, and E. Evans, all graduates of the art school at Paris, France. Instructions have been given in artistic drawing and in landscape and portrait painting in oil and water colors.

The music department, in charge of Prof. H. E. Giles, assisted by Miss Ottillie Maeser and Miss Edith Beck, has given instructions in vocal and instrumental music and in voice culture. Upon the whole the work has been satisfactory. In some cases exceptional progress has been made by the students. The good teaching in vocal music and voice culture is shown at

devotional exercises by the excellent congregational singing.

Dr. M. H. Hardy, librarian, reports on hand up to date 1,310 bound volumes, 1,806 pamphlets, 43 charts. During the year there has been received, as shown by the accession book, 139 bound volumes, and 147 pamphlets. Of these the Women's club of Provo kindly presented 54 volumes, besides the valuable set of furniture, carpets, and fixtures for the library room. Thanks are due Hon. Joseph L. Rawlins, our representative in Congress, for valuable books and pamphlets sent from Washington. We desire also to thank the following publishing houses for newspapers sent to our table: DESERET EVENING NEWS, Salt Lake Herald, Utah Enquirer, Ogden Standard, Evening Dispatch, Logan Nation, Montpelier Post, Woman's Exponent, Logan Journal, Beaver Usonian, Wasatch Wave, Mt. Pleasant Pyramid, Millard Progress, Vernal Express, Central Press, Brigham Bugler, Lehi Banner, Manti Messenger, Richfield Advocate, Contributor, Juvenile Instructor, and Young Women's Journal.

The military department was in charge of Brother Emil Maeser up to the time of his departure for his new field of labor in Germany, when it was taken by Brother Arthur Dalley. The physical culture has been conducted by Miss Amy Brown for the young ladies and by Brother O. W. Andelin for the young men. The exercises have in every respect produced the desired results. In the military drill 50 have been enrolled. In the physical culture 58 young men and 52 young women.

Summer Session.—Arrangements have been made to continue the instructions in the commercial college during the whole vacation, and in all other departments of the academy for five weeks, beginning July 9th. Dr. Hinsdale, professor of pedagogy in the University of Michigan, and professional training teachers have been engaged to give instructions in the science and art of education. This summer session enables the teachers who are busy during the regular school year to pursue their studies, and thus improve academically and professionally. It enables young men, also, who occupy offices during the winter to receive needed instructions in the commercial branches.

In conclusion I will say that today closes one of the most successful years the academy has ever had, and that the prospects for the future prosperity and advancement were never brighter. In all things we feel to acknowledge the hand of God and to testify that His Spirit has been with the school guiding and directing it in its course.

The residence of Thomas L. Obray Jr., at Paradise, was totally destroyed by fire at about 1 o'clock on Monday morning. Mrs. Obray was awakened at about that time by her baby, and found the house completely filled with smoke. There was no time for the family to obtain their clothing, and but just time for them to escape with life. Two of the children were so nearly suffocated as to be unconscious, and remained in that condition for nearly two hours. The loss is estimated at between \$800 and \$900. The house was insured for \$500.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

**SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.**—The steamship *Gaelic* arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama today. She brings China news up to April 18th. A great fire broke out at Schuch Eng, April 1st, in Anhui province. Fully 2,600 houses were burned.

A correspondent writes from Shenai that the officials of that province have issued proclamations remitting taxes and sanctioning relief from the provincial granaries. This was not done, however, until the most cruel tortures had been inflicted upon the thousands of starving people in the effort to extort from them taxes remitted by the emperor eight months ago. The relief given now is inadequate and greater distress prevails, as there has been no rain for five months.

**HONOLULU, May 15,** via San Francisco, May 21, per *Gaelic*.—The constitutional convention, the members of which were elected on May 8th, will meet on May 30th. The new constitution, as drawn up by the present executive council, will be presented to the convention for its approval, and such improvements as may be considered necessary. This constitution has been kept from the public and will not be made known until the convention meets.

The new government is to be called the Republic of Hawaii. The executive power will be vested in the president. The executive council will consist of five members. The Assembly, or lower House, is to consist of fifteen members, six from the island of Oahu and three each from Hawaii, Maui and Kauai. They will serve for two years only. A member of the assembly must be a citizen of Hawaii or a citizen of any country which has treaty relations with Hawaii and have resided in the islands for at least one year. He must be able to read and write the English or Hawaiian language, except in the case of those who voted in the recent election, to whom the requirement does not apply.

The members of both houses shall receive \$400 for each session.

About 3,750 votes were cast at the recent elections. There was very little opposition on any of the islands.

**WASHINGTON, May 21.**—Representative Doolittle, of Washington, has introduced a bill to appropriate \$100,000 for ascertaining the subterranean water supplies in the states of Idaho, Montana, Washington and Oregon, lying east of the Cascade mountains, and ascertaining the localities at which artesian water can profitably be dug.

**NORWALK, Conn., May 22.**—William R. Ackerman, of Easton, who last summer developed signs of hydrophobia, barking and snapping like a dog but who it was thought had recovered, is again affected, supposedly by the same disease and is kept securely. For months after the first attack, the young man, when not restrained, would hop about the house and yard on all fours and snapping at everything, foaming at the mouth. Like a rabid dog, he would glare savagely and then with deep growls leap into the air as if attacking something. Although absolutely irresponsi-

ble, he never bit any one, callers keeping discreetly out of his way, but the timid in the neighborhood were terrorized by his antics and would run at his appearance.

**CHICAGO, Ill., May 22.**—When the Prendergast hearing was called before Judge Chetlain this afternoon the attorneys for the defense asked a continuance until June 11. The permission was granted.

**ARLINGTON, Ga., May 22.**—News has just reached here of the lynching of a negro in Miller county. Three miles from Co'quitt lived a family by the name of Smith and they have a 14-year-old daughter. On Sunday a burly negro attempted an assault. She fought desperately and the fiend threw her and stabbed her. The father appeared at this time and the negro turned and fired several shots into his body. The sheriff succeeded in capturing the scoundrel. Yesterday morning a crowd of about fifty men took the negro from the jail to the woods, hanged him to a limb and riddled his body with bullets.

**GUTHRIE, O. T., May 22.**—There is considerable excitement in Paul's Valley over the discovery of placer gold in paying quantities. A woman who formerly lived in the placer region in California has known of the existence of this metal for a long time, but has kept the matter quiet and worked the find. Companies are being organized to develop the find.

**PARIS, May 22.**—In the Chamber of Deputies today during the debate on the question whether the minister of public works had authority to allow employees of state railroads to attend a congress of railroad men, the premier demanded the adoption of the order of the day. The motion was rejected by a vote of 275 to 225. Premier Casimir Perier thereupon left the Palais Bourbon.

The ministers handed their resignations to President Carnot.

**FLORENCE, Colo., May 22.**—Seven hundred miners with a brass band started today across the country to Rouse, 78 miles away, to make the miners working there come out. The people in the coal camps in this vicinity are becoming desperate.

**UNIONTOWN, Pa., May 22.**—At daylight 100 strikers armed with guns and revolvers started for the Stickle Hollow mines where twenty men are working, to drive them out. The nine men captured by the strikers at Fair Chance last night are held prisoners. It is said a band of deputies will try to gain possession of them this afternoon. At Vanderbilt and Dawson last night 1,000 strikers assembled to bring out the negroes lately imported into the coke region. They made a big demonstration but accomplished nothing.

**DENVER, May 23.**—Judge J. Y. Marshall, an old settler of Leadville, who made a fortune from the Robert E. Lee mine and owns property in Salt Lake, died last night at Rico where he was practicing law.

**DENISON, Texas, May 23.**—R. E. Durkee arrived from the Indian territory last evening and reports discovering a number of interesting relics of the mound builders. Search brought

to light quantities of human bodies, curious copper utensils and personal ornaments, consisting of spears, hatchets, battle axes, neck ornaments, etc.

**WASHINGTON, May 23.**—In the Senate Teller moved to lay the tariff bill on the table in order to see if the bill was the one which the Democratic majority intended to pass.

Hill, Irby and Kyle voted against Teller's motion.

Teller's motion was defeated by a strict party vote—28 yeas, 38 nays.

Teller's motion created consternation. The bells rang and pages were sent to drum up every available senator. Butler, who was found in the barber's chair, came in with one side of his face shaved.

Roll call was watched with intense interest. The Democratic line did not show a single gap and three Populists, Allen, Kyle and Peffer, voted with them. The motion was defeated, 28 to 38.

**LONDON, May 23.**—The race for the Newmarket stakes, 4,500 sovereigns, for three-year-old colts carrying nine stone, and fillies carrying eight stone eleven pounds, was won by Lord Rosebery's colt Ladas, the winner of the two thousand guineas and the favorite for the Derby. Douglas Baird's St. Florian was second and Daniel Cooper's Glaree third. The distance was one mile and a quarter straight.

**HARRISBURG, May 23.**—The Republican state convention held here today was the largest in the state in many years, the roll call showing the presence of 267 delegates out of a possible 264. General Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, was chosen temporary chairman, and after the appointment of committees the convention, at 12 o'clock, took a recess.

**LONG VIEW, Tex., May 23.**—At 3 p.m. today two rough looking men walked into the First National bank, one with a slicker on with a Winchester concealed in its folds. He handed the following note to President Joe Clemmons:

Home, May 23.—To First National bank, Long View: This will introduce to you Charles Specklemeyer, who wants some money and is going to have it.

(Signed) B. AND F.

The bank cashier thought it was an importunate subscription to some charity entertainment and started to donate when the robber pointed his Winchester at him and told him to hold up. The other robber rushed into the side door and grabbed the cash.

The robbers hurriedly emptied the vaults, securing \$2,000 in ten-dollar bills, No. 9, and nine twenty-dollar bills, No. 20, and seven unsigned Long View bank notes, which may lead to their detection.

While this was going on two of the robbers were in the rear alley of the bank, shooting at every one who appeared, and were being fired on by City Marshal Muckley and Deputy Will Stevens.

The firing made the robbers in the bank very nervous and they hurried the bank officials out and told them to run to the horses and to mount. This was done in order to keep the posse from shooting, but as the bullets flew thick and fast the men tore loose and ran around the corner with several shots after them. George Buckingham,

who was shooting at the robbers, was shot and killed. While he was down the robbers shot at him several times. City Marshal Muckley, who was shooting at another robber, received a Winchester ball in the bowels. The ball glanced from silver dollars he had in his pocket, which may save his life.

J. W. McQueen, a saloonkeeper, ran out in the alley and was shot in the body, and it is thought mortally wounded. Charles S. Leonard was walking through the courthouse yard and was shot in the left hand. The bankers all escaped unhurt.

The body of the dead robber was identified as George Bennett, a reckless fellow who had been here some months ago and married a daughter of a respectable farmer living near this place, but he left her and went to Indian Territory. The bank officers offer \$500 for their arrest, dead or alive, and the citizens added \$200.

CRIPPLE CREEK, May 23.—Eleven men killed, with a strong probability that the number of dead will be increased when all is known, is the record of the first day of trouble here, although the real fighting has not yet begun, as the deputies are awaiting reinforcements before beginning active operations.

At 10 o'clock this morning eleven men started work in the Strong mine, on Battle Mountain. Shortly afterwards a large party of strikers blew up the shaft house with powder, causing a loss of \$26,000, and then dropped 100 pounds of giant powder down the shaft, which was also exploded, killing all the inmates.

Not more than 300 yards from the Strong shaft house, sixteen men, who had been engaged to go to work in the Independence mine, were surrounded in their bunk house and after a long parley agreed to surrender. Each one was armed with a rifle and a brace of revolvers, the arms now being in the possession of the strikers.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., May 24.—A riot occurred at Stickle Hollow, in the coke region, this morning. A number were killed and wounded. The exact number of killed and wounded cannot be ascertained as yet, as they were carried from the ground as fast as they were mowed down by Winchesters. At least three are dead and half a dozen seriously wounded. Not a shot was fired by the strikers. Seemingly without provocation, while the strikers were assembled in the public road fifty deputies fired upon them.

Later.—It is reported that the shooting was not all on one side. The workmen were about to comply with the command to go home when the deputies rushed into the midst of the strikers and got possession of the workmen and marched them to the pit. A deputy sheriff fired a shot which opened the battle. Volley after volley was fired by each side at close range. The strikers' ammunition gave out and they were forced to flee. It is said the strikers were advancing on the deputies when the latter fired the first shot. A large number of strikers were arrested today who had guns and five are known to be killed and eight wounded. The killed are all strikers. Three deputies are among the wounded. Rainy has ordered three gatling guns for his plants.

CENTRALIA, Ills., May 24.—Five

hundred miners from the Duquoin and St. Johns mines arrived here today on a freight train and at the Big Four mine, operated by Pottenger and Davis, they demolished the machinery, filled the shaft with about fifteen feet of debris, and smashed all the glass and sash. The total damage is estimated at \$2,000. The Big Four mines have been running with about thirty men who yesterday refused to come out at the request of the local committee. The strikers left the city on foot for Odin, eight miles north, to shut down the mine there. The sheriff swore in fifty deputies who were equipped with Winchesters from the armory here and left for Odin on a special train. The miners are armed with pistols and plenty of ammunition.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Senate committee on Indian affairs today authorized a favorable report on Senator Wolcott's bill for the opening to settlement of the Uintah and Uncompahgre Indian reservations.

LA SALLE, Ill., May 24.—A mob of coal strikers raided the shaft of the La Salle County Carbon Coal company here this afternoon and in a conflict with the sheriff and his deputies, five strikers, Sheriff Taylor and Deputy sheriffs Dwyer and Hoolihan were painfully wounded. The mob closed in on the officers, and a hand to hand fight ensued. Three men were arrested, but they were released on the men threatening to tear down the jail and burn the city hall.

The situation is alarming and the sheriff has telegraphed a request for state aid.

LONDON, May 24.—The birthday of Queen Victoria, who was born May 24, 1819, was observed throughout England, although the official celebration will not take place until Saturday. Church bells were rung, flags displayed and the royal salute fired.

OLATHE, Kan., May 24.—Mrs. Lease is a very sick woman. Several physicians have held a consultation in the case. She has sciatic rheumatism in the left leg and inflammatory rheumatism in her left hand.

BOISE, Ida., May 24.—A *Statesman* special from Malad, Ida., says John J. Hurst was convicted of murder in the second degree for the killing of Morgan J. Morgan in January last. Morgan had been intimate with Hurst's wife.

PORT SAID, May 25.—News was received today of a great battle fought near Lake Nyassa, between the British forces and the slavers. Makajira, chief of the slavers, attacked a British post, Fort Maguire, at the head of 200 warriors.

TACOMA, Wash., May 25.—A large cave-in occurred at the bluffs near the wharves this afternoon. Two men were killed and two injured. The dead are Major W. T. Gillespie, a well-known mining man, and Arnold Barrenberg, a stationary engineer, aged 40.

Major Gillespie was from Missouri. In 1856 he came over the plains to Salt Lake City, and for six years was superintendent of the Wells-Fargo stage line there. He then engaged in mining in Utah, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho, settling at Silver Reef, Utah, where he owned a mine and quartz mill until he moved here four years ago. His widow is now in Chicago.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., May 25.—The Queen's Own rifles of Toronto came to

this city yesterday to join in the celebration of the queen's birthday. George J. Wilde, United States consul, displayed from the windows of his office an American flag in honor of the day. Some of the members from Toronto tore the flag from the staff.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The *Herald's* Berlin dispatch says: The people of Cassel have been excited several days on the reports of ill-treatment of political prisoners. Three thousand persons gathered on the old market square, mobbed the police there and sang the Marseillaise. A strong force of police sent to disperse them were stoned and beaten back. Hussars scattered the rioters. Many persons were injured, and 68 arrested.

MAPIMI, Mex., May 25.—The American archeologists who recently discovered a deserted city in the Sierra Madre mountains found another hidden city five Spanish leagues north of the first. The leader, C. W. Pantion, says these cities were evidently twin capitals of a wealthy district long before the Aztecs. Two connected underground passages were hewn out in the solid rock.

CENTRALIA, May 25.—Fifty Duquoin miners at 3 o'clock this morning crept stealthily to the Centralia mines. The first known of their approach was when a fusillade of bullets was fired against the mine company's office. Fortunately the guards were a short distance away. They returned the fire, and the assailants fled. As far as known no one was hurt. At 9 o'clock the troops arrived and the town was put under military guard.

MOUNT VERNON, Wash., May 25.—While four well known citizens were crossing the Skagit river in a canoe they found an old quinine bottle floating on some driftwood. It contained a paper with the following letter written upon it:

"Headwaters of South Fork, Cascade Creek, April 17th, 1894.

"I have been in the mountains for the past three weeks, snow-bound and having had nothing to eat for three days. It is impossible for me to get out alive. You will find me when the snow goes off. I am almost wild. For God's sake try and save me. I have a wife in St. Paul. Her name is Mary Jacobow. In the name of God, what shall I do? Save me!

H. J. JACOBOW."

The point designated in the letter is about 125 miles above this place, and the snow the past winter up there is reported to have been twenty-five feet deep. Telegrams have been sent from here to parties at Sauk City, 75 miles up the river, to investigate the matter.

RIVERSIDE, Cal., May 25.—The Santa Rosa quartz mine, located near Paris, has been sold. The mine was the property of ex-Governor Blaisdell, of Nevada, and the purchasers are W. W. Brevoort and W. H. Griffith, of Denver. The new owners will build a large reduction works at once.

COLUMBUS, Id., May 25.—Miss Eleanor Marks, 22 years old, of Mount Prospect, several days ago was seized with a severe cold and grew worse and apparently died. While the coffin was being borne from the hearse to the grave a faint tapping attracted the attention of the pall bearers, and upon the coffin lid being raised, Miss Marks

was found to be alive. She was revived and is recovering.

Miss Marks represents that she has a knowledge of all that passed while the preparations were being made for her burial, but that she was unable to give any sign until the fear of burial aroused her into action.

LA SALLE, Ill., May 26.—While an Illinois Central freight train was bowling along toward Chicago at 10 o'clock last night it suddenly came in collision with an obstruction at the Oglesby incline, just a few miles south of this city. The train was hurled from the track into the ditch. News of the wreck did not reach here until 10:30 a. m. When the crew of the train filed into the Illinois Central station, August Baldwin made haste to report the particulars to the military authorities and a detachment of soldiers was dispatched to the scene of the wreck. The engineer of the freight says that as he crashed into the obstruction he saw a half dozen men run away from the tracks. While the trainmen were jacking up the first set of trucks of the engine, they were fired upon from the neighboring forests. It was found that the strikers had piled railroad ties on the track, but it is not believed that they intended to wreck the freight, as it was an extra train and its running time could not have been known by the miscreants. The fast night express train is due here at 1:22 a. m., and it is believed that the strikers plotted its destruction.

CRIPPLE CREEK, May 26.—The strikers seized a train at Victor about midnight and proceeded down Florence and Cripple Creek railroad to Wilbur, where the Denver deputies were in camp. At 4 a. m. a battle occurred between the strikers and the outpost of the deputies, in which Geo. Crowley, a miner, was killed and several miners and three deputies were wounded. The particulars are hard to obtain as the wires have been cut. A non-union miner was shot dead in a saloon at Victor this morning.

DENVER, May 26.—Judge Hallett in the United States circuit court this afternoon, in refusing an injunction restraining the miners at Cripple creek from interfering with the Raven mine, which is in litigation, said, "If the state government has fallen into the hands of socialists, which it has, that is your misfortune."

EL PASO, Tex., May 26.—The city council has decided that no woman shall be allowed to walk or ride in the streets of El Paso wearing what is known as the divided skirt. The councilmen declared the practice indecent and demoralizing.

ELGIN, Ill., May 26.—President Avery of the Elgin National Watch company notified the stockholders today that an English syndicate has offered \$7,000,000 for the plant, and that the holders of three-fourths of the stock have agreed to the sale.

LOS ANGELES, May 27.—A sensational affair occurred in the San Jose hills, south of Covina, a little fruit town in the foothills of the Sierra Madre mountains, east of this city, day before yesterday, which may result in considerable international complications. A young Englishman was set upon by a gang of hoodlums and beaten into a state of insensibility, and was then tied to a tree in a barren spot and left to perish.

The young man is Robert Beaucamp, nephew of the archbishop of York and heir of the Marquis of Oumly. Ceau-camp finally extricated himself from his perilous position and succeeded in making his way home. He is naturally very indignant at the outrage, and will probably lay his case before British Consul Mortimer.

Young Beaucamp belongs to the Sixth hussars in her majesty's service, and was actively engaged in the last African and Egyptian campaigns.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., May 27.—Beginning tomorrow, Treasurer E. E. Starr, of the Cherokee nation, will commence the disbursement of \$6,840,000 to 24,800 Indians per capita. This large amount is the proceeds of the sale of the Cherokee strip to the United States government last year, and will be the largest amount of money ever paid out to as few people in the United States.

CRIPPLE CREEK, May 28.—Despite the efforts at arbitration the strikers have not abated their preparations for warfare, defensive or aggressive. Three new forts have sprung up on Bull's Hill. Four forts are said to be occupied by 1,000 men. They are amply provisioned and prepared for a siege in every way, except they have not a large supply of water. A troop of cavalry has been organized, and thirty horsemen are constantly scouting.

The miners' union will today decide upon the question of arbitration. President Calderwood favors this plan, but as the self-constituted committee by which it was proposed spoke only for J. J. Hagerman, and it is doubtful if the other mine owners will agree to it, its success is uncertain.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., May 28.—The union has appointed a committee to go to Colorado Springs to confer with the mineowners in regard to arbitration.

Mrs. May's lodging house, where several mineowners made their headquarters, was searched last night by strikers and every weapon was carried away.

The coach from Midland was stopped at the top of the big hill above town today. On board were the union miners captured by the deputies in the fight of Friday night. Word was quickly carried to the Fort and Bull Hill and Supt. McDonald and the other two prisoners were released. Five miners, members of the union but who would not leave the Abe Lincoln mine to join in the warfare, were driven off Bull Hill today.

The Miners' union appointed President John Calderwood and Shepherd W. Maupin a committee to confer with a like number selected by the mine owners, the four to select a fifth and attempt to arbitrate.

ROUSE, Colo., May 28.—The miners at Platon struck today and joined the Trinidad and Fremont county men here, making an army of 1,800. The Rouse miners are still working. Twenty Italians coming from Trinidad attempted to seize a train at Rouse Junction. The engineer and fireman beat them off with shovels. Shots were fired and the Italians were arrested and put in jail here. The strikers threaten to release them.

DENVER, May 28.—Governor White's decision not to send troops to Cripple Creek in the absence of a request from

the sheriff, was reached at midnight at a conference of lawyers who reached the conclusion (that with the first shot fired at the deputies by the militiamen civil war would have been instituted, and the governor, not having declared martial law, would have been in rebellion. The governor says if the fighting begins he will send troops. He says the mine owners should go to the courts for redress, if the miners preventing the opening of the mines. He favors arbitration.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—This is the day fixed upon by the Bituminous coal mine operators of Clearfield and allied districts in central Pennsylvania for resumption of work at 40c a ton. The strikers remained away from the mines. Soft coal is extremely scarce. Agents are making a profit of \$1 to \$1.50 a ton, whereas 10 cents was a fair profit before the famine set in. The region that competes directly with the central Pennsylvania bituminous mines are the Cumberland mines, Maryland, the West Virginia fields and Pocahontas, southwestern Virginia. In Cumberland the men are resuming work. One reason is said to be when the last, great bituminous strike occurred in 1884, the Clearfield miners failed to stand by them.

SCOTSDALE, Pa., May 28.—Three Hungarian strikers succeeded in getting through the lines of deputies at the Moyer Coke works at 11 o'clock last night. George B. Keffer, the chief watchman, attempted to arrest them, and one shot Keffer in the breast inflicting probably a fatal wound. The Hungarians fired as they ran. Keffer raised himself from the ground and fired six shots. The blood along the road indicated that the shots took effect. The body of an unknown man, supposed to be Deputy Woolman, was found in Fayette creek yesterday. The head and face were battered out of semblance to human features and the clothing was nearly stripped off the body.

BRUSSELS, May 28.—The marriage of Princess Josephine, of Belgium, to Prince Charles, of Hohenzollern, Sig. Marnein, took place today, the civil wedding at 10 o'clock and the religious ceremony afterwards in the private chapel of the royal palace. The wedding gifts were numerous, rare and costly, and included a magnificent pair of diamonds and turquoises with brooch and bracelet to match, from the king and queen of Belgium. Princess Josephine is the second daughter of the count of Flanders. Prince Charles is the younger brother of the crown prince of Roumania.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28.—The jury returned a verdict of guilty in the case of Percival B. Coffin, Francis A. Coffin and Albert S. Reed, for wrecking the Indianapolis national bank. The defendants moved for a new trial.

DENVER, May 28.—John A. McBeth, ex-receiver of the land office, was found dead today. It is supposed he committed suicide by poisoning. He was prominent, a pioneer, also Shriner and an Elk.

PANA, Ills., May 28.—The situation in the coal mines became decidedly humorous today when 400 men refused to work because the militia were there to protect them. Gov. Altgeld has ordered the militia to leave for home, except two companies ordered to Minonk.

Written for this Paper.

## SOME THINGS AND MORE!

Every man is more or less a creature of circumstances; he is the subject of sorrow, misfortune and calamity, and at such times claims, or has a claim upon others for sympathy, assistance and relief. It may be that men in possession of means are subject in part to the same conditions, in some respects at least, for sickness and death are no respecters of persons, but financial difficulty and poverty are not added to that already bitter cup which is held to the lips, and which must be drained apparently to the very dregs.

Men are invited to share in the prosperity of the well-to-do, welcome is extended to their entertainments, special seasons are brilliant with display, and congratulation assumes a thousand forms; the birth of one or the marriage of another, calls out the ready visit of "the set" or circle, in which wealth and fashion so ostentatiously revolve; yea, as the world goes, it is easy to "rejoice with those who can rejoice," ah, much more than to "weep with those who weep."

And yet amid this glare, this worship or adulation, how little genuine soul there is, how insignificant all the pretensions of friendship and the sycophancy of interest should "a change come o'er the spirit of this dream;" let the frost of failure, or the whirlwind of calamity turn success into overthrow, and the butterflies hide or flit away to more congenial skies; there is rarely a warm and ready hand stretched out, rarely a proffer of aid, not often any Samaritan to bind up the wounds received in the conflict or "to pour out the oil and the wine!"

And yet after all there is a good deal of quiet unobtrusive sympathy in the world which is known of the angels, if unheralded among men; and this way, of doing good without "the left hand knowing what the right hand doeth" is the one redeeming feature of charity or love, the one alone in fact which finds record in the heavens, for it savors of brotherhood, it is the manifestation of the divine, for He doeth good in this serene, beneficent, unnoted, yet effectual way; in silence and secrecy mayhap the blessing is bestowed—nay oft received—for the most truly thankful man is not always the most profuse in his acknowledgment of a favor well enjoyed, but the heart swells, the silent tear falls, the unspoken prayer goes out, the unextinguishable memory cherishes, and each responds in season to this sympathy which the thoughtful, sensitive soul only knows how to give or take.

That religious sentiment has much to do with this form of manifestation is assuredly true; that inspiration from the Eternal Spirit moves upon the susceptible soul of man is surely appreciated, for it is in the recesses of society mainly that this disposition to help is most decidedly felt. Those who are attuned to this, seek amid the outcasts—the pariahs of man's civilization, a field for the exercise of their benevolence; the rain of their charity is as the rain from heaven, which He causes to fall upon "the just and upon the unjust," they are in this sense both alike to Him!

Others limit in a great measure their "offerings and oblations" to their own,

to those who are members with them in religious, benevolent or social organizations; the Methodist aids the Methodist who is in distress, the Catholic the Catholic, the Baptist his co-religionist; and the Jew always opens his ear and heart to the call of necessity when uttered by one of the ancient house of Israel. This is all good, because there is more or less of intimacy, the situation is more likely to be understood, or inquiry is more easy, and fraudulent pretense is not so likely to be a success. Organized philanthropy, benevolence, charity, is a power in the land, and by it much suffering is relieved; into these channels "the milk of human kindness" most readily flows, yet besides these, many a tiny rivulet carries with it the water of life; men "do good by stealth and blush to find it fame," seen or hid, known or unknown, much or little, every such act carries with it "its own exceeding great reward," the "cup of cold water given in the name of a disciple," and the "two mites" thrown into the treasury are equally certain of future recognition, when the proclaimed beneficence, the ostentatious donation will have had its full reward in the publicity given to it in the columns of a newspaper, the report of a society, or in the blatant repetition by word of mouth, where it could have been sacred as love and silent as the grave.

It is quite likely that there will be further room in society for the practice of all benevolence, until giant minds gifted of God shall arise, who will solve by inspiration's light the growing and momentous questions of these times, such as labor, crime, poverty, creation, distribution, land, wealth, marriage, finance, education, politics, the social evil, drunkenness, law, railroads, debt, war, migration, suffrage, religion, insanity, annexation, international limits of interference, tariff, pensions, silver, and many other points which crowd upon and are part of the complexities and queries of an age, upon which "the ends of the earth have come."

To meet these will be the work of time, perhaps of the millennium, but there is no reason why the duty of the day should by this community be shelved or neglected in the intervening years. President Cannon pictured grandly a little while ago the promise and prophecy of "a new order"—one in which labor for purely personal ends should be unknown, where individual talent, ability, endowment, would each be used for the good of the whole, and where as a consequence selfishness would find no place; but how many weary years would elapse before this consummation, before this dream of the Poet and vision of the Prophets will be realized none know, and "hope deferred (it is said) maketh the heart sick."

Nay, is it not pertinent to ask, whether, while nearer in time, we are not further off in practice and spirit than during any period of past history? Are not worldly methods, ideas, aspirations and affiliations more potent, far-reaching and complex than ever?

While the burthen of counsel is in favor of reparation, and against undue intimacy; while association and entangling alliances are deprecated, and the assertion is repeated *ad libitum* that the Gospel includes "all things" necessary for man's welfare in time and in

eternity, and thousands are assured of this; are there not features of Gentile life, which, while we do not wish to imitate, yet certainly ought to be superseded by something original and as much more effective as it is possible to create?

Are there not men today embarrassed in business, who have assets beyond all indebtedness, who have held out in humiliation yet in hope that they might possibly extricate themselves? Have not such men been faithful members, devoted missionaries and good citizens; have they not honored law, kept their covenants, endured privation, vindicated the truth, been "instant in season and out of season," and yet for lack of sympathetic aid in time of struggle have unwillingly gone to the wall? Are there not men of family who have been "from the beginning," yet are now struggling in "the bare and yellow leaf" of age, to get a new or better foothold in life, who have given years to public service and duty, but lacking a few dollars or other timely aid are now in despondency, almost despair?

Would not the Jew succor this kind of men, if of their faith; would not the hand of brotherhood find relief some way, and would not a man's co-religionists of any clasp try at least to meet these conditions by some process, unless they had forgot themselves and their obligations to each other?

Are there not hundreds now in associations, for possible emergencies of life, of enforced idleness, sickness or death, who would not be there, if the Gospel had appropriated or originated similar provisions to these societies in some practical way? Can a man expend all his earnings in raising his family, in making donations, paying his tithing, building his home, and not feel that he is subject to sickness and death, and that there are consequent possibilities of hardship and poverty and dependence to his loved ones, without a struggle for preparation against such conditions?

These are queries for today and we cannot afford to wait for the establishment of "The New Order," ere we embody in our faith and practice that which secures temporal aid, security and salvation!

We can learn to take some interest in each other; to approximate toward stewardship where there is urgent necessity; to make special provision for the widow and the orphan; to have some policy in regard to the providing of labor for the willing; to move to more favorable conditions those who at great cost and sacrifice have been gathered in the missionary field; we can make association with outside organizations superfluous and undesirable by presenting well understood security in times of sorrow and need; we can stand by each other and guard the interests of our friends; we can become—more and more—"a peculiar people, zealous (if we desire it) in all good words and works."

## HOMES IN SAN JUAN.

BLUFF, San Juan County, Utah, May 6th 1894.—In the San Juan Stake, embracing as it does large districts or country lying in the southwestern corner of Colorado, the northwestern corner of New Mexico and the whole of San Juan county in the southeastern



corner of Utah, we have ample room for 500 families—a great variety of climate and soil.

Let us commence at Monticello, San Juan County, Utah, situated near the eastern base of the Blue Mountains; altitude about 6,500 feet above sea level; climate lovely during summer, and winters not very severe; season short in which animals have to be fed, as compared with northern Utah; timber plenty and easy of access; fuel and fencing in abundance all over the country; coal in abundance near at hand; all kinds of cereals and vegetables grow well here, hardy kinds of fruit will no doubt do well; a few peaches have been ripened here; thousands of acres of good land lying to east, south and north, unsurveyed government land. The Carlisle Brothers hold a claim on several sections under desert entry. They have been largely engaged in the stock business but are now driving off their cattle and selling out. They have been writing frequently during the past year for us (Mormons) to buy them out, but on account of the unsettled state of the Ute Indian removal bill we have not done much about it. So far as I am acquainted with the matter, I believe the moving of the Indians into this country is a dead issue; they will not come now. These claims are the best there are in this country, in fact I consider these claims the key to the prosperity of the settlers in this vicinity. With proper utilizing of the water for irrigation fifty families could find homes or a good place to make them, and by proper storage of the water one hundred families could be supplied with small farms. It is also a well established fact that dry culture for wheat can be made a success for a large belt around these mountains. Thousands of acres of good land can be found all round the region without any claim upon it. One watering for wheat or oats, spring sowed, brings a good crop. Monticello has a large amount of land fenced and under irrigation, owned by very few people who would gladly divide with good Latter-day Saints who would come and help to build up and strengthen the ward. Besides, there is the same opportunity for dry farming here as mentioned above. Monticello, in my judgment, could take twenty-five families. It is a good, a prosperous ward with a real live bishop, (F. T. Jones,) looking jealously after the interest of his flock. The above mentioned places are situated in the midst of a first-class summer range for cows, where several dairy ranches could be successfully located, near the mountain where good water and most excellent grass abounds. This country is situated on the San Juan county road leading from Bluff on the San Juan river to Moab, Grand county, where we have some thirty families forming the Moab ward. From Monticello to Moab 60 miles; from Moab to Thomson Spring station on the D. & R. G. W. Ry. 35 miles; from said station to Salt Lake City 213 miles or thereabouts.

From Monticello we will go east on good road over a fine high rolling country, covered with abundance of cedar and pinion pine with very little water except a few springs for some sixty miles, and we come to Cortez, a small town located in the fine agricultural valley of Montezuma, Colorado. Here we have some 400,000 acres of good farm land situated under

two canals called the Ditch and Tunnel Co. There are comparatively but few farms located and being worked on this great body of land. There are large tracts of it yet unoccupied—title in the general government and Colorado state government. State lands, some 80,000 acres, can be purchased cheap and on very easy terms to good, substantial settlers. I am pleased and proud to say that Mormons as settlers have much the preference. The northwestern lateral to the Ditch canal is not yet worked. It is thirteen miles long, tail of ditch discharging the water into Utah. This company is anxious to have Mormon people come and settle under this part of their canal and work the lateral and have permanent water rights. I do not remember exactly the amount of land that this is supposed to carry water for, but I think I am abundantly safe in setting it at 50,000 acres, a great percentage of most excellent soil for fruit as well as general culture. The altitude is much lower than Monticello, for it is down grade from there all the way; good saw timber about ten to twelve miles east towards Mancos, and about same distance to Dolores on the river of that name, and to a station of the D. & G. Southern railway, running from Durango, Colo., on its way to Rico, Ridgway and other places to connect with the main line of the R. G. Western railway at Montrose, I believe. There, in my judgment, 200 families can find one of the best countries unoccupied that I know of for a thousand miles round this region of the Rocky Mountains—government lands free to appropriate and cheap water for working of it.

Twenty miles farther east, on a good road—much of the way through nice parks of beautiful saw timber with no under brush, some scattering ranches now and then appear wrestling with the problem of dry farming, and some are succeeding well, owing to location—we come to a nice little valley some 20 by 4 miles wide with the Rio Mancos rambling down it. This is also a railroad station on the D. & R. G. Southern. A smart little town of enterprising citizens is found here; one large, well stocked store, carrying general merchandise, owned and run by a Mr. George Bauer, a good, honest Dutchman or German; one or two other small stores, doing very little business; two blacksmith shops, one hotel and several restaurants; one barber shop, one fine central school building, where a high school is taught; one small Methodist chapel. These improvements are all found on the west side of the river. On the east, about one mile from the center of the village, we come to the Mormon meeting and school house, a good, commodious building built of logs and lumber. From here south we have a regular Mormon string-town for a distance of some ten or twelve miles down the celebrated Weber canyon till it breaks into the Rio Mancos canyon so celebrated for Aztec mummies, ruins, cave and cliff dwellers. The land on either side of this canyon is located and owned or claimed, with much of it deeded from the government, by a few Mormon families, who are dead land poor and waiting for people wanting homes to come and help them redeem the country. Land with water right can be had here from \$10 to \$20 per acre; good, rich land as can be found this side of the Missouri river. Besides these Mormon

claims there are quite a number of ranches of 160 acres each situated on the main road leading from Durango thirteen miles east, also adjacent to the railroad, which have been recently sold under mortgage foreclosure, and are for sale dirt cheap with first-class water rights. The altitude is something over 6,000 feet; winter is mild for high altitude; fruit is being raised here in considerable quantities; market for butter and eggs good the year round; many rich mines near by this vicinity; goods, such as farmers usually buy, are about as sold in Salt Lake City; fencing and wood for fuel in abundance and coal is cropping out all over the country; saw timber in easy distance, nine to ten miles away. This, in my opinion, is one of the finest places for young men to come and be satisfied with small farms and stay at home and leave the mines and all other side labor alone and stick to the farm, where, with industry, temperance, frugality and a firm trust in God and His providence they can become very comfortable in a few years; for the country has many natural advantages. Mancos and close vicinity can furnish homes for 250 families.

We will now take a spin down into New Mexico; travel east about twelve miles over a high divide or summit into a beautiful park, dotted here and there with nice ranches carried on by the dry culture process largely; thence some eight miles down a deep canyon with a small stream flowing down it called Cherry creek. Some nice rich farms are found on either side of this little stream; saw timber nearly all along this canyon or narrow deep valley for its entire length. We leave Cherry creek by ascending quite a high mountain on a long, deep, good grade; we now come into the reservation where the Southern Ute Indians are in possession, travel some eight or ten miles down grade, good road, and we come to the Rio La Plata, thence across by ford, up quite a hill on to a beautiful mesa, still on the reservation; travel on several miles and down a steep hill onto the La Plata river; down this we travel some 25 or 30 miles. All the way there are nice ranches; the reservation is 15 miles wide, and as soon as we cross it into New Mexico, the land is taken up and fine farms and orchards line the bottoms on either side of the stream till we reach Jackson ward or La Plata, as formerly called. Here Elder A. F. Young is presiding, with some sixteen families under his watch care. The people here—all Mormons—have under claim the entire land from this point to where the La Plata empties in the San Juan, about nine miles. Here is found some of the richest and most fertile lands I have ever seen in these Rocky Mountain valleys. Many of these brethren would be glad to part with some of their land claims to good Saints who are in want of homes. Elder A. F. Young gave 40 acres of his claim to a brother to have him come and be a neighbor to him, and a good rich claim it was, too; others I believe would be glad to have good neighbors on very similar terms. This is a good fruit country, very healthy climate; winters mild, can work out all during the winter months; very little stormy weather; wheat, corn, oats, barley, potatoes and all kinds of vegetables grow well here; it is one of the best all round farming districts I know of; but a drawback

comes from being some 40 miles from the timber belt, which is supplied from Mancos regions. The water question is fairly good now, as I understand they have a high line ditch completed which will afford plenty of water for present needs. Should emigrants come in they have a very fine reservoir site which can easily be put into shape for use, with the aid of new comers, and then they can water every acre of their nine mile claim. Jackson ward can furnish homes for at least 20 or 30 families.

Fourteen miles across country, a little west of south, we come to Fruitland, or Beconham, New Mexico, situated on the south bank of the San Juan river, about 90 miles east of Bluff. Fruitland is a fine place and mixed farming; a good many outsiders are wanting to sell out and will do so very cheap; some of the brethren who live here are more than willing to divide up their claims with new comers, for they are quite weak here numerically. There is lots of good fruit land here, and when I say fruit land, it is good for all purposes that land is farmed for in like climates, but fruit is preeminently the crop in this country for cash profit. The unappropriated land lies under a new ditch lately finished, and runs quite a distance above the little town. What the rates are for water I am not advised. Bishop Luther C. Beconham presides here—a good; kind, fatherly bishop, looking earnestly after the welfare of his little flock. Fruitland can furnish homes for 40 families; rather I mean can furnish first class places where elegant homes can be built up in a few years. The question of lumber same as at Jackson; all this region of country is fairly alive with coal mines.

We will take up our journey and travel westerly down the San Juan river, some 60 miles and we come to Elder William Hyde's old trading post. Our road from Fruitland has not led us very near the river but back some 12 or 15 miles perhaps, across dry, rolling country. But from here to Bluff we will be near the river all the time. From this point to Bluff is called 30 miles, interspersed with large tracts of bottom land, and some of the finest bench land, where from 100 to 1000 acres of choice land is lying waiting for the pioneer. The drawback here, and the only one, is the water question—plenty of water in the San Juan river, but it will take lots of capital and first class engineering to take it out and control it; when it is done and proven a success San Juan county will forge to the front as one of the richest counties in Utah.

At McElmo, some eight miles from Hyde's trading post, there is found, and unclaimed so far as known, a very fine body of good land situated in the mouth of McElmo wash; there are several hundred acres of this land, and free water for it that comes from miles east, the drainage of all the land in Montezuma valley that is watered from the canals out of the Dolores river spoken of in this article. I think some fifteen families could make homes in this last mentioned place; no better location probably could be found for fruit on this river.

Twenty odd miles now west and down the river bring us to Bluff, where we find the strongest ward in the Stake, presided over in a very efficient manner by Bishop Jens Neilson and his very worthy counselors. Keemen Jones

and L. H. Redd, Jr. We have not much to offer from here by way of land and water unless a company should come sufficiently strong to handle the water question. Land is in abundance unappropriated lying out doors all round us, but water for it is the question. Bluff ditch carries water for some 300 acres of land which is all claimed; but had we sufficient help to enlarge and extend the ditch a few miles west, it would bring us in a large tract of very fine fruit land. The land is not appropriated, unless it be by some placer gold claims; but shouldn't wonder if some "smart Alec", a shrewd business, financial man, seeing this article, would go straightway and stake off the country for ten miles below Bluff, to be ready to take in the weary pilgrim when he shall put in an appearance.

Our fruit crop prospect was never better, but fears are entertained that it may suffer from drought soon, as it has not had but one slight watering since last fall—no rain to speak of during the winter. We were very late getting the water into our ditch this spring and before we had watered round, the river through a cold spell went down and left our ditch dry. We will have it in soon, I hope, and not have our fruit injured. Cattle are not doing well on account of drought. I have never seen our range so dry this early in the season, and the range is overstocked; sheep are coming in and it looks rather blue for the cattle man. We look for better times soon and in the mean time we aim to keep to work and help mend the times by being more economical and make or produce as nearly as possible all that we consume; to get out of debt and keep out, and cease our greed and covetousness, that the Lord may bless us.

F. A. HAMMOND.

### A SISTER OF THE PROPHET.

The following is from the *Carthage, Ill., Republican* of May 16, and will be of more than passing interest to the Latter-day Saints, as it relates to the only surviving sister of the Prophet Joseph Smith and to incidents which are deeply impressed in the history of the Mormon people:

A representative of the *Republican* recently paid a visit to the home of Fred Salisbury, residing some four miles northeast of Fountain Green, and was cordially received by that gentleman and family, as well as by his venerable and noted mother, Mrs. Catherine Salisbury, who is a sister of the Prophet Joseph Smith. On the 27th day of June next will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the massacre of Hyrum and Joseph Smith in the old stone jail at Carthage. The silver-crowned patriarch who will be 88 years old in July, bears a striking resemblance to her nephew, the present Joseph Smith, son of the Prophet, and president of the [Reorganized] Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, at Lamoni, Ia. Some resemblance to the martyred Prophet, as shown in some of the photographs of him, may be noted in the features of this venerable lady, but very little.

Mrs. Salisbury, as well as her son, was ready to answer any questions relating to their noted relatives or the early reminiscences of Mormonism in Hancock county.

"We have been interviewed by

authors and newspaper writers," said Mrs. Salisbury, "but we have not always received justice in histories or published stories. All we ask is a fair representation."

Mrs. Salisbury also stated that her brother's life and acts had been most cruelly misrepresented. She loaned the writer a book written a number of years ago by Mrs. Lucy Smith, mother of Joseph, which she says is the most authentic account of the Smith family ever published.

Mrs. Salisbury resided with her husband at Plymouth, in this county, during the Mormon ascendancy. She with her parents and brothers and sisters, save Joseph and Hyrum, first located near the present site of Bardolph, McDonough county, at the time the Mormons were driven out of Missouri. The major portion of the Mormons remained in Quincy two or three weeks after leaving Missouri until Joseph and Hyrum were liberated from jail. They then followed their leaders to Nauvoo, where the "New Zion" was built upon these beautiful hills.

"I heard Brother Joseph's last sermon, delivered to a great audience in Nauvoo," said Mrs. Salisbury, and a look of tender sadness lighted up those dimming eyes as she spoke. "In that sermon," continued the venerable lady, "Brother Joseph said that there was seated on the speaker's stand beside him those who were conspiring to take his life, and who would be responsible for his death."

Among the valuable relics exhibited to the visitor was a portrait of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, standing facing each other, dressed in the peculiar costumes worn by them as Prophets of the Church. "That is the position they assumed the last time I ever saw my brothers," said Mrs. Salisbury. "I left them on the Saturday (June 22, 1844,) before the Thursday that they were murdered at Carthage. Brother Joseph shook my hand, saying, 'Sister Catherine, as soon as this trouble blows over I will come down to Plymouth and make you a visit.' Brother Hyrum simply said 'Good-bye' in an impressive manner. I never saw them again in life. They were both very kind to me, and whenever there was a Church celebration or any big doings at Nauvoo they would always send for me."

Mr. Fred Salisbury had no hesitation in saying that the bodies of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, while buried secretly and at night soon after the massacre, lie in the exact spot where they were then buried, viz: in the family burying ground a short distance in the rear of the old mansion house. The bodies were deposited in a brick vault. "When Aunt Emma Smith, Joseph's widow, later Mrs. C. L. Bidamon—died in 1875, I think, five of us boys, Fred, Solomon, Don and Alvin Salisbury and Don Milkin, all her nephews, acted as pall bearers at her funeral. We buried Aunt Emma by the side of the Prophet. Of course there can be nothing left of the bodies of Joseph and Hyrum but dust. I am satisfied that the Prophets were buried there, and that their bodies have never been disturbed."

"The reason why the burial was secret," said Mrs. Salisbury, "was from the fact that a large sum of money

was offered for the head of Joseph. It was thought best at the time to have the burial private, and both bodies were placed in a brick vault to prevent their being stolen."

No fair-minded person could receive any other impression from conversation with Mrs. Salisbury than one of sincerity. There can be little doubt that the Mormons have received very much unjust criticism, and it is hoped that in some future time a history of the coming, the sojourn and the passing of these people to and from Hancock county may be truthfully and impartially written.

### TO UTAH'S WORKERS.

#### *To the People of Utah Territory:*

The Directors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society have announced the Territorial Fair for 1894; and notwithstanding the temporary financial depression they have the most unbounded confidence and faith that it will prove a gratifying success. The enterprising citizens of Utah have shown in the numerous exhibits to which we have recently contributed that this Territory can and will do herself justice in all that she undertakes. The World's Fair, Midwinter Fair and the Industrial fairs have pressed hard upon each other, yet our Territory was not found wanting in any particular.

Now comes the Utah Territorial fair, which is of greater immediate interest to us than any of the others, because it will not be the product of a city, or of a county; nor will it be an exhibit gotten together for outside uses, but it will be the whole Territory's exposition, showing our progress in agriculture, manufactures, mining, art and education.

It is the aim of the society to bring together at its twenty-first exhibition, this year—the year of its manhood—an exhibit of home products surpassing in excellence anything yet seen in this Territory. And why should we not succeed in this aim? We have the experience of our own twenty fairs and of the great international exhibitions, and we can profit by the lessons learned. Of course it would be useless to attempt to imitate, even on a small scale, an exhibition which cost twenty millions, or one which cost several hundred thousands of dollars; but with the means and space at our command it is possible to raise the standard of excellence, materially increase the number of exhibits, and make the Fair more educational in its character by paying greater attention to order and classification.

But the success desired cannot be brought about by the directors alone. It rests with the people. It must have the support of the stock raiser, the farmer, the miner, the artist, the school and the fancy worker. They must bring together their products and we appeal to them at this time to keep the exhibit in mind and prepare their exhibits so that in October they will be ready to make a satisfactory showing. Do not leave it until the Fair is opened, for it will then be too late.

One of the greatest helps to the Fair is the custom of our merchants and citizens of offering special premiums for articles of home production. With

our limited means we feel as if we could so easily succeed without a continuation of this generosity so willingly manifested on the part of our citizens. It is particularly needed at this time when so much is being urged in behalf of our home manufactures. Besides, the directors desire to make this department of the Fair a crowning culmination of the present "home goods" agitation.

One of the by-laws of the society provides that persons may be admitted to be life-members upon payment of the sum of twenty-five dollars, and a certificate of such life-membership shall be issued to them by the secretary, which certificate shall entitle the person named therein, at any time, to be admitted himself and also to make entries at the exhibitions of the society, without extra charge. In earlier days, when money was scarce, the privileges of life-membership were secured by most of our prominent citizens, but of late very few names have been added to the list. The directors desire to call the attention of the people to this matter and urge the purchase of these life certificates. They are living diplomas of honor, and show the holder's concern in Utah's enterprises. The funds derived from the sale of these certificates are used in offering premiums to exhibitors of home products.

In closing it will be unnecessary for us to argue in favor of the Fair as a stimulating agency for home manufactures. The great good derived from our exhibitions has always been impressed upon the minds of the people of this Territory, and all civilized nations now acknowledge the power and value of their exhibitions as aids in the promotion of industrial arts and in the development of natural resources.

By order of the board of directors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.

JOHN R. WINDER,  
President.

GEO. D. PYPER, Secretary.

### TO CASSIA STAKE.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 22, 1894.—The following is a brief sketch of a four days' trip to Oakley, Cassia county, Idaho:

On Thursday, May 17th, Elder Geo. Reynolds and myself left Salt Lake City at 6:20 p.m. by the U. P. R. R., and arrived at the Minidoka station (280 miles) on Friday, at 5:25 a.m. This brought us within forty-five miles of our destination, which distance we had to travel by team. Assistant Superintendent Robinson had already arrived to convey us to Oakley, where a two days' annual Sunday school conference was to be held on Saturday and Sunday, May 19th and 20th.

We left Minidoka at 8 o'clock a.m. and crossed Snake river at Montgomery's Ferry. The river at this point is 875 feet wide and the charge for a round trip per team \$1.50. After crossing the river, which is eleven miles from Minidoka, we made our way up the Goose Creek valley, arriving at Oakley at 5 p.m., the distance from Snake river being 34 miles, or from Minidoka 45 miles. We were heartily welcomed by our old-time friend Horton D. Haight who is president of the Cassia Stake of Zion.

During Saturday and Sunday four conference meetings were held and one general meeting, besides a seventies' meeting. We had representatives from Albion, Elba, Almo, Spring Rain, Marion, George Creek and Wood River, the latter being 100 miles from Oakley, and some of the others ranging from 25 to 40 miles. Owing to the long distance that many had to travel and the length of time absorbed, at so busy a time of the season, it was deemed wisdom to test the feelings of the congregation, by vote, as to confining our future conferences to one day instead of two, but not one hand was uplifted; every hand was up for two days' conferences.

The meeting house, of hewn logs, is 80 feet long and 80 wide, with a seating capacity of 400.

The Sunday afternoon congregation was so large that many were unable to get in the house. They have an excellent choir of singers, led by Elder James Stoudart. We met many old friends who formerly lived at Kayville, Farmington and Willard, also at Grantsville and Tootle. We were much pleased with the reports of the Sunday schools by the local superintendents.

Our visit was one that afforded us peculiar pleasure, and we have every reason to believe that the instructions and encouragement the Spirit of the Lord enabled us to impart, were equally appreciated by the parents, teachers and children.

Oakley is a town of magnificent distances. No two houses join each other, not even on Main street. Oakley ward proper is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by 6 miles. All the residents live on their own land, ranging from forty to one hundred and sixty acres, and have sufficient water for all they occupy. The planting season is over and irrigation has commenced. Large fields of lucern are growing and will be ready for cutting in about a month. Wheat, oats and barley, besides apples, pears, plums, peaches and apricots, gooseberries, currants, etc., all thrive in this climate.

On Monday, May 21, we bade adieu to our friends at Oakley at 10:15 a.m., and after a pleasant ride of forty-five miles behind a good team, and in company with a good driver (W. F. Brim, second counselor to President Haight) we arrived at Minidoka station. Fortunately there lives a man with his family at this lonely station who accommodates travelers. His name is Ephraim Harper; here we had supper and rested until midnight, at which time our train arrived, and we availed ourselves of its speed to the city we love so well, after a travel of 460 miles per train and ninety per team, thankful to our Heavenly Father for His preserving care; arrived home safe this day.

GEORGE GODDARD.

### A RICH COUNTY INDEED!

GARDEN CITY, Rich county, Utah, May 22, 1894.—On Sunday, May 20, while tramping over the hills north of town, Messrs. Wm. McDouald and John H. Lutz, of this place accidentally stumbled on to a ledge of copper cropping four feet wide and about eighty feet long, which will prove an Eldorado, and a bonanza to its owners. They immediately located, and the next day began working it. It has

fallen into the hands of men who will not only benefit themselves but many of our citizens. Work will be pushed vigorously. The vein is very plainly outlined, and is only six inches below the surface, from which nuggets of solid grey copper can be taken the size of hen's eggs. Your correspondent was shown samples which will assay 50 per cent copper. In fact it beats any ore, by far, that has ever been taken out of any claim in this mining region. The gentlemen have every reason to congratulate themselves on their lucky find. Great excitement prevails and the county recorder will be kept busy from this on. This claim is situated half a mile west of the county road, north of town, half way between Garden City and Swan creek. Your correspondent was informed today by these gentlemen that they do not, like many others, intend to play the "hog," but will crowd the work openly and thus benefit thereby the whole community. There are too many bolding good claims hereabout, who, if they would "live and let live," would have boomed the country long ago. But there seems to be a desire to play "freeze-out," and large mining corporations, such as some we might mention, think they have the whole world by the tail if they can scare prospectors out, and deceive the public by telling them there is no ore in these hills. We are glad to say that this new great find will infuse new life into prospectors and show the people that they have been deceived by large corporations long enough. Every pound of this ore just found by McDonald and Lutz is high grade, first class shipping ore, right from the top, so no time will be lost in finding the way to the ledge.

From now on, look out! Our time has come at last, and now capital will no more need fear to come in, and hard times with us will vanish as chaff before the wind.

Three companies from Almy, Wyo., are working various claims with splendid facilities and splendid ore is being put on the dump. The "Argosia," owned by R. A. Pope & Co., is ready to boom. Splendid specimens are being exhibited in town. All claims of any importance are being vigorously worked, except the "Daisy," owned at present by the Rich-Cache Mining company. V. EMIL.

#### CLOSING EXERCISES B. Y. A.

PROVO, May 25, 1894.—The closing exercises of the Brigham Young Academy occur this week. This institution, founded eighteen years ago, has steadily grown in public favor, and is today an honor alike to itself and to the great cause of which it is a worthy and efficient exponent. The history of its progress records much of the eminent labors of Dr. Karl G. Maeser, who gave to the institution some of the best years of a life thoroughly devoted to the noble profession of teacher. The academy is now in charge of Prof. B. Cluff, Jr., who, with an efficient corps of instructors, is maintaining the excellent standing the institution hitherto has enjoyed, and whose services have been eminently satisfactory to his patrons. From the academy have gone students who have reflected

credit upon themselves and upon their alma mater.

Before the hour assigned for the exercises to take place yesterday, a NEWS representative was shown through the building and saw work exhibited in the different departments. In the art department was an excellent display of the products of the students, among which were very neat specimens of needle and fancy work by the young ladies, including dresses, embroidery, quilts, carpets, etc. There also was an exhibition scroll work, very unique specimens of work with a knife, pencil sketching, building designs, drawings and various other articles too numerous to mention. Suffice it to say, the exhibit was a most excellent showing of the efficiency of the institution.

At ten o'clock, the spacious assembly room was comfortably filled with friends and patrons. The room was neatly decorated with white and blue, emblems of the college society. At the back of the platform was the inscription "Our Temple of Learning," beneath which was an engraving of President Young, around and beneath which was the American flag artistically festooned. At ten o'clock, marching to appropriate music, there filed in the students upon whom were to be conferred the honors won. First came the seventh grade students, followed by those of the eighth, then the normal students and last of all the graduates of this year, seven in number.

The exercises were opened by singing under the direction of Professor Giles, which was followed by prayer by Professor J. B. Keeler. Then came an instrumental solo, succeeding which was the principal's report. Miss Nellie Holliday sang beautifully, "Our Temple of Learning," the audience joining in the chorus. The selection was composed for the occasion by Prof. Cluff.

An address was given by Elder A. H. Cannon of Salt Lake. He counseled the students as they entered upon the arena of life to prepare themselves fully for its activities and responsibilities. It is only the man who makes most of the talents given him that makes a success in life, measured by the possibilities within his reach. The successful man is the exception, not the rule. Attention was called to the words of Daniel Webster, who in speaking of competition in the profession of law, said: "There is plenty of room at the top." There is no room in the world for the sluggard. In this age of advanced thought and progress, he who delves deep into the fountains of wisdom, who places his ideal high, and attempts by every possible means to reach it is the one only in the highest sense, the ideal student. A strong appeal was made to prosecute earnestly the work chosen for life. Consider well your fitness for your calling or profession, and then devote your best energies to your life's work. The address was delivered in a forcible manner, and was heartily appreciated by all present.

The audience was next favored with a violin solo, by Prof. Clive, of Salt Lake, who responded to a hearty encore.

Certificates to members of the seventh and eighth grades, and to those of the Sunday school and M. I. A.

courses, and diplomas to the graduates of the academy were then presented by Principal Cluff; after which were addresses by President A. O. Smoot, of the academy board, and by George Goddard, of Salt Lake City. It was an interesting spectacle to witness these two venerable men, the work of whose lives is nearing its end, counseling those who are just entering life's portal to be faithful to their trusts. In closing their remarks they wished them a hearty Godspeed in their future careers.

At 2 p. m. the alumni exercises were held. Prayer was offered by the chaplain, B. S. Hinckley, followed by a fine oration by Dr. J. M. Tanner, who spoke upon the needs of today, and the progress made in educational lines. He spoke of shams in our present educational systems, and pictured to his audience the ideal of the future.

The alumni song was finely rendered by Mrs. Dr. Pike, and the sentiment to Dr. Maeser by Prof. Hardy was feelingly and appreciatingly given. In the absence of E. A. Wilson, the alumni poem was read by Prof. Nelson, in his usual happy manner. The toast, "Our Alma Mater," which was to have been given by Hon. W. H. King, was well presented by one of the graduates, Mr. W. E. Rydloch. "The Hunter's Report," by Prof. L. E. Eggertson, "The Alumni of the Future," by Prof. Cluff, and the "History of the Academy," by Prof. H. E. Giles, followed in order.

In the evening the alumni ball was given and was as usual an enjoyable occasion.

By reason of the length of the exercise, the faculty decided to have the essays read and oration delivered today. This morning at 10 o'clock, a program under the auspices of the normals was rendered, the faculty being present as visitors.

First upon the program was the class president's address, by Henry Peterson, after which was a production in blank verse, by Miss Aretta Young. H. S. Tanner was on "The Close of the Nineteenth Century," and the "Class Humor" by J. W. Booth. The class historian's address by Collie Robinson was next in order, "Prognostication" succeeding, by J. M. Jensen. "The Student's Fantasies and Realities" was made the subject of an essay by Miss Mabel T. Thurman. The valedictory was by Miss Mary Woodruff.

In the afternoon the program of exercises was under the auspices of the commercial students, the teaching force being again present as visitors. To Francis W. Kirkham was assigned the class president's address. E. D. Whiting had the subject "A Commercial Student's Aim," D. F. Stevens "A Dream," and Edgar Reid the valedictory.

Says the *Helena Independent*: The authoritative announcement that the extension of the Burlington & Missouri River railway to Billings will bring the trains of that system directly into Helena, by means of a traffic arrangement with the Northern Pacific, means very much for this city and state. This will shorten the time from Helena to Omaha by thirty-two hours and save over 400 miles of travel, besides giving this region greatly increased train facilities.

# THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

## SWEDEN.

Queen Sophia is traveling in Europe. Captain A. Westerberg died at Gothenburg at the age of 78 years.

Mrs. E. C. Bjork, of Klockargard, died at the age of 101 years.

Ex-congressman N. Persson, of Reslot, died at Lund at the age of 76 years.

A. Nilsson, a property owner of Norrkoping, committed suicide.

Dr. K. J. W. Lundstrom has bought the Upsala paper "Tyris."

Rev. E. Hedlund, of Mora, died at the age of 72 years.

A. Blomberg, one of the most prominent wholesale merchants of Sundsvall, is dead.

The Riksdag has refused to grant any more appropriations for the building of railroads in northern Sweden.

C. Stenbeck, the prominent wholesale merchant of Gefle, has been forced to make an assignment.

The manufacture of stearine candles takes in Sweden a very prominent place. Swedish stearine candles are considered superior to the foreign article in quality and illuminative power, in consequence of which they have, although dearer, displaced the foreign manufacture in the home market.

Mr. Thomas Ferguson, the new American minister to Sweden and Norway, arrived at Stockholm the other day. He was met at the Central Depot by minister W. W. Thomas. Mr. Thomas, who intended to return to America this month, has changed his plans, and will spend the summer in Sweden.

While during the last twenty years the number of mechanical workshops has more than doubled in Sweden, the number of workmen has increased more than three fold and the value of production more than four fold. Out of the 214 workshops and foundries 96 are situated in towns or boroughs and 118 in country districts.

Strawberries grow just as well in Sweden as in other countries, the same varieties occurring as elsewhere. During so-called bare winters, they must however be covered with firbrush etc., so that the frost may not kill them. Several American sorts, such as the Fillmore, Kerr's Prolific, Sharpless, etc., thrive very well in Sweden. Wood strawberries are pretty generally grown under glass, so as to obtain fruit early.

The agricultural societies in Sweden employ so-called master gardeners of the province, who must aid the public with advice and information. The horticultural societies, to the number of about 20, spread all over the kingdom, are active in promoting shows publishing and distributing publications, imparting instruction and supplying plants and seed.

Among private collections of historical art may be mentioned, before all, those at Skokloster castle, where are preserved a great number of objects of industrial art mostly brought together during the thirty years' war by Field

marshal C. S. Wrangel, the then owner of the castle. Several other private castles as Vanaas, Saefstaholm, Finspong etc., possess noteworthy collections of paintings.

Unhealthy habitations are always condemned in Sweden, and public buildings, such as schools, theaters, factories, etc., may be ordered to provide means of proper ventilation, should it be necessary. Offensive trades may not be established in large towns without the permission of the Board of Health which has a right to prohibit the continuation of industrial pursuits, which are found pernicious to the health of the neighbors.

## NORWAY.

While staying in Antananarivo, Rev. Stoneland was suddenly taken insane.

The population of Norway is about 2,200,000.

A cotton factory will be built at Hillevaag.

General Booth, of Salvation Army fame, has arrived at Christiania.

The number of Socialists in Norway is increasing.

E. Jakobsen Buaroe and his two sons drowned off Bjornoer.

Rev. O. Larsen, of Hoeland, died at the age of 52 years.

Tourists are flocking to Christiania from all parts of Europe.

E. Berg, a prominent merchant of Skien, is dead.

The history of the "pure" Norwegian flag is now to be seen nearly everywhere in Norway.

The aldermen of Toensberg have granted an appropriation of 300,000 kroner for the building of railroads.

Sigurd Aspestrand is the name of a new Norwegian composer, who has scored quite a success in Germany.

Water power constitutes the motive element in a large number of works in Norway.

The most popular of King Oscar's sons in Norway is Prince Eugen, the artist.

Brun, the druggist, has been elected president of the Trondhjem labor society.

A large farm near Tingsaker was burned down, and several cattle were roasted to death.

Dr. Fredrik Ramm, of Christiania, has been appointed physician at the provincial hospital in Tromso.

The carpenters of Christiansand struck for higher wages, and their demand was granted.

According to law every infant in Norway is to be vaccinated before it has arrived at the age of 2 years.

Prof. R., Collett of the Christiania university, has been elected honorary member of "Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society."

Bjorn Bjornson, the actor and son of Bjornstjerne Bjornson, will soon appear in his father's play "Geography and

Love," which is to be given at the Royal Theater of Copenhagen.

The Bergen Savings Bank had a surplus of nearly 40,000 kroner for the last year. This money has now been donated to several useful and charitable institutions in Bergen.

Strong poisons are sold in Norway only from a chemist's or from technical works on receipt of a physician's prescription, or if for technical purposes, after special permission from the governor of the province.

## DENMARK.

Rev. F. Skonboe, of Odense, is dead. The fishing vessel "Camilla" was wrecked off Horien.

Two new churches will be built in Copenhagen.

King Oscar will spend some part of July in the Danish Capital.

The carpenters of Aalborg have struck for higher wages.

The Roende hotel in Roende was burned down.

Several tourist hotels have been built in Denmark this spring.

The machine factory and foundry in Nykjobing was burned down.

P. Svendsen, the prominent merchant of Aalborg, is dead.

B. Husbye, a prominent citizen of Hjoerring, is dead.

Twenty American men-of-war are to be furnished with dishes of Danish porcelain.

Rev. M. Nielsen Worm, of Odense, is dead. Worm was a Knight of the Order of Dannebrog.

The proposed sugar refinery in Kjoge will be the largest refinery in the country.

Three fishermen were drowned between the islands of Ialand and Lange-land.

The Swedish system of gymnastics is being introduced into many Danish schools.

Rudolf Tegner, a young Danish sculptor, has scored a success by exhibiting some of his works in Paris.

Joachim Andersen, a flutist at the court opera of Berlin, Germany, has spent a short vacation at Copenhagen.

Juel-Hansen's Reader for public schools has been translated into Swedish. This is said to be the first Danish book of its kind ever translated into a foreign language.

Czar and Emperor William are expected to meet each other on the 28th in Copenhagen, when the celebration of the silver wedding of the Danish crown prince and princess will take place.

The milk retail company of Copenhagen will prepare milk in suitable bottles for children of different ages. The size of each bottle will be such as to furnish just one meal to the child. The empty bottles will be returned and cleaned at the establishment of the company before they are refilled. This new departure is not expected to be a very profitable investment; but a number of philanthropic citizens have agreed to support it, and, if it prove beneficial to the children, a society perhaps will be organized for the purpose of enabling as many poor mothers as possible to obtain this children's food.



## WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

The spring season is coming very early in the Saratoga valley of Wyoming.

The *Express* says the prospects for a full crop of apples about Fort Collins (Colo.) are very promising.

Charles Moore, a fifteen-year-old boy, was dragged to death by a horse at Endicott, Wash., last Sunday.

Fruit buds in the whole valley about Delta, Colo., are said to be in fine condition and a larger fruit crop than was ever before known in that section is already assured.

Mr. Currie, the Utah sheepman who visited Halley last week, says the *Halley Times*, took such a fancy to this region that he intends to return soon, to make his home here.

Owing to the great amount of moisture which has fallen this spring, says the *Lander* (Wyo.) *Clipper*, the range is looking better than it has at this season for the past five years.

Silver Cliff, Colo., has telegraphic communication with the world, after a stillness of six years. The line was completed some days since, but the wires were only connected on Saturday last.

The honey crop is said to be now well under way in the Salt River valley of Arizona. Like all other crops this year, it promises to be a phenomenon in quantity and excellent in quality.

The Denver Manufacturing Exchange has concluded to give an exhibition of Colorado manufactured products at Coliseum hall during the week of the Republican League convention.

A man named Shea, serving on board the *Independence* at Mare Island, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and loss of pay. While drunk Shea slapped the face of Ensign Harry George.

The rains of the past few days, remarks the *Helena, Mont., Independent*, make the hearts of the stockmen glad. Sheepmen also report a big lamb crop, with the young ones in good shape.

Sam Gibson, once a noted swimmer, was arrested for burglary at Vancouver. While being taken to Nanaimo on a steamer he jumped overboard and attempted to swim ashore. The tide carried him away and he was drowned.

The California branch of the Sons of the Revolution offers two medals, one of silver and the other of bronze, to the pupils of the various high schools in the state for the best essay on Patrick Henry.

The late heavy frosts had the effect to kill the fruit prospects of that section very extensively, says the *Virginia City* (Nevada) *Enterprise*. There will not be half a crop in Reno, Carson and throughout Washoe valley.

Chinese and Japanese are largely employed by the fruit growers in California. The fruit growers of Nevada will disdain to employ help of any kind this season, says the *Virginia City* (Nevada) *Enterprise*.

It is commonly rumored here, says

the *Wadsworth* (Nevada) *Dispatch*, that the Whitaker Hall at Reno will close for good at the end of the present term, and the pupils who desire to finish will do so at the Salt Lake school.

Miss Kittie Wilkins, the "horse queen of Idaho," has left for Omaha, says the *Mountain Home* (Idaho) *Republican*, where she went to arrange for the delivery of 100 head of horses that she recently sold in the eastern market.

Mrs. Ignacio Escaba, of Pala, Cal., the aunt and also the foster mother of the girl, Vasilia Escaba, who was murdered by her paramour, Manuel Amalio, in San Diego last March, has died from grief over the taking off of the unfortunate girl.

The porch of Antonio Bustamente's house at Yuma, Arizona, fell at midnight Sunday night, killing instantly his wife and daughter, badly injuring three other daughters and breaking his leg. A little boy sleeping with his mother escaped unhurt. Three other sons sleeping outside escaped.

The frost and cold of last week, says the *Carson* (Nev.) *News*, destroyed all the fruit that escaped the blight of a few weeks ago. Even the vegetables barely above the ground were frozen to the roots. Potato patches resemble prairies that have been swept by fire, and the loss is very heavy.

Large consignments of wool are being received by the Forwarding company for shipment to the East, remarks the *Caldwell* (Idaho) *Argus*. The recent reduction of freight rates has induced the wool men to bring their wool in large quantities. There is something near 300,000 pounds in the company's warehouse.

Augustino Capurro, an aged Italian, was stabbed through the heart in the bar-room of a small grocery store at San Francisco on Saturday night, by a countryman named Mereo Felice, alias "Kreen Kreen." The murder is described as having been one of the most brutal and coldblooded ever committed in the Latin quarter.

The case of the people against Frank Wright, charged with the murder of Blanche Cornetto at Idaho Springs on January 28 last, has been occupying the district court at Georgetown, Colo. The testimony was substantially the same as that testified to at the preliminary examination. The jury returned a verdict of voluntary manslaughter.

Laramie, Wyo., says the *Boomerang*, is today the headquarters of a great mining boom. The newspapers of the city have been conservative recently in making statements regarding the mining movement in the hills west of this city. It is a conservative statement now to say that miners are coming here from Colorado by the score.

Charles Acklilire, a hotel keeper, was murderously assaulted by two men at Livingston, Montana, on Saturday night. The men came from behind and struck him on the head with some blunt instrument, knocking him down and severely injuring him. His outcries brought help, which frightened

his assailants away. It is thought that robbery was the motive for the assault.

S. F. Johnson, of Globeville, Colo., had a very close call for his life during Sunday evening's thunder storm. He had gone to his pasture to take in a horse and had almost reached the animal when it was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Johnson was knocked insensible and it was some time before he recovered sufficiently to make his way back to the house.

About dark last night, says the *Halley* (Idaho) *Times*, a school of fish coming up the river halted at the dam at the foot of Bullion street. The news soon spread around town, and scores of anglers hurried down to indulge in their favorite pastime. They were rewarded with good strings, caught in a very short time, all the fish being of good size. From this time on until next winter fishing will be good at all points along the river.

The red sandstone quarries at Bellvue, says the *Fort Collins* (Colo.) *Courier*, are expected to resume operations shortly upon a large scale. These quarries have been idle since early last fall, the suspension of building operations making it impossible to work them without loss, but now that business of all kinds is reviving in leading centers a demand for this kind of building material is springing up which warrants the proprietors in getting to work again.

It seems to be the general impression, says the *Cheyenne, Wyo., Sun*, that the soldiers at Green River and Pocatello from Fort Russell will not return for two weeks. It has been thought best to keep them near the state line to prevent the entry into the state of the many commonwealers now headed toward the East from all over the Northwest. The soldiers will remain on duty so long as there is any possibility that the industrials have any idea that they can travel over the Union Pacific.

The general merchants of Rock Springs, Wyo., says the *Independent* of that place, are beginning to realize some of the munificent benefits to be derived from the establishment of the new stage line. Several large bills of goods have been sold by them and shipped to the gold camps the past week, and many more are yet to come. A great amount of this business has been taken from the merchants at Rawlins, and could not have been secured otherwise than by the establishment of the new stage route.

Work on the Prescott and Phoenix road is being prosecuted at a satisfactory rate says the *Denver News*. The line is completed to within sixteen miles of Congress, or about 100 miles from Prescott. A force of 500 men are grading, the bridge carpenters are well along and there is an abundance of ties in sight. The completion of this line next fall, adds the *News*, will give Denver a new and more direct entrance to the splendid Salt river valley of Arizona and to the prosperous city of Phoenix.

Professor R. H. McDowell, of the experiment station, says the *Reno* (Nev.) *Gazette*, has planted a quarter of an acre to hops, and proposes to give hop culture a thorough test. California produces about 1,500 pounds to

the acre the first year of planting, and a quarter of an acre will be sufficient to demonstrate whether hops can be profitably cultivated in this valley or not. Professor McDowell has planted them right out in the open, where the wind can do its worst, in order to test the matter thoroughly.

F. S. Mordaunt, the immigration agent of the Denver & Rio Grande, was in the city yesterday, says the *Denver Republican*, returning from the San Luis valley, where he has been arranging for the colonization of a large number of settlers. On May 29th there will be an excursion run from Chicago to give half a hundred prospective colonists a chance to see the fertile land in San Luis and around Grand Junction. It is expected that this summer and next spring there will be many hundred families brought from the Eastern States to Colorado.

### OBITUARY NOTES.

MARY ANN GENTRY.

[*Coalville Times*, May 18.]

Mary Ann Gentry died in this city, Sunday, May 13th, at 5 p.m., aged 63 years, 5 months and 9 days, of cancer of the stomach.

The deceased was born in Sheepshed, Leicestershire county, England, December 2, 1830. When quite young she married Langley Allgood, by whom she had six children, only one of whom now survives. In 1871 she was left a widow, and on December 24, 1873, came to America with her son and settled in Coalville, where she has resided ever since. Twenty years ago she married Samuel Gentry, in this city. She embraced the Mormon faith in March, 1846, and was a strong Latter-day Saint at the time of her death. She leaves a brother, William Clark, in England, and one son, William Allgood, who is at present in Idaho.

Deceased was a woman who was loved by all who knew her, and a large circle of friends will mourn her death, and deeply sympathize with Mr. Gentry in his bereavement.

ROBERT SMYTH.

Died on the 23rd of May, Col. Robert Smyth at the age of 73 years and 5 months. Deceased was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, on the 18th day of December, 1820; was the son of Alexander and Jane Smyth; joined the British army in 1839; served 15 years; and retired from the army on the 2nd of February, 1854; arrived in Salt Lake City in 1855; was ordained an Elder in Dublin in 1852; ordained a High Priest in 1891, and served as Teacher in the Nineteenth and Twenty-second wards for 39 years.

PRUDENCE H. BARNES.

LEORN, Idaho, May 25, 1894.—Prudence Hillman Barnes, of this place, died May 23, 1894, in the presence of her husband and some of her children. She was born December 25, 1830, at Bradley, Wilts, England; embraced the Gospel at Trowbridge, Wilts, 1850; and was married in 1852 to James T. Barnes. They went to Blaina, Monmouthshire, because of persecution for being Latter-day Saints, and, living in various places in Wales, they kept open house for traveling Elders, supplying them with shelter, food and clothing. They emigrated to Salt Lake City May, 1881, in Brother Mathews's company, and besides keeping her family, with the aid of her son Robert, she saved money sufficient to send for her husband. They moved from South Cottonwood March 17, 1886, and took up a home here in Idaho.

While in Idaho Falls, where she had gone to do some trading, she had a spell

of giddiness and pain in her head, and fell in the street. This was May 2; she was taken to her daughter's, Eliza A. Jones, in Idaho Falls, where she had the best attention, but she passed away quietly, having been unconscious for twelve hours. She bade her husband and children goodbye, and died at 8 a.m. May 23, aged 63 years and 6 months. She was buried at Shelton, May 24, by Bishop John S. Howard; speakers Jesse Cleverly, John S. Howard and William Clegg; and her remains were followed by a long train of friends to the cemetery.

JAMES T. BARNES.

*Millennial Star*, please copy.

JAMES MYLER.

LEWISVILLE, Fremont county, Idaho, May 24, 1894.—Elder James Myler, a much respected citizen, an old veteran in the Church, and a member of the famous Mormon Battalion, died in the Lewisville ward on Monday, May 21st, 1894. He died in full faith and in the hope of a glorious resurrection.

He was born at or near South Bend, Indiana, February 3rd, 1822; married Miss Julia Brownell October 5th, 1843; heard the Gospel taught by Mormon Elders in 1844, and was baptized into the Church in Nauvoo in 1845. He moved with the Saints to Winter Quarters in 1846, enlisted in the Mormon Battalion sometime in July, marched with the battalion from the Missouri river across the western part of the continent to California, shared with them in all the great hardships of that campaign and after being discharged in California returned to Council Bluffs in December, 1848. After remaining with his family two weeks he had to go into Missouri and work for breadstuffs. After working there about six weeks he returned to his family. Late in the spring he plowed some land and planted some corn and one bushel of wheat, that being all the seed grain he could obtain. He remained there until 1849 and emigrated to Utah in Captain W. Miller's company of fifty. He located in Farmington, Davis county, and resided there ten years. Had been ordained a Seventy in the Fifth quorum in Nauvoo, and was ordained one of the Presidents of the Fifty-sixth quorum in Farmington, in 1858. Served in the campaign of the Echo canyon war, and in 1859 he moved to Logan, Cache, Valley, where he established a home and resided five years. He then moved to Clarkston, a new settlement on the west side of the valley; established a new home and resided there eighteen years. He then moved to a new settlement called Escalante, in Potato valley, thinking that it would be a more congenial climate; but after remaining there a few months he returned to Clarkston, established another new home and resided there until 1883, when he moved to the Snake River country and again established himself and family in another new home where he continued to reside until his death.

On Wednesday, May 23rd, 1894, the funeral services were held in the ward meeting house, and were conducted by Bishop R. F. Jardine. The speakers were Elders H. Stokes, A. Kinghorn, W. A. Walker, W. W. Selok Sen., and Bishop R. F. Jardine. Good and appropriate instructions were given and words of comfort and consolation were imparted to the bereaved.

The body was interred in the ward cemetery. A large and sympathetic train of people followed the corpse to the cemetery and witnessed the interment and dedication.

In looking over Elder James Myler's small memorandum book, I find the following plain and forcible testimony written in his calm and solitude, which I deem worth preserving: "I have been nursing all alone about the times and

thought I would write a few lines on my present feelings. I feel sure that I ought to try and improve in my course of conduct before the Lord and my brethren; and it is the greatest desire of my heart, and I know that I have to seek the Lord diligently. I know He will hear me because I have sought His help in the past in scores of instances and I know that He has rewarded me and caused my heart to rejoice within me."

Written on the 8th day of December, 1886.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY STOKES.

ABSALOM A. BYBEE.

HONEYVILLE, Utah, May 22, 1894.—Absalom A. Bybee was born in Barren county, Kentucky, February 10th, 1808; died at Honeyville May 19th, 1894.

Brother Bybee was the son of Lee Bybee and Jerusha Atkerson. He married Nancy, daughter of Richard Walker and Drucilla Jenkins, at Bowling Green, Clay county, Ind., in 1833. He journeyed to Illinois in 1840, and while stopping at the home of one John Bonnett he was persuaded to go and hear the Prophet Joseph preach and while criticizing the Prophet's remarks directed to idlers, etc., he was rebuked in a material sense and heard a voice declare that Moses and others of the Prophets had the same difficulties to meet. He was therefore thoroughly convinced of Joseph's divine mission and was baptized by Almon Babbitt in the Mississippi and confirmed by Patriarch John Smith, who promised that he would be the means of bringing many into the fold of Christ. This Brother Bybee doubted because of his illiteracy; but it was fulfilled. Previous to hearing the Prophet he was a non-believer in any religion. He brought his family to Nauvoo in 1841, and while carting logs for the Nauvoo Temple he received a blow from a lever on the cart that caused his spirit to leave the body; but it was commanded by a messenger to return to it that he might take care of his family. He experienced the hatred of mobocratic violence, and left for the West in 1847. He ran a grist mill for Jerome Benson and Brother Cooley at the Bluffs, several winters. He came to Utah in 1852 and resided in Weber county several years, where he ran Lorin Farr's mill on the Ogden river, and while there, during the scarcity of breadstuffs, his great liberality was manifest; he gave his last pound of flour, even the biscuits from his own table, to satisfy the pangs of hunger in his fellowman. In 1845 he was ordained a Seventy, and in 1884 a High Priest. He leaves a wife, five sons and three daughters, 41 grandchildren and five great grandchildren. His home has been in Honeyville for 25 years. Brother Bybee was noted for his honesty and his quiet and peaceful life, and he died a firm believer in the divine mission of Joseph Smith the Prophet.

The funeral services were held at Call's Fort school house on the 20th inst., and the remains were laid away in the cemetery of that ward according to the request of the deceased.

B. H. TOLMAN.

### THE DEAD.

Peaceful be their Rest.

FURSTER.—In Salt Lake City, May 26, 1894, of general debility, Harriet Myer Furster, in the 74th year of her age.

CROKALL.—In this city, May 24, Mrs. Eliza Crokall. Deceased was born February 15, 1825, in Derbyshire, England.

SMITHEN.—In the Sixth ward of this city, May 22, 1894, Alfred James, son of Edward and S. A. Smithen; aged 17 years, 8 months and 23 days.

SNIDER.—May 24th, at Park Valley, Utah, at 5:20 a.m., Silvia A. Mechem, wife of the late John Snider Sr., of general debility; born July 26th, 1820.

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VOL. XLVIII.

## TRAINING OF YOUNG PEOPLE.

*Discourse delivered at the General Conference of the Church, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Friday, April 6, 1894, by*

ELDER M. W. MERRILL.

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

I am pleased, my brethren and sisters, to be here this morning, and glad to see with us President Woodruff and so many of the Council of the Apostles. The people who come from a distance to the conference have an anxiety to see and hear the Presidency of the Church, especially President Woodruff, who is so loved and honored by all the Latter-day Saints. This is the sixty-fourth annual conference of the Church. When the first was held the majority of us were in the spirit world. We had not been born. But in the providence of the Lord, we are here and associated with this work which He has revealed and established through the medium of His appointed ones. We are very fortunate indeed to have a part in this glorious work of the Lord, and He has so arranged that none need walk in the dark, but that each member of the Church may have the light and inspiration and testimony of the Holy Spirit. Every member of the Church, according to my view, is entitled to an evidence of the divine mission of the Prophet Joseph, and it is within his reach to have a testimony relative to the Apostles and Prophets that direct the affairs of the Church now. Not that it is our right or prerogative to have revelation directing the affairs of the Church; but we may have the revelations of the Spirit of God for ourselves, that we may be firm and stand upon the rock, that when the winds come and the storms rage we may not be moved. We have seen occasionally unfortunate people that presumed to have revelations to direct other people. We have seen men rise up in the midst of the people, having a feeling that they were important ones and had a right, in some instances, to direct the affairs of the Church. Sensible and thinking people will look upon that class with pity. The Lord has His work organized. He has His servants appointed to labor in the various callings of the Priesthood,

and He has given minute directions how and upon whom the Priesthood shall be conferred. All the quorums have their presidencies, and the Lord has given these things in detail. I have thought sometimes that, as Stakes and Wards, we did not give this matter the consideration that was necessary. There are young men who have been born and reared in the Church, and of goodly parents, who seemingly have been neglected with regard to the callings in the Priesthood. I believe that the Lord designed that the brethren should come up in their regular order in the ordinations of the Priesthood; first, deacons; secondly, teachers; thirdly, priests; fourthly, Elders, and so on.

"Wherefore, from deacon to teacher, and from teacher to priest, and from priest to elder, severally as they are appointed, according to the covenants and commandments of the church." Doc. & Cov., Sec. 107, 63 verse.

We have found sometimes young men coming into the Temple to receive their blessings who have never been ordained to the office of a Deacon and have never had any experience in the callings of the Lesser Priesthood, and of necessity they then have to be ordained Elders. I believe if this were properly considered by the Stakes and Wards in Zion, these young men would be brought into the quorums of the Lesser Priesthood in their youth; and as a rule they are willing, if there is some one to look after them and give them a little experience in their callings. We should give more attention to this, that our young men may grow up and become valiant in the testimony of the work of God. We read in the Book of Mormon of an incident that should be a lesson to us in this connection. The ancient inhabitants of this land at that time had frequent wars, and on one occasion two thousand young men took up arms in defense of their country. They were young men who had been taught, under the direction of their mothers, to believe in God, and they had mighty faith in Him; and when they went to battle they fought with miraculous strength, and so great was their faith in God that not one of them was slain. This faith had sprung up into their hearts as a result of their early training and education. This is a good example for us to follow. As parents, we have anxiety relative to our sons and daughters. We want to see them valiant in the work of God and full of faith. We want to see them willing when called upon to go on a mission to preach the Gospel, and we are very sorry if we hear them make any excuse. This being the case, it is important that we should consider the condition and circumstances of our children while they are under our care.

When they go from us, we lose more or less of our influence over them; but while they are with us we should endeavor to teach them all along the line the principles of the Gospel, here a little and there a little, as their minds are capable of understanding the doctrines of the Church. When we fail to do this relative to our young people, we fail thus far to do our duty, and peradventure we may have sorrow and regret because of our negligence in teaching and instructing as the Lord has directed we should do. The Lord has not been unmindful of this; for He has given us His word that "inasmuch as parents have children in Zion, or in any of her Stakes which are organized, that teach them not to understand the doctrine of repentance, faith in Christ the Son of the living God, and of baptism and the gift of the Holy Ghost by the laying on of hands when eight years old, the sin be upon the heads of the parents." Doc. & Cov., Sec. 68, 25 verse. I know there is a feeling in the midst of our people (how extensive it is I do not know) to let children remain without baptism until they come to years of accountability, when they can choose for themselves. The Lord says this is wrong. God has entrusted these children to us, and we are supposed to exercise control or jurisdiction over them and to teach them in all the ways of the Lord. I have frequently heard remarks of this kind, and I have thought that such parents have yet failed to receive the testimony of the Spirit of God relative to the divinity of this work, because if we have this testimony in our hearts, then oh! the anxiety we have that our offspring may be honorable men and women in the Church of Christ. I believe we are held responsible to a degree in regard to the training and educating the young people. I believe in some cases we are willing that they should go to excesses in amusements. We let them go to the extreme in many things that are not pleasant in the sight of the Lord.

Nowadays there seems to be a mania among the people for card-playing. We often see in the newspapers that So-and-So had a nice card party, and they tell of the different games played. Now, I do not know really that there is any particular wrong in a game of cards. I am not a judge in this matter, because I have never yet learned to distinguish one card from another. I am quite ignorant to talk about cards when I do not know anything about them, am I not? But I have had some experience in considering this matter and studying the results of this social game of card playing. Perhaps it is not in the game itself, but in the fascination that results from it. People become fascinated with

the game. I have known in my experience where young people would wake up in the night and get out of bed to have a game of cards. I believe that it leads to evil, and I do not think it a good thing for our people to indulge in to the excess that it has been and is being indulged in throughout the Church at the present time. We ought to exercise our judgment and consider the welfare of our children; for because of this some have turned out to be gamblers. We would not have to go far to find such cases. They have lost their faith, as well as their money, and many have died in disgrace. I am not prepared, my brethren and sisters, to condemn this amusement in toto; but I say where it goes to excess it is a bad thing. Where people sit up to unusual hours in the night to indulge in these games, I tell you it is a bad thing, because the wine and the beer have to be brought forward, that the players may be stimulated to continue the game, and whenever that occurs you may set it down that it is wrong. I believe we can run to excess in these amusements that the Lord has kindly permitted us to indulge in. We can go to excess in round dancing, for instance. It is all right and proper for people to have social gatherings and amusements; but let us see to it, my brethren and sisters, that we do not go to excess in these things. When we do, we grieve the Spirit of the Lord, and it will take its departure, "and when it is withdrawn, Amen to the Priesthood or the authority of that man. Behold, ere he is aware, he is left unto himself, to kick against the pricks; to persecute the Saints, and to fight against God."—Doctrine and Covenants, Section 121 and verses 37 and 38.

We should be considerate in these matters and look well after the welfare and the proper training of our children, because we want to see them honorable men and women in the earth. Our hearts are swelled with joy when they go abroad to preach the Gospel and they write back and tell how prosperous they are and how the Lord has listened to their prayers. What a joy it brings to the soul of the father and mother and kindred! We ought to have an anxiety in this direction. Instead of feeling, when our sons are called to go abroad, "Oh! I don't know where to raise the means, now how to send him," we ought to feel like making every effort to send our sons agreeable to the commandments of the Lord. I believe the great majority of the people do feel this way.

The Lord has called us to build up Zion and to establish His kingdom. He has called us to labor in the ministry. He did not call us here to aggrandize ourselves. Here we have veterans before us that have labored a lifetime to build up Zion. They have gone on missions, without food or raiment being left for their families; but God has sustained them. They have not labored for the wealth of this world; but they have labored for the salvation of the souls of men. Now God is honoring them; He is lifting them up before the Saints and the world, and giving them blessing and glory, and eventually will give them eternal lives. And this will be the case if we labor with all our might to sustain Zion and the work of God. I hope this may be our lot, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

*Written for this Paper.*

### THE WORKING IS SPREADING.

The following letter to Elder Joseph Hall, of Ogden, from Elder Thomas L. Cox, who is laboring among the Europeans in the New Zealand mission, will be read with much interest. It shows that the DESERET NEWS has done much good in that distant section:

MILTON, Otago, New Zealand, April 12, 1894.—I have recently received the papers—DESERET NEWS—you sent and am well pleased to note the prompt attention you gave to the matter of advertising in the NEWS for Sister Elizabeth Casto. I have received a letter from her with one enclosed for her brother, Mr. Daniels, in which she expressed her great pleasure at hearing from her relatives of whom she had known nothing for between forty and fifty years. On receiving the letter from her, I went immediately to the house of her brother with the glad news. I found Mr. Daniels sick in bed, but when I related to him the intelligence I had received and gave him the letter, he could hardly contain himself for joy. He nearly leaped out of his bed with the excitement. The following day he was up, having forgotten his illness, and could be seen around among his friends relating to them the joyful news he had received. This is the fourth incident of the kind wherein I have been the means of rendering assistance to my fellow men, where I was the instrument of bringing together long lost friends and relatives. On my travels I have frequently met people who have relatives in Utah. At our quarters in Milton we are often called upon by people of this kind, and which often leads to conversations on the principles of the Gospel, and which has resulted in adding to the list of our friends.

When we go into a place and locate, it does not take long for us to become widely known. We have a sign painted on cloth, which we tack up over the door of the place where we locate. On it is this inscription in large bold letters: "Latter-day Saints' Headquarters. Meetings held every Wednesday and Sunday; commencing at 7:30 p.m." Thus we soon become extensively known. We do a great deal of traveling in all parts of the country surrounding our headquarters, and hold meetings wherever we go as we get opportunities to do so.

Elder Charles Peterson, who is laboring in this district, has recently returned from a trip through what is known as the Tivist country, giving a fair report of his labors in that section of the missionary field. He held a number of meetings on the route, and he feels that much good can be done in that section by active missionary labor. A good feeling was extended towards him by all with whom he came in contact. In stopping in a town called Roxburgh he made the acquaintance of an old gentleman called "Captain John Russell," who gave a very interesting history of himself. He said he had been a member of the Church shortly after its first organization. He said he had heard Joseph Smith preach many times. He said also that he was with the saints when they were en route for the Rocky Mountains, and were overtaken at

Council Bluffs by Captain Allen, who made the call for five hundred men from the camp of the Saints. He said he became a member of the Mormon Battalion and marched to California with them. He did not go back to the Saints when the battalion was discharged, but became a traveler in the world. He had been engaged in many occupations, among others that of the slave trade. He is now a merchant. His mind has become dark concerning the Gospel, but still he says if there is any truth on earth the Mormons have it.

Elder Peterson also gives a romantic description of the scenery and facilities of that country. It is mostly noted for its extensive gold fields. Many princely fortunes have been washed out of the earth in those places and carried away. The principal work is carried on by hydraulic power. By that process mountains are being removed from their natural position, and the gold contained in the dirt is separated. There are hundreds of men engaged in the business on a small scale, washing the dirt by hand, using for the purpose a pan that holds about two gallons, and it is presumed the miners are netting fair wages. The Chinaman has also found his way to those places and is coining cash out of the leavings of his white brethren. That section of country is also noted for its excellent farming facilities—the climate being more favorable than in other parts. It is both warmer and drier. Fruit raising there is also a great success. All the larger towns of Otago are supplied from there.

But what we value more than the natural productions of the place is the disposition of the people towards us. It seems that wherever we go the good feeling that is extended towards us is uniform and universal; and from what I hear the same disposition is manifested towards the Elders throughout the world. It would seem that the time has fully come for us to thrust in our sickle and reap—to labor with our might to bring the people to the knowledge of the Gospel. I have been acquainted with the missionary labors and have been intrusted with them ever since the Gospel was first preached in New Zealand. About eight years ago the European labors were discontinued on account of the bitter feelings that prevailed against the Mormon people, and the Elders were unable to accomplish anything. The work was then directed to the conversion of the Maoris. But things have now taken another change. The European labor is beginning to be resumed. I was the first Elder that was assigned to recommence the work, and I was sent down onto the island to direct the labors of the ministry here, about one year and seven months ago. I can say that the work of the Lord is progressing favorably. We have preached the Gospel to thousands, and I feel with good results. We have been the subject of comment by the newspapers. Some of them have spoken fairly of us, and some have not; but I am surprised to know that some of the ministers of various denominations have spoken well of us.

We are now nearing the New Zealand winter again when the cold, chilly rains will descend almost unceasingly for several months. The

summer has been very changeable. We sometimes experienced all kinds of weather in the same day. As a rule it is altogether too cold for a person who is used to Utah climate. In the extreme north of New Zealand it is warmer; but even there people can stand it to wear good, heavy clothing the year round. I would advise the Elders who are coming to labor here to secure good, heavy clothing. Woolen underwear is much preferable to light wear.

The annual conference of New Zealand is now over, but none of us were present, as we were from six hundred to seven hundred miles from where it was held, and our means are very limited. Our health is fairly good at present, although I have suffered much pain in my back from the effects of exposure to bad weather, etc. Still I have enjoyed my labors so far, and I have seen the blessings pronounced upon my head literally fulfilled. It is my greatest desire to fill an honorable mission and be the means of doing much good while I am here. I feel that more good could be accomplished if we could have some tracts furnished us, which would give us access to many that we cannot get at otherwise.

With kind regards to all I remain,  
Your brother in Christ,  
THOMAS L. COX.

### ON DESERT AND MOUNTAIN.

On the 19th of November, 1846, the Mormon battalion, marched twenty-three miles and camped by a swamp. The water we had to use emitted a bad smell and was very unpleasant to the taste. As we were nearing camp one of my messmates, Jesse B. Martin, slipped out of ranks and shot a fine antelope and brought to camp; it was a treat for our mess, though it was a risky piece of business for Brother Martin, for orders were that not a soldier leave ranks without permission. The whole country seemed to be alive with herds of antelope. It was trying to half starved men not to disobey orders. On the 20th camp did not move the guides had been ahead and they reported there was no water except at one place and after that, it was their opinion, no more water could be had before reaching the Gila river, one hundred miles distant. The guides had never been through this part of the country, but had traveled across the country north and south of our trail and knew if a pass could be found leading over the mountains to the Gila it would save a great many marches. This was what the colonel wanted. He at once called the officers of the Battalion together and it was decided to march south through Mexican settlements where the guides said food and fresh teams could be had.

It was said we were then in the province of Chihuahua, and to pass through the country where the enemy was stationed without meeting with an engagement appeared to many improbable. This idea was so strong in the mind of Father Pettigrew and Levi W. Hancock that they visited every mess in camp, requesting the brethren before lying down for the night to ask the Lord to direct our course for the best. These men

had been appointed by President Young to counsel, advise and to act as fathers to the boys of the battalion, and they did it most faithfully. The next morning by 9 o'clock we were on the march, the colonel at the head of the command, on his white mule. We had not proceeded far when he suddenly called a halt, looking first in one direction and then in another. Suddenly he turned square to the right and swore he was not going all around the world to get to California, adding that his orders were for him to go to California and he was going there or "die in the attempt." The course of march was changed, and feelings of relief and thanks to God, I believe, were in every soldier's heart. Their prayers were answered.

That night we camped without water. The next morning the camp was busy watering the animals until 11 o'clock, having to drive them two miles and a half to water that had been found by the guides the previous evening after we had made camp. Filling our canteens we marched eighteen or twenty miles and again camped without water. Before reaching camp I became sick. This was owing to eating fruit that grew on a weed. It had the flavor of dried apples. It also increased thirst. Others who partook of the fruit also complained of a sickly feeling. How disappointed we were when we learned there was no water in camp, and every canteen was empty. The guides were still ahead in search of water.

Near sunset we saw in the distance a smoke, believed to be a signal that water was found. Early next morning we were on the march and by 1 p. m. arrived at where the smoke was, and there was water, but not one-tenth enough for the men. Orders were given to continue our march ten miles to where it was said water was plentiful, but instead of ten miles it was thirteen or more. The ox teams were still behind. Orders were left for them to camp here. Water was so scarce that I failed to get a drop. Only a few of the men got any to moisten their parched lips. I was told there was a nice hole of water, but the colonel and staff rode up and let their mules drink it. It was after night when the front rank reached the water, on the west side of a dry lake.

I remember how provoking it was that day, for there appeared to be a lake of water only a short distance ahead, but we could never gain on it, as it kept the same distance off. It was a mirage. That day's march was a time of suffering. Men and teams gave out, and were all hours of the night coming into camp. The following day we laid by to await the arrival of the ox teams. At this encampment we met a party of Mexicans who had been out trading with Indians. The colonel purchased a few mules and some of the messes bought dried meats. Owing to it being so fat and oily it was believed to be horse flesh, but we ate it with a gusto all the same. The next day we made 18 or 20 miles in a south-westerly direction, over a rough road; much of it we had to make crossing as we believed the back bone of North America.

On the 27th men began to lag, slip out of the ranks and lie down to sleep until overtaken by the rear guard and

brought to camp. Game was plentiful—herds of antelope and black tailed deer in all directions. The meat of the black tailed deer is not so sweet as that of the antelope, though it is good game and more easily approached, I think, than either the antelope or the Virginia deer. On the 28th the colonel sent for an Indian to learn if there was a pass leading through or over the mountain. Late in the evening the guide brought in a chief of the Apache nation who said there was a trail or pass through which pack animals only could go. The next day the colonel ordered the loads taken out of the wagons and placed on pack mules to be sent over the mountain. I was detailed to lead a pack mule, but feeling so unwell, one of my messmates went in my place. At dusk the packers returned, reporting the road bad and the distance about ten miles.

By 9 o'clock next morning the battalion was on the march with pack animals and empty wagons. In descending, the wagons were let down over ledges and steep places by men holding on to long ropes attached to the wagons. One got loose and rolled down the mountain with such force as to completely demolish it.

On the 2nd of December we marched nine miles and camped by the ruins of some old Spanish buildings, where we were visited by Apache Indians, who had baked mescal roots to sell. These were sweet and nutritious, and the boys were very fond of them.

H. W. BIGLER.  
St. GEORGE, Utah, May 26, 1894.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCES.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 31, 1894.

On Wednesday, May 9th, J. W. Summerhays and T. C. Griggs, by appointment, left Salt Lake City on the U. P. train to attend the above meetings. Arriving at Milford, 22½ miles, at 7:15, and finding no conveyance for their further advance, they "put up" at the "Hotel de Shanty" with "mosquito bar walls." Next morning, there being no alternative, they took the stage via Beaver to Cedar City, the latter place being reached on the early morning of Friday, May 11th, much of the journey being on a melancholy buckboard crowded with five persons and the U. S. mail, enlivened by a halt from midnight to 2 a. m. while the driver engaged in the dance at Parowan. No one at Cedar knowing of any conveyance being provided or us we engaged passage, a la buckboard, for St. George, into which place we rode at 7 p. m. and were most hospitably received by Stake S. S. Superintendent Richard Morris, wife and two daughters, although the Vermillion dust of "Dixie" gave us the appearance of being two noble red men. Soap, water, combs, brushes, towels, etc., helped our host to identify us as belonging to the "pale faced" race. Superintendent Morris soon proved himself to be a man of extended and special experience and not wanting in conversational powers. No arrangements having been made for conference meetings on Saturday, which was a disappointment to us, we spent the day in visiting friends and forming



acquaintances, and particularly enjoyed a visit to the St. George Temple in the company of President David H. Cannon and Recorder James G. Bleak.

The conference convened on Sunday at 10 a. m., in the commodious Tabernacle and the exercises by the primary first and second intermediate departments under the direction of their most excellent and gifted teachers, together with their addresses on their class work, were an able exposition of the advantages of the graded system in our Sunday schools. Brother Snow, Teacher of the higher department, was no less happy in his intelligent explanation of the work being done in his department.

2 p. m. Sacrament was administered, statistical report read, and verbal reports by the Stake superintendent and the superintendent of the Panacea, Nevada, Sunday school were given, the latter having traveled 110 miles by team to be present. Sunday school missionary Elder George Spillsbury evidenced in his report also that he was an energetic Sunday school laborer. Remarks were also made by the visiting brethren.

A special meeting of the officers and teachers was then held, with a most excellent spirit of inquiry and instruction predominating.

At 8 p. m. Stake Sunday School Normal. George Miles and Superintendent Johnson made earnest reports of their labors, followed by President McArthur and the visiting brethren, thus concluding a most enjoyable occasion.

The schools of the Stake were well represented by their officers, save that of Washington, which was unrepresented.

On Wednesday, May 16, at 4 p. m., Elders Summerhays and Griggs "backboarded" it to Cedar City. Elder Summerhays, having been called home by several urgent telegrams, continued on, leaving Elder Griggs sad and forlorn. This condition was mitigated by the generous hospitality of Pres. Uriah T. Jones, Supt. J. F. Wilkinson, Stake Supt. Jos. H. Armstrong, Bishop Correy and Conductor Jos. Cosslett. Conference meetings were held in the spacious tabernacle at Cedar on Saturday and Sunday morning and afternoon, those of Sunday being particularly well attended. The reports made by the superintendency, stake and local, manifested their zeal and interest, and the absence of representatives from the large and important school at Parowan occasioned regret. A desire for instruction in S. S. work and management was conspicuous by the officers and teachers and made, by the help of the Lord, the labors of Elder Griggs quite pleasant. Supt. Armstrong possesses the esteem and confidence of his associates, while Superintendent Wilkinson has prepared a plat of Cedar City, showing the residence of every family and those attending and those not attending Sunday school; this map is a valuable adjunct to the S. S. visiting book.

The musical exercises by the singers of St. George and Cedar added much to the interest of the conferences; while the presence and courtesy of the presiding Priesthood and Bishops and leading men of the two Stakes afforded support and encouragement very

grateful to those who are laboring in the Sunday school cause.

On Monday, May 21st, Superintendent Armstrong kindly conveyed Elder Griggs to Milford, where we were both entertained with kind and hearty welcome by Supt. J. C. Madsen of that place and held a Sunday school meeting in their creditable meeting house. Brother Madsen's perseverance and "push" have had much to do with the maintenance of the Milford Sunday school, and his labors are ably seconded by several other brethren and sisters. The aid of the Holy Spirit is cheerfully acknowledged in these labors, and a sense of gratitude for the kindness of the Saints with whom we met.

Truly yours in the Gospel covenant,  
T. C. GRIGGS,  
J. W. SUMMERHAYS.

### ZION'S SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

For the benefit and encouragement of those who are interested in the Sunday schools of Zion the following brief report is penned. On Saturday morning, May 28th, Elder George Reynolds and myself left home per rail, to attend the first annual Sunday school conference in Tooele Stake, which was appointed for Saturday and Sunday, May 28th and 27th. We arrived there in time for the morning meeting, and were pleased to find our esteemed friend Elder F. M. Lyman, one of the members of the Deseret Sunday School Union Board, present, who, by the way, was also present at all our meetings during the two days. We held three conference meetings on Saturday and two on Sunday, besides one with the Stake presidency and the superintendency of the Stake Sunday schools, also with the teachers and officers of the various schools that were present, and a Seventies' meeting.

During the five meetings we had some interesting class and other exercises by the children, illustrative of the methods of imparting instruction adopted by the teachers in their various departments. We also had brief reports by the superintendents of the Stake and local schools from Tooele, Grantsville, ET City, Batesville, St. Johns and Clover. Also remarks by President Gowans and Counselor Rich, the Bishops and visiting brethren, interspersed by occasional songs from the children and choir, under the leadership of our old musical friend, Ebenezer Beezley, whose talent and labors are much appreciated by the good Saints of Tooele. Owing to the existence of scarlet fever in several families in Grantsville, many children, teachers and others were prevented from being present at the conference in Tooele (the local authorities deeming it wisdom to stop all public gatherings for the time being). This was a grievous disappointment to them. Stake Superintendent Johnson, his assistant Bro. Anderson, and Bro. Ratoliff being nearly the only representatives from Grantsville.

It was suggested that George Reynolds and myself hold a Sunday night's meeting in Grantsville in response to the wishes and feelings of the Saints, and two of the above named brethren were deputed to go and apprise the Bishop of Grantsville of the fact and request him to have the

notice given out at the close of the afternoon meeting, which was at that time expected to be held; but on our arrival we learned that on Sunday morning word reached the Bishop that it would be unwise to hold an afternoon meeting and consequently our evening meeting had to be suspended also. Had we learned this fact sooner we should have had another meeting in Tooele, but not knowing it until our arrival in Grantsville, we acknowledged the hand of the Lord, and remained under the hospitable roof of our friend Anderson, whose house was soon crowded with friends (mostly singers) as a partial compensation for our disappointment in not having a public meeting. The songs of Zion were sung and remarks made for mutual benefit, until time admonished us to retire, after singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," etc., and benediction. During our short stay in Tooele we were the welcomed guests of our old friend, now superintendent of Tooele Sunday school, George Atkins. We visited the cemetery on the bench, and were delighted to see so many flowers adorn the graves of the departed, also the nice walks and absence of weeds around them.

We were next taken to the water works or tank, the like of which is nowhere to be found in Utah. One mile distant in the canyon is a large spring of beautiful clear water, and through a six-inch iron pipe this water is conveyed into a tank blasted out of solid rock, 40 feet long, 25 feet wide and 15 feet deep, nicely cemented. This water from the tank has a fall of 270 feet to Tooele city, which place has a population of about 1,000 inhabitants. Nearly 100 families avail themselves of its use for domestic purposes at the moderate cost of \$7.50 per annum. The water in the tank is protected by a substantial wooden structure with a first class shingle roof. The entire cost of the water works was \$20,000. Pure water, free from sediment, never failing in its supply the year round, cool in summer and pleasant in winter. The citizens who use it are much indebted thereto for the general good health in Tooele. This elevated bench affords a delightful view of the country for many miles, and the most extensive view of the Salt Lake that can be found anywhere. We were next driven to the district school building which has cost \$20,000, \$15,000 of which will be paid up this year, leaving only the bonded sum of \$5,000 as indebtedness upon it. The building for solidity in material and beauty in architecture is not excelled, if equaled, by any schoolhouse in Utah, reflecting great credit on the architect. Before leaving Grantsville this morning we paid a visit to the Latter-day Saint Academy building, which cost \$15,000, and all paid for except the small amount of \$700, and that by the voluntary donations of the Saints. This fact affords a striking index to the value the Saints of Grantsville place on the religious and intellectual education of their children. Reaching home in safety at 5 o'clock p. m., and praying that God our heavenly Father will bless our instructions to the children, teachers and parents.

GEORGE GODDARD.

May 29, 1894.

## AFTER FRUIT TREE PESTS.

On the subjects of horticulture and agriculture we would like to say to fruit growers and fruit sprayers, be careful. We think all should honor the law which was passed by the late Legislature for the benefit of the fruit industry. We also believe that all fair-minded people will agree with us when we assert that, crude and imperfect as this law is, it is a step in the right direction.

Aside from carelessness or neglectfulness, is there any reason why Utah should not come to the front once more as a fruit producer? All that is necessary to attain the desired end is wise and judicious work on the part of the people. The trouble at present is to get the people to do this. They should be persuaded to investigate this matter thoroughly, so as to be able to recognize truth from error and reason from obscurity.

For instance, on spraying we hear of some of the most absurd, not to say ridiculous, theories advanced and some of the people are induced to accept them. Some say that the only proper time to spray trees is when they are in bloom, which is when the moth lays her eggs. In reality there is no fruit and scarcely any codling moth at that time. Even at this date, May 29, the moths are not out in large quantities; there are only a few that have hatched out from around chimneys and other warm places. They put in the most of their destructive work in June and the fore part of July.

Some people have been spraying in this city nearly three weeks, killing the bees and trying to wash the pollen off and thus destroy the fruit and break the law. They tell us that the moth deposits its eggs in the blossoms and the eggs lay dormant till the fruit grows over them.

Now when we have a conflict of opinion what should we accept—absurd stories or the evidence of scientific men who have been employed by the government for the general benefit of the country after many experiments and much research? These tell us, among many other things, that the codling moths do not lay their eggs in the blossoms. They puncture the skin of the fruit, deposit their eggs and glue them on.

Again, one man tells us that he believes that the bees are the cause of the codling moth, and if it came to a question whether he must lose the bees or his fruit he would prefer to lose the bees. Another one living in the same locality says he knows the bees are responsible, for last year he watched them bees lay their eggs under the bark of the trees and that he watched the development of those eggs with a microscope and they hatched out codling moths and other insects!

Others accuse the silk-worm moth of being the cause of all the trouble, but as they never stray off it can not be them. Nor is it possible for it to be the bees when there is only one bee in each hive that lays eggs, namely the queen, and she always lays them at home, where they can be well taken care of. It did seem strange that any sensible man would say that the offspring of bees were codling moth, but this was done. But if there are any living things that produce other

than their kind as a progeny they certainly are undiscovered. That each living thing produces of its kind is a universal, natural law.

We would prefer not to print these ideas but for the fact that some people believe the absurdities and this is our excuse.

Now in regard to spraying. We have received letters asking for information and also stating what they are doing in other parts of the Territory. In some places they are doing some good work and in others they are not. In one place, south, the trees were sprayed while in bloom and there were killed twenty-eight hives of bees. This thing must be stopped or surely people will get into trouble. Nearly all intelligent horticulturists recognize the fact that the little busy bee is his best friend and without his aid we would not long have good fruit and seed. Then why try to injure the bees and yourselves at the same time?

Spraying fruit trees is simple and can be made effective if the people will use judgment. The mixture should be thoroughly mixed and be kept agitated so as not to throw the water off the top of the barrel and then throw the thickened part out at the bottom. This has been done, and has a tendency to bring the whole business into disrepute. We would urge the people not to do this, not only for the sake of the bees but for themselves and others who use vegetables which may have been sprayed and then thoroughly washed.

With proper care and attention and at a nominal expense not only the codling moth, but all the fruit and fruit tree pests that are working on and injuring the trees can be kept down. Some of those are very injurious. Among the worst are the San Jose scale and the woolly aphis. These insects are very destructive to trees and as they are getting very numerous fruit-growers should doctor them at once and save their trees before it is too late. The scales are very small and not easy to detect, but the result of their work, the withered bark and the dead wood, is easy to be seen.

LOVESEY & STAY.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 29th, 1894.

## PRIESTHOOD MEETING.

The Salt Lake Stake Priesthood meeting was held in the Assembly Hall June 2, commencing at 11 a. m. Elder Angus M. Cannon, stake president, conducted the exercises. The speakers were Elders Andrew Jensen, Angus M. Cannon, Charles W. Penrose, Samuel W. Richards and Joseph E. Taylor.

After the usual opening exercises the roll was called, showing the following in attendance: One High Councillor, four Patriarchs, Counselors George B. Wallace and William C. Dunbar, of the Presidency of the High Priests' quorum, ten presidents and twelve home missionaries. All the wards of the Stake were properly represented excepting the Second, Tenth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first, city wards, and Sugar House, of the county.

The First, Second, Third, Fifth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first quorum of Elders were represented by their presiding

officers. Richard S. Horne, assistant Stake superintendent of the Sabbath schools, also responded to the roll call.

Elder Jensen spoke of the incompleteness of the records of many of the wards and stakes, and stated that a call is about to be made upon this stake to furnish to the Church historian complete records of its different wards and associations. Action was taken toward appointing visits to the various wards for the purpose of making up these records.

Elders Penrose, Richards and Taylor touched upon the necessity of per, forming the full duties of the Sabbath and especially of attending the regular ward Sacrament meetings. While encouraging the work of the Sunday school to the fullest extent, he felt that those who are engaged in this work should make it a point to attend the regular ward meetings.

Other subjects treated were: The necessity of the parents supplementing the instructions of the Sunday school teachers to the children; the need of overcoming the tendency toward a lack of respect for the authority of the Priesthood, this tendency being caused frequently by criticism upon the counsels of the Priesthood by parents in the presence of their children; the requirement that fully and correct statistical reports from the various wards of the Stake be furnished twice a year; the importance of having the principles and ordinances of the Church attended to for children as they grow up, records being kept of these things in the family as well as in the ward; the need of officers in the Priesthood giving full time and attention to their public duties; the need of proper consultation by these officers with counselors and assistants with respect to important duties; the importance of consistency of action with profession; the need of keeping proper supervision over children during the formative period of life.

## A BIT OF TESTIMONY.

PIMA, Ariz., May 14, 1894.—Some months before the death of Joseph Smith, the Prophet, I remember hearing him say he rolled the burden of carrying the Kingdom or Church of Jesus Christ forward on to the Apostles. The Church was organized, fully equipped with all needful authority, to go forth to the nations of the earth; it mattered not what became of him, whether he went or stayed, the Church was right. I presume there are many persons living heard the same. This is the substance as I remember on this point given before an audience in Nauvoo.

I also remember when Sidney Rigdon was trying to install himself as guardian of the Church in the summer of 1844, President Young stepped upon the stand at a meeting and seeming to bear upon him the mantle of Joseph the Prophet. Had there been any doubt as to Joseph's death I would have been sure it was he speaking to the people.

I am glad and thankful for this knowledge. It is precious in these times of lo, here, and lo, there! I have been a constant member in the Church of Jesus Christ since September, 1839, and desire to continue the remainder of my time and throughout eternity with all the honest.

ENOCH BURNS.

## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

### RELIGIOUS DEBATES.

The counsel given by the First Presidency regarding debates upon the doctrines and the validity of the authority of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be recognized by all who have testimony of the truth as timely in view of the circumstances stated. Therein is the expression of a policy which the Church of Christ has pursued steadfastly in ancient as well as in modern times, and it cannot be consistently departed from by those who esteem and honor the Lord as the arbiter in matters that relate to His plan of salvation. As to challenges for debate, it is a common occurrence for individuals or parties who break away from organizations of various kinds to seek to gain notoriety and prestige by contentious discussions with representatives of established institutions in order to be brought into prominence thereby. In pursuing this course they are not liable to loss, because they have nothing to lose; while the possible advantage to them is that by cunning and adroitness in debate they may be advertised as worthy foemen to those to whom they have become apostate, and thus find means of directing general attention to themselves and gaining something at the expense of others.

There may be questions which are of such slight intrinsic importance that debate thereon excites no more than temporary personal antagonism between the parties thereto—a feature regarded with concern by those who desire to avoid contention and promulgate principles of peace. But when it comes to discussing religious matters in that fashion a more serious phase is presented. Religion reaches all that relates to mankind, past, present and future, and agitation thereon stirs the soul to its inmost depths. Such agitation, therefore, as is in harmony with the divine will is that only which produces peace, harmony and brotherly love. That which yields fruit of an opposite nature is contrary to the spirit and genius of the Gospel of Christ. Not being confined to the temporalities of mortal life, true religion overshadows and absorbs all other topics that concern man, and its purity and power transcend all other considerations in time and eternity. Viewed from this standpoint it is to thoughtful, considerate, devotional people a matter far too sacred to be treated as a football whose fortunes and destiny are to be determined by the player who can kick with greatest force or deliver the most cleverly directed blow.

The principles of the Gospel and authority in the Church of Christ are of such grave importance to mankind that self-interest demands for them the most careful scrutiny and inquiry, even to the extent that they be required to present to the believer the highest evidence of divine authenticity—that of direct testimony from the Almighty. But debate is not inquiry; contentious discussion is not investigation; submitting the conclusions of an argumentative contest

to the decision of a board of finite judges is not obtaining a divine and infinite witness of the right. Thrilling eloquence, impassioned oratory or subtle argument never made of the wrong a right; nor does their absence make of a single truth an error. The relative positions of good and evil are not altered by the forensic ability of advocates; and the immutable plan of salvation and divine authority to act therein are unchanged by the prejudices or scholarship of men. The spirit of inquiry, of investigation, of searching for light and knowledge, and of expounding and proclaiming the principles of truth and persuading and leading men and women thereto, is of God. The disposition to court contentious, and sometimes angry, discussion, to challenge to debate wherein not the vindication of truth but the triumph of one or other of the contending parties in the argument is the only object sought or which can be attained, is an inspiration of the evil one, and finds no approval in the Gospel plan or the genius of Christianity. Such a proceeding being in its very nature an assault upon others, its inception is in a desire, not to convince people of the truth, but to bring supposed antagonists into contumely or subjection by a measure of force, and therefore is but a modification of that spirit which, under the guise of religion, so often has lit the fires of persecutions and has filled many a martyr's tomb.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was organized in this dispensation by direct command of the Almighty, given through the Prophet Joseph Smith. It was set up by the God of heaven, "shall never be destroyed," and "shall not be left to other people." Its Apostles, like the Apostles of old, were chosen of the Lord and ordained, that they "should go and bring forth fruit," and that their "fruit should remain." Of its Council of Apostles the Lord said, in a revelation given through the Prophet Joseph Smith, at Nauvoo, January 19, 1841, "I give unto you my servant Brigham Young, to be a President over the Twelve traveling Council, which Twelve hold the keys to open up the authority of my kingdom upon the four corners of the earth, and after that to send my word to every creature." President Wilford Woodruff was a member of the Council at that time. The keys of the authority spoken of yet remain with and are exercised by the Council of Apostles.

The Lord made no blunder in organizing the Church. His work was not done so badly that a few years later a "reorganization" had to be effected by men, and least of all by apostates and seceders from the true fold, in order to get the work right. The originally organized Church—"the only true and living Church upon the face of the whole earth"—still exists and prospers, and will continue to do so. There is no question with its officers or members as to the validity of its authority. This was one reason why, in the contest for the Temple lot in Jackson

county, the Church took no part, being content to await the due time of the Lord for the restoration of that property to its rightful ownership. The authorities were not in the business of submitting any inquiry as to the genuineness of the Church to a human court, especially one presided over by a Missouri judge. A higher Judge already had passed upon that question. It is beyond the domain of human adjudication. The certificated judgment is in the situation and condition of the Latter-day Saints whose present abiding places in the valleys of the Rocky Mountains. They alone are fulfilling the destiny marked out for the Church in the prophetic declarations of President Joseph Smith, its martyred Prophet, in laboring according to the revealed Gospel plan for the salvation of the living and the redemption of the dead. Regarding the movements of the Saints, one of his predictions, made during a visit to Montrose, Iowa, and recorded in his journal of August 6, 1842, reads as follows:

"I had a conversation with a number of the brethren in the shade of the building on the subject of our persecutions in Missouri, and the constant annoyance which has followed us since we were driven from that state. I prophesied that the Saints would continue to suffer much affliction and would be driven to the Rocky Mountains, many would apostatize, others would be put to death by their persecutors, or lose their lives in consequence of exposure and disease, and some of you will live to go and assist in making settlements and build cities and see the Saints become a mighty people in the midst of the Rocky Mountains."

Occasionally Elders have been pressed closely by challenges to debate, and have felt that they should accept such challenges lest by declining they bring discredit on the cause they represent. If a case occurs that really is of such importance as that, it is of sufficient importance to refer to the presiding authorities for instructions what to do, and the inspiration of the Lord will indicate the procedure to be followed. But on no account should an Elder be the challenging party. Nor should he consent to submit the validity of Church authority to human judgment, or the principles of the Gospel to any other test than that which is given by the Head of the Church, the Lord Jesus, when He said to the Jews, "My doctrine is not mine, but His that sent me. If any man will do His will, he will know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself." The Elders of the Church are not called to teach their own will or doctrine, but to deliver the message of peace and salvation which Christ the Lord has given them, and to Him must they look for its vindication and confirmation.

### PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The early dawn of the present century witnessed the birth of many noble spirits, endowed with superior intellect and destined to give perpetual form to the events of the age, in accordance with their own genius. Whatever changes and calamities may

fail to the experience of the human race, the traces of such men will never be entirely effaced from history. Like the footprints of beings inhabiting the earth in the morning of creation, still plainly seen in the strata and telling the world today something about their life, their struggles—so the deeds of such great men will for ever and ever be traceable in the annals of men. They lived for mankind and their memory is immortal.

Among such great men of the century, the Latter-day Saints will today reverently and affectionately remember President Brigham Young, who was born June 1, 1801, in Whitingham, Windham county, Vermont. His was not a work of leading armies or navies in victorious battles; nor was he called upon to interpret a nation's policy among the subtle diplomats of the earth. His sphere was not drawn among the scientists, nor properly speaking among the explorers. And yet he was all this, and more. As the leader of the oppressed latter-day Israel to the valleys of the mountains he successfully completed a task, comparable only to that of the great law-giver of old. His mission was one of peace, but like David he erected an empire, although without bloodshed; as Solomon, famous for his wisdom, he was entrusted with the building or laying the foundation of one of the most magnificent temples ever erected; in his zeal for the Almighty and the care bestowed upon His people, he was another Ezra; he was, briefly, a Prophet of the Lord, endowed with gifts and graces and entrusted with a mission second to none of the greatest men that ever lived.

One of the Divine attributes is power to comprehend everything. To the Divine mind nothing is small, says a theological writer, because nothing is great, in the same sense as men view things. And if ever man's mind was endowed with some of this divine quality, Brigham Young's was. He was equally at home when discoursing upon the formation of worlds and the laws governing the heavenly orbs above, as when instructing the people about sowing and planting and beautifying their homes; the mysteries of creation, life and the resurrection were fathomed by his master-mind to wonderful depths; he knew how to command the respect of all and yet was tenderly loved as few; he was the "Lion of the Lord," terrible as thunder when aroused in defense of truth, and yet the friend and father of the innocent child and "the brain, the eye, the ear, the mouth and hand for the entire people of the Church."

It cannot be expected that the world at large will be able as yet to view the work of Brigham Young in its true light. Like all the great men in every century, he will be better understood and better appreciated by coming generations. And yet, if we mistake not the signs of the time, the indications prove that before long the fruits of the life of that man will be the salvation of many. In the present time of unrest, when convulsions shake the foundations of society, foreshadowing the formation of a new order of things, the great question will demand an answer, how the social

problems are to be solved, and by whom? The solution cannot be left to chance. The old status seems inadequate to the new developments, and the modern ideas of socialism, nationalism, etc., seem to offer no guarantee of better success than the reigning system of individualism. In the struggle for a new social structure the doctrines laid down by the "Mormon Prophet" will ultimately be tested and found to offer the only practical and sufficient remedy for all evils. In the inauguration of a universal brotherhood, directed by men influenced by the Divine Spirit, is clearly the remedy needed. That is what the world unconsciously is demanding today. People feel the burdens of life without knowing how to make them easier. They demand something, they hardly know what. They even experiment and fail. But after a while it will dawn upon the world that the remedy so eagerly sought for has been offered for a long while by devoted servants of the Almighty. And the time will come when the world shall see and understand and gratefully receive.

The remedy is not the invention of President Young, nor of Joseph the Prophet. It is God's own doctrine, revealed through those men and expounded by them. It consists of the union of all men into a family under the rules of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. It is the salvation of the world—not only a promise of happiness hereafter, but redemption from poverty, tyranny, suffering in this world too.

The Saints can do no better today than resolve to stand faithfully by the principles communicated by their great leaders, for the world will soon need those principles practically applied, and gratefully receive them. The Temple will be illuminated tonight in honor of the anniversary of President Young's birthday, and as the light fills that Temple, planned by his genius and commenced in sublime faith in God, let every heart be illuminated with the glorious truths for which he lived a true father and friend of the people of God!

#### CONDITIONAL POSSIBILITIES OF THE GOSPEL.

The atonement wrought out by Jesus Christ applies universally to the human race. "As in Adam all die so in Christ shall all be made alive." The fall brought death into the world, but, through the atonement of the Redeemer, every intelligence who comes into this earthly or probationary state will again receive his body, through the power of the resurrection.

The atonement being the basic redeeming principle of the Gospel, the application of the entire plan must be of the same character; therefore the possibilities of the whole system must be placed within reach of the race as an entirety. In other words "the Gospel must be preached to every creature." The resurrection—the universal effect of the atonement—differs from the possibilities of the Gospel in this: The former is an unconditional effect, while the latter are conditional, their attain-

ment being the result of obedience to the laws and commandments of God.

What is here meant by the possibilities accruing from the Gospel is the degree of exaltation that can be attained by the individual through obedience to its laws. The Prophet Joseph enunciated a philosophical principle when he stated that blessings could only be secured through conforming to the laws upon which they are predicated.

The justice of God demands that the Gospel should be "preached to every creature," as its principles constitute the means of attaining to the various degrees of happiness and glory which resurrected man is destined to enjoy. No man can be consistently accused of neglecting opportunities that were never placed within his reach. Hence the theological and philosophical consistency of thinking religionists who claim that man will have opportunities for salvation beyond the grave—especially those people who have not possessed them in the mortal state. These advanced thinkers are in this regard over half a century behind Joseph Smith and the Church he was instrumental in founding. They are immeasurably further in the rear in the matter of practice. It is held by the Church that the Gospel is being as diligently preached in the spirit world as it is here, to prepare the departed for the resurrection. Perhaps the diligence in this regard in the spirit life is immensely greater, because of the more expanded character of the field of operations for the faithful Elders.

This labor is necessarily co-operative, as there are outward ordinances which the dead cannot perform in their own proper persons, they being out of the body. But this is done vicariously by the living. Christ said, for instance, "except a man be born of water and of the spirit he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." The same vicarious principle through which Christ died in our stead operates in the vicarious ordinance work done in the Temples erected by the Latter-day Saints for and in behalf of the dead.

This glorious labor grows apace. The spirit of it rests upon the Church, as the hearts of the children are turned to the fathers, while the latter are turned longingly toward their posterity in delightful reciprocity of sentiment. The Salt Lake Temple completed its first working year on May 22nd. The companies of Saints who have labored there have been uniformly large. Occasionally they have been so numerous as to almost run beyond the capacity of that sacred building. The baptisms for the dead, to which one day in each week is devoted, aggregate 40,499. Endowments, (living), 1,617; (for the dead), 28,207. Ordinations to the Priesthood, 9,012—all for the dead except 10. Sealings (marriages) of wives to husbands, (living), 696; dead, 6,298. Sealings of children to parents (living), 1,631; dead, 1,995. Numerous other ordinances have been performed, the great bulk of the labor being vicarious—on behalf of the deceased kindred of the Saints. The few foregoing figures are merely presented to give the Saints an idea of the great work of salvation that is being accomplished, that

the Church as a whole may know that the spirit of Elijah is resting upon the faithful. Since the teachings given by the First Presidency at the last General Conference, the work of forming a connecting chain between the Saints and their ancestors, so far as they are able to obtain clear and indubitable records, has increased remarkably. It will be observed that many of the Saints, while troubles are multiplying abroad, are electing to stand in holy places that they may not be moved when the day of the Lord shall come.

### ONE OF OUR ERRORS.

The transporting of lumber to Oregon or Michigan, of coal to Pennsylvania or Newcastle, of iron to Cedar City, or of salt to Saltair would not be a more foolish and unjustifiable proceeding than is the shipping of fresh and dried and canned fruit into the Territory of Utah. If there is any one thing which more than another has been proven to be within the special reach of, and deserving of special attention from the people of these valleys, it is this very business of fruit growing. The world produces nothing better than has been grown in the Utah orchards; size, flavor, soundness, keeping qualities—everything that contributes to excellence has been developed to remarkable perfection in our home product. And yet we pick at California cherries and pears, munch Oregon apples, smack our lips over Delaware peaches and bathe our cheeks in the luscious coolness of watermelons brought even from Georgia! To round out and put a fitting climax on this policy of nonsense, we ought to eat Minnesota flour, Mexican mutton and Missouri potatoes!

But, says an objector, our fruit has deteriorated and is not able to compete with the imported article. The NEWS submits that the deterioration is quite as much in the grower as in the product; it is he who seems to be afflicted. The soil is as good as ever it was, the water is as plentiful, the air as pure; frosts come no earlier and stay no later than of yore; the sun is as kindly, and the general labor of man is as well-rewarded. Shall we then blame nature for what is clearly a short coming of our own?

It is related of an early resident of Utah, that, traveling one day through a little valley waving with luxuriant grass—said valley having since borne his name—he exclaimed; "At last I see how it is that I am still a poor man it is because I have not had great herds of cattle eating up all this grass!" With far more appropriateness may some of those who now complain of poverty and hard times bring reproof home to themselves in the matter of fruit-growing. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been and are being lost by this community every year because it does not proceed to earn and save them. If when we failed to produce that which we can produce better than any one else, we decided to go without, the fault would be in some measure atoned for by the penalty of deprivation which accompanied it. But we are even without that saving grace; we

actually impoverish ourselves and send away our substance to purchase that which we are too neglectful and too improvident to have at home almost for the asking!

The NEWS is bold to say that our policy in this respect has been worse than a blunder, it has been a crime. And to the indictment thus plainly stated, without further multiplying of words or elaborating of argument we shall have to ask each head of a family mentally to stand up and plead, guilty or not guilty. In the case of those who acknowledge their error and will promise to make immediate amends, sentence will be suspended during good behavior. The others will be called up for trial on a subsequent occasion.

### RAPIDITY OF FRENCH CHANGE.

The uncertainty of official tenure of a French ministry was never more clearly exhibited than in the recent defeat of Premier Casimir-Perier; surely a more trivial cause on the face of things never overturned even a French cabinet before. The question at issue really related to the rights of labor organizations to be represented in industrial congresses whether the employers of such delegates were willing to give them leave of absence or not; a French statute recognizes the existence of such organizations and is quite explicit in its statement of the prerogatives and privileges of at least such of their members as may be employed by the national government. Accordingly, when the minister of public works ordered the chiefs of state railways, and asked the chiefs of other railway companies, to refuse leave of absence to delegates to a congress of railway employees then about to meet in Paris, a strong protest was raised in the Chamber of Deputies against his disregard and violation of the law referred to. His rejoinder, that he had no desire to neutralize the law, but that the necessities of the service were his motive for the order, failed to answer the clamor of his opponents; and upon the demand of M. Casimir-Perier for the order of the day—the passing over of the subject without further inquiry, debate or review—the government was decisively defeated, and the cabinet resignations promptly followed.

That the ex-premier has presidential aspirations is very well known, and that his chances for election were superior to those of any other candidate has been generally admitted. This rebuke from the Deputies is therefore of much more significance as affecting his candidacy for the chief office in the republic than as a reversal of favor concerning his general governmental policy. For as to the latter, while he has held the premiership only about six months, this is almost as long as his immediate predecessor, M. Dupuy; who in turn was preceded by a minister whose term lasted less than four months. There have been some thirty changes of ministry since the establishment of the third republic, so that the average life of a cabinet is short; and though the last leader may not have reached even the usual

average of the term, his is by no means the shortest nor one that is forced to consider itself decisively and permanently brought to a close.

### AMERICA, NOT ROME.

The history of the inception and development of the system of irrigation which prevails in western America is a subject in which Utah has more than a passing interest, because of the position her people occupy relative to the introduction of that method in agriculture. In order to be in harmony with the public sentiment and to disseminate correct information, it is necessary that teachers in public educational institutions here should be in possession of the facts when obtainable, and should communicate the same to the students when giving instructions upon this subject, that there may be no misconception of historical events.

In an address given by a student at the closing exercises of a public educational institution the past week, the following passage occurs: "It is to the Romans that we must give the honor of first materially aiding the oldest of arts, irrigation, the foundation of the success of future happiness and prosperity of this great western empire, extending as it does from the hundredth meridian on the east to the Pacific on the west, from Canada on the north to Mexico on the south." While there need be no disposition to deprive Rome, or any of the ancient nations equally entitled thereto, of honor for work accomplished, an intimation that to Rome or to other nations of the Old World belongs the credit for instituting or giving material aid to the irrigation system in vogue here is not in accord with historical fact. The record of opening up irrigation in the West has been frequently published, and therefore should be familiar to all teachers in Utah schools. In a standard work, Whitney's History Utah of, the following account is given:

On the morning of the 23rd [July, 1847], after despatching messengers to the President and informing him of what had been seen and done, the camp removed to the south branch of City Creek, near the Eighth Ward or Washington square, not far from where the the Methodist church and its palatial neighbor the hotel Knutsford now stand. A meeting was there called. Orson Pratt prayed and dedicated the land and camp to the Lord, and he and Willard Richards addressed those assembled. Various committees were then appointed, and preparations at once made for putting in crops. The planting season being virtually past, no time was to be lost if they hoped to reap any results from their labors. Within two hours from the time they arrived on City Creek, ground was broken a short distance from camp—in the very business heart of Salt Lake City—and three plows were kept going the rest of the day. George W. Brown, William Carter and Shadrach Roundy ran the first furrows plowed by white men in Salt Lake Valley. Owing to the extreme dryness of the soil, plowing was at first very difficult, and more than one plowshare was broken in the sun-baked earth. But a dam having been placed in the creek, and the surrounding soil well flooded, the work was rendered comparatively easy. \* \* \* On the morning



of the 24th the Pioneers began planting, first putting in their potatoes. Having planted a few acres they turned the waters of the creek upon their little field and gave the soil "a good soaking." This was the beginning of their vast and successful system of irrigation—since famous throughout the civilized world—which has done so much toward redeeming the desert Basin, and making Utah a veritable Eden in the midst of a barren waste.

Two features contributed to the adoption of the plan of irrigating by furrows, which since has been proven to be the most satisfactory and profitable of all known methods. One was that it was the most feasible plan of getting the water, which was by no means overabundant, to the various parts of the field; the other was the experience that flooding the field often had the effect of baking the soil and rendered the growing crop liable to scorching by the heat of the sun. The events and conditions here recorded show conclusively that the irrigation system of the West had its inception in and owes its development to Utah, and Old World nations have no claim to credit therefor. In respect to that system—"the foundation of the success of future happiness and prosperity of this great western empire"—the honor for instituting and developing it belongs, not to Rome, but wholly to America, the home on earth of the earliest as well as the latest civilization.

#### THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

A subject uppermost in the minds of many at the present time and extensively discussed in the press is, the cause of the inequality existing among men with regard to their temporal circumstances. That some are immensely wealthy while others are comparatively poor, and still others actually suffering for want of the necessities of life, and that this has been the condition as far back in the history of mankind as records go, are stern facts. The tendency of the present generation is to regard it no longer as the unavoidable effect of a natural law—the opinion prevalent in the past among the wealthy, favored few—but as an anomaly, a result of violation of natural laws. Hence an eager desire to find the cause of it and the true remedy.

To a reflective mind it must appear strange that the bounties of nature should be so unequally distributed. Leaving out of consideration altogether the physically disabled, the slaves of their vices and the mentally weak, there still remains a large class to whom life means perpetual toil with but inadequate compensation therefor. Sinbad the Sailor is represented as having met, in his fictitious career, a monster which established itself on his shoulders, compelling him to carry it day and night and driving him with irresistible power from one place to another, until finally by a well conceived strategy he succeeded in ridding himself of the horrible burden. There are millions of such unfortunate beings in the world, carrying on their shoulders the hideous monster of poverty and want, from the cradle to the grave, without ever succeeding in finding the means whereby to throw it off and enjoy independence, but rather

leaving it as the only inheritance to their children after them. This seems a great mystery, especially when it is remembered that the resources of the soil, not to mention the food supply of the ocean, are almost inexhaustible, and that the mechanical appliances for the utilization of these resources have steadily increased in number and perfection. One would think that no human being capable and willing to work would be under the necessity of suffering in this age.

Those who have considered the subject have arrived at various conclusions. It is perhaps but natural that the first impulse among the masses should be to lay all the blame on the government. That is convenient for those who live on agitation and turmoil, like certain birds of prey on the stormy waters, but none capable of a deep thought will allow himself to be carried away with that shallow idea. Governments are generally just as good as the people they govern, and it will not be contradicted that the condition complained of is as much a fact in republican France as in imperial Austria, in monarchical England and despotic Russia, although the circumstances may vary in many respects. To be sure, the position of a ruler or chief executive of a nation is a responsible one and much can be expected of his supposed wisdom and experience, coupled with those of his advisers. But there are storms which the most experienced captain has no power to avoid, throwing his vessel on the destroying rocks, and there are circumstances which no government can control. To blame the latter for all the evils of a nation is unjust and unreasonable. The clamor for its total destruction or partial reconstruction on socialistic lines will therefore be listened to with reserve by all right minded citizens. It is not believed that the root of the evil is in the governing as much as in the governed.

The claim must also be dismissed that the so-called capitalists are solely responsible for the ills of the human race. Of course when a man is in a position to turn over part of his acquired wealth to another on the condition that the latter shall pay it back several times in the form of interest and besides carry all the chances of losses, while the former is amply secured against any loss, an inequality is created which is deplorable and which is the cause of ruin to many. But it is plain enough that the man who borrows is himself responsible for the position in which he is placed. A desire for the luxuries of life beyond his means is often the cause of the debt in which he plunges himself. The capitalist may be a party to the transaction, but no one who fears debt need to rush into it beyond rescue.

If all the various causes assigned for the ills of mankind were carefully examined it would be found that they all can be summed up in one. The human family have departed from the ways of the Lord and launched out upon the sea of life without heeding the heavenly star for guidance. The mistakes committed by the religious pilots are innumerable and palpable. But they are not less conspicuous in every other department of human society. The world is suffer-

ing as a result of the departure of its nations from the principles of true religion. Its politics, its commerce, its social and international dealings are all conducted on principles at variance with the teachings given to mankind in the beginning by the Father of all, and further explained by Jesus of Nazareth, and in this day and generation by inspired servants of God. This is the true cause of all the trouble. Mankind is suffering for its deviation from the truth. Like a caravan in the desert that has killed its only sure guide, it wanders about, following mirage, on the verge of death.

The Saints have been prepared from the beginning to expect the condition now prevailing. They need not be carried away with the many new ideas presented to the world; nor need they fear the outcome. If they will closely consider their mission in the world and conform to the principles laid down in the Gospel they have accepted, they will yet be able to show to mankind a social structure reared after a heavenly pattern, like the Tabernacle of Moses in the wilderness. They will be able to solve the great problem now before the nations of the earth, and give their fellowmen what they are seeking to obtain. By faithfulness to the truth on the part of those who have it, all will finally be benefited.

#### THE SOUTH MINUS HER SLAVES.

A startling statement recently put forth by a recognized authority in statistics, Mr. R. H. Edmonds, editor of the *Manufacturers' Record* of Baltimore, has been exciting no end of notice and, especially in the South, criticism. He asserts in cold plain English that the assessed value of property in the South is today a little less than it was in 1860, a third of a century ago—a condition which, if true, would indicate a retrogression all the more surprising when compared with the enormous increase in every other part of the Republic. Mr. Edmonds's high character for accuracy was the only reason that prevented his statement from being jeered into oblivion, and naturally this has led to close investigation of its correctness and the causes pertaining to it. The interesting fact is thus brought out that the seeming standstill, or even decline, referred to, is due to the elimination of the valuation of the slaves from the record. This important item of property was valued thirty-four years ago at about twenty-four hundred millions of dollars; deducting this sum from the comparison it will be seen that, inasmuch as the decline on the face of the returns has only been slight, the South has really made great progress in industrial growth, and its property valuations are perhaps two thousand millions greater than before the war. It is valuable as a reminiscence of a baser civilization to know just what the human chattels held in slavery's bonds were appraised at when the change was about to come; and it is not without pride that the South can point to the fact that during a little more than three decades, the earlier years of

which were a period of extreme suffering, she has almost entirely recovered from the seemingly incalculable losses to which she was subjected.

### AN AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

The recent action of the United States government in the case of the Brazilian rebellion is bearing fruit, and taken in connection with the government's course toward the Central American republics it indicates a trend of affairs that, following in the wake of the present commotion in this nation, may lead to radical changes in governmental affairs on this continent. Brazil has not had heretofore any special leaning toward the United States, her form of government and business relations being such as to bind her more closely to European powers than to the Republic, though the visit of Dom Pedro to the United States did much to establish a more cordial feeling.

The recent rebellion in Brazil, however, brought the opportunity for a marked improvement of friendly relations with this government. The Brazilian government being republican, it had no particular support from Germany and Great Britain, the latter practically taking side with the rebels. The attitude of the United States, however, was that of strict neutrality, and when the rebel admiral began his insolent treatment of neutral powers in the harbor of Rio, the prompt and courageous action of the American commander elicited the admiration of the Brazilians, and the United States took a long stride forward in the respect in which it was held by the greatest South American republic.

One effect of this is being manifest now in the preparations making at Rio de Janeiro for the celebration of the Fourth of July there. It is something novel for one nation to celebrate another's natal day; and while it may not be said that Brazil is officially doing this, yet the fact that the whole thing is being engineered by the Brazilian rulers, from President Peixoto down, practically gives it that effect. The proceeding appears to be entirely free from any inspiration on the part of the American residents, and to be a spontaneous movement on the part of the Brazilians to, as they say, observe the Fourth in a manner to demonstrate to the United States the good will existing toward them on the part of the people. There is to be a public demonstration, the program including a military and naval review and the laying of the corner stone of a monument to be surmounted by a statue of President Monroe, author of the "Monroe doctrine." The United States has been asked to send a squadron to participate in the naval review, and special medals are to be presented to the chief executives of both republics.

This proceeding shows a marked inclination to draw closer to the United States, and to recognize in this nation the head of the free states of America. Naturally the establishment of more intimate commercial relations will follow the feeling thus manifested and the volume of Brazilian trade will be in this direction instead of going to Europe. And in connection with the

same event is the attitude being assumed by the Central American republics, where there is a strong and growing disposition to break from the Old World relations and combine with the United States. Heretofore the Central American republics have not been able to get together on any kind of a proposition, as it has been to the interest of European diplomats to keep them apart. The statement in the dispatches that a movement is on foot to effect a general revolution throughout Central America hardly can be interpreted to mean that there will be a general war inaugurated there, but is more clearly expressive of the fact that internal dissensions and outside pressure really are proving effective for consolidation, and that the creation of a Central American federation, including Guatemala, Costa Rica, Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras will be the immediate result.

In the case of events of this nature, which seem reasonably certain to occur within a brief period, the United States naturally will be looked to for advice and perhaps for active support. The policy of the nation is to make its influence felt for union and the preservation of human rights among the Latin-American states, and this is inspiring among our southern friends a confidence in the principles of republican government such as has not existed heretofore. Give this feeling a little time to grow, and in the ordinary course of events as these are shaping themselves now, when the present disturbances in this government have been adjusted and affairs are conducted more nearly the constitutional design of sustaining the rights of all citizens, the way will be open for forming on this continent a grand American Union, with the United States as its chief cornerstone. The time is not yet, but already there is dawning upon the darkness of the present among the nations of this land not only the possibility but the probability of such a consummation.

### THE EARTH REELING.

Some time ago the NEWS published an observation made by one of its esteemed friends relating to an apparent irregularity in the relative positions of the earth and the sun, the heavenly luminary seemingly slowly receding toward the south. The subject seems now to be a matter of scientific inquiry. A Washington correspondent to an exchange states that observations will be made at Washington and at Manila, in the Philippine islands, simultaneously, for the purpose of ascertaining what is the matter with the earth's axis. For some time past there has been a suspicion that the revolutions of our sphere have not been as regular as they used to be, and astronomers think it is high time to study the matter and find out the cause of it. An equatorial telescope has therefore been constructed and sent to Manila and the sky will soon be searched from two almost directly opposite points of the globe. Should the variations already observed continue, it is thought that in the course of a certain period the changes on the earth will be such as to

make present geographies entirely useless. The latitude of every place of the globe will be altered, continents will be submerged and islands expand into continents; where now lie perpetual ice and snow, a tropical climate may obtain dominion, and vice versa.

Holy writ teems with predictions to the effect that a time will come when everything shall be in commotion, and particularly definite are such allusions in the message held by the Latter-day Saints to be divinely inspired. "The earth shall tremble and reel to and fro;" "the sun shall hide his face;" "the heavens shall shake;" such statements are repeatedly made. If astronomers have really commenced to inquire into phenomena which are thought to indicate nothing less than a change of the earth's position relative to the plane of its orbit, it is pertinent to say that such expressions may ultimately be proved to be literal truths, without the slightest exaggeration for dramatic effects. It may possibly soon be ascertained that the earth is rolling on with accelerated speed towards a great and terrible cataclysm.

### THE NEWEST HEALTH SUGGESTION.

This is the age of reforms; and of dress reforms — like the making of books — there is no end. Formidable and imposing is the title of the very latest organization with objects in this especial direction: "The Society for the Encouragement of Loose Clothing." It was formed in London for the purpose indicated in its name, and it expects to have branches in all parts of England as well as in America. With the hope of getting the movement started in New York, a Mrs. Julia Leith is now visiting the metropolis; and pursuant to the usual program in such cases made and provided, she has been getting herself extensively interviewed by the reporters. A representative of the *Mail and Express* lately gave the genial visitor this much of an opportunity to ventilate her views:

We apply our principle to both sexes. We do not believe that men ought to wear tight clothing any more than women. Of course they do not, but then you will find a great many men who wear very tightly buttoned vests, which we believe to be injurious. Our idea of how clothing should be made is entirely original. I am negotiating with a tailor now to get up some models. We believe that as far as the mechanical limitations, the clothing ought not to touch the body at all, except at the points of support. This we expect to accomplish by means of a fine wicker-work, which will hold the fabric off say the sixteenth or quarter of an inch, and so permit a freer circulation of air. A man will look a little larger than he really is, but that is not to be considered when health is our main consideration. We shall also advocate the manufacture of cloth of coarser fiber than is now used for men's clothes, and we have a chemist in our society who is experimenting with certain drugs which will be incorporated into the cloth for the purpose of warding off disease germs.

It will be generally admitted, we assume, that Mrs. Leith's claim of originality for the wicker-work underwear idea is well-taken. It may also be asserted in advance that there is

small hope of the notion ever becoming widely popular. And yet the theory is by no means bad, nor altogether unworthy of the enthusiasm with which its fair exponent defends it. The important point is, will the new suit look as well on the person as it does on paper? That is a demonstration which Mrs. Leith ought to feel called upon to make at the earliest convenient moment; and at the same time she should remove the delightful vagueness of her proposition as to the drug-impregnated cloth, by explaining just what germs she expects it to ward off, and how. It will be a good while before all this information can be furnished to local readers; who, meanwhile, can successfully ward off all probable disease germs in this vicinity and keep healthy and cool as well by frequent bathing in our unrivalled sulphur springs or our incomparable salt sea.

### NO MORE THAN TWO.

In its treatment of the petition [of one of the local street railway companies to be allowed to lay and operate a line of rails on streets already occupied by the other company with two lines of rails, the NEWS hopes the City Council will be influenced by neither fear of nor favor to either the petitioners or the protestants, but will consider the question from the high standpoint of public convenience and general welfare. We shall leave to others the discussion of the prior rights of the company which would be injured if this petition were granted; and also the rights of the petitioner and its patrons to facilities in and through the business heart of the city. These aspects of the case have been and no doubt will be thoroughly argued by those respectively interested. This paper will merely undertake to speak for what it regards as the rights of the inhabitants of this city and particularly of those whose property comes within the district where the proposed innovation is suggested.

The breadth and spaciousness of the plan on which Salt Lake City was laid out has won for us probably more praise than any other one feature of our town. The idea of the founders was that there was room for a large city, and that in the very nature of things a large city would be built. No narrow, contracted policy huddled the settlers all on one street, or gave them a cramped building spot on any street. Health as well as beauty suggested room and plenty of it—room for water-courses, for trees, for sidewalks and driveways, room for flower gardens and lawns in front, and for orchards and vegetable gardens in the rear. As the streets and walks were wide, so also were the city lots—not too many of them to a block—large though the latter might be. In all this there was statesmanship, sound policy, good sense; it has made Salt Lake City famous the world over for beauty, regularity, cleanliness, and the evidences of home-like comfort and thrift. To be sure, recent years have witnessed some departure from the original plan; city lots have been cut up and parcelled out among many families, a few blocks have been bisected by streets and alleys, buildings have

been wedged in closely in the business center, and have been pushed high into the air; and there have even been propositions to reduce the width of the streets by giving to the abutting property title to the land out to the sidewalk line. Happily the latter idea has not prevailed; it is truly to be hoped that it never will.

Now, street cars are a great convenience—an all-important and indispensable part of a live city's make-up. None appreciates more than the NEWS what these enterprises have done for Salt Lake City, nor more fully realizes the obligation the people are under to them. At the same time, we submit that our streets were not laid out for street car lines alone; and we are bound to say that in appropriating choice residence and driving thoroughfares, the local companies have gone quite as far as they should have been allowed to go, and a good deal further than the best public sentiment would have warranted. The result is, there is hardly an important street upon which one may drive without contact with the rails—hardly one where the peaceful quietude of the home is not disturbed by the early and late rumbling of the ponderous conveyances, the ceaseless whirr and buzzing of the electric line.

We shall be told that these strictures may not apply to purely business streets. But we insist that in a measure they do apply. And if certain of our best thoroughfares have been injured in the manner indicated, we deem it opportune and proper to raise a warning voice before any of them shall be quite ruined. We have no streets so wide that they will not be spoiled by three or more lines of rails; two are quite sufficient for the broadest and busiest of them—either for the welfare of the street itself and the property upon it, or for the traffic. The aggressive, enterprising spirit of the railway companies has done much for us that we ought to be, and are, thankful for; but there are certain limits beyond which this spirit works injuriously. Whenever the rights of the people are interfered with, and their comfort and convenience are unnecessarily invaded, the line should be drawn by those who have public matters in charge. It is very evident that the laying of any more railway tracks on First South or East Temple street will be of this character. We believe it will drive business away, not only local business, but the trade of our country cousins who will go to other streets to deal with stores where they can have hitching room in front for their teams. Over and above any mere selfish or speculative considerations, it will mar the beauty of the streets, and be a source of danger, discomfort and inconvenience to the people.

### THE JEWS IN JERUSALEM.

The description of the condition of the Jews in Jerusalem as given by an English missionary to the London *Times*, and published in our dispatches, is probably calculated to arouse public sympathy with a view of increasing the flow of contributions to be handled by the agents, rather than to give a clear idea of the actual situation. It

will not be denied that there are cases of distress among the forty thousand Jews now living in or around Jerusalem. Some have come there from other countries, aged and infirm, for the sole purpose of dying in the holy land and having their bones laid to rest in the hallowed shadows of the sacred hills. Others are lineal descendants of ancestors who have for centuries lived under oppression and subsisted on charity until the faculty of making a living in any other way has become almost extinct. Disregard for or ignorance of all laws of health have bred diseases claiming not a few victims, and the absence of sufficient medical aid is but too manifest. Still, all this is but one part of the story, and it contains nothing that can not be duplicated in the Jewish settlements in the larger capitals in Europe, notably in London.

The facilities for making a good living in and near Jerusalem are not at present very great, at least as far as the Hebrew race is concerned. Still, the majority of such inhabitants manage to make a little money in various ways. Some drive stage coaches and take travelers about to the surrounding cities; others keep restaurants and "locandas," or hotels; a few act as guides to tourists; others are merchants on a small scale or manage to live by changing money for others; some make shoes or clothes, repair wagons and furniture; and still others make a little by going round and (for a consideration) joining various Christian sects in order to swell the record of converts to be sent to the home board. Some are professional beggars and make money by it; not a few, engaged in various mercantile enterprises, are comparatively wealthy. The steadily increasing settlement of Jews north of Jerusalem shows numerous signs of prosperity and contentment greatly in contrast with the picture of cave dwellers painted by the English missionary.

In other parts of the country where Jews engage in agricultural pursuits the condition is still more favorable. Comfortable homes surrounded by luxuriant vineyards and olive groves testify to the capacity of the country, when intelligent labor is bestowed on it. In ancient times, during its golden age, it supported millions of inhabitants, and there is no reason why at present, with all the facilities of improved machinery and outside communication, it should not support a still larger population. The resources are there only waiting for capital and labor to utilize them for the benefit of man.

NOT FOR purposes of interest or information, but with a degree of amusement and a desire to give a little free advertising, we call the attention of our readers to the fact that "the synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church," now in session in Philadelphia, has again "adopted resolutions against the admission of Utah to statehood, on moral grounds." Utah seems to be quite as indispensable a part of the average run of synods as the benediction—it comes along invariably in the regular order of business.

A convention of coal miners of Colorado will be held at Pueblo on June 15 to consider the situation in that state.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*Written for this Paper.*

## COLONIA PACHECO.

COLONIA PACHECO, Chihuahua Mexico, April 6, 1894.

Today, when thousands of Saints are celebrating the birthday of the Church in a general conference capacity in Salt Lake City, Utah, I am gathering historical data in the tops of the Sierra Madre Mountains in this far off land of Mexico. In company with Elder Joseph C. Bentley and wife, I left Colonia Juarez yesterday and traveled about thirty-five miles over a rough mountainous road to Colonia Pacheco situated in the Corrales Basin, on the head waters of the Rio Peadres Verdes, which is one of the main tributaries of the Rio Casas Grandes. The Corrales Basin proper, in which Colonia Pacheco is situated consists of a country about five miles square interspersed with pine-covered ridges; the intervening flats are generally very fertile and productive, but only a small portion of the land is irrigated—that lying adjacent to the river. The townsite embraces a rocky flat which slopes gently to the south; it is covered in part with pine timber, and watered from several small springs situated from two to three miles west and southwest of the town survey; but the little stream thus brought in is only sufficient for culinary purposes, and thus only a little irrigation is done on the town lots. The farming land, which by the way is very limited, is found in strips along the river, and in smaller side valleys. The future growth of the place will largely depend upon the success the people may have in reservoiring the water. About one-half of the inhabitants constituting the Pacheco Ward live on the townsite; seven families reside at Corrales, about one and a half miles south of the townsite and up the river or creek, while ten families occupy a little neighborhood of their own in what is known as Cave Valley, seven miles north or down the river from the Pacheco townsite; in this latter place meetings and Sunday schools are held separately. The altitude of Pacheco is about 7000 feet above the level of the sea; the mountain slopes are covered with pine, oak, juniper, maple etc., and the settlement is only a few miles from the summit of the Sierra Madre Mountains, which forms the boundary line between the states of Chihuahua and Sonora. The Pacheco Ward has a population of thirty-three families or 201 souls, and is presided over by Bishop Jesse N. Smith, jun., a son of Jesse N. Smith, president of the Snowflake Stake of Zion. Christopher B. Heaton and Austin H. Farnsworth are counselors to Bishop Smith. This mountain settlement is also the home of Patriarch Henry Lunt, formerly Bishop of Cedar City, Iron Co., Utah.

The people as a rule are poor as regards this world's goods; but they enjoy the spirit of the Gospel and also rejoice in that liberty and state of freedom which this rugged mountain country affords. Though so isolated (having neither white nor Mexican near neighbors,) the spirit of sociability is kept up; the meetings and Sunday Schools are well attended, and social gatherings are

often appointed, in order to keep life in the community, and preserve the cheerfulness and good feeling which are so essential for the success of remote settlements.

The Corrales Basin was one of the first places explored by our brethren early in 1885; it was done with a view to locating a colony of Saints in the heart of the Sierra Madres; but it was not till the spring of 1887 that the first Latter-day Saint settlers commenced to make homes here. Since that time the people have labored hard to establish themselves in this rather inhospitable region; and the success which has crowned their labors so far promises well for a permanent and prosperous settlement in the future.

Elder Sixtus C. Johnson and a company of settlers are here on their road to locate a new settlement in the Chichupá (?) country, about fifty miles south of Panhico.

ANDREW JENSON.

## FISH AND FORESTRY.

FARMINGTON, June 2.—As but little space in our public journals has been devoted to forestry and fish culture, may I be permitted to add my mite by way of again calling attention to those important industries? I have read an interesting article in a journal devoted to fish culture which stated that the writer made the following important discovery: Two fish were placed in one of two small ponds and he noticed that they consumed all or most of the mosquitoes in an embryo state; while the other pond produced its customary thousands, or millions of those little pests, small in size 'tis true, but big in annoying and biting power.

There are many ponds, and swampy localities where ponds can easily be constructed, in or near settlements, and if a little pains would be taken by owners, or by other parties interested in fish culture who could rent such land on good terms, many tons of healthy, palatable, brain-producing food could be easily provided for our use; and there is no comparison between the measure of happiness superinduced by a fish diet as compared with a pork and beef fed people; not losing sight of the mosquito nuisance question thus being happily solved.

Now as to forestry. In walking through meadows you will occasionally see pieces of lumber, sticks of wood or other articles that have been forced upwards by the rank growth of grass, while other similar articles can be seen apparently sinking in the ground which if turned over will show that all vegetation under them is dead and portions of the earth they are hugging so closely will adhere to them. Some superstitious people will tell you that it is all occasioned by said articles being deposited there in different stages of the increase or decrease of the moon. I will not give my theory, but I want to say that frequently I have seen axe handles, wagon and other timber worm-eaten, and have heard men say that timber is better, more durable, etc., if cut at certain seasons, not of the moon, but of

the year; but until reading an article which I inclose for publication, I never heard an intelligent reason given for choosing any particular time for cutting timber. Here it is:

J. F. Sanborn, M. D., Tabor, Iowa, writes *Orange Juda Farmer*: A large portion of the West has so little timber that the question as to when it is best to cut it for posts and other purposes where durability is desired, is of prime importance. There are certain laws governing vegetable life which, when well understood, cast some light on the subject. Examination shows a large percentage of starch in the berry of wheat, corn or other cereal. Starch as such, while it remains unchanged, is among the most enduring of all the products of vegetable life, but it is prone to change to cane sugar under the influence of warmth and moisture, and from cane sugar to glucose.

In all fermentative action, as in the malting of barley, starch is changed to glucose, and if the fermentive process is kept up, the glucose is changed to alcohol and carbonic acid gas; and if still further continued, acetic acid is formed, or vinegar. If a berry of wheat is placed in the ground, where warmth and moisture are in suitable proportions, the starch goes through a similar change, and the carbonic acid gas is produced just as fast as the young shoot can appropriate it to its own growth. It is a well known fact that carbon is the frame work of vegetable life somewhat as the bones are of the animal kingdom. This carbon is the charcoal left after a partial combustion of the wood or plant. The carbon is derived from the air by the growing plant or tree; but in the young wheat germ, before it gets above ground so as to procure it from the air, it is furnished by the carbon in the starch, stored up in the berry of which it is a part. For a similar reason deciduous trees (those which shed their leaves) must provide within themselves the materials wherewith to supply this carbon to produce the leaves, before the leaves are formed sufficiently to procure it from the air. This material is stored up in the tree in the same chemical elements as wheat starch.

When spring warmth comes the starch is changed to sugar, which being dissolved in the sap of the tree is carried to the branches and twigs, and there in due season decomposed to supply carbon to form the leaves. When the leaves are formed so they can obtain the carbon from the air then, and not till then, does the sap cease to contain sugar. The sugar maple, white maple, box elder, black walnut, and some other trees, are so rich in sugar that their sap can be utilized for sugar making purposes if procured in early spring. Now, if a tree is cut after the starch has been changed to sugar, the worms, being very fond of this sweet, become seriously destructive to wood. The sap or the hickory is so very sweet, that if the tree is cut in February or March, it is well known that the worms in their greed for this sugar out the wood until it is sadly deteriorated by their ravages. But if a tree is cut in July or August, there is no sugar in the sap of the tree or wood after it is cut, so the worms seek some more savory morsel.

This is one reason why trees should be cut in summer. Another important

reason is that if a tree is cut when the sap is full of sugar, the fermentive process, during hot weather, changes the sugar into the very elements of decay, to-wit: acetic acid; and if decay is thus early initiated, is it any wonder that posts do not last as they would if cut when these conditions could not possibly take place? In the year 1860 a fence was set in front of my office, with posts split from a burr oak, cut when the leaves were in full size and vigor. In 1882 this fence was reset with a picket fence, and when the posts were taken up they were found in good condition and worth resetting, and by reversing them some of them are doing service yet; though first set about 81 years ago. Out of some ninety posts set in 1860, only three had to be reset in the 22 years, and one, a sap post at that, is doing good service just where it was set 81 years ago. The average life of a burr oak post out in winter is ten years, but if cut in July or August it will last three times ten years; and where good timber for posts is as scarce as it is in the prairie country of the West, a knowledge of these facts becomes of prime importance, not only to the farmer, but to the railroads as well.

In further proof of the durability of timber cut in summer, reference may be made to a conversation with a reliable Page county (Iowa) farmer, who said a saw mill was set up near his residence fifteen years before. Along in June or July it became too hot for the teams to stand in the heat of the sun and eat their noon meals, so a shed was put up. One of the posts was white elm, another was a black walnut sapling, each from 4 to 6 inches through at the ground. These posts were still standing and in good condition after 15 years. Now of all trees the white elm is the shortest lived as a post. The conclusion of the whole matter is, if you want the stumps to sprout and reproduce timber, cut in winter, but if you wish to kill a tree, or if for lasting purpose, as fence posts or wagon timber, cut in mid-summer.

I will close with what I think is an important suggestion: When newspaper articles of special interest are read it is a good plan, when the papers are preserved, to write on a paper accompanying them, the headings and page and number of said articles; and if the papers are not preserved, to cut out such pieces and place them in an indexed scrap book, or in envelopes that have been used, first writing the heading of the article on the outside.

C. T.

### PROSPEROUS PLEASANT GROVE.

PLEASANT GROVE, June 3, 1894.—Strawberries and cream are the order of the day.

Recent rains with bright sunshine have caused the farmers to rejoice in seeing their crops grow and orchards putting forth their loads of fruit. Spraying of the orchards has been carried out by most everyone, and we trust the results will be all that is anticipated.

Decoration day was spent in decking the graves of loved ones with flowers. The cemetery was filled with people until a late hour.

On June 1st our Sunday school cele-

brated, it being their anniversary, in Sandberg's grove. A program that had been prepared was rendered in a most pleasing manner and the good people of this place can justly feel proud of their Sunday school. Brother Smith and his aids have the work at heart.

Mrs. T. C. Beck is very ill and all feel very anxious for her recovery.

Our trustees have been somewhat puzzled to know who out of the many applicants to secure as teachers in our schools. We think there is no need of going outside of Pleasant Grove, as we have plenty of material here and to our home teachers belong the positions, all things being equal in qualifications and wages demanded.

The good people of the Third ward are pushing to completion their meeting house, which will be an ornament to the north end.

Thorne Bros. & Co. shipped a car of potatoes on the 1st, the last of the crop. This makes about sixteen carloads sent out by them this spring, and if our farmers will be more careful in the kind of potatoes they plant and be honest in what they put into sacks, our "spude" will bring a greater revenue to them than heretofore. J. T. T.

### IN WEST VIRGINIA.

ANVIL, Tucker County, W. Va., May 31, 1894.—George M. Nester died at the home of his son, Lloyd Nester, at Anvil, Tucker county, W. Va., May 1894, after an illness of about eight weeks. His death was caused by droopy. He was born in Barbour county, West Virginia, on the 25th of September, 1818. He became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the spring of summer of 1891. He was very kind to the Elders that labored in this part of the country. His character was highly spoken of by those who knew him. He has one son and his family who are members of the Church and they are very kind to the Elders and are trying to live worthy of the blessings of God. The work is progressing slowly and occasionally there is one who unites himself with the Church of God and helps to roll on the good work.

We had the pleasure a few days ago of baptizing a Mr. William H. Evans, of Barbour county, of this state, and there are some that are investigating the principles that are set forth by the Elders.

Respectfully,  
M. S. ROUNDY,  
Traveling Elder.

### STAKE CONFERENCES.

DAVIS.

CENTERVILLE, Utah, June 4, 1894.—The quarterly conference of the Davis Stake of Zion was held at Centerville, on Saturday and Sunday, June 2 and 3, 1894, in a large bowery erected by the members of the Centerville ward, President John W. Hess presiding. Elder F. M. Lyman, of the council of the Apostles, was present on Saturday and Sunday, and Elder A. H. Cannon on Sunday; also Elder B. H. Roberts on Saturday and Elder S. W. Richards on Sunday. There was a full representation of Stake and ward authorities, and the largest concourse of people that ever gathered in conference capacity in this Stake.

On Saturday President Hess reported the labors of the Stake Presidency during the last three months—that they had visited every ward in the Stake twice during this time, once holding ward Priesthood meetings, then again holding ward conferences; found the Saints in excellent condition.

The Bishops then reported their respective wards, all reporting that the spirit of love and union was increasing among the people.

Elder Lyman addressed the congregation in the morning and afternoon; subjects—fast meetings, fast offerings, feeding of the poor, and the duties and labors of the High Councilors of the Stake and Bishops of the wards.

Elder B. H. Roberts spoke at the afternoon meeting on the poor and the necessity of bettering their condition.

On Sunday Elder S. W. Richards made a few remarks on the fulfillment of the prophecies, and the law of sacrifice.

The general and Stake authorities were presented and unanimously sustained.

Elders F. M. Lyman and A. H. Cannon occupied the rest of the day, giving most excellent counsel and instructions to the Saints. Nathan Tanner Porter, of Centerville, and Ezra Thompson Clark, of Farmington, were ordained Patriarchs under the hands of Elders Lyman and Cannon.

There was a reunion of the ward choirs of the Davis Stake held at Centerville on Sunday evening, June 3rd, the choirs of South and East Bountiful, Centerville, Farmington and Kayesville participating. It was a grand entertainment, a musical treat, and appreciated by all those present, and it is to be hoped that these reunions will be held at least once in three months, for they will result in much good.

JOHN J. SMITH, Clerk.

WAYNE.

Minutes of the fourth quarterly conference of the Wayne Stake of Zion, held at Thurber, Wayne county, Utah, May 26th and 27th.

Saturday, 26th, Counselor Hans M. Hanson called the congregation to order at 10 o'clock a.m., and after singing and prayer, reported that the Stake presidency had visited every ward in the Stake and held ward conferences during the past three months; the Saints generally are feeling well and a good spirit prevails throughout the Stake. There is a promising prospect for a good harvest, and the Saints have cause to rejoice.

Patriarch Elias H. Blackburn was pleased to be able to meet in conference; referred to a motto that hung on the wall, "Life's labor is learning to live," and taking this for a text spoke for some time upon the blessings that crown the labors of a faithful Saint. The speaker also touched briefly upon apostasy, home industry and the science of the human body.

Bishop Hult E. Maxfield reported the Fremont ward in good condition; he read a revelation given through the Prophet Joseph Smith relative to the judgments God would pour out upon the wicked, and spoke briefly upon the power of unity.

At the afternoon meeting the following wards were reported in good condition: Loa ward, by Bishop Benja-



min F. Brown; East Loa, Bishop Peter J. Christensen; Thurber, Bishop Wm. Meeks.

Counselor Gearson S. Bastian believed the Wayne Stake to be in as good condition as her sister stakes; he referred to some instructions given at the last general semi-annual conference. The speaker, addressing himself to the youth, pleaded with them to take advantage of the opportunities afforded them to improve their minds; spoke briefly upon the duties of ward teachers, and bore testimony that the Stake Presidency are united.

Elder John T. Lazenby referred to the early settlement of Rabbit Valley; he remembered the day when the nearest store was at Glenwood, and it took a week to get flour. The inhabitants of Rabbit Valley were then very few. Today we have stores, flour mills and other improvements in our midst and the Saints are met in Stake conference.

Elder Jos. J. Anderson addressed the Saints on the office work of the Holy Spirit, showing that it is its mission to reveal the will of the Father. He is a wise servant that applies the truths already given instead of idly waiting for some new revelation. Referred to the Sabbath school work, and encouraged parents to interest themselves in this great labor. Showed the evil results of card playing and horse racing, and encouraged the youth to refrain from these evils and seek knowledge that they may obtain power.

A Priesthood meeting was held at the close of the afternoon meeting, at which many things were discussed that will be for the future welfare of the brethren present.

Sunday, May 27, 1894, 10 o'clock a. m.—After the usual opening exercises the Teasdale, Blue Valley and Calneville wards were represented in a healthy condition, as follows: Teasdale, Bishop George Coleman, Calneville, Elder George P. Rectol; Blue Valley, Jonathan Hunt.

Elder Joseph Eckersley then addressed the Saints on the necessity of educating our children and teaching them the principles of the Gospel; said the influence of home has worked greater revolutions in the world and been productive of more good than the influence or power of any organization ever effected by man. It is the duty of every father and mother in Israel to teach their children the principles of the Gospel at home by precept and example. Every Elder should plead with God to be endowed with the spirit of his calling, for it is as important and as essential to successful labor in Zion as it is for the Elders who are sent to the nations of the earth.

Counselor Dans M. Danson read from the Doctrine and Covenants regarding the duty of parents to their children and the condemnation resting upon them if they teach not the principles of the Gospel to them. He spoke upon the power of faith and encouraged the Saints to be diligent in their labors.

2 o'clock p. m.—After the usual opening exercises sacrament was administered by Bishops Walter Hanks and D. E. Maxfield. While the Sacrament was being administered Elder Thomas A. Jeffery addressed the Saints. Every Elder should live

so as to be worthy to officiate in his calling; if this were the case there would be no necessity for running for the Bishop every time a person is sick in a ward, there would be many Elders worthy to administer this ordinance. The humblest Saint is worthy of the blessings of God to attend him in his administration; the power we have with God depends upon our devotion to His commandments.

The Stake statistical report was then read by Elder Jos. Eckersley. The General and Stake authorities were presented by Counselor Hans M. Hanson and unanimously sustained by the people.

President Willis E. Robison could vouch for the truth of the reports given by the Bishops; hoped that the Wayne Stake would continue to grow and ever compare favorably with the other Stakes in Zion. He then discoursed at length upon the necessity of Latter-day Saints keeping correct genealogies and being properly enrolled on the Church records, the result of evil speaking, and blessing of exercising charity. The progress we make depends upon our own efforts; and the speaker felt to encourage the Saints to be united in all their labors and seek to approach the standard of perfection.

A Sunday School meeting was held in the evening, at which reports were given demonstrating the Sunday Schools in Wayne Stake in good condition. Elder Chas. F. Brown and Brother Wm. Meeks reported their labors while taking the Sunday School course at Provo. Timely addresses were given by Elders Jos. J. Anderson, Walter H. Jeffery and President Willis E. Robison.

A Relief conference was held on Monday, the 28th. The reports showed that the societies were doing a good work. Addresses were delivered by a number of the Sisters, President W. E. Robison and Counselor Gearson S. Bastian on the following topics: Economy, home industry, hygiene, and the proper education of our children.

JOSEPH ECKERSLEY, Clerk.

### THE YOUNG LADIES' CONFERENCE.

The conference of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations of the Salt Lake Stake was held June 5th in the Assembly Hall. President Mary A. Freeze presided.

Meeting opened at 2 p. m. by singing, "Come let us anew," etc. Prayer was offered by Mrs. Nellie C. Taylor; singing. The minutes of the previous conference read and approved.

Pres. Freeze announced a course of lectures to be given by Dr. Lizzie Shipp on obstetrics, and a course on child training by an eastern lady, and heartily recommended as many as possible to attend.

Mrs. M. E. Irvine spoke on Obedience. She thought it proper to cultivate the spirit of yielding to a higher power, no matter what inconvenience it may cause us we should bring ourselves to that state where we can say "Thy will, not mine, be done." She also counseled the young ladies to be slow in looking at the faults of their friends, but rather to seek out their own faults.

An address was made by Miss Lucy

Maycock, her subject being "Why should we be Latter-day Saints?"

Dr. R. B. Pratt compared our faith with some of the faiths of the day—particularly Christian science, which is attracting some young people. She showed the Gospel to be a foundation-rock—something for our every day life.

President M. A. Freeze said that it is necessary for us to have the spirit of revelation to know the living Good. Christ was not an impostor or His teachings would not be good. The Spirit of testimony is not given to all—like the sunshine and the rain—but to those only who seek it. She exhorted the young to seek this spirit to preserve and protect them in the truth.

Counselor Nellie C. Taylor urged the young not to forget what Christ has suffered for us but to serve and follow Him, to listen to the words of counsel from their parents and those in authority over them.

After singing and benediction by L. S. Cartwright, conference was adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

The evening meeting was opened by singing. Prayer by Elder C. W. Penrose; singing. Mrs. Minnie Snow spoke of the necessity of the young ladies becoming better prepared to fill the highest position for woman—that of intelligent womanhood.

Dr. Maggie C. Shipp continued the subject already presented and thought that of "home making," not merely "house keeping," should be given more attention to in the associations. No one's happiness is complete without a happy home-life and all should make their home as near like paradise as possible. She explained how this is possible without great wealth—what wonders we can work with the spirit of love and kindness. She counseled the young ladies to listen to the promptings of the still, small voice and to live for the blessings in store for them.

A duet was then rendered by Misses Maude and Herma Pratt.

Elder C. W. Penrose next addressed the conference. He said his principle was, whatever he was called upon for, to do it the very best he could, and he thought this an excellent rule for the young ladies to follow. Every word uttered had found an echo in his heart. The young are the future molders of history and what we want for Zion is honorable and intelligent motherhood. Social purity should be taught to our young people more carefully. We do not go into detail as much as we might with profit. Every boy and girl can have a testimony of the truth of the Gospel if they seek it, which they should do that their faith may not be easily turned aside. The great duty of a president is to bring out all the talents in the association, not merely to direct the meeting. Elder Penrose closed by exhorting the young to acquire all the knowledge they can and to keep themselves pure and unspotted.

President Freeze then said that some time in July the associations of this Stake will hold a grand reunion at Saltair, when it is hoped that every member will be present.

Meeting closed by singing the Dology.

Benediction was offered by Miss Edith Sampson and conference adjourned for three months.

MRS. L. S. CARTWRIGHT,  
Secretary.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

The price for spraying trees in Sanpete county is five cents for two sprayings.

MANTI, May 29, 1894.

The Manti Temple will close on on Friday evening July 20th, and open again on Tuesday morning August 21st, 1894.

JOHN D. T. MCALISTER.

A letter has been received at the President's office for "Mrs. Martha McCluskey, Salt Lake City, Utah." The lady is unknown by any one at the office, but if she will call on or send to the News she can obtain the letter.

Already considerable preparation has been made for the territorial Scandinavian reunion to be held at Mt. Pleasant, June 16th and 17th. The people of Mt. Pleasant know how to entertain visitors, and all who come may expect to have a very enjoyable time.

Work is to be pushed on the new county road over the mountain from Sanpete to Castle Valley at once, in order that it may be used for this summer's travel. The snow has been too deep to permit having done anything this spring, but as there is only about six miles of new road to be made, it will not be long before the two canyon roads will be connected. People will then be able to travel between the two valleys in about one third the time it takes to do so now.

Fred Wolhaupter and D. A. Maxwell came down from the mines in Gibbs' canyon, Monday, says the Brigham Vokes. Mr. Wolhaupter reports that the mine up there is improving daily and making a better showing the farther in the tunnel is driven. Mr. Maxwell came down to meet his family the same evening at Ogden, where they had just arrived from Tenino, Washington. Mr. M. has not seen his wife and children for seven years.

Sanpete county is being overrun this spring with peddlers, auctioneers, show people, etc., and the town that can't boast of some such every week is not in the swim at all. The peddlers and auctioneers are all right so long they pay their bills and behave themselves, and the show people—well they give fair entertainments; but the people who spend their hard-earned dollar for such things, or who sign iron-clad notes when debts and dues are crowding on all sides, and our local merchants almost forced to close down because of outstanding accounts—what of them?

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust company was held at the bank Monday at 11 o'clock; 1889 shares out of the 2,000 shares of stock were represented. The annual report showed the bank to be in a very satisfactory condition, the amount on deposit being \$889,161.43.

The election of directors resulted in the following named gentlemen being chosen for the ensuing year: Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, Francis M. Lyman, Heber

J. Grant, Angus M. Cannon, James Jack, George Reynolds, T. G. Webber, George M. Cannon, H. B. Clawson and L. John Nuttall.

A gambler named Alonso Burt, but better known as "Jay Gould," was brutally assaulted in Shade's saloon Thursday by a notorious character named Oscar Carlson. The men engaged in an altercation to which little attention was paid at first. After a time Carlson went out of the building but soon returned with a stone about the size of his fist. He suddenly and violently threw it at Burt striking him in the head and felling him to the floor unconscious. He was carried to his room where he was given attention by a physician and where it was thought he would die before morning. However, he was feeling somewhat better but refused to swear to a complaint against his assailant who was arrested and placed under bonds. Chief Pratt says that an officer will appear as a complaining witness and that Carlson will be prosecuted.

Major Robert T. Walker, a retired army officer and well known citizen, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. O. J. Salisbury, at the corner of Sixth East and First South streets, at 7 o'clock Tuesday, June 5. The deceased was a native of Pennsylvania and was 72 years of age. The cause of his death was a tumor or cancerous growth in the side and from which he sought relief at the hands of the best physicians in the country, but in vain. The last two months he has kept pretty close to his room as he gradually grew nearer the end.

Mr. Walker was a distinguished gentleman and came of a good family. He was a brother-in-law of the late James G. Blaine, the latter's wife being Mr. Walker's sister. He was highly respected wherever known and had warm friends in all parts of the United States. He leaves a family of four children to mourn his death.

Justice Smith at Monday's session of court gave his decision in the case of James McCarroll, charged with selling milk without a license. It has been under consideration some days and was a test case the result of which the dairymen of the city and suburbs have looked forward to with interest. The court decided that the ordinance should be sustained and its provisions enforced, and found the defendant guilty.

McCarroll, by his attorneys, Zane and Lewis, moved for an arrest of judgment on the ground that the law pertaining to the publication of ordinances had not been complied with in that the recorder had omitted from the certified copy the important words "per day" and that he had also neglected to post notices of it in three conspicuous places and that the advertisement in the newspapers of it was null and void because of the omission of the words.

On this showing the motion of defendant's counsel was sustained.

J. M. Campbell, Esq., inspector of poor, Paisley, Scotland, writes to President Wilford Woodruff under date of May 18, with reference to

James Graham, who has been "chargeable to our parish for some time past," and concerning whose birth-settlement said parish is making inquiry. "He is said to have been born," the letter continues, "in Balfour, Scotland, and is about 64 years of age. He informs us that he has two sisters in the Mormon state [sic.] and who are able to prove his birth in Balfour, being much older than he, and who left this country many years ago." The matter is referred to as "of very great importance," and the sisters, if still alive, are requested to favor Mr. Campbell with answers to a list of half a dozen printed questions. The parent's names are given as James Graham, who had a grocer's shop in Balfour, and Margaret Ewing, both dead. If this inquiry comes to the attention of either of the sisters referred to, Elder L. John Nuttall, President's office, this city, will be glad to supply the formal questions above mentioned, and to furnish other help in forwarding the desired information.

Monday Fish Commissioner Musser received a young fish about half a pound in weight, and the following letter:

LAKE VIEW, June 4, 1894.

A. M. Musser, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I send you today a fish that was caught in a slough near the Utah Lake. It is a new species to me. Please let me know what it is called. It is very pretty, and we would like to know its name and how large it will grow. These fish seem to be quite plentiful in the water around the lake.

Yours respectfully,

M. P. MADSEN.

Mr. Musser examined the new arrival and soon came to the conclusion that it was a striped bass. A consignment of this fish was placed in Utah Lake in 1890, having been sent from the Illinois river by Dr. Bartlett, and the one caught by Mr. Madsen Mr. Musser says he has no doubt is the offspring of some of that consignment. The fish is highly esteemed for table use. When full grown it attains to a weight of 15 to 20 pounds. It belongs to the Perch family of fishes, but differs considerably in appearance from the common perch.

The attendance at the conference of the Y. M. M. I. A. at Logan was not as large as had been expected. Much of the time was necessarily consumed in the rendition of reports. Presidents Woodruff and Cannon, who had been expected, were unable to come. President Joseph F. Smith and Elders Moses Thatcher and M. H. Hardy of the general superintendency, and Elder M. W. Merrill were in attendance.

On Sunday morning President Smith spoke on the duty and destiny of man, and Elder Thatcher on generosity. The reports received from the various Stakes indicated that when the Manual was first introduced there was a considerable falling off in the attendance—many members preferring programs that make the associations resemble amusement societies rather than for mutual improvement. This condition has been, to a great extent, overcome, particularly where the plan suggested in the Manual has been strictly followed. The members have become interested, and a greater

degree of improvement has been perceptible.

Many valuable instructions were given, and all unite in declaring the conference a profitable one. Prof. Paul's lecture, "The Beautiful," was given for the benefit of the Cache Stake M. I. A. on Saturday evening. The subject was illustrated by fine stereopticon views. Music, both vocal and instrumental, and tableaux added to the interest.

L. G. Hardy, Esq., of this city, returned Friday evening from the south, where he has been for the past month. The report he brings of the condition of the stock interests south of the Rim of the Basin are no more encouraging than the accounts previously given. He says that at Kanab and all that region the drouth in this its third year is more severe than during the preceding two years, causing a failure of the grass on ranges and even in the hills. In looking through the country he saw not less than 5,000 head of cattle, and not a beef animal among them, they were so poor from lack of food. What little grass there is this year is so far back in the mountains from where the streams are that the cattle, which have to water at least every other day, cannot make the trip to and from. He says he has seen cows come down for water and they were so thirsty that they would fill themselves to an extent that they would fall and have to lay there for a day before they could get up.

The animals are feeding on sagebrush and greasewood. If there was plenty of browse for them the young animals would get along, but there is not. Mr. Hardy says that unless there are some good rains in June and July the animals that live through the summer will be in such poor condition that when winter comes there will be immense losses.

The crops are not suffering from the drouth, but only the range cattle. The streams from which irrigating water is taken have a fairly good supply. At Kanab, for instance, there is four times as much water as when the settlement was made first. The full effect of the drouth comes on the stock interests, which are in a deplorable condition.

The name of Dr. Smith, the commonwealth "army" general, was associated with a very ugly case Tuesday, and if the charges against him are established his followers will have to choose other "timber" to pilot them on their eastward journey.

The complaining witness is Mabel Graham, a fourteen-year-old girl, who called or rather was sent to the police station that morning to tell the story of the wrong that she claims was done her. Her grievance was unpretentiously and plainly narrated before Chief Pratt, Captain Donovan and a News representative. Shorn of its most salacious and disgusting features it was in substance as follows:

"I have been living for some time with a Mrs. Metz, a lady whose husband works for Mr. Bamberger, on Second East street, between First and Second South streets. Next door is a family by the name of Eccles. The man of the house is an ex-soldier, I understand. When 'General' Smith came to Salt Lake he joined the army and on Sunday night his wife came over to where I was stopping and

asked Mrs. Metz if I could stay with her for the night, as her husband was either going away or would be out late. Mrs. Metz consented and I went. Mr. Eccles, however, came home early and went to bed. I slept in the next room. About midnight or a little after a man who I since learned was "Dr." Smith came in, the door having been left unlocked, I suppose for that purpose. Mrs. Eccles got out of bed and came into my room with me and went to bed, while Smith went in to sleep with her husband.

"The next I saw of Smith was yesterday morning, when he was washing himself for breakfast, when he put out his hand and said, 'Good morning, Lizzie.' I replied: 'My name is not Lizzie, sir, and don't care to be addressed in that manner.' He then smiled and said he didn't mean anything by the remark.

"Last night at the request of Mrs. Eccles I went back to stay at her house. A bed was made for me on the floor at the foot of her own and her husband's bed, and a little before nine o'clock I dropped down on it without undressing and went to sleep. I did not awake until midnight, when I was aroused in a very rude manner by some one in my bed. I jumped up and ran towards the head of Mrs. Eccles's bed and told them. They replied that he did not mean to frighten me, but I was very much alarmed and ran across the room and turned up the lamp which was burning very low and saw Smith crawling into his own room with his clothes partly off. I then ran out of the house and went home and told Mr. and Mrs. Metz who warned me not to go back, something I wouldn't have done anyhow, and told me to have him arrested this morning. That is why I am here."

The matter was referred to County Attorney Murphy and his assistant, Mr. Eichnor, who are making a thorough investigation of the case, and if the story of the girl can be fully substantiated Smith will be arrested.

Smith called at the Metz residence Tuesday and explained his presence in the room where the young lady was sleeping by saying that as he came in he looked through the half-open door and saw that she was partially uncovered, and fearing she would take cold went in to replace the bed covering, when he unintentionally awoke her.

Although far removed from the great Columbia river floods, of which the telegraphic dispatches tell, there is grave concern among many Salt Lake residents as to the direful results in the inundated districts for hundreds of miles throughout the northwest.

Among the most anxious in this city, perhaps, are the Union Pacific officials. In conversation with Mr. Burley Tuesday a representative of the News was told by that gentleman that the damage to property was immense along the Columbia river, and when asked to mark on the map that section of country now under water he drew a pencil from his pocket and made a circle which embraced about one-third of the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Of course, he said with a faint smile that his statement was rather overdrawn, but the condition was appalling. The whole of the Union

Pacific track between Umatilla and Portland, a distance of 186 miles, all of which is above high water mark, is now inundated, and vast stretches of it torn out and washed away.

Superintendent Bancroft is now and has been as near the big floods as possible for the last week or ten days, and it is not known when he will return. Thirty or forty miles of Union Pacific track is also hidden from view in the flooded region between Nampa and Huntington northwest of Boise, Idaho. Many bridges have been carried away and traffic is entirely suspended. The high water in this section comes from the Snake river as it also does on the branch line running from Pocatello to Helena where there are numerous washouts from Market Lake to Idaho Falls.

The loss that will be sustained is enormous. The cost of building the 186 miles of road referred to and which parallels the Columbia river for the whole of that distance was \$25,000 per mile. In Mr. Burley's opinion, that added to what the inhabitants of Portland will lose, will aggregate millions. It is the worst calamity that has ever visited the northwest.

Latter information, however, is to the effect that the damage is not so great as at first reported.

Captain Willard Young, now city engineer, who is better acquainted, perhaps, on the Columbia river, than another Usonian, was asked for his opinion as to whether the great Cascade Locks a goodly portion of which were constructed under his supervision would stand the terrible strain they were now put to. In connection therewith he told the story of their building. They are the largest in the world, but are not yet complete. The work of building was commenced in 1878 under Colonel Wilson, who now has charge of the government buildings at Washington. Progress, however, has been slow on account of Congress appropriating only about \$100,000 per year for the work. The original estimate of cost was \$2,000,000. Up to date about \$1,500,000 has been spent and a great deal remains yet to be done.

Mr. Young had charge of the work from 1883 to 1884 and says that it is simply stupendous and his description left no doubt as to that. It was as strong as man and money could make it and yet he fears that it may have been washed away during the present floods. The Columbia river runs very swift at that point. The fall is twenty-four feet to 3,000. The purpose was to make the stream navigable.

Said Mr. Young: "There is a very pretty legend among the Indians as to the formation of the Cascade. It is that at one time there was a great natural stone bridge spanning from the Washington to the Oregon side of the river at that point. The mountains there are high and precipitous and the gorge narrow where the river passes through. The story runs that Mt. St. Helens on one side and Mt. Hood on the other engaged in a quarrel and while great volcanic eruptions were going on, threw stones at each other in such volleys and with such force as to break down the bridge, cause it to tumble into the stream below and form a sort of waterfall, giving it the name of Cascade."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Written for this Paper.*

## CHINESE RIOTS.

(Copyrighted by Frank G. Carpenter, 1894.)

KIUKIANG, China, May 2, 1894.



SEE the long-haired barbarians! Look at the kidnapers of babies! There goes a pig-goat blue-eyed devil!"

These are some of the expressions which are hurled at me

in Chinese in every city I visit. A tall Chinaman, in a blue silk gown and big spectacles, spat at me as I walked through the streets here this morning, and wherever I stop a crowd collects and the remarks which my interpreter translates for me are by no means elegant nor polite. At Hankow I had great trouble in getting a man to go about with me. There was a well educated Chinaman, who spoke good English, but he said if he went the people would call him "a foreigner's dog," and he evidently did not want to be seen on the street in my company. I confess I don't like it. Even the babies yell at the foreigners in some of these towns. The dogs, who will not molest a strange native, recognize a foreigner by his smell, and rush for him, snapping at his heels. I carry a good club and I think that this protects me to a certain extent from both dogs and men. This is one of the most rebellious parts of China, and the Chinese here are far different from those you find in America. They are big, broad-shouldered fellows, with stronger features than the men of South China, whence our coolies come. They speak a different language and are more independent in their actions. The better classes all over the empire hate the foreigners, and the millions which the Viceroy of Hankow is putting into his factories and rolling mills are spent because he hopes by them to make China entirely independent of the rest of the world.

It was throughout this Yangtse valley that the great riots of 1891 began, and they extended from here all over the empire. They resulted in the massacre of hundreds upon hundreds of native Christians, and for a time all sorts of foreigners feared for their lives. At Wusueh one of the English customs officers and a Methodist missionary were killed by the mob and foreign property was burned and looted at a dozen different stations along the river. Today an intense dislike for foreigners prevails among the literary and official classes of the empire.

They look upon us as savages and boors, and they would it they dared sweep us from the country today. It is from them that the stories come as to the wickedness of the Europeans. They

distribute books full of all sorts of lies about the missionaries, and the chief cause of every riot comes from such publications. Just before the Tientsin massacre a pamphlet was issued charging the foreigners with stealing Chinese babies and cutting them up for medicine, and the same stories were printed and shipped over the empire by the million during the riots of three years ago. At this time there were published colored prints, under the title of the "Devil's Picture Gallery." These represented in the vilest of scenes the alleged practices and institutions of the religion of the foreigners. I have secured a set of those prints, and they lie before me as I write. I have also procured a translation of the Chinese characters which surround them and which so explain the pictures that the most ignorant Chinaman can see just what they mean. The word for hog and Jesus are pronounced almost the same in Chinese and the Christian religion is called here the worship of the hog. Among the pictures are cuts of hogs, labeled Jesus, hanging to crosses, with Chinese men and women kneeling before them and other men and women going through the most obscene and licentious performances in the back-ground. One of the hogs so hung is filled with arrows, which Chinese soldiers are shooting into him, and a mandarin is directing the attack. The foreigners are represented in these pictures by goats, the words or characters representing the two being practically the same, and one of the cuts is entitled "Slaughter the Pigs and the Goats." Some cuts represent the slaughter going on, and others incite the people to rise against the "hog sect," as they call us. The pictures state that the Christian religion is a worship of lust and the pigs and goats are painted with green heads, which in Chinese typifies this. Many of the paintings could not be described, much less illustrated, in any respectable newspaper, and the whole is incendiary in the extreme. Many of the common people believe the stories. They look upon us as demons, who are possessed of witchcraft powers, and backed, as some of the publications are, by extracts from public government documents, they receive full credit.

In the blue books of China, for instance, you find how the foreigners scoop out the eyes of Chinamen for medicine or to grind up to make photographic materials. The Chinese have eyes which are invariably black. They think that their eyes have different qualities from ours, and that we are always seeking to get them. In one of these prints, which I have, two blood-thirsty villains in foreign clothes are cutting out the eyes of a dead Chinaman, while another foreigner is gloating over a saucer full of eyes, which he has just captured. The blue books of China say that the Christians shroud the dead that they may hide this scooping out of the eyes, and from my translation of "The Death-blow to Corrupt Doctrines" I copy the following:

"In case of funerals the religious teachers of the Christian sect eject all the relatives and friends from the house, and the corpse is put into the coffin with

closed doors. Both eyes are secretly taken out and the orifice sealed up with a plaster. They call this the sealing of the eyes for the western journey. \* \* \* The reason for extracting the eyes is this: From 100 pounds of Chinese lead can be extracted eight pounds of silver, and the remaining ninety-two pounds can be sold at the original cost. But the only way to obtain this silver is by compounding the lead with the eyes of a Chinaman. The eyes of foreigners are of no use for this purpose. Hence, they do not take out those of their own people, but only those of the Chinese." The writer here goes on to speak of the use of Chinese eyes as photographic material, and he shows that these eyes spread over the surface in a way to take magic pictures, which the Christians prize.

Further on in the work there is an extract from the public records, showing how a Chinese scholar cheated a missionary and saved his eyes. I copy the extract verbatim:

"In the reign of the Emperor Wan Lie a foreigner, named Pa-Ta-Li, came into Chekiang and began to persuade men to join the Christian sect, and great numbers were ensnared by him. Now, there was a certain military undergraduate, named Wang-Wen-Mu, an athlete, who, hearing that when any one who joined this sect died they secretly took out his eyes, had a desire to test the matter. So for some days he ate nothing, and word was sent to the priest that he was about to die. The priest came, and, sure enough, he had a little knife in his hand. Coming forward, he was about to cut out Wang's eyes, when he, springing up suddenly, beat him and drove him out of his house and cut off his head and destroyed his image of Jesus. When this affair came to be known in the capital the emperor rewarded him liberally."

Speaking of the medical treatment of the foreigners, these books describe just how the foreigners make them. I would say first, however, that the average Chinaman of the interior knows no distinction between German, French, English or American. Merchant and missionary are all one to him, and a great riot will kill the men in business as well as the preachers of the Gospel. These books, which have been circulated by the million all over China, state that the brains of Chinese babies are very valuable to us, and a part of the recent riots at Wuhu were caused by two missionary nuns calling some children into one of their houses. Their parents had an infectious disease, and the nuns wanted to protect the children from it. A relative of one of the children tried to take them away, but the children would not go, and he roused the people, telling them the nuns were going to kill the children and use their eyes for medicine. In a short time a mob of 6,000 infuriated Chinese was collected. The nuns were arrested and the buildings of the missionaries burned. After the riot was over a placard in Chinese was put up by the rioters inciting the people to more bloodshed. I visited the town yesterday. It is a dirty Chinese city lying on the banks of the Yangtse, and is now comparatively peaceful. The mission buildings have been rebuilt. The placard I spoke of is quite long, but a part of it reads as follows:

"The country is betrayed and the people are ruined. Human beings are trampled down and reduced to dust. Lately the Christians are building churches in every portion of this city. Every convert is paid a monthly sum of \$6, and it is by such means that ignorant males and females are led to enter churches where men and women congregate together without discrimination. Now women are procured from other places and are paid to abduct children, whose eyes and intestines are taken out and whose hearts and kidneys are cut off. What crimes have these little children done that they should suffer these horrible deaths?" The proclamation then goes on to state how the children were being smuggled away and cites a number of instances of Chinese babies which have disappeared through the magic of the foreigners. It states that a year ago a woman by the name of Shen had a one-year-old child lying in a cradle, when "it was taken away in the twinkling of an eye, cradle and all, without leaving the slightest trace." It speaks of underground cells where the devilish foreigners hide the babies, and closes by calling upon the people to rise and drive out the barbarian thieves.

The riots of 1891 were general. They extended all over the empire and proclamations inciting the people to drive out the foreigners were everywhere put up. Dates were fixed upon again and again for a massacre, and the Hunanites, among other threats, said they would butcher the Christians, foreign and native, and slice them into pieces, and weighing divide them among the people for a cannibal feast. These Hunanites are the best soldiers of the empire. They come from an immense province south of here and are the most fierce of all the Chinese. They form to a large extent the great secret society known as the Koloa Hui, and they have their organization everywhere. They are especially strong at Nanking and from that point the working of the rioters seemed to be directed. There is no doubt but that the educated classes of the Chinese incite these troubles. They say they come from the people and they cannot control them, but this is evidently false. At Hankow the viceroy or governor of the state, who lives in the big capital city of Wuchang, just across the river, said he could do nothing, and thousands of Chinese students who were there to attend the examinations collected on the walls of the city to watch the people massacre the foreigners. At this time, however, an English gunboat appeared on the scene. Its commander sent his compliments to the governor, saying it was unfortunate that he could not control his people, for at the first outbreak he would have to shell the city. The messenger then went on as follows: "The commander would regret this very much, as his guns are pointed just in the line of your excellency's palace, and they will probably destroy it." It was wonderful how quickly Wuchang became quiet. Runners were sent out by the hundreds from the palace that night to all parts of the town, and one of the most rebellious cities became the most respectful and quiet. The tracts against the Christians and the books and pictures, which I have described are gotten up by the scholars of the empire. One book is called "Death to the Devil's Religion,"

and eight men alone subscribed to 800,000 of these and scattered them over the empire. Boat loads of these books were carried through the provinces near here and the pawnbrokers and book-sellers aided in getting them to the people. Doggerel songs against the Christians are written and taught to the children in some of the cities, and you hear their cries of derision hurled at you everywhere you go.

These pictures of which I have already written paint not only the Christians on earth, but they show their fate after death. In one all the horrors of the Buddhist hell are called to bear upon them. A hog labeled Jesus is being sawed in two by two devils, and other devils are tormenting the foreigners. One picture shows how the foreign books should be burned, and there is a great fire, with Chinese coolies bringing stacks of columns and throwing them into the fire. In the background are foreigners tied to crosses and Chinamen tormenting them. On the ground lie other foreigners, held by Chinamen, while other celestials pour down their throats, through funnels, the vilest of slops. This print is labeled the beating of the devils and the burning of the books, and the Chinese characters on margins read: "The depraved religion of the hog is propagated from foreign lands. Its followers insult heaven and extirpate ancestors. Ten thousand arrows and a thousand swords will not expiate their crimes. Their magical books stink like dung. Let them be burned and let—be poured down the throats of the devils."

Another cartoon states that it is hateful that the name of Jesus should descend to a thousand generations, and it describes how the believers should be treated as above. It states that all Chinese believers should be forced to drink slops and to defile the picture of a cross placed before them. Another shows how children are mutilated for the making of foreign medicines, and a third contains a picture of a nude Chinese woman tied down in a chair, while two villainous-looking Englishmen are cutting slices out of her for use in the manufacture of their devilish potions. Another shows a woman so tied, with her breasts cut off, and the Chinese script states that the foreigners catch Chinese girls and cut off their nipples and breasts. There are in all thirty-two of these vile sheets. They are each about twice the size of a sheet of commercial note and are printed in half a dozen different colors. The work is fairly good, from a Chinese standpoint, though it would be considered very bad in any European country.

I can't describe the effect such things have on the lower classes of the Chinese. They despise us as a nation, and they believe all such reports as these. The missionaries work among them under the greatest of disadvantages and they really do a vast deal of good. No one, however, can appreciate the awful difficulties they have to contend with, and the lies which they have to refute at every step. If it were not for the literati and scholars they could make more headway. As it is, I find their churches in every city I have visited, and I have seen a number of mission schools. In all of the points where the riots occurred they were for months in danger of their lives, and the man who thinks that

preaching the Gospel to the heathen Chinese is a sinecure is very much mistaken.

*Frank G. Carpenter*

### "INDUSTRIALISTS" IN UTAH.

FROM THURSDAY DAILY, MAY 31.

The advance guard of the "Dr." Smith wing of "Industrial Army" arrived in this city shortly before noon today. They form the minstrel part of the organization and are anxious to give a show in Salt Lake before they leave here.

They camped at Bountiful last night and with the brazenness that has characterized their former conduct in this Territory, informed the citizens of that quiet place that they would move along just as soon as arrangements could be made to transport them and their baggage this way on wagons. That was done this morning and the people of Bountiful are heartily glad they are rid of their presence.

Smith and the remainder of his men camped at Layton last night and this morning headed this way. They will arrive here tonight says Chief Pratt, and by midnight it is expected that not less than 300 of them will be in Salt Lake.

Not a few of Smith's men declare their intention to stop here and go to work on the gravity sewer. To prevent such a proceeding Boyle and a number of other representatives of the home reserves waited on some of the city officials this forenoon and requested that the Smithites be given no work or encouragement to remain. They further asked that their own members be protected from the invaders, but were informed that under the order of the court Smith and his men could go where they pleased and would only be interfered with or punished when they broke the law.

It has been decided that they will not be given aid by the city in any way. They must look out for themselves. In case their wants are not attended to by the home reserve they will be permitted to send out soliciting committees among the citizens. How long they intend to remain is not known.

Chief Pratt at 3 o'clock this afternoon received a telephone message from the lime kiln companies near the Warm Springs asking for protection to their property from the ravages of the Smith horde. They claim that they are afraid the men will help themselves to coal and provisions and other articles that may suit their fancy.

### DESERET NEWS BUREAU,

Camp of the Industrialists,

Davis County, May 31, 1894.

All was quiet at the camp of the Industrial Army, near the Davis county line, on Tuesday night. About 8 o'clock dark clouds were seen floating about the sky and the wind began to blow strongly. It looked as though there would be a downpour of rain sufficient to cleanse the camp and its inmates.

The men were almost blinded with sand, which whirled through the air, and some of them becoming tired of their situation on the sandridge



packed their blankets and took up the trail for Ogden; they changed their minds, however, on finding it too severe work to cross the ridge in the storm. Others made threats that should it rain they would cross the Davis county line and make a march toward Salt Lake even if they were shot down for so doing. They finally decided that they could stand it as well as the policeman and remained.

At 9 o'clock word was received in camp from Chief Pratt, asking that a wagon be sent to the station to meet a R. G. W. special which would arrive at 9:30. This message was construed to mean that the injunction had been dissolved. A wagon was sent, and at 10:20 Mr. Sheets arrived in the camp, bringing the news that the officers should roll their bedding and march to the special, which then awaited them. This was done in a quiet manner, and at 10:30 the officers left the Industrials sleeping on the sand and unaware of what was going on. At 11:15 p.m. the train started for Salt Lake. By 12 o'clock the police were making their march from the depot to the city hall and the Industrials still slept on the sandridge. The "general," Dr. Smith, was in Ogden and knew of the course which had been taken, but failed until a late hour to communicate the news to his men at camp.

The army is now making its march towards Salt Lake City and will arrive there tonight or early in the morning. It is expected they will be given one meal in the capital and be ordered to resume their journey south. They may remain in Salt Lake City two or three hours.

Some of the people of Davis county are displeased with the action taken in allowing these Industrialists to pass through the county after retaining them on the line for so many days and putting Davis county and Salt Lake City to an expense to keep them out. If they go through without committing serious depredations, however, this feeling probably will be modified. It is said that very few of Dr. Smith's force are American citizens. Many of them speak the English language imperfectly.

#### FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY JUNE 1.

"Dr." Smith's followers reached the Hot Springs this forenoon and pitched their camp within the city limits. Last night they were the guests of Bountiful. This evening they will parade the principal streets of this city.

The "Home Reserves" are still collecting something for the new arrivals to eat and wear. While the two organizations are engaged in a similar cause they are not so friendly as they might be. There is great anxiety on the part of the former to have the Californians resume their journey as soon as possible.

Tomorrow night the Sutterites—sixty in number—will give a minstrel performance in the Salt Lake Theater. Originally these formed a part of the Smith "army" but were either cast out or divorced themselves from the hosts who were so long held near the Davis county line. Each accuses the other of theft and dishonesty and wishes it understood that there is nothing in common between them.

Smith and his men anticipated mat-

ters somewhat by marching up town this afternoon. They came in regular procession and paraded the principal thoroughfares behind a brass band of five pieces. Smith's diminutive form was prominent at the head of the column proper, which was preceded by a detachment of the "Home Reserves" under command of Vinson.

Several of the Smith Industrialists bore inscriptions announcing that they would give a performance at Central theater on Commercial street tonight for their own benefit. The affair will be separate and distinct from the Sutterite minstrel show at the Salt Lake Theater tomorrow night.

#### FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 4.

The ordinary routine business of the county court was interrupted for a short time this forenoon by a personal application for aid from the county on behalf of "General" Smith and his army of Industrialists, who are temporarily located in this city.

The spokesman was Mr. John Whitbeck, and he stood there alone; not even the "general" had accompanied him.

"I have something to present before your honorable body," he began, and then proceeded to explain that he had been sent there as a committee appointed by the "home reserve," and also on the request of "General" Smith. The "general" was in the city with some 325 men; but whether their mission was right or wrong he (the speaker) was not there to discuss. All he had to ask of the county court was to appropriate—if in its judgment it saw fit—five days' provisions for consumption by Smith's contingent. If this favor were granted them they would pledge themselves to leave Salt Lake for good tonight. While detained on the Davis county line they were obliged to eat the stock of provisions in hand, and had thus run out. "Of course," chirruped Mr. Whitbeck, "these men will have to be fed if they remain in this city; and the 'home reserve' requested me to lay these facts before you. There is no danger of their scattering throughout the Territory if assistance is given them now; they will go straight away."

Judge Blair—We have got a good many poor of our own in this city—residents who are in very straitened circumstances.

Mr. Whitbeck—I am aware of that, but here we have 325 who do not belong to here, and if they are "left to remain" we may have more still. These men are very anxious, I know, to get away.

Judge Blair—Well, I think Davis county ought to make up the deficiency. They are the people who stopped them.

Mr. Whitbeck—I cannot say anything as to that. The court is as well acquainted with the circumstances as I am. We do not want these men in Salt Lake; we do not want them to remain in the Territory either. They claim that they are going east, and want to get back to their homes.

A conversation ensued as to what sum would be required to furnish the five days' provisions applied for, and on this opinion appeared to differ.

Selectman Bamberger said the question was simply this: If these men

were here hungry, they must be fed by somebody. We could not allow them to starve. If the county court deemed it advisable to give them sufficient food to carry them out of Salt Lake county, and it was possible to see them safely through it, then this body would have done its duty; and he thought it would be a wise act.

Judge Blair—As they are here I suppose something ought to be done to get them out. If not, and they should remain, I guess the county would have to keep them if the citizens would not contribute, and their patience is doubtless pretty well exhausted by this time.

Selectman Morris remarked that inasmuch as the holding of Smith's Industrials, so called, at the line separating Weber and Davis counties, was unwarranted by law, unprecedented in the history of this Territory, and unauthorized by the authorities of Davis county, honor, fairness and simple justice should prompt restitution by the man or power that instigated the wrong. But as "these blunderers" had thus far shown no disposition to make the *amends honorables*, he would move:

"That inasmuch as Selectman Bamberger is the authorized representative of this court, empowered to supply the necessities of indigent poor, to him be referred this request for assistance from 'General' Smith and his Industrials, and that he have full power to act in the premises."

Selectman Cahoon seconded.

Judge Blair—This is predicated on the supposition that when the provisions are supplied they will move off at once.

Mr. Whitbeck—There is no question about that.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

Selectman Bamberger will take the matter under his consideration upon the adjournment of the county court this afternoon, and make the necessary inquiries before an appropriation is made. At 3:30, however, the court was still in session.

#### FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 5.

In accordance with the resolutions passed at yesterday morning's session of the County Court, Selectman Bamberger last evening took the initial step toward furnishing provender for "General" Smith's stranded contingent. He sent out to their camp 100 loaves of bread, 125 pounds of meat, and ten pounds of coffee, and upon this supply the men made a fine supper. This morning breakfast was supplied to them from the same source.

Selectman Bamberger went out to the camp this morning to make the necessary inquiries before making the five days' allowance solicited on behalf of the contingent by Mr. John Whitbeck yesterday, and at the same time to have an understanding as to whether the "Smithites" would be ready to clear out of this locality forthwith.

Upon arrival at the camp near the glass works, Mr. Bamberger had a talk with the "principals" of the party, and the list of the army's "wants," as given by them, if the things enumerated had been all furnished, would have en-

talled a bill of something like \$600. But the selectman "boiled down" this considerably. He will not, however, for good reasons, make public the amount actually expended until tomorrow.

It was stated to the County court yesterday that Smith's men numbered 325. Mr. Bamberger could discover only 195, at the most; and for this number he provided. The supply includes, among other articles, flour, beans, bacon, coffee, tea, oatmeal, ten bushels of potatoes, and soap. The goods were sent over to Murray about noon, and will be handed over to the army on their arrival there, en route east.

The company left Salt Lake between two and three p. m. Adieu!

### THE "ARMY" ELSEWHERE.

DENVER, May 28.—"Brigadier General" Morris says the Denver commonweal army will not start for Washington till 2,500 men have been enrolled. It now numbers 682. It is estimated that 700 more are on their way to Denver. Carter with 275 Utah Industrialists has reached Pueblo en route for Denver.

Callahan, one of Carter's lieutenants left with seventy-five men, saying the Denver commonwealers were too slow for them.

Carter and 275 men are on the road from Pueblo.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 28.—Forty-eight of Bennett's commonwealers from Denver arrived here this morning and joined Sanders's crowd. They were all driven from the reservation and camped in a grove. The remainder of Bennett's men will arrive tonight, and the Topeka army tonight or tomorrow. Sanders says the consolidated armies will leave here on Wednesday. Sanders and his engineer have given bonds for their appearance for trial next September.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 28.—A special to the *Times* from Topeka, Kan., says: H. U. Artz, who was removed from the adjutant-generalship of Kansas by Governor Lewelling, will lead the Topeka contingent of the commonweal army to Washington.

HELENA, Mont., May 28.—Helena is going to lose its Coxey army. The city council has made a proposition to the men that the people of Helena would provide a number of wagons to haul their supplies and bedding and tools to Fort Benton, where lumber would be provided for them to build boats to float down the river. The men have accepted the proposition.

HELENA, Mont., May 29.—Helena succeeded on Sunday in getting rid of the Montana corps of the commonweal army, but she now has on her hands about as many of the Washington army.

The leaders say there will be 3,000 of the Washington army pass through this city in the next two weeks. Five leaders of the Washington army who were arrested last week, after they had stolen a Northern Pacific train near Arlee, had a hearing before Federal Judge Knowles today. The charge against them was contempt of court. J. W. Kelly, a brother of the leader of the army now camped in Missouri, was sent to jail for six months, as was Engineer John Ross, alias Grant, an ex-convict, who has served two terms

in the Montana penitentiary, one for burglary, and one for horse-stealing. The others, William Blair, Stuart Leckie, and Thomas Davidson, were sent to jail for thirty days each.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 29.—Kelly's Industrials were visited by at least ten thousand people at the camp today. General Kelly spent the morning in making his men comfortable for their stay here, which will be until Friday next, when they will continue their journey to Washington via the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. About 100 new members were recruited today.

There is a storm gathering about the head of General Kelly of the California Industrial army. Three members of the army say they shall make charges before United States Commissioner Cawford against their commander. When the command left Des Moines it included a glee club of eleven men. They say the money earned by the singing was turned over to Kelly, who wanted to get rid of them because they knew of his alleged irregularities in the handling of the money. At Alton, Ill., they say Kelly took possession of their boat and turned it adrift, leaving them on shore. They arrived here on foot today.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—Kelly's commonweal army divided today and 500 of them, under "Colonel" George Speed, of California, will hereafter march or float by themselves. The cause is the alleged arbitrariness of Kelly.

Judge Lubke told "Colonel" Speed that he had a perfect right to surround the commissary boats and prevent their removal and then apply for a receiver. A division of property and funds will be sought through the courts. The existing troubles do not seem to have any effect upon the recruiting, some 300 men having joined the army since its arrival here.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 1.—Kelly's navy left St. Louis after a lively scrimmage with Speed's seceders. Kelly stole a march on Speed, quietly putting all rations on board the commissary boat under guard. The Kellyites captured about a hundred boats but his men could not all get in. Two hundred marched to Carondelet, where the naval forces joined them for breakfast. Speed's followers intend to sell the twenty-eight boats they have and go overland.

After Kelly's departure, Marshall McCambridge, of Madison, appeared with a warrant for his arrest on the charge of attempting to shoot Patrick P. Holdeman, near Alton, a week ago. Kelly has not since touched Illinois.

CAIRO, Ill., June 4.—The mayor today issued a quarantine proclamation against the entrance of the Kelly Industrial navy into this city, on account of the navy having been exposed to the smallpox. The navy will reach here Wednesday.

BOISE, Ida., June 4.—Arguments in the Coxeyite cases were made today. The decision is to be rendered tomorrow morning.

MASSILLON, O., June 4.—Jacob Coxey, the incarcerated reformer, has accepted the nomination for Congress in the McKinley district of Ohio, in a letter to the People's party committee, dated at Washington, "Parlor 67, U. S. Jail." In his letter he charges England with having precipitated the money panic

here, with the aid of willing allies in this country. He saw the necessity of immediate action and took it. For this he was arrested by order of the money power.

He refers to Judge Miller as "Pontius Pilate," President Cleveland as "Fiberius" and a number of prominent public men as "Congressional Judases."

CHICAGO, June 5.—Clarke's commonweal army, sixty strong, reached Chicago last night and camped in Garfield park. The army attempted to capture a train on the Chicago and Northwestern road at Des Plaines, but was driven off. The men were well supplied with provisions.

### TREMENDOUS FLOODS.

PUEBLO, Colo., May 31.—The rain fall over eastern Colorado the past thirty-six hours is the heaviest ever known. In some parts it exceeds five inches. The flood here was the worst ever experienced. The Arkansas has broken the levies in six places. A sea covers an area of three quarters of a mile square in the city, and the water has risen above the first floors in the buildings. Hundreds of men in boats are rescuing the families and goods. No loss of life is reported. The five railroads into the city are tied up owing to washouts, landslides and wrecked bridges. The communication north is cut off, as the wires are all down.

DENVER, May 31.—Communication with Pueblo is cut off, all wires being down. It is known that the lower part of the city, including many business houses and the Union depot, is under two feet of water. No loss of life is reported. No trains are running west or south, owing to washouts and landslides.

A cave-in in the Hagerman tunnel on the Colorado Midland is reported, how serious, it is not known. Five spans of the Santa Fe railroad bridge over the Arkansas river at Nepesta are gone. It is feared that the whole bridge will be destroyed. The bridge on the Rio Grande, 25 miles west of Pueblo, is washed away. Large washouts occurred on both the Rio Grande and Colorado Midland between Colorado Springs and Manitou.

SPOKANE, Wash., June 1.—Further particulars from the terrible flood which destroyed the town of Condonully, Wash., Sunday, have been received.

In addition to the flood in the creek, a cloud-burst occurred, increasing the volume of water into a raging torrent. Everything was swept before the flood. Trees, houses and rocks came down upon the beautiful flat, where they lodged, forming a jam fifteen feet high at places. Nothing is left except a few parts of seven buildings. When the flood was within a half mile of town, it was seen and every one fled to higher land. All succeeded except A. Spencer, of Walla Walla, who was struck by a drift and carried to the lake, where he was rescued. A. W. Tullock, druggist who was sick, was carried down stream 200 yards and landed in a jam where he was taken out alive after the water subsided. Outside aid is necessary. The loss is complete as there was no chance to save property. Even people

who put their goods on high ground lost everything.

**SPOKANE, Wash., May 30.**—Word reached here today that the town of Conconully, Wash., was swept away by the flood. Every business house in town was destroyed. There is much suffering among the people, as they saved nothing.

**VANCOUVER, B. C., May 30.**—The Fraser river has broken over and a raging torrent is dealing destruction and death. Whole herds of cattle and flocks of sheep have been drowned, while the villages on the banks of the stream are afloat. Eight lives are known to be lost, and many other bodies are reported having been seen in the stream.

**PORTLAND, Or., May 30.**—All the high water records were beaten here at 1 o'clock this afternoon, when the river reached twenty-eight and nine-tenths feet above the low water mark. Reports from the upper Columbia are such that a rise of at least thirty feet above low water mark is expected.

**VANCOUVER, B. C., June 1.**—The Fraser river rose ten inches at Westminster yesterday and last night. The water was three inches above the highest historical mark. The flood is still gaining. From points further up the river come reports that the river is nearly two feet higher than has ever been known.

Fraser valley for over 100 miles has been devastated. So great has been destruction that steamers passing through the straits of San Juan de Fuca are now encountering floating roofs of houses and barns and innumerable carcasses of hogs, sheep and cattle that have passed through the Fraser's mouth with other debris from the valley. It is estimated that over 2,000 families are homeless and that a property loss of fully \$3,000,000 has been suffered.

**PUEBLO, Colo., May 31.**—Pueblo was visited last night by the worst flood in its history. Several thousand people were rendered homeless and property damaged to the amount of probably \$300,000. Four breaks in the levee on the north side and two on the south side flooded a large district.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad company is a heavy loser by the flood, both from the washing out of the track and the delay of trains. There are a dozen small washouts between Florence and Pueblo on the west end, and several between Buettos and Pueblo on the north end.

On the Santa Fe the condition of affairs is fully as bad as on the other roads.

**DENVER, June 1.**—The Platte river continued to rise until 3 a. m. today and a raging torrent was rushing through the city. In Jerome Park, Colfax and river bottoms in the city 350 families were compelled to flee to higher ground. One boy was drowned. The Embankment and railroad track were washed away in several places. The damage is not heavy but the inconvenience is great. It will be several days before the trains can be run on schedule time. There are serious washouts on the Rio Grande and Santa Fe roads. Thirty miles of the South Park road in the Platt canyon are inundated. The loss to the railroad is the heaviest experienced in this state.

**LONGMONT, Colo., June 1.**—All the crops of one of the richest grain regions in the state have been destroyed. The loss is very heavy.

**BOULDER, Colo., June 1.**—The pipe factory, five houses, railroad tracks and all the city and railroad bridges have been washed away by the flood of Boulder creek. Poverty flats are submerged. The Sunset branch of the Gulf railroad and the Mountain road are entirely gone. Crisman and Salina, mining camps in Boulder canyon are wiped out of existence. They had a population of about 200. No lives were lost. Many placer mines are ruined. The loss in and around Boulder is estimated at \$500,000. Boulder has had no communication with any outside point since Wednesday until today, as the telegraph wires were down and the roads impassable.

**PORTLAND, Or., June 1.**—The flood in the Columbia continues to increase and the indications are that the worst is yet to come. Last night the Upper Columbia at several points was at a standstill, but reports today show that the river is again rising about one foot in twenty-four hours.

The river is more than a foot higher than ever before known and the damage will be immense. The fertile bottom lands from the river, from the Rocky Mountains to the sea, a distance of 500 miles, are all inundated. Crops are ruined, houses washed away, and stock drowned.

Today's mails from The Dalles bring the information that the government locks at the Cascades are in danger. About 400 sacks filled with sand were sent from The Dalles to the locks, where they will be used to stop any break that may occur in the dam being constructed around the head of the locks.

**PORTLAND, Ogn., June 2.**—The Willamette river has reached the unprecedented height of thirty feet above low water mark. The weather east to the Cascade mountains continues exceptionally warm and the immense snow fields melting fast indicate a continuous rise for several days. At the Dalles most of the entire business portion and a large part of the residential district are inundated. Considerable apprehension is felt for the government locks at the Cascades.

**TACOMA, Wash., June 2.**—Ninety-five miles of Northern Pacific track between Horse Plains, Montana, and Hope, Idaho, are under water. Definite flood news was received late last night on the arrival of three delayed Northern Pacific overlands. Colonel F. D. Heustis, the railroad builder, was a passenger. He says the water was still rising when the train left Hope. Hundreds of farms along Clark's fork, never overflowed before, are devastated under four to six feet of water. Settlers rushed to the high lands, hundreds of horses and cattle were drowned. Several bridges have been washed out.

The Canadian Pacific yesterday began transferring passengers by steamer on the Fraser river from Ruby to Mission, a distance of 39 miles.

Between those points there are washouts and long sections of the track are under water.

**VANCOUVER, B. C., June 2.**—The Fraser river is still rising. When dark-

ness came in last night the flood during the day had gained another inch at Westminster, three inches at Mission and four inches at Langley. At Chilliwack the flood gained six inches, inundating a large area of land that had been thought to be safe. The work of rescue still continues, and it is thought nearly all of the imperilled settlers and as many of their cattle and horses as remained alive, have now been carried to places of safety.

Funds are being raised and provisions collected for the homeless settlers. The hot weather, and a great depth of snow still remains in the mountains. There is every indication that the water will rise much higher.

**DENVER, June 2.**—The total loss in Colorado from floods is over a million dollars. The rivers are now receding and the danger past.

**VANCOUVER, B. C., June 4.**—Four million dollars will hardly cover the loss by the Fraser river flood, and there is no sign of abatement. A prominent railway officer thinks the loss of life will reach one hundred. The Canadian Pacific company has over 2,000 men working night and day. From Prevelstoke to the sea, 480 miles along the railway, is now a watery waste. The last point above Vancouver which can now be reached is Ruby Creek, 82 miles distant.

**PORTLAND, Or., June 4.**—The water has risen six inches. No news can be obtained from the upper Columbia region or the Puget Sound country. From the mouth of the Willamette to Cathlamet, the low lands are flooded. At some places the house-tops are barely visible, and floating houses are a common sight. Kalama is entirely under water.

In this city many wharves along the river front are snapping and cracking in an ominous fashion. On nearly all are valuable goods, which cannot be removed. The gas company was compelled to cease operations today.

The river reached the thirty-two foot mark this evening and is still rising. Hundreds of persons whose places of business are submerged have moved out and established new temporary places. In the lower portions of the city, where a great many poor persons live, the condition is most deplorable. Great numbers have been driven out by the invading waters and have taken temporary refuge wherever shelter can be found. Much distress already prevails.

**CENTRAL CITY, Colo., June 4.**—Letters have been sent to the officials of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf road stating that if trains are not run as far as Black Hawk in the next two or three days there will be much suffering here for want of provisions, and that the coal supply is already very short.

The damage from the flood cannot be estimated in figures. What will yet develop from it is impossible to say. The miners are the principal sufferers and to them untold damage is done. The Saratoga mine will probably be compelled to close down permanently and others for some time.

It will probably be a week or ten days before a train can reach Black Hawk. The first mail to reach here since Wednesday was received yesterday. It was carried from Golden by special conveyance.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Clad in gorgeous fabrics and frigid formality seventeen Chinamen met last night and re-established the order of Tong Gee Hong in Chicago. This fraternity had existed in this city for many years, but about eight months ago was disbanded because of dissensions. The society is now arranging for a permanent lodge room which will be fitted up in oriental magnificence.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Claus Spreckles has pronounced views on the Hawaiian situation, where his sugar plantations lie. "The present provisional government," he said "is bound to go to smash. There has not been a revolution in the islands, but there will be one before long, and no mistake."

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 28.—While workmen were blasting in May street, Fredonia, Chatauqua county, Saturday morning they turned up a slab three feet long, four feet wide and one foot thick, bearing an inscription which was very clear when the stone had been washed. One side of the stone was polished smooth and bore the following words: "Vos, est U nos aetatis mancipium et morio 5th year of Antem."

Scientists have visited the spot, inspected the slab, puzzled over the inscription and made many attempts at translating. All believe that the language was directly bearing on the almost forgotten belief of Antinomianism which flourished in the old world, particularly in England during Cromwell's reign. The fifth year of Antem, the date upon which the inscription was supposedly chiselled into the surface of the slab, would be in 1654. According to history the believers in Antinomianism interpreted the 4th chapter of Romans and the 2nd chapter of first Peter in such a manner that they believed men and women might violate laws of personal purity and still be good Christians. This sort of religion at one time had many disciples and its precepts were lived up to in the years which followed the reign of the dissolute Charles II. It was finally stamped out, lost sight of and forgotten. It is believed that some of these may have found their way through the wilderness and established temples in what is now Fredonia. Here they set up a temple and lived according to their peculiar belief. Their total disappearance may be accounted for on the basis that they lost their lives by falling victims to the Indians. Today further investigations will be made in the hopes of discovering additional relics of this forgotten belief. The slab will be preserved by the Chatauqua county historical society.

OMAHA, May 29.—Six years ago Dr. and Mrs. Ramacclatti adopted an eighteen-month-old boy at the St. Louis foundling hospital, St. Louis, Mo. His foster parents have since died and he has been declared their heir, inheriting nearly \$500,000.

CARTHAGE, Ill., May 28.—The Rev. and Mrs. Frank Rand of this city, have for some years acted as missionaries in the Caroline islands, they returned home from the islands a few days ago. The board, under whose auspices Mr.

and Mrs. Rand went to Ponape in 1874, is acquainted with the main facts leading up to the troubles on these islands. The world in general has not known of these outrages in detail and Mr. Rand has made them generally public for the first time.

In 1887 Spain sent Gov. Posadillo to the islands to assume charge. He began to make slaves of the natives, requiring them to work constantly and to furnish their own food.

In September, 1889, Spain sent reinforcements to the islands under command of a new governor, Carrossa. Carrossa, learning that King Paul, of the Metatabim tribes, had not proposed to submit to Spain's demands, ordered the native villages shelled and a general onslaught on the islands. The missionaries were notified that they should no longer teach, and that they must go away or suffer the consequences. Consequently the American missionaries boarded the missionary ship, the Morning Star, and went to the island of Mokil.

In the meantime the Spanish ships opened fire on the native villagers, pouring a constant rain of shells and bullets into the huts of the natives. This warfare was kept up for three days and the natives were assailed by land troops. But only three natives were killed in this battle, while the Spanish loss was 300. This was the last battle between Spain and the natives, and since then Spain has been endeavoring to compel the stubborn tribes to yield to that power.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. May 28.—The medal—presented by the French government—bearing the insignia of the Legion of Honor, has been presented to Jennie Creek, the 10-year-old girl, of Milford, Blackford county, for saving the trainload of World's Fair passengers on the Panhandle railroad last summer. While walking along the track she discovered the trestle across a deep ravine was on fire and the World's Fair express with several hundred passengers on board, was nearly due. With remarkable presence of mind the little one tore off her red flannel petticoat, ran down the track until she came in sight of the approaching train and waved her skirt as a danger signal. A number of French passengers were aboard the train.

BROOKLYN, May 29.—Ex-justice of the peace Kenneth F. Sutherland was today sentenced to two years and eight months in Sing Sing and fined \$500 for election frauds in the interest of John Y. McKane, at Gravesend, last November.

LA SALLE, Ill., May 29.—One hundred Winchester and several thousand rounds of ammunition arrived today for the citizens' protective association. Col. Bennett, I. R. G., received orders to send two companies of militia to Wenona today. A special train was made up and while the troops were getting aboard a telegram was received stating that the rioters had fled. The police have found the missing Pole Braskowski who, it was feared, had been murdered as a spy, concealed in a neighbors' house.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., May 29.—

Frank McDavitt, a restaurant keeper, lately of Port Angeles, has turned up here as a long lost heir to an estate in Chattanooga, Tenn., valued at \$50,000. He had been absent from home fifteen years and several thousand dollars have been spent in vain endeavoring to ascertain his whereabouts.

CALCUTTA, May 29.—In addition to the loss of 200 lives by the bursting of a dam, formed by a landslide in Charkupria, Kalua, the Jettina overflowed its banks in north Cachay and inundated an area of hundreds of miles. The result has been a tremendous loss of property, and the loss of life is believed to be enormous. Whole villages have been destroyed. The flood is pronounced the most severe in many years.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The steamer Grecian, which reached port today from Glasgow, sighted eighty-one icebergs in passage.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 29.—All the way from Norway, her masts gaily decorated with flags and bunting, the steamer Cragge came into this harbor at an early hour this morning, the third sailing vessel to cross the Atlantic with a cargo to be delivered at Chicago. The first vessel was the Wergeland, which reached this port May 26, 1892, and the second was the Christiania, which sailed May 21, 1893. The Cragge sailed from Bergen, Norway, April 22.

MILAN, Mo., May 31.—The Taylor boys who murdered the Meeks family are located in an old cave twenty-three miles east of this city in the Chariton brakes. A posse has been organized to capture them.

The posse which left here last night will surround the cave, and at day-break this morning an attempt will be made to persuade them to come out, and if they refuse, more men will be called and an attempt will be made to blow up the cave with dynamite.

ATLANTIC, Ia., May 29.—General James B. Weaver was nominated today as the Populist candidate for Congress from the Seventh district.

ROME, May 30.—Two bombs were exploded almost simultaneously outside the windows of the minister of finance at 11 o'clock tonight. There is no clue to the authors of the outrage.

RICHMOND, Va., May 30.—Dedication of a monument to the memory of the private soldiers and sailors of the Confederacy was the occasion of a great celebration today. There was a cavalry reunion, at which General Fitzhugh Lee, Wade Hampton, Governor O'Ferrill, Rev. William Monce and General Rosser were present. The orator of the day was Rev. R. C. Cave.

In his address Cave said: "I am not one of those who fancy that right must always be on the side of might, and speak of Appomattox as the judgment of God. Instead of accepting the defeat of the South as a divine verdict against her, I regard it but as another instance of truth on the scaffold and wrong on the throne. [Tremendous applause.] Appomattox was a triumph of the physically stronger in a conflict between the representatives of two essentially different civilizations and antagonistic ideas of government. One side was the South, led by the descendants of cavaliers, who, with all their faults, had from a long line of

ancestors a manly contempt for moral littleness, a high sense of honor, lofty regard for plighted faith. At Appemator, Puritanism, backed by overwhelming numbers and unlimited resources, prevailed, but brute force cannot settle questions of right and wrong.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—For over fifteen months nine seamen, against whom no charge has been made, have been government prisoners at Angel Island. They were witnesses against St. Clair, Sparf and Hansen, the would-be pirates of the bark Hesper, who killed mate Fitzgerald, after having plotted to kill all the officers and to cruise the southern seas as free-booters. The witnesses were unable to give bonds and were thrown into the government penal institution pending an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Each has been allowed one dollar a day as witness fees, however, and they will be paid their money today, when all will be released in accordance with an order from Washington.

The death watch has been put upon the condemned pirates against whom they were witnesses.

AMESBURY, Mass., May 31.—Captain Nathan Peters, the oldest Free Mason in the United States, died this afternoon. He was born in Goshen, N. Y., in 1803, and joined the Masons in 1828.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Senate, Senator Mills of Texas alone voting no, today passed a resolution declaring that the United States will not interfere with the affairs of the Hawaiian Islands and the United States will regard the interference by any foreign power as an unfriendly act.

Pfeffer offered a resolution which was appropriately referred, instructing the judiciary committee to report whether the government of the United States could by virtue of an act of Congress constitutionally take possession, paying compensation therefor, of all the coal beds of the country.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 31.—J. K. Graves, of this city, has concluded the sale of Larrabee coal lands in Wyoming. The transaction was made in Chicago, and the purchasers are eastern capitalists. The coal is of superior quality and very abundant.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Col. Fred C. Alnsworth, chief of the recorders of the pension division, indicted for manslaughter on account of Ford's theater disaster last June, in which more than a score of government clerks were killed, is now free. Justice M. Comas of the criminal court today ordered the indictment quashed, because it did not show that the felling of the building was due to the personal neglect of Alnsworth.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A terrific explosion occurred at 3 o'clock this morning in the distillery on the ground floor of the double tenement house, 129 Suffolk street, resulting in the death of Lizzie Yaega, aged 4 years, and seriously injuring four others. Twenty families tenanted the building. The fire cut them off from the stairway. Some older persons escaped by creeping on the narrow ledge of the second story to a window of the house. Two men used a net to catch the children dropped from the windows above. Fifteen were

dropped through the sheet of flames which was leaping from the side of the building. Then the elder ones jumped. Mrs. Hyman Ehrenwost broke the blanket and was severely injured. Meyer Dietrick, aged 41, was badly injured. Several persons on the top floor were overcome by smoke and carried out by the firemen. Three persons were burned to death in the building two years ago.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The *Call* says that J. J. Klein, a Roumanian, is conducting negotiations for the purchase of 200,000 acres of land belonging to the Mitchell estate in Merced county, and that if the deal is carried through 14,000 Roumanians will settle in California as colonists. These Roumanians are of German descent and live in Bessarabia.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The *Call* says: Particulars have reached this city showing that the 200 persons reported to have been killed in one of the preliminary battles at Santa Ana, San Salvador, were the victims of one of the most horrible railroad accidents ever recorded.

On May 3rd President Ezeta went to the assistance of the city of Santa Ana, which was threatened by the rebels. Fifteen hundred men were placed on a special train, which started for Santa Ana. The insurgents, learning of the approach of the government troops, removed the rails from the track on a steep grade several leagues from Santa Ana.

The train rushed along at a high rate of speed and eight cars were telescoped. Two hundred men were killed and 120 wounded. President Ezeta had a narrow escape.

PARIS, Tex., June 1.—Cephus Wright and Thompson Wade were convicted in the Federal court yesterday of the murder of Mike Peter, near Atoka, in the Choctaw nation, on January 16. All the parties are Choctaw Indians.

BERLIN, June 1.—A dispatch to the *Tageblatt* from Sofia, Bulgaria, says two battalions of infantry and the entire police force have issued a manifesto in favor of ex-Premier Stambouloff. The dispatches add that a bloody fight has taken place between the rebelling soldiers and the police and local troops. Many were killed on both sides. Several disturbances directed against the prefects are reported from the provinces. One official is said to have been killed. On the other hand it is reported that Prince Ferdinand has received many telegrams thanking him for the dismissal of Stambouloff.

LONDON, June 1.—A dispatch to the *Telegraph* from Belgrade says: The following telegram has been received from Sofia: Ex-Premier Stambouloff and the officers who formed his cabinet are under arrest. Civil war has broken out. Two battalions of troops have rebelled and demand the reinstatement of Stambouloff. They have joined with the gendarmes in an attack on the troops, who have declared for Prince Ferdinand.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 2.—Jeff Crawford, colored, who murdered W. P. Blackburn, a white, last December, was convicted at a recent term of court and sentenced to be hanged. He was lynched by a mob before day break.

LEAVENWORTH, Mass., June 2.—Today marks a crisis in the miners'

strike in this city. Agitator McGregor was forced to leave the city two days ago and returned at noon today. Three hundred Leavenworth miners received him with wild cheering. Fully as many deputy sheriffs and police met the train, but no attempt was made to arrest McGregor. The strikers paraded, causing much excitement. At 4 o'clock a committee of citizens and miners will hold a conference. The miners will hold a mass meeting tonight.

GOLDEN, Colo., June 2.—Alexander McCurdy, who horribly mutilated his step brother, Charles Berry, last winter, was this morning taken from jail and lynched, after being subjected to the same treatment he gave his victim. McCurdy was this week convicted of mayhem and yesterday sentenced to the penitentiary for three years, the full extent of the law. At 2 o'clock twenty men aroused Alex. Kerr, the jailer, choked him and taking the key went to McCurdy's cell. He was dragged to a lawn in front of the building and mutilated the same way he cut Berry. He probably died while this was being done, but the body was rushed down to Lakewood trestle over Clear creek and hanged.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, June 2.—A. Noyes, of this city, is corresponding with other heirs, scattered all over the country to secure a division of \$40,000,000 left by Nicholas Noyes, late of Newbury, Mass. Ex-Governor Noyes is a cousin, and H. E. Noyes, of Berkeley, Calif., is foremost in the matter.

WATERLOO, Ind., June 2.—The apple army worm has appeared in this country. Quite a number of orchards have already been visited and the trees look as if a fire or frost had singed the leaves. The worms pass over an entire orchard in an incredibly short space of time, and while they destroy all the fruit on the trees, this year the danger is that the life of the tree is in jeopardy.

The worm is black and about one inch long.

ATOKA, I. T., June 2.—Two companies of United States troops have moved to Lehigh. The miners have sent a committee to Caddo to interview Governor Jones today. He said it was not in his power to do anything for them, the whole matter being in the hands of the Indian agent. The men, women and children are fleeing to Lehi and Coal Gate. Some miners are drilling to fight Uncle Sam's men.

CHESTER, Ill., June 2.—A peculiar case of suicide is given out by the authorities of the prison here in the death of James Murray, a convict sentenced from Marion county for larceny. Murray resorted to all kinds of methods to avoid working. Last Monday he secured a large bar of lye soap. This he ate and was at once taken with spasms. He died a horrible death.

CLEVELAND, June 2.—Judge Ricks in the United States circuit court today rendered a decision which practically declares the Ohio tax inquisition law unconstitutional. The decision enjoins the treasurer from collecting \$8,000 back taxes.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, June 2.—The miners have started from Wellstone to close down the mines operating near Hamden. The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern train was stopped at Wellstone last night. All cars were



broken open and the train searched for coal.

**DURANGO, Mex., June 2.**—A cloud burst in the Sierra Madre mountains, 70 miles south of here, washed away a camp of charcoal burners. Ten charcoal burners were destroyed.

**PHILADELPHIA, June 2.**—The synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church at today's session adopted resolutions against the admission of Utah to statehood, on moral grounds.

**PANAMA, June 3.**—The *Sar and Herald* has received the following dispatch from San Salvador: In the battle at Santa Ana on May 24th the government troops under General Antonio Ezeta were defeated. General Ezeta died. Six hundred soldiers were killed. General Bolanos was wounded. President Ezeta has resigned in favor of Carlos Bonilla. A counter revolution is sure to break out, as Bonilla is not generally accepted.

**LONDON, June 3.**—Herr Dowe, inventor of the so-called bullet-proof coat, has written a letter to the *Times* offering to forfeit the purchase money to anyone who buys his coat if it contains either iron or steel. He declares that his invention is for sale, at a price much under the £200,000 mentioned in the newspapers.

**HONOLULU, May 26,** per steamer Australia, via San Francisco, June 2. —The steamer Iwalani sailed last evening in a race with the English cruiser Champion, the prize being an island not yet claimed by any country. On the steamer Warrimoo from British Columbia was a passenger who announced that the English government intended to lay a cable from Australia to the United States, but instead of touching at Hawaii, would touch Necker Island, which is located 400 miles northwest of Honolulu. The provisional government decided to send an officer to the island with power to raise the Hawaiian flag. When the Iwalani started the Champion was preparing to leave on the same mission. The little steamer had an hour's start, and it is one of the swiftest vessels in the island service and may reach the island first.

The island is 150 miles beyond Nihoa, or Bird Island, which is recognized as part of the Hawaiian group. The former has always been considered by this government as theirs, but they have never formally asserted their claim, as it was considered rather inaccessible and valueless. It is not certain that any one has ever landed upon it.

**COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 2.**—At the conference between Governor Waite and the mine owners the governor demanded that all strikers should be granted immunity from persecution for past acts.

The mine owners consented to pay the wages demanded by the strikers, but refused to employ none but union men. When informed of this Governor Waite said:

"When the mine owners appoint a man to arbitrate, then I am ready to do so. I would not arbitrate with every G—d—lawyer in Colorado Springs."

Sheriff Bowers served the governor with an official notice calling for troops. Waite replying, shaking his fist:

"If the G—d—mine owners want peace, they can have it, in five minutes."

**CANNELSBURG, Ind., June 3.**—It is apparent tonight that the backbone of the strike has been broken. The formidable appearance of the militia is what has done the work. The Washington miners deserted their colleagues and the hearts of the Cannelburg miners are too faint and their numbers too few to do anything but submit to the power of might.

**TOPEKA, Kan., June 3.**—Reports from the western part of Kansas are very discouraging, and show that the wheat in that section is a total failure. There was very little wheat raised west of the center of the state, and unless the conditions immediately change there will be no corn raised. In many counties there has not been any rain for more than a year, with the exception of light showers.

**WEBSTER, Iowa, June 4.**—A new pest has appeared in the corn fields of this vicinity in the shape of a yellow worm, an inch long, and is creating havoc with the crop.

**LONDON, June 4.**—A dispatch to the *Times* from Tien Tsin, China, says the revolution in the province of Manchuria is greatly extending. Mounted banditti, armed with repeating rifles, have defeated the imperial troops in every engagement and occupied several important positions, including Sarsing Arsenal, in which a hundred thousand rifles are stored. The situation is so alarming that Viceroy Li-hung Chang is gathering a large force to suppress the rebellion.

**WICHITA, Kas., June 4.**—Silva, Young, Rigler and Brown, train robbers lately captured at El Reno, have broken jail at Pond Creek.

**TUXPAN, Mex., June 4.**—A terrific wind storm passed over Yahualica, 70 miles back in the county, destroying stores and dwellings, killing ten persons and wounding fifteen others.

**WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., June 4.**—Forest fires started yesterday about fifteen miles from the city on the Northern Pacific railroad. All day great clouds of smoke obscured the sun and the flames made good progress. The wind changed today and is driving the flames back. Large tracts of valuable pine will be destroyed. The timber along the Mesaba and Northern is also burning.

**CRIPPLE CREEK, June 4.**—A skirmish took place today between three miners and five deputies, thrown out in advance of the main body as pickets. John Davis, a miner, was shot in the arm and a deputy sheriff was seriously injured. Besides taking President Woods of the Victor Townsite company into custody, the miners last night captured Clarence O. Finch, county superintendent of schools, and D. E. Wilkins, a Colorado Springs school teacher. These are held as prisoners on Bull Hill as hostages for President Calderwood or other miners who may be arrested. John Shorten, editor of the *Herald*, the organ of the Miners' union, has been arrested by deputies. Terror reigns in this city and women and children have been removed to places of safety.

Seventy-eight Fremont miners today joined the force on Bull hill.

**LONDON, June 4.**—A party of excursionists near Frailo, County Kerry, Ireland, picked up an old shell and began rolling it along the ground. The shell exploded and killed three and wounded a dozen more.

**FRANKFORT, Ky., June 4.**—Congressman Breckinridge spoke here today to an enthusiastic gathering of 4,000 people. He was met at the depot by 500 people, who cheered heartily. The county has always been considered as Owens's strongest point, but the reception today was certainly beyond all expectations. Many ladies attended the meeting.

**PARIS, Ky., June 4.**—W. C. Owens, the opposing candidate of Colonel Breckinridge for Congress in the Ashland district spoke here today to the largest audience that ever attended a political meeting in Paris. About 4,000 people crowded around the speaker.

A party of ladies presented him with a bouquet of flowers, and Owen said he regretted he had no wife to whom he could send them. Tremendous applause.

**CHICAGO, June 4.**—Returns from a majority of the precincts of the Fourth Illinois district, where an election was held today for judge of the supreme court, indicate the election of Carter (Republican) by about 4,000 majority.

**MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 5.**—A chamber of horrors is the latest attraction here and it is conducted under the management of the board of supervision of this county.

There is no knowing how long it would have continued to exist had not the members of the state board of control dropped in a few days ago. As a result the county authorities have been notified to abate the nuisance at once, and the imbeciles who are a charge on the county will soon be given decent quarters. The building is located on the county farm and is known as the home for imbeciles. When the members of the state board of control inspected the place they were greatly shocked by the condition of affairs and two of the members were nauseated and sick for an hour after. There is practically no ventilation, and in this hole the helpless imbeciles are left to themselves with scarcely any attention. The board decided that something must be done at once.

**PITTSFIELD, Ill., June 5.**—Saturday night while going home Henry Schlemmer, an inoffensive, hard working German, was assaulted and robbed. He immediately informed the police, stating he recognized a young man named Willie Morgan as one of his assailants. Yesterday while Schlemmer was going to vote at the judicial election he was met by Morgan and again assaulted and kicked in such a manner that he died shortly after. Morgan fled, but was captured and is now in jail. When he was brought in, threats of lynching were indulged in. There is still great excitement.

**GUTHRIE, O. T., June 5.**—U. S. Marshal Nix has received the following letter, dated June 1st, from Cushing, the scene of the deadly fight of last September:

The Daltons were in town today. After doing some trading and paying for all goods and groceries, they started to ride out, when they caught sight of Ike McCoy, of the Sac and Fox police. They made him dismount and dance in the street. They took off his cartridge belt and thumped him over the shoulders with it a few times. They did no damage or violence but rode away laughing.

Written for this Paper.

## WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

It fairly staggers a manufacturer to contemplate the industrial situation at the present time!—*Grocer's Criterion*.

Such is the editorial comment upon this "burning question," and yet in it scarcely an inkling of that situation is given, nor to any extent is there reason assigned for it, or solution offered.

Here and there, from other sources, the facts can be gleaned, if telegrams of strikes and controversy did not supersede the notices which come by regular issue of trade journals and a local press; it is evident that collision, resistance and blood are in the air, that riot and destruction may at any time gain the ascendancy, and if this should be the case, he would be a seer indeed who could determine the limits of such an event. The great strike in the coal districts is having effect on traffic by sea and land; steamships, railroads, factories and all industrial workshops are caught in that struggle, which is said to depend upon mine-owners and mine-workers, both of whom seek for and intend ascendancy, but after lengthy conference there seems only to be an increase of irritation, fierceness and determination. Just why mine-owners should refuse the retention of present wages or deny a trifling advance is something difficult to understand; and why coal should be hurried from English shipping ports and from Nova Scotia by steamers to meet—at increased prices—an unexpected demand here, is equally surprising; for ordinary men would naturally say that it was cheaper, easier and better to pay that advance to home labor, than to speculators from beyond the seas. In Illinois some mines have been fired, and in towns where the water supply depends on coal, every opportunity is given to incendiarism beyond control. The agents of coal mines which have supplied outgoing steamers from New York have negotiated for foreign coal, which can be brought in in unlimited quantities almost, and at near competing prices, seeing that other freight under business stagnation is limited beyond all past experience.

Markets of all kinds are depressed as well, yet there is in moneyed centers a continued and increasing amount of idle funds, albeit the government reserve (it is said) is, by gold shipments, again dwindling below the safety point, as financiers call it. As coal advances from scarcity, there is a closing down of factories and a discharge of men, which in addition to the strikers already out, makes the depression only more profound; and prospectively many thousands more will be added to those already existing, for railroads are taking off trains to economize in coal, and traffic is falling off in such proportion, that if long continued, will mean suspension and insolvency all through!

It is a curious feature of the times that some four thousand men are out on strike in the Pullman carriage works, where contention has hitherto been unknown. The strike of the silk weavers of Paterson, N. J., has continued for now three months, in which some ten thousand persons are

involved, with a loss of wages already amounting to over a million and a quarter dollars; while brick-workers, plumbers, painters and interdependent trades have been out for weeks at a season of the year when they are supposed to be in the full tide of labor, and accumulating a surplus for the certain idle days of winter. Then it is realized that stores are becoming depleted, that credit has passed its limits, and that wholesale and retail dealers are doing business on so conservative a basis that trade nearly amounts to a standstill, with manufacturing closed besides; so that supply is uncertain, for accumulation is not desired, and simple momentary supply will not keep the wheels going!

The outlook is discouraging, to some hopeless, and to all, one of great strain and intense anxiety.

In the mining districts of Pennsylvania and Ohio where there is an accumulating foreign element, serious troubles may occur at any moment, if not directly from the strike itself, at least from those who attempt to prevent non-union men from taking that labor refused by the strikers, save at the prices which they have already determined upon. Force, not only organized moral force, but that force which means violence and destruction, is becoming more familiar and less obnoxious to the laboring mind than ever before. Some things are done and others suggested, which would but a very little time ago, have seemed outrageous and in fact impossible.

Many remedies have been suggested but nothing decisive has been reached as yet. Representatives of labor and its combinations have interviewed managers and proprietors; but confabs have only intensified the opposition, notably with the coke furnace men in Pennsylvania at the Frick works, which seem more turbulent than others, and are in striking contrast with the course pursued in other countries at least. Two and a quarter millions is the estimated number now of strikers and idle industrial workers, which would seem to be a small percentage of the sixty-five millions of a population. But when those dependent upon this class are included, it must mean that near one-tenth of the whole are affected, outside of an immense number who undoubtedly sympathize in feeling, and are prepared to aid and abet their fellow-laborers, not knowing but that they may need reciprocal aid in an immediate future! When it is said that the three months' strike cost the silk weavers one and a quarter millions in wages it slides off the tongue glibly enough; but besides this there must have been considerable wage accumulation prior thereto, or credit, else collapse would have come earlier, though the result—nothing—might have been just the same.

This loss of productive labor is an important one to the nation, and it would seem that some national board of arbitration could entertain these disputes, and allow work to go on in the interim of discussion and conclusion. The main idea in opposition to this is said to be the lack of power in the enforcement of a decision. But surely this is less formidable than even liberty would indicate, for some moral

force would be inevitable to such a tribunal, and penalty of some kind would accrue to the non-acceptor!

The loss alluded to in one line of industrial action is however but a "drop in the bucket" of abortive effort and absolute loss, and it seems surprising that no brain, no sympathizer, no leader has as yet suggested that sacrifice intelligently applied would establish works or secure an interest in works already existing; so that labor in "boards of management" could be represented! One and a quarter million dollars would surely be potent in some section of silk manufacture, yet that amount is deliberately thrown away in vain or for unsuccessful self-defense! It is admitted that labor is unwilling for sacrifice save in its own conventional way. Even in Utah, where there is an unity of interest beyond that found outside, it is difficult to consolidate on this basis, or the working shoemakers might now have owned a larger factory than Z. C. M. I., they being the first to combine. But practice showed that when Saturday night came the majority wanted all they had earned, and had nothing for permanent investment. Many years' observation of strikes here and in Europe, including their cost and failure, have satisfied the writer that many classes of labor have had in their own hands the means of their redemption, but at the instance of demagogues, millions have been frittered away on a forlorn hope, and "the last state of that class has been worse than was the beginning!"

With a vast superfluous supply of labor it would seem that some defense could be secured from the suspension of the general immigration. Five or ten years would do much toward the needed assimilation of our redundant foreign element into the American mass. Those now here would in the meantime become more familiar with our institutions, with the unwisdom of European methods, and with the utility of the ballot box as a remedy for conditions, far superior to that of revolution or destruction! Politicians may fight shy of this, as of other things which would be politic but are not expedient from a party standpoint. But the emergency is not a partisan one. The nation's prosperity, nay its very life, may depend upon this solution of pressing questions, and it would be libelous to assume that there is that lack of brain or patriotism, which neither senses the situation nor dares to apply the remedy! That there are causes for every evil is beyond controversy, and that these are reachable and susceptible of removal is surely within the genius of this Republic. Who wants to think otherwise, or to look for the Stars and Stripes to go down in anarchy and blood—thus frustrating the hopes of millions who have looked westward to the home of liberty, counting on it as a beacon light to all the world, or as a savior by example and influence to the teeming millions, who with their fathers have been the victims of spoliation for ages in the past, and whose hopes for the present and future have centered upon "the land shadowing with wings!"

There have been 30,000 trout recently placed in Green river, Wyoming.

## SEVIER STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Sevier Stake of Zion convened in the bowery in Richfield at 10 o'clock on May 20, 1894. There were present of the Council of the Apostles Heber J. Grant and Abraham H. Cannon, of the Stake Presidency Wm. H. Clark (President W. H. Seegmiller was sick and unable to attend conference the first day), the High Council, Bishops and counselors, and other leading men were well represented, and a very large congregation of Saints was in attendance.

After the opening exercises Counselor Wm. H. Clark gave a brief but very good report of the condition of the Stake.

Elder Abraham H. Cannon said he was pleased with the good report of the condition of the Stake; referred to the high rate of mortality among many people in the world and said that even among the Latter-day Saints there are more deaths than there should be, and if we would observe the laws of nature and the laws of God this would be changed. There are too many violations among us of the Word of Wisdom, and by taking into our system those things the Lord has said are not good for us we shorten our lives and usefulness in the earth.

Elder Heber J. Grant emphasized what Brother Cannon had said relative to the Word of Wisdom. Utah today leads all the western states and territories in the use of tea and coffee; if the people in this Stake will save all the means they pay out yearly for tea, coffee and tobacco they will be able to pay all their debts and obligations.

2 p.m. After the usual opening exercises the sacrament was administered by the Priesthood of the Richfield first ward.

Bishops H. H. Bell and J. I. Jensen of Glenwood and Elsinore respectively reported their wards as being in very good condition.

Elder Heber J. Grant instructed the Saints upon the necessity of shaping our financial affairs so that we do not purchase anything only what we need and can pay for when we buy it; we ought to be charitable toward one another and in place of looking around for faults in our neighbors hunt up our own and strive to overcome them.

Elder Abraham H. Cannon delivered a very interesting and instructive discourse relative to the condition of our young people, during which he strongly urged upon the young men and women in Zion to give heed to and take counsel and advice from their parents and others older than they, and prepare themselves for the many responsible positions which are awaiting them, for by faithful and incessant labors we can attain to honor and eminence and become leaders among our race.

Monday 21, 10 a. m. Elder Abraham H. Cannon said it is not necessary for people to always have among them Apostles and prophets in order to receive revelation, as everyone holding the Priesthood, as well as faithful members of both sexes, are entitled to and will receive revelation to direct them in their proper sphere if they but live for it. It is essential for every Latter-day Saint to enjoy the spirit of discernment lest we be led

astray by the many false spirits manifesting themselves among us from time to time. He also gave instructions relative to the right of members to partake of the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

Elder Heber J. Grant said it is the wish and desire of the First Presidency and Apostles that no member of the Church should join any secret society, as that has a tendency to lead people away from the spirit of the Gospel. Card playing should be discontinued and discouraged, as it leads to evil. Our young people should be counseled to refrain from round dancing as much as possible.

1 o'clock p. m.—After the usual opening exercises Elder Simon Christensen presented the general Church authorities, after which Elder Heber J. Grant read a letter from Counselor G. W. Bean in which he resigned his office as first counselor in the Stake presidency, which was accepted by the conference. Brother Grant then presented Wm. H. Clark as first and Bishop Joseph S. Horne as second counselor to President Wm. H. Seegmiller, both of whom were unanimously sustained. The balance of the Stake authorities were then presented and all the voting was unanimous.

Elder Heber J. Grant addressed the conference on the duties of those in authority in the Priesthood.

Elder Abraham H. Cannon delivered a very interesting discourse on the general duties of the Latter-day Saints.

Elder W. H. Seegmiller made a few remarks and conference was adjourned for three months.

Benediction by Elder P. C. Christensen.

The Elsinore choir, under the able leadership of Prof. Chas. Olson, furnished the sweet singing for all the meetings.

SIMON CHRISTENSEN,  
Assistant Stake Clerk.

## STEVENSON'S JOURNEYINGS.

PLEASANT VIEW, Weber Co., Utah, May 30, 1894.—Decoration Day was celebrated at this place today in an appropriate manner. Bands from this place and North Ogden had arrangements made to meet and mutually march to the union burial grounds of the two places and there decorate the graves of relatives and friends. On the way from Logan and on nearing Pleasant View I beheld a procession, about a half a mile in length, headed by a band playing solemn airs, and inquiry revealed the fact that it was the funeral of a missionary who nine days ago returned home from California, and who only last Sunday afternoon attended his Seventies quorum meeting and related his missionary experience. His remarks were unusually pleasant and he was in apparently good health. Two hours later he was sleeping in death's embrace. Strange as it may appear, soon after his return home from his mission he remarked that he must prepare for another mission, for he felt he should have to perform one soon. Recently his mother said she had seen his father, who died some five years ago, who said George Maycock, his son, would have to come over and help him in the spirit world.

The respect shown the deceased by this procession of over eighty vehicles was an evidence of the love his friends bore for him. The meeting house was packed full. Comforting remarks were made by Elders John Seaman, Wiley Cragin, Edward Stevenson, Joseph Bidwell, Charles Wright and Bishop Edward W. Wake. In the cemetery many were decorating the graves of the loved ones, and in addition to the lengthy cortege assembled around the last resting-place of the deceased, flowers were profusely strewn over his as well as other graves. The quiet resting-place overlooking the valley and the Great Salt Lake was dedicated by Elder Edward Stevenson.

Grand preparations were being made at Willard City, which we passed at 9:30 p.m., for the decoration of the graves of the departed.

A heavy rain amply watered the crops at Mantus, and also extending over to Brigham City, but before arriving at Willard the roads were dusty. Crops and fruit prospects all the way from Logan are very flattering.

On Sunday last the Sunday school and meetings at Willard City were visited and addressed by Elders Samuel Wright, John Quayle and E. Stevenson. A happy time was enjoyed at the quiet little town under the shadow of the lofty mountains.

On our way over the sandridge south of Ogden we saw that the crops looked well. On the line of Davis and Weber counties we passed the corralled industrial army, who lined the roadside in the hot sun. Some of the men made a showing of respectability. One said to me, "Thousands will follow us to Washington, and we will get there. We won't work; we will not starve. We are the majority; the minority has ruled long enough. Now we are going to set the Government right. They must do something. We are slaves."

"Then," said I, inquiringly, "after many days slaves will marshal themselves against their masters; is that the object?"

"Yes," said he, "that's just what it is."  
E. STEVENSON.

## WEATHER AND CROPS.

U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued the following weather-crop bulletin for the week ending May 29. George N. Salisbury, U. S. Weather Bureau, director:

Reports from 70 localities agree that the week ending May 29th was the most favorable to crops of any thus far this season. The temperature was several degrees above the normal, except in the extreme south. Showers fell on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd or 24th, except in the southern counties, where a long drought has prevailed, and it has been unusually cool.

In the north a spell of warm weather following the showers made all crops grow rapidly. Lucern is tall, and ready to bloom. Winter grain is coming into head. Corn and potato planting is finished in late districts, and they are well up in the earlier ones. Cut worms are destroying sugar beets on bottom lands near Spanish Fork.

There begin to be complaints of scarcity of water. The Sevier river is lower than the earliest inhabitant has

known it to be. There is very little snow on the mountains in the south.

Box Elder—Showers on the 21, 22, 23 and 24; half an inch. Maximum temperature, 82; minimum, 41. Grain and everything have been benefited by the copious rains. Grain is in the boot. Lucern is sixteen inches high. Too dry for upland crops.

Cache—Maximum, 81; minimum, 35. Rain on 22nd. Weather has been warm and very good for crops. All planting finished except potatoes. Farmers smile.

Rich—Maximum, 81; minimum, 36. Showers on 22nd and 26th. Everything looks lovely.

Morgan—Most favorable week yet. All kinds of crops growing very fast. Good rain on 22nd. There is a good prospect for fruit.

Summit—Maximum, 93; minimum, 32. Shower on 22nd. Weather warm, and just the thing for crops. Free from frosts. Grass is growing very fast now.

Wasatch—Maximum, 86; minimum, 37. Snow on night of 22nd. Weather warm and had a good effect on grain and grass, which now look well. An ideal week.

Uintah—Fine weather for small grain and garden stuff. Peas are in bloom. Corn and potato planting nearly finished. Strawberries through blooming. Ranges and pasture are in fine condition.

Weber—No frost. All crops growing finely. Good rain on 22nd, followed by warm weather. Now watering lucern.

Davis—A warm rain on 21st did an immense amount of good to crops. Winter grain is now in head. Corn, cane and late potatoes are up. Cabbage and tomato plants are being set out. Spraying fruit trees in progress.

Salt Lake—Since the nice showers vegetation has been growing very fast. In some places sugar beets have not come up thick enough to pay. Corn has come up very good.

Tooele—Rain during first part of week caused rapid growth. No frost. Corn is coming up. Lucern will be ready to cut in about two weeks.

Utah—Weather has been hot. Half an inch rain on 22nd. Balance of week good growing weather. First watering of grain is almost over. Corn and potatoes are showing up good. Fruit is growing rapidly. Cut worms are destroying beets on bottom lands at Spanish Fork.

Juab—Busy week; spraying fruit trees. Warm days, and grain doing well. Corn and potatoes up. Watering small grain first time.

Sanpete—Small shower on 25th. Crops doing well. Everything with the last week of fine weather. Water is getting low.

Millard—Warm and good growing weather. Light rain 21st and 22nd. All crops looking well. Vegetables could not look healthier, or make better progress.

Sevier—Shower 21st and 24th. All crops doing finely. First part of week a slight frost.

Garfield—The water is very scarce. Sevier river now so low that it can be crossed without water getting over shoe tops. Driest spring known to oldest inhabitant.

Iron—Crops growing very nicely. Little snow on the mountains.

Kane—Weather very dry, but warm. Lucerne ready to cut in a week.

Washington—Fruits are doing well. Past week very favorable for crops. Cutting lucern. Cherries are ripe.

### THE EUPOREAN MISSION.

[*Millennial Star*, May 31.]

ARRIVALS.—The following missionaries from Utah and Idaho arrived in Liverpool per the Guion steamer Arizona, May 7th, 1894: For the Scandinavian Mission—Anthon Pehrson, of Logan; Carl A. Johnson, of Huntville; Carl Hansen, of Spring City; John A. Jensen, of Cedar City; Charles Lundgren, of Mayfield, and Rasmus M. Larsen, of Basalt, Idaho. For the Swiss and German Mission—Alonso Francois, of Morgan, and Chas. J. Lang, of Salt Lake City. For the British Mission—Stewart Eccles, of Eden; Wheatley Gibson and Elijah W. Clayton, of West Weber; Frederick Scholes and A. C. Morris, of Salt Lake City; Joseph Barker, of North Ogden; Joseph Fowers of Hooper; Charles W. Robins of Layton; S. W. Ross, W. L. Webb and Edward Southwick of Lehi; James Tucker of Morgan; William John Lee of Ogden; Herschel Bullen Jr. of Richmond; William T. Jones of Cedar City and Wm. D. Bingham of Clifton, Idaho.

RELEASES AND APPOINTMENTS.—Elder B. M. Blackhurst has been honorably released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Liverpool conference, to return home, May 26, 1894.

Elder C. C. Cressall has been honorably released from his labors as president of the Nottingham conference, to return home, June 9, 1894.

Elder N. T. Porter Jr. has been released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Scottish conference and has been appointed to preside over the Nottingham conference.

Elder J. M. Dalton has been released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Welch conference and has been appointed to labor in the Irish Conference.

Elder Alfred Smurthwaite and J. W. Crook has been released from their labors as traveling Elders in the Newcastle conference and have been appointed to labor in the Manchester conference.

Elder Wm. D. Bingham has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Netherlands mission.

Elder Stewart Eccles has been appointed to labor as traveling elder in the Scottish Conference.

Elder Wheatley Gibson has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Newcastle conference.

Elder Frederick Scholes has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Leeds conference.

Elders Joseph Barker, Charles W. Robbins and James Tucker have been appointed to labor as traveling Elders in the Cheltenham conference.

Elders Joseph Fowers and Elijah W. Clayton have been appointed to labor as traveling Elders in the Nottingham conference.

Elder S. W. Ross has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Liverpool conference.

Elders W. L. Webb and Herschel Bullen Jr. have been appointed to labor as traveling Elders in the Sheffield conference.

Elder Edward Southwick has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Birmingham conference.

Elder William John Lee has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Manchester conference.

Elder A. C. Morris has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the London conference.

Elder T. Jones has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Welsh conference.

### FEARFUL WRECK.

ECHO, Utah, May 31.—The Union Pacific track is now clear and trains are running again regularly after the terrible accident of Tuesday. The track was wholly blocked from noon till 9:30 Tuesday night, when it was sufficiently cleared to let the west bound passenger pass. This train, which left Evanston at noon Tuesday, was held nine hours between Castle Rock and Wasatch stations, Echo canyon.

The wreck occurred as follows. A force of men were engaged on the line between Castle Rock and Wasatch, and just before 12 o'clock the men were called on the train, which was expected at the station at noon, pass. The work train had just got under good headway when the crash came. The special freight had come down on orders, and should have been flagged at Wasatch, but by some blunder was allowed to go through the station without stopping. It was going about ten miles an hour, when it suddenly came upon the work train, and almost before any one could realize the situation the locomotive of the freight had smashed into the rear end of the freight train.

The workmen practically had no warning, so were unable to get out of the way, and the result was terribly disastrous. On the freight train the engineer and fireman both were hurt, but not fatally. On the work train two men were killed outright and ten or twelve others more or less severely injured, receiving broken arms or legs, lacerated bodies and dangerous bruises. One of the dead men was from Echo, the other from Evanston. The names of the injured men and one of the persons killed could not be obtained outside of railway sources. One of the men killed is James Lewis.

The men most severely hurt were taken back to Evanston for surgical attention. A crew of men were put at work as quickly as possible, and cleared the track of the wreckage. The freight locomotive was diked and badly smashed. Ten to fifteen cars were derailed and more or less badly wrecked.

E. G. Rognon, Esq., of Salt Lake, was in Brigham the latter part of last week, says the *Votes*. Mr. Rognon came to meet a Mr. Davis, of Paradise, with whom he rode out into the mountains toward La Plata to look at some mining property. Mr. Rognon found and inspected the grounds, of which he owns a controlling interest, and found it more than his most sanguine hopes had pictured. The property is undeveloped but it has a good vein of gold and lead bearing quartz. It is the intention to put a force of men to work on it this summer.

## WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

Many acres of Egyptian corn have been planted in the Pecos valley in New Mexico.

At Aspen, Colo., on Wednesday, a disastrous fire took place which consumed an hotel, lodginghouse and livery stable, a short distance from the Midland depot.

Organization has been completed of the Portland, Vancouver and Northern Railway company, with a capital of \$3,000,000, to build a road from Portland to the Northern Pacific at North Yakima.

Lightning struck the steeple of the Methodist church at Leadville, Colo., on Monday night and badly damaged it. Several other buildings in the town were also struck.

The firemen of the city, remarks the Cheyenne, Wyo., *Tribune*, are meeting with great success in securing subscriptions of money for the next tournament to be held in this city next August.

Mary Farrell, eighteen years old, of Vallejo, Cal., has committed suicide by drinking two ounces of carbolic acid. Despondency over the loss of her lover was the cause.

Otto Mathiason, an apprentice at the Rawlins, (Wyo.) *Journal*, while out hunting recently accidentally shot himself in the left breast. The ball entered the left nipple, skipping the lung, and lodged in the left arm pit.

L. M. Earl, of Salt Lake, is in the city, says the Boise (Idaho) *Statesman*. He has been making a tour of this part of the state looking into the financial condition of counties to determine the desirability of their warrants as an investment.

An electric yacht is almost ready to be launched on Lake Minnequa at Pueblo. The yacht is thirty feet long and will be run by electricity by a storage battery. It will take thirty passengers and will make the round trip of the lake in twenty minutes.

It is quite the fashion, says the Dillon (Mont.) *Tribune*, for the trainmen who have to lay over at Silver Bow, to put in their time panning for sapphires in the old placer diggings at that place. Several of the boys have found stones of good size and flawless.

The cattlemen of Grant county, New Mexico, are hurrying their cattle out of that section, the most of them going to the sunflower kingdom. These cattle are mostly young steers and it is calculated to keep them on grass till fall, when they will be taken to the market if in beef condition or sold on the range as feeders according to their condition.

W. L. Andrews, for the last ten years assayer in the United States mint at San Francisco, has handed in his resignation, and on June 1st will leave for the East. Mr. Andrews has inherited a valuable estate in South Carolina and intends making that place his future home, where he will be close to his relatives. He is the son of the late Mrs. General La Grange and nephew of Mrs. Judge Lamar.

While hunting in the gulch on the Alum Rock road, near San Jose, on Wednesday morning, Ray Hawley, the

youngest son of Major W. G. Hawley, was shot and almost instantly killed. The little fellow was not quite 14 years of age. He was accompanied by a comrade of about the same age. While sitting on a stump he drew his rifle toward him and it was discharged, the ball entering his breast.

The river continues to rise, threatening to overflow the headgates of the large canals above here, says the Idaho Falls *Times*. The water washed around one side of the headgate of the Idaho canal, filling it with water. Mr. Clark, the engineer, was obliged to cut the canal on the lower side to prevent the flooding of the country adjacent. It is reported that the difficulty is being overcome.

C. Mathews, who lives near the Pacific beach racetrack, San Diego, Cal., was digging treeholes Monday when he was attracted by a yellow glitter on some of the pebbles he threw out. Closer examination showed that the pebbles contained free gold in sufficient quantity to make them valuable as specimens. The stones were worn smooth and were probably pieces of float washed down from the mountains.

Mrs. Palmer, the wife of H. N. Palmer, a well known Pacific coast mining man, committed suicide Monday night at Prescott, Arizona, by drinking a cupful of carbolic acid during a fit of despondency and mental aberration. About two and a half years ago she accidentally shot and killed her ten year old son, since which time she has been despondent at times, which has been aggravated by sickness.

Three men broke into and went through five or six cars on a freight train between Carlin and Winnemucca the other night, says the Winnemucca *Silver State*. They burst open cases containing ladies' hosiery and silk mitts, and also secured a large quantity of tobacco. The car thieves went around Battle Mountain claiming to be peddlers, and sold considerable of the stuff when they were arrested and locked up. Shortly afterwards they escaped and up to latest accounts they had not been recaptured.

It is expected that the Burlington will be completed to a connection with the Northern Pacific at Billings by October 15. Commencing at Alger, Wyo., eight miles beyond Sheridan, the builders have begun track laying, and having about twenty miles of road bed that was graded last year to begin with, will make rapid progress. A large part of the line from that point on to Billings is being graded, and sub-contractors are stringing out their men along the route. They have about 1,400 men now.

The Rawlins (Wyo.) *Republican* learns that Coggriff Bros., of Fort Steele, who are among the most extensive wool growers of the Rocky mountain country, intend to investigate the wool scouring business with a view of putting in a plant, if practicable, on the Platte. These gentlemen are in position to take hold of the matter and push it to a successful

issue if they see fit. They have about 25,000 head of sheep at present, 17,000 of which are breeding ewes, which will give them close to 40,000 head after lambing.

The work of demolishing the iron and heavy oaken doors that guard the entrance to the gambling games in Chinatown still goes on, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*. In many cases the doors are removed altogether and carted off to the old city hall. This, of course, sadly annoys the gamblers, who now do not dare to open a gambling place in any room in the first or second stories of the buildings. On the whole there has been but little gambling carried on anywhere in the Chinese quarter since the recent police scandal.

At a meeting of the Committee of One Hundred, held at Los Angeles, Cal., Monday night, the postal primary plan was adopted by a majority vote and will be submitted to the central committees of the several political parties for approval. If approved by one or all of them the plan will be given a practical trial at the coming fall primary election. The plan is looked upon with favor by citizens in the state desiring electoral reform. The plan provides that primary elections are to be carried on through the mails, ballots being sent to each voter.

A cave occurred on Monday night on the Woodbridge Irrigation company's works, two miles northwest of Lodi, Cal., by which three men narrowly escaped death. P. F. Scott and three others were engaged in an excavation for a siphon under a bridge, when the trench, eight feet deep, caved, and two laborers named Lund and Carey were buried up to their chins, and Vickery and Scott barely escaped a like fate. Lund was taken out more dead than alive, blood flowing in a stream from his nose and mouth. He has several ribs fractured and is injured internally. Carey was not seriously hurt.

The Hailey (Idaho) *Times* says that Sheriff Jackson has been requested to look into the disappearance and possible murder of a man who formerly lived in the Yager house, in Gimley, about six miles from Hailey. The request is made by Mrs. Leflange, who now lives in the house, and who says that there are spots of dry blood on the walls, and that a horrible stench issues from under the house. She wishes the place dug into and examined. The supposition is that a man who had money and disappeared, a couple of years ago, was murdered for his money and buried under the house. By whom this was done no one knows.

As the Cripple Creek, Colo., hack was nearing Lawrence on Thursday morning on its down trip three men sprang out from the side of the road and ordered hands up. The driver obeyed by stopping, and replying to the question as to who he was, answered Cripple Creek and Canon mail. The men ordered the passengers out and proceeded to go through them, making a careful search for fire arms. None being found nothing was taken, and the party were ordered in the hack and the driver told to move on. The whole affair consumed not more than five minutes, but everybody aboard was thoroughly scared. This is the



third party from here which has been held up.

For some time there have been efforts made by the saloon men of Fresno, Cal., to have repealed the ordinance passed by the board of supervisors closing the saloons on Sunday. The efforts so far have proved unsuccessful, and last Sabbath twenty-two saloons opened their doors in defiance of the law. Immediately the Law and Order league, which was organized some months ago to assist in the enforcement of the liquor law, began sending members around town to the various saloons collecting evidence against them, and it is said that the evidence will be laid before the grand jury. These saloon-men have employed counsel, and will set up the claim that the Sunday-closing ordinance is unconstitutional.

The Casper, Wyo., *Derriek* says: The remains of Con Daly were found this week by William Wallis, about twenty-five miles from Casper, Wyo., and near the place where his sheep camp was located during the storm that proved fatal to him. Coroner Campfield, Mr. Wallis and two other parties started yesterday with a team and a fine metallic casket to bring in the body which will receive a Christian burial by order of P. Sullivan, who was employing Daly at the time of his death. The unfortunate young man had but one known relative in this country, a brother in California. His other relatives reside in Ireland. He had been saving, and his bank account is credited with \$2,500 of his earnings. An administrator will be appointed by the court.

Vineyardists throughout the lowland districts, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, are fearful lest the unusual late rains this season may injure the grape crop. Though the season is a late one this year, there is much to apprehend from the rain and possibly accompanying cold spell and frost. The chief danger lies in a vine disease, "coulure," which is caused by the rain and frost rotting the stem of the small grape berry just forming and causing it to drop off. Reports received by the State Viticulture commission from grape-growing counties show that some damage was done by the last rains and a frost which nipped the fruit and affected the lowlands of Napa and Sonoma counties. In Lake county about 1,100 acres of grapes were blighted. The main dry wine producing county of Santa Clara was not touched, and prices for that product will not be disturbed.

Employees of the Liebhart Commission company, while engaged in unloading a car of bananas Monday morning at Denver, were startled by the appearance of a live boa constrictor coiled around a bunch of fruit, and thawing out from a long cold spell. He had the car to himself for a while, but was finally killed. He measured four and one-half feet, and is said to be the largest snake ever brought to Denver in a consignment of fruit. His snakeship hailed from Port Limon, South America. Two years ago the same firm received a smaller specimen of the boa in the same manner. He was presented to the Elitch Amusement company and celebrated his first public appearance by swallowing

another snake as large as himself. After this start he lived until the following winter, when the cold killed him off.

News has been received at the Southern Pacific offices in San Francisco of the murder at Santa Margarita of Manril Bailey Haynes, a freight train conductor. The shooting was done by a tramp, who immediately made his escape. On Wednesday, five minutes before Haynes's train should have pulled out of the depot, he discovered a tramp ensconced in one of the box cars. The conductor ordered the tramp off the train, and is supposed to have attempted to eject him. The murderous ruffian drew a revolver, firing point blank at Haynes and killing him instantly. The tramp immediately made for the woods, leaving his blankets, cheese and biscuits behind him. Sheriff Matthews, of Salinas, arrived on the scene with a couple of bloodhounds, which were at once put on the trail. In the meantime a tramp telegraph operator named Edward Holland has been held at Azucelon under suspicion.

On Monday Adolph Sutro, the San Francisco capitalist, who is on the shady side of 70, and J. J. Haley, attorney for the Southern Pacific railway, who is 84 years of age, had a lively time before the California board of supervisors. Mr. Sutro was asking for a railway franchise to Sutro Heights, and made some remarks in which he reflected on the Southern Pacific management. Mr. Haley replied in hot words, and Mr. Sutro characterized Crocker, Huntington and other S. P. officials as rascals. Then the two old gentlemen proceeded to settle the dispute with their fists. One supervisor, however, caught Mr. Haley around the waist and held him back while another seized Mr. Sutro's coat tails and restrained him. The belligerent veterans clawed the air for a little while, but as their finger tips would not reach closer than within about half an inch, there was no serious damage done, though the peacemakers had to put forth considerable effort to prevent a rough and tumble fight between the white-haired "boys."

#### BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The descendants of John Young, father of President Brigham Young, have an organization known as the Young Family Association. The first family gathering under the auspices of the association occurred yesterday, June 1, the anniversary of the birth of President Brigham Young, and was a fitting tribute to the memory of the illustrious member of the family, who has permanently left the impress of his life on the history of this land.

About 4 p.m. members of the family began to assemble at the historical Lion House. The old parlor where so many notable social gatherings have been held in days that are past was soon well filled, as were also the adjoining room (formerly the parlor of Eliza R. Snow Smith, the poetess, where she received hundreds and perhaps thousands of visitors, among them many celebrated people) and the private apartments of the late Presi-

dent—one of these made sacred by his death, which occurred August 29, 1877.

At 6 o'clock the long dining hall was filled with the family and friends, though it would not hold one-third of the guests.

After all had dined there was a program of exercises rendered in the parlors, opening with some explanations by Dr. Seymour B. Young and prayer by President George Q. Cannon, and music and recitations by members of the family. The great enjoyment of the occasion, however, was the fraternal and friendly greetings of brothers, sisters, cousins, uncles, aunts, nieces, nephews, and old time friends. A characteristic and loving letter from the venerable Patriarch Lorenzo D. Young, the only surviving brother of the President and one of the Pioneers, was read by Dr. S. B. Young, presenting greetings to his kindred and the assembled guests, expressing regret at his inability to attend the party. The illumination of the Salt Lake Temple in honor of the day was viewed from the several positions of the Lion House by the company, the exercises being suspended during the illumination.

#### FATHER WAUGH'S INTERMENT.

BEAVER, Utah, May 22, 1894.

It was stated some time ago in your valuable SEMI-WEEKLY that Father Waugh, in returning from a mission to England, died and was buried at the foot of one of the mountains while traveling in Captain Martin's hand cart company. This is correct in part. Father Waugh died at our last camping ground either at the eastern base of what is known as the "Big Mountain" or between the "Little" and "Big" mountains, but he was not buried there. On being informed in the morning of his death, and that men were already digging his grave, I hastened to Captain Martin's quarters and suggested that he see the wagon-master of the company who had been sent to our rescue and inform him that Father Waugh's family lived in the city and ask that his remains be taken to them. Captain Martin replied: "I would rather you would go." Accordingly I went, either to Colonel Robert Burton or J. D. Grant (I think the former) and made the request. He responded, "Yes, certainly;" and there and then made arrangements; and the first announcement of Father Waugh's death to his family was made when the wagon drove up to his house with the corpse.

Your Brother,  
DANIEL TYLER,

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted concerning the whereabouts of Mary Coursey, who joined the Church at South Norwalk, Connecticut, and moved to Nauvoo, Illinois, about 1844 or 1845, and afterwards crossed the plains to Utah. Her son, John Coursey, last heard from her in 1852, she being then a resident of this city. He has written many times since, but has received no reply. Any information concerning her will be greatly appreciated by her son or John A. Hoffman, Great Falls, Montana, or it may be sent to George Raynolds, Box B, Salt Lake City, Utah.

# THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

## SWEDEN.

A new cotton factory will be built in Norrköping.

A new railroad will be built between Malmö and Lund.

King Oscar has given 8,000 kronor to the press club of Stockholm.

The Swedish army costs the state about 35,000,000 kronor a year.

The province of Skåne in southern Sweden produces about 200,000 tons of coal.

King Oscar denies the rumor that he is going to visit England during the summer.

Fifty-two per cent of the whole staff in the savings banks in Sweden are women.

The express office of Stockholm is one of the largest establishments of its kind in Europe.

Many trees and shrubs which are cultivated in Sweden have come from North America.

The population of Gothenburg is increasing faster than the population of Stockholm.

Stockholm will have a new labor paper, the name of which will be "Folkbladet."

The Stockholm Aquarium is the owner of a giant crocodile, which is nearly 12 feet long.

There are in Sweden 98 woollen-yard spinning mills with a total produce value of \$1,400,000.

The direct trade between Sweden and the United States last year was valued at about \$3,800,000.

Lieutenant C. A. Sellström, committed suicide in Stockholm. S. had spent some years in America.

Stockholm has no "sky scrapers," six-story houses being the highest which the law allows to be built.

Mrs. K. Jonassdotter, who recently died at Björkö, at the age of 106 years, was the oldest inhabitant in Sweden.

Mrs. A. B. Kleen and Miss Fanny Hjelm, two lady artists, are said to be the best miniature painters of portraits.

Many Swedish lady artists have painted pictures, especially portraits, which have won a place at the "Salon" in Paris.

In Visby, Motala, Falun and Upsala have been founded schools, where young girls are brought up to be useful servants.

C. J. Zetterling, of Sundsvall, was arrested, accused of having stolen registered letters, which were sent from America.

P. Astberg, a clerk in the Post-office of Malmö, has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for theft of money letters.

The Stockholm dailies have contained articles in which they urge the Associated Press to send a representative to Stockholm.

The whole Swedish army will be furnished with new uniforms, the patterns of which will be much simpler than those now in use.

Mrs. Ellen Hartman, who some years ago eloped with Count Rosen, will next season re-appear on the stage of the Royal Dramatic Theater.

Conversational classes in foreign languages are kept up in Stockholm by foreign ladies, or persons, who have spent a long time abroad.

In Sweden a large number of women have devoted themselves to photography and with great success. About 45 per cent of photographers are women.

The Danish crown prince and crown princess have been visiting in Stockholm, and several magnificent court festivals have been held in their honor.

Alf Wallander, the Swedish artist, has received an order from Chicago for five new paintings. Wallander exhibited several good pictures at the Chicago Fair.

The size of the dairies in Sweden varies from those that use up 2,700 gallons of milk per day, down to those which prepare only a few hundred gallons.

The hornless cattle called alp or Jemtland breed, and still existing from Dalecarlia to the Finnish frontier, is supposed to be the native Swedish breed of cattle.

Lake and bog ores occur and are worked in several provinces, chiefly in Småland. The production of these ores, however, has, during the last decennium, decreased considerably.

The Lappic Training school at Mattisudden (a village in Lapland) has a course of study extending over 2 years, and is managed by a head-master and an assistant female teacher.

The only school in Sweden for blind, deaf and dumb, was founded by a woman, Mrs. Elisabeth Anrep Nordin, who with great interest and energy devotes herself to her difficult task.

The Salvation army is doing a rushing business in Sweden. The income last year amounted to many hundred thousand kronor. The real estate belonging to the army is valued at nearly 1,000,000 kronor.

Theodor Granlund, a merchant of Skruf, made recently his way to America, leaving many anxious creditors. He has now written to them from New York, telling them, that "they are all big fools."

The Swedish soil generally gives a good return, as wheat for instance yields 20 to 22 bushels an acre, while the average crop in Europe (Russia excepted) is only 17 bushels and 12 to 13 in the United States.

The first office in Sweden, which negotiates advertisements between news papers all over the country, was founded 15 years ago by a woman, Miss Sofia Gumælius. Eighty-nine per cent of the working staff are women.

In the vicinity of Stockholm, are numerous quarries in a gray, fine or

middlegrained granite, very much resembling those of Aberdeen and Dyce in Scotland. The Swedish capital has very fine quays, bridges, pedestals etc., of this stone.

Few people have any idea that the united kingdoms of Sweden and Norway form such an extensive realm as they do, close upon 300,000 square miles. The population, however, is only seven million inhabitants, Sweden having almost five millions.

The city of Sundsvall in northern Sweden is the greatest lumber place in Europe, if not in the world. Timber ranks first among Swedish exports, and Sundsvall alone sends into the market nearly one-fourth of all the Swedish timber. The population of Sundsvall, including its suburbs, is 20,000.

There are seven hat manufactories in Sweden with a produce value of about \$300,000 and employing 500 hands. The raw material is usually wool, but hair is also used (from the rabbit, hare, beaver and bisam.) The exports amount to an annual value of about \$100,000 while hats are imported to the amount of \$300,000.

The process of development, which gardening has undergone of late years in Sweden, is to be attributed not only to increased enlightenment, but also to the example given by a number of large estate owners, on which land this cultivation had for some time flourished, and the encouragement shown by the government, agricultural societies and private associations.

Among game birds in Sweden the capercaillie, blackcock, and hazel-grouse are eagerly sought for, large quantities being sent from Norrland to places lying south, more especially to Stockholm. The ptarmigan is proper to the north of Sweden and the partridge to the southern half of the kingdom. Sea-fowl are eagerly sought for on the coast, chiefly for the sake of their feathers. The eider, one of its noblest representatives, has lately, in consequence of being protected by law, yearly increased in numbers.

Among animal fats, that are largely produced in Sweden, tallow and margarine are observable. The export of tallow seems to be on the increase, and rose last year to the value of \$100,000, while suet was exported for \$30,000. Margarine of good quality is also manufactured, and at the head of this trade stands the Arboga manufactory. The value of the output last year was \$142,000. During the same year train oil was exported, valued at \$62,000. There is also a manufactory for producing fish-oil, but the output is small.

## NORWAY.

Ibsen is reported ill, suffering from rheumatism.

During the last five years 8,000 birds of prey were killed.

The value of the export of matches is about \$400,000 a year.

No realm in Europe has a freer constitution than Norway.

Rev. J. J. Aars has been elected rector of the parish of Asker.

Director O. Melbye, of Christiania, died at the age of 72 years.

The annual value of the consumption of potatoes is 3½ million dollars.

Ethnographical research is at present

being pursued in Norway with more energy than ever.

Four fishermen were drowned by their boat capsizing, off Aalesund.

The number of births out of wedlock in Norway is decreasing every year.

The sail and tent canvas used in Norway is probably the best in Europe.

The papers of the left have organized a union with Loevland as president.

There are several bone-dust manufacturing in Norway with a large output.

The Norwegian ship "Videorn" was lost off Pentannel, and the whole crew drowned.

The total produce value of the paper mills in Norway is something over \$1,000,000.

It is expected that the Storting will sanction new laws in regard to the protection of workmen.

The value of the consumption of bread for the Norwegian people is eighteen million dollars.

A political pamphlet, the author of which is said to be a Swede, will soon be published in Christiania.

There is a scarcity of servant girls in Christiania. The country girls emigrate instead of invading the capital.

Of the entire population of Norway at least 50 per cent are estimated to gain their livelihood by fishing.

The export from Norway to the United States is calculated to have an annual value of about \$2,000,000.

Norway was one of the first countries where legislation attended to the want of personal protection during labor.

Congressman F. Boiesen intends to make several political speeches, as soon as the session of the Storting is at an end.

During the last decades the increase in population has been much more rapid in northern than in central and southern Norway.

Sigurd Matzow, who embezzled a large amount of money in Throndhjem, was sentenced to five years hard labor in the penitentiary.

In consequence of Norway's geographical position nearly all articles of interchange with foreign lands are conveyed by sea.

The so-called roller-harrow, which is used for pulverizing the soil and prepare it for being sown, is originally a Norwegian invention.

Of the life interest associations in Norway, about 20 per cent employ women, and 65 per cent of the whole staff are women.

There are no female shoemakers in Norway, but a large number of female apprentices are employed in the stitching part of the business.

The pork imported to Norway chiefly consists in cheap American varieties, and begins to play an important part in the economy of the working classes.

Lately gymnastic associations for women have been formed in Norway, and among these especially are to be noticed those for women of the working classes.

There are several schools of house-keeping in Christiania, where the young girls, while living at home, are taught housekeeping during some hours' daily attendance.

The frequency of suicide shows the greatest increase in old age. Among young or middle-age married men the relative number of suicides is still about the same as fifty years ago.

Many systems have been tried in Norway during the past twenty years for the purpose of properly heating railroad passenger cars, but none has given absolute satisfaction; still improvements are constantly introduced and final success may be expected.

#### DENMARK.

Copenhagen wants a World's Exposition.

Three houses were burned down in Kjoerge.

Influenza is raging epidemically on Iceland.

King Christian celebrated his 70th birthday.

Tourists will find a new hotel at Helsingor.

Rear-Admiral McDougall, died at Copenhagen.

A tourist tower will be built on the island of Fyen.

The number of Germans in Copenhagen is estimated at 3,000.

Mrs. Anna Hansen, of Fisstagaard, died at the age of 97 years.

About 60 per cent of the school teachers in Denmark are women.

It is estimated that the German Emperor rules over 225,000 Danes.

The zoological garden of Copenhagen is one of the finest in Europe.

Miss Bjornson, the authoress, celebrated her 70th birthday.

The annual value of the consumption of milk in Denmark is \$15,000,000.

Rev. E. Hedbjerg, of Rudkjoberg, died at the age of 72 years.

The number of Catholics in Denmark is increasing at a rapid rate.

Their golden wedding was celebrated by Dr. F. Lemburg, of Odense, and his wife.

The number of Swedes who emigrate to Denmark is increasing every year.

Seven years from now Copenhagen is expected to have a population of over 400,000.

English capitalists are making investments in real estate in the island of Fyen.

"For Bordet" is the name of a new comedy, the author of which is First Lieutenant Blangstrup.

The Danish Artist Society is the name of a society organized by the actors and singers of Copenhagen.

The export from Denmark to the United States is estimated to have a value of about \$1,300,000 a year.

Many new office buildings have been erected in Copenhagen during the first months of the present year.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend the silver wedding of the Danish crown and crown princess.

A big slaughter house, the cost of which will be a couple of hundred thousand kroner, will be built at Odense.

Some of the artists of the Royal Opera in Stockholm will appear in the principal cities of Denmark.

The beech and the oak are said to

grow finer and more beautiful in Denmark than in any other country.

The Public Hospital for infants in Copenhagen is one of the foremost establishments of its kind in Europe.

In proportion to the size of the country beet-sugar is manufactured on a larger scale in Denmark than anywhere else.

So-called rain motors of American type have come in use in Denmark and are also manufactured within the country.

Cherries of all sorts thrive very well all over Denmark, and Danish cherries are among the best in the European market.

The manufacture of chemicals in Denmark has developed very rapidly, and the value of the annual product is about \$1,700,000.

The increased use of mineral oil for lighting purposes has in Denmark resulted in a very important development of the lamp-industry.

The consumption of wine has decreased very much in Denmark during the last ten years, while the consumption of beer and ale has increased.

#### TRAVELS IN MEXICO.

COLONIA JUAREZ, Chihuahua, Mexico, April 4, 1894.

On the 31st ult. I left Colonia Dublan and traveled 16 miles in a northwesterly direction to Colonia Juarez, the headquarters of the Mexican Mission. On my way I visited the Mexican town of Casas Grandes, situated on the west bank of the river of that name, and about six miles southwest of Colonia Dublan. The town of Casas Grandes is said to contain 1500 inhabitants, and it is built partly on the river bottom and partly on the edge of the bench. Like La Ascencion its dwellings consist of low flat-roofed adobe houses; its streets are narrow and winding, and its general appearance suggestive of the people who inhabit it. This is the seat of government for the "municipal" in which both Colonia Juarez and Dublan are situated, and it was from this place that the famous document ordering the Saints out of Mexico in 1885 was issued. A company of Mexican soldiers, whose professed object is to watch the rebels are stationed at Casas Grandes.

About a mile south of the modern town are the ruins of the ancient Casas Grandes, which means "Big Houses." This is what has given name to the river, the modern town and the surrounding country. These ruins, when found by the Spaniards, several hundred years ago, appeared already then to be very ancient; and the present Mexican population seems to have no idea as to who the people were who constituted the inhabitants of the old town. The main pile of ruins cover about five acres of land; but there are several smaller ruins—apparently the remnants of large isolated houses—within a short radius. Some of the walls still standing of the main village are nearly thirty feet high, and there are traces of four or five-story buildings. Some of the rooms have recently been cleared of the debris which has filled them for centuries, which has revealed human bones, sundry ancient pottery, crude wall paintings and many other things which shows at least a degree of

civilization and skill on the part of the defunct population.

Continuing the journey from Casas Grandes, I passed over a succession of hills and small valleys, and at length in crossing the last hill I looked down upon the settlement of the Saints known as Colonia Juarez, thus named in honor of the famous Mexican general who fought so bravely for the independence of his country.

Colonia Juarez, or the Juarez ward, consists of the Saints residing on the Rio Peadres Verdes (green rocks.) The town is situated in a narrow valley about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile wide, bounded by bluffs which vary in height from 100 to 200 feet; the townsite is laid out in regular blocks, the streets crossing each other at right angles; but instead of following the cardinal points of the compass the longer streets run parallel with the valley and river from northwest to southeast. Juarez sustains a well deserved reputation for possessing fine brick residences, thrifty orchards and beautiful flower gardens. It is said to be the best built town in the state of Chihuahua; and while a number of the best houses have been built with Utah capital, some of the means which has enabled the owners to make their surroundings so comfortable and pleasant have been acquired in Mexico. There is perhaps no better fruitlands in northern Chihuahua than those cultivated by our people at Juarez, but the facilities for farming are very limited, as the water is scarce. The stock range is fairly good; the colony purchase consists of about 5000 acres of land, lying in the shape of a hatchet and on both sides of the Peadres Verdes, the feed on at least a part of this tract is good all the year around.

Juarez contains a fine grist mill situated on the river immediately east of the settlement; it is owned by Patriarch Wm. R. R. Stowell, late of Ogden, Utah, and famous from his extraordinary experience in connection with the Echo Canyon war in 1857-58. There is also a co-operative store doing good business, a tannery, a cannery, a harness and saddle shop, two shoe shops, a saw mill (situated 18 miles up in the mountains) including a planing mill, shingle mills, picket and lath mills, etc., and four cheese factories. Most of these industries are co-operative.

The inhabitants of Colonia Juarez are, generally speaking, a good, industrious and united people, exemplary in their habits and modes of living; they are all members of the Church; the meetings are well attended; not an oath or expression of profanity has been heard on the streets by even some of the oldest inhabitants; and there are only three young men in the town who are known to use tobacco in any shape or form. In February, 1892, there were 89 families or 674 souls in the colony. George W. Sevey, formerly of Panguitch, Utah, is the present Bishop; his counselors are Miles P. Romney and Ernest L. Taylor; Elder Joseph C. Bentley is ward clerk.

Apostle George Teasdale, the president of the Mexican Mission, resides at Juarez; also his Counselors Alexander F. Macdonald and Henry Eyring. Elder Teasdale occupies the house which was built for the late Apostle Erastus Snow, but which he never occupied as he passed away from this sphere of action just as it was being completed. Elder Teasdale keeps a very full and complete private journal; and as the public records of the Mexican Mission have been

kept very imperfectly indeed (and in some of the settlements no records to speak of have been kept at all); the historians in compiling the history of the mission will have to depend to a very great extent upon the information which Elder Teasdale may permit them to cull from his private writings.

Colonia Juarez is a very desirable place to live in, though a better location could have been preferred; but owing to the scarcity of water and the limited amount of farming land along the river, it can not grow to a place of any great importance, according to present prospects.

When the colony was first founded in 1886, the townsite was surveyed in the open valley about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of the present location, but it was soon discovered that the survey had been made outside of the purchase limits and on the San Diego ranch; and thus our people were forced to move up onto their present location, in the narrow canyon-like valley, in which the present town nestles between the hills.

Juarez is 10 miles southwest of Casas Grandes, 16 miles from Colonia Dublan, 71 miles southwest of Colonia Diaz, 161 miles southwest of Deming, N. M., and 120 miles west southwest of Gallego, the nearest accessible station on the Mexican Central railway. From here I go to Pacheco, in the heart of the Sierra Madras.

ANDREW JENSON.

## OBITUARY NOTES.

### EDSON WHIPPLE.

Elder Edson Whipple passed peacefully away at his home in Colonia Juarez, Mexico, on the 11th day of May, 1894. Brother Whipple was the son of John Whipple, and was born in the town of Dummerston, Windham county, Vermont, February 5th, 1805; embraced the Gospel in 1840 in Philadelphia, was ordained a High Priest by President Hyrum Smith in 1841, and moved to Nauvoo in September, 1842. In 1844 he was sent to Pennsylvania in company with David Yearsley to canvass that state and to present to the people the Prophet Joseph's views on government. While on this mission the Prophet and Patriarch were murdered. Returning home Elder Whipple was present at the meeting of the Saints and witnessed the mantle of Joseph rest upon Brigham Young while addressing the people. Assisted in the building of the Nauvoo Temple and was present at the laying of the capstone thereof, and when completed received his endowments therein.

On May 13, 1846, he crossed the Mississippi river enroute for the valley of the Great Salt Lake. Arriving at Council Bluffs, Brother Whipple, in company with others, was counseled to settle for the winter at Pony creek, about twenty-five miles down the Missouri river. While stopping here he lost his entire family, consisting of his mother, wife and little daughter, all dying within a few days of each other.

In the spring of 1847 he was called, with 142 others, to form a pioneer company to lead the way to the Rocky Mountains. He traveled in the first ten of the second division under Captain Appleton Harmon. After arriving in Salt Lake valley, when the Pioneers returned to the East, Elder Whipple remained and took charge of the property belonging to the Pioneers and of Brother Kimball's family.

He was a member of the first High Council organized in Salt Lake City. On the 13th of October he started back to the states on business for himself and dis-

charged soldiers of the Mormon battalion; while in the East Elder Woodruff was sent on a mission to the states with an epistle from the Twelve Apostles to gather out the Saints from the East, and Brother Whipple was called to assist. After fulfilling this mission he returned to Salt Lake City in Brother Woodruff's company, and soon after returning home he married Mary Jane and Harriet Yearsley. December 9th, 1850, he started with Elder George A. Smith and others to settle Iron county, arriving at the place where Parowan now stands on the 14th day of January, 1851. In organizing Iron county Brother Whipple was appointed first associate to Judge George A. Smith and captain of a military company called the "Home Guards." In connection with George Brimhall he built a threshing machine and threshed the first grain raised in Iron County. He was a member of the first city council of Parowan and drew up the plans for the building of the Parowan fort. In 1851 he was counseled by President Heber C. Kimball to return north as soon as the mission was well established, which he did, returning to Provo, Utah.

In 1871 he was sent on a mission to the Eastern states. In 1880 he started for Arizona, and in 1886 he came to Mexico, arriving at Colonia Juarez, where he resided up to the time of his death. He was always full of strong faith and bearing a faithful testimony to the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Elder Whipple leaves a wife, twenty children and fifty-six grandchildren.

J. A. BENTLEY.

COLONIA JUAREZ, Mexico, May 22, 1894.

### JABEZ BROADHEAD.

Jabez Broadhead was born April 12, 1841, in Lancashire, England, and died April 8, 1894, at Willow Bend (Aurora), Sevier county, Utah, being three days under 53 years of age. Brother Broadhead emigrated to this country with his parents when quite young. He had lived in Sevier county fourteen years previous to his death, which was caused, after a painful illness of two years, by consumption. He leaves a wife, 12 children and 17 grandchildren to mourn his loss. He died a true and faithful Latter-day Saint. He was a kind husband, and was the father of 17 children. Brother Wm. Palmer and Bishop Wm. Stevens delivered the funeral addresses. ISRAEL.

## THE DEAD.

### Peaceful be their Rest.

**GAKDNER.**—At Dr Dunford's residence, Farmer's Ward, Salt Lake county, Utah, May 30, 1894, from rupture Lydia Aracella Clayton Gardner, aged 44 years.

**RITER.**—In the Twelfth ward of this city, June 4, 1894, of inflammation of the brain, Paul Jennings, son of Wm. W. and Priscilla J. Riter; born July 9, 1893.

**MILLER.**—At Granger, Salt Lake county, May 30th, 1894, of dropsy and old age, Anna Miller, relict of Eleazer Miller. The deceased was in her eightieth year.

**OLSEN.**—May 24th, at Idaho Falls, Idaho, Sophie Louise, wife of W. O. Olsen. Deceased was born October 2nd, 1864. She leaves a loving husband and four small children to mourn her loss.

**MYERS.**—At Alpine, of diphtheria, Nidie Myers, aged 4 years and 6 months, Friday afternoon, at 4:30, May 25th. This makes the mother and three children within two weeks. Another child named blanche, is now down with the same disease.

**SANT.**—At her residence in Tiesureton ward, Sister Harriet Sant (nee Pickering), on the 28th day of May, at 5 o'clock p. m., after a long illness. She was born in Hanley, Staffordshire, England, January 16th, 1826; emigrated to New York in 1846, and on to Utah in 1871. Sister Sant died as she had lived, a firm believer in the Gospel. She had many friends and no enemies.

W. H. K.

*Millennial Star*, please copy.

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## FAITH BRINGS BLESSINGS.

*Discourse delivered at the General Conference of the Church, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Friday, April 6, 1894, by*

ELDER ABRAHAM H. CANNON.

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

I sincerely trust that the wish expressed by President Woodruff concerning the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon those who speak to the people may be fully realized throughout this entire Conference. In standing before you I desire to receive and impart such instruction as the Lord may desire to make me the instrument of bringing forth. I rejoice in the testimony of the Gospel which the Lord has given me; and though I feel my own imperfections and weaknesses every day that I live, yet I hope, through the faith and the power which God shall give me, to bring myself in time under complete subjection to the mind and will of God.

I am greatly pleased in traveling among the people to find how richly God is blessing them, especially in spiritual matters. The remark is sometimes made that there is less faith among the people than formerly, that we see fewer manifestations of the power of God, and that the saints are drifting gradually away from the old love which inspired their hearts and brought them into such close communion with the Lord our God. There are doubtless many cases of this kind—too many, considering the day in which we live and the momentous events which lie before the people; but I am pleased to note and to bear my testimony this day that the vast majority of the Latter-day Saints are striving to live their religion, and that they are in possession of the Holy Spirit of God; that they enjoy also the gifts of the Gospel. These gifts do not always come into such prominence as was the case in the early days of the Church, when almost every instance of the manifestation of the power of God was recorded; but I believe they are none the less numerous. I believe that the sick are healed by the power of God. I believe and know that the dead have been raised to life. I know that the gifts of tongues and interpretation of tongues are experienced by the people. I know that the gift of prophecy is heard frequently among the people, and sometimes from those from whose mouths prophecy is least expected. I know that in the conferences of the people there is the power of God manifested to a remarkable degree. The reason that

some fail to experience the power which God has poured out upon the people is because they prefer to look upon the dark side of the picture, and do not see the glorious Gospel which God has bestowed upon us, His children. But while I testify to these things being in existence among the people, I realize that there is still much room for improvement. I realize that never before has there been so great an effort made by the adversary of our souls to lead away the Church of God, to deceive the people, and to lead them into darkness, as in the present day. On almost every hand, we hear, "Lo! here is Christ;" and even among the Latter-day Saints there have men arisen who testify that Christ has come, that He is living among the people, and they point out some personage whom they profess to recognize as the Savior of the world again come to visit the earth. These, my brethren and sisters, are the deceptions of Satan; and if you will live near unto the Lord, you may instantly discern the evil spirits which are abroad among the children of men; you may detect them when they come to you with their false doctrines and lying statements. If you live faithful unto the covenants which you have made, you will know by the testimony of the Spirit within you that when Christ comes you will know Him. There will be no need for any man to say to you that Christ has come again to earth; but by the knowledge which God shall impart unto you, by the sight of your own eyes and the hearing of your own ears, you shall be able to testify that the Savior has again come to earth, clothed with power and immortality, and bringing with Him the holy men and angels who exist with Him in the eternal worlds; and if you are faithful, you shall be caught up to receive from Him the blessings which your acts upon earth have merited.

I realize that there is indifference to some extent among the Latter-day Saints. I have thought sometimes that they have felt it was not necessary for them to seek an individual testimony of the truth of this work. They have satisfied themselves with the knowledge which their parents possessed of the divinity of the Gospel and the prophetic power which God conferred upon Joseph Smith. They are willing to listen to the counsels of the authorities of the Church and accept the theories which are advanced concerning our religion; but they do not seem disposed, for some reason, to seek for a practical and an undying testimony of the truth of this Gospel, without which no man or woman is sure of eternal life. They doubtless attend meetings because in this day it is fashionable to attend church; it is fashionable to study theology and to read the scrip-

tures; not seeking therein the inspiration which the scriptures contain, but reading them because it is considered an excellent literary work. In this spirit many of the young people read it. They read the works of the Church because of the historical information therein to be obtained. But they do not dig down to the root of things, to gain for themselves a testimony of the truth. The result is, we find a great many young men who go forth to the nations of the earth as missionaries without the testimony of the Gospel in their hearts. Time and time again have young men told me, when they have been set apart for their missionary labors, that they firmly believed that this was the work of God, and they could go forth to the people telling them of what they believed, but as for the knowledge of which they have heard their seniors testify, this had not come to them. They have acknowledged their neglect in not seeking it as earnestly as they should. They have gone on missions, and these same young men, I believe, without a single exception, laboring with earnestness and zeal in the fields to which they have been appointed, have not been left long without the testimony of the truth; and when they have returned there is not one of them whose words I have listened to but has testified that he knew for himself that the Gospel was true, that God had spoken from the heavens, and that Joseph Smith was a prophet of God. It is well that they receive it even under these circumstances; but better far would it be if they could receive the testimony of the truth in their childhood, that it might grow with their stature and increase with their intelligence that it might become within them a living fire, which no amount of opposition or sophistry could quench. And this testimony is within the reach of every one. God has said that none who seek Him shall be turned away unsatisfied. Sometimes the testimony does not come in the way that we have desired. We do not receive the outward manifestations which we have been led to expect. But it is not the outward appearances; it is not the healing of the sick, nor the hearing of tongues, that gives a man or a woman the greatest strength in the work of God; for those who have never seen angels, whose eyes have not been closed to the glories of eternity, and to whom it has seemed impossible for God to forbid even anything which they asked—they have turned away from the truth, lost the testimony of the Spirit, and again gone into darkness. Better far for us to possess the still small voice of the Spirit—the inward feeling which is experienced in every fibre of our organization, which tingles in our



veins, which reaches the extremities of our bodies, and tells our whole being that this is the work of God. This testimony it is possible for each to obtain and to retain by a constant observance of the requirements of the Gospel of the Son of God. I have heard men relate that they have prayed to see angels, and they have seen angels through their repeated importunities before God. Those same men today are outside of the Church. I have known men who have testified that they have seen the dead raised unto life; but these same men are today outside of the Church. I have known men to testify that they have spoken in tongues, and that they have prophesied; they are today outside of the Church. I know men and women who have not seen or heard any of these things that were remarkable, but have had a testimony of the Spirit, and they are still in the Church, firm, to all appearances, as these everlasting hills that surround us. Their feet are grounded upon the rock of revelation, and they never seek the Lord in prayer but they receive an answer, when they ask for those things which are for their good.

It is fashionable in the world now to ridicule men for praying to God. Infidels make light of the petitions which are sent unto the throne of grace. God always gives to those who seek Him in prayer the things that will be for their good. What would you parents do if your child should cry that he might have in his hands a live coal? Would it be wisdom in you to place in his hands that which would burn him? Would it be wisdom in you, because your child cries for some poisonous substance, to permit it to partake of it? No; you would be unwise to do so, though he would plead with you to receive that which his childish and foolish desires might prompt. Instead of giving it a live coal, or some poison, you would seek to give it something that would satisfy it and would be for its good. So it is with our Eternal Father. We pray to Him sometimes for those things which would bring about our destruction, if granted unto us. With our limited vision we cannot grasp the result of such giving; but God, who knows the end from the beginning, and who overrules all things for good, understands what would result from our receiving the desires of our hearts, and He turns aside from us those things which we seek and which we fail to receive, and gives to us that which will be for our good. Take your own experience, brethren and sisters, in this and you will be able to see that God has operated with you, if you have been faithful, in your whole career through life. You have asked Him for blessings; they have seemed necessary to your welfare and to your success; you have not received them; your faith perhaps has been weakened at the time, because these things were forbidden you; but allow the time to pass, and in after years, looking back upon your experience, you see frequently wherein the reception of these things for which you prayed so earnestly would have been to your great injury here upon the earth and in eternity.

Sometimes in your pleadings with God for your sick you see that they do not realize the healing power of the Spirit of God. Your faith is exercised; you pray earnestly to the Lord, and He

seems at times to be near unto you; you call in the Elders; they are led in a certain way, and they promise life unto the one who is afflicted; yet you see this same sick one fail and die. How does this happen? The faith of men is tried in this respect. Is it because God does not hear prayer that your sick are not healed? Is it because He has turned a deaf ear to our entreaties that He takes away from us those we love? No, it is not. It is for some divine lesson He desires to impress upon our minds that He permits these things to occur—sometimes perhaps to try our faith and see if we will be true to Him under all circumstances. In administering to your sick you sometimes see that they recover for a short time under your administration, and time and time again the administration of the Elders and the faith they exercise seems to give new life to the one afflicted; and yet after repeated trials and the repeated exercise of faith, we are sometimes led by the Spirit to pray to the Lord that He would rather take the afflicted one from us than that he should be continued in his suffering, and that we should continue to hold on to him by the exercise of faith.

It is proper for us to feel this way. It is right for us in our prayers to God not to set up our wills and our desires in opposition to Him; but when we have expressed to His, with all the faith which we are capable of exercising, our desires, either concerning our friends or ourselves, then it is the duty of every Latter-day Saint to say as the Savior said when He prayed that the cup might pass by Him, "Not my will, but thine, be done;" and even though afflictions come, the Lord will pour out upon us of His Holy Spirit, so that we may submissively yield to His righteous will and reap the blessings which even sorrow and trouble bring upon us. Better far to do this than by our faith—as I believe has been the case among the Latter-day Saints—rescue the sick from death, and yet see these same children who have been saved by our faith suffer something that is worse than death; for some children who have apparently been snatched from the grave by the faith exercised by the servants of God and their parents, have in time lost the faith, and have brought sorrow and affliction to the family to which they belong. There are things in this life far worse than death. There are sins which burden our hearts with grief far worse than to follow to their last resting place the bodies of our loved ones. It is better by far that we take to the tomb our loved ones and bury them in their purity and holiness than that by our faith and our constant wrestling with God we save them from temporal death and consign them to an eternal punishment.

I testify to you, my brethren and sisters, that the Lord is a God who is near unto us. He hears and answers prayer, and He gives to His children who serve Him faithfully the blessings which are for their temporal as well as their eternal prosperity and happiness. I would admonish the young people to seek Him while He is near. There are troubles coming upon the earth which are to try the souls of men, and those who lean upon the testimony of others are leaning upon a broken reed, and at a future day they will find themselves without the support of those whose

testimony is now so strong to them. It is necessary, in order to secure eternal life, that every man and every woman should have within himself and herself the unquenchable testimony of the Spirit of God, and then whatever comes will only serve to strengthen our faith in Him, and will only chasten us to receive in greater measure the outpouring of the Spirit of God upon us. Amen.

*Written for this Paper.*

### A FERTILE VALLEY.

OVERTON, Lincoln Co., Nevada, June 2, 1894.—In the southern part of Lincoln county, Nevada, is a large, beautiful valley, well watered, which would sustain three large cities. It is about 35 miles long by eight wide. The soil is good and yields abundantly all kinds of grain, root crops, fruits (except apples) and vegetables. Especially does the sweet potato flourish. Cane and cotton also grow finely. Watermelons, squashes, etc., are produced in abundance. In fact, nearly everything that a community consumes can be produced here. The parched ground has yielded its dryness to the almond fields and vineyards. Beef and pork of excellent quality and quantity are found here; also the different varieties of poultry, the product of which brings a good price—25 cents per dozen for eggs; butter 25 cents per pound. Of the latter a most excellent quality is produced, owing to the sweetness and richness of the hay, which seems to contain all the qualities of mountain grass. The grain also produces an article of flour that for family use is unexcelled for sweetness if it does lack the ghastly whiteness of many roller mill products. The cotton plant prides itself in outstripping all other plants in the abundant yield of the crop. Flax also has been grown, not for the manufacture of linen, but for the medicinal properties of the seed. An excellent quality of molasses is made in this sunny climate, and experts claim it to be the finest article of the kind in the Territory. It certainly is a superior production.

The climate is so mild that early garden vegetables find their way to the table very early in the season. In fact the gardener rejoices in being able to produce two crops a year of vegetables, melons, tomatoes, etc. It is said one can almost see the growing of the plants. One year's growth of a cottonwood tree measured ten feet in length and an inch and a half in diameter. It takes nearly all winter for the leaves to fall. The trees are used for wood, grow very rapidly and every farmer has his wood without going to the canyon for it—and a most splendid article of fuel it is, the ashes of which can be utilized in a money saving way to good advantage.

The great stacks of hay and grain give a sense of comfort, security and satisfaction, that is a stranger to the hearts of many inhabitants of our prosperous little Territory, much less the many thousands who depend upon the labors of others for the staff of life, and who own not the ground they stand upon for a home. To secure these comforts and necessities our brethren show that they are not afraid of a little expense of bone and muscle, else they could not sustain themselves so com-

fortably. They dress as well or better than those in more favored circumstances, set a plentiful table, and enjoy such peace and quiet that seldom falls to the lot of people in these troublous times. No profaning is heard; the smoking, chewing and drinking habits are strangers to the "hope of Israel" here; no racing horses at breakneck speed through the streets is endured in our peaceful little town; in fact the only complaint is, and not without just cause, that it is rather too quiet.

We have an excellent Sunday School and Primary, the former presided over by Thomas Johnson, who is faithful and diligent in his labors, the latter by Sister Sue Johnson, who, in conformity with the Savior's command, "Feed my lambs," is earnest and untiring in her labors. The Sunday school and Primary are well attended. Sunday and fast meetings are also held; in fact this is a live little town spiritually, considering the fewness of its inhabitants.

There are a few pioneer families who have struggled bravely through the difficulties of a new or uninhabited country. Prominent among these is Ute W. Perkins, who has been faithful and untiring in subduing the soil and utilizing the elements. He has fought the battle alone for some time, but now his place boasts of six families, bona fide residents, and all are welcoming any of the Saints, with or without homes, to come and share with them the joys and sorrows of this favored spot. "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver," and those who immigrate need to give freely of their bone and muscle in developing the country. Their labor will not be in vain in reclaiming the land. The native wire that is used for fencing grows in abundance, and our brethren here are utilizing the products of nature, instead of the manufactured article.

The climate is perfection for about nine or ten months in the year. One can work, if he so desires, out doors the year round nearly every day without discomfort, the only disadvantage being the heat, which is very depressing for about six or eight weeks in the summer season; but with a little economy, united labor and with proper machinery that difficulty could be easily remedied; also with proper buildings the heat could be so modified as to cause little discomfort in the home. This is a most excellent place for those afflicted with lung diseases, catarrh and diphtheria. The clear, dry atmosphere is especially beneficial to those thus effected. The grand purifiers of nature, sun and wind, are ever alive to their duties. The wind, however, leaves the labor mostly to the sun, as it only visits us semi-occasionally, not enough to hinder the usual labors.

There have been but two deaths in eleven or twelve years. The last occurred a few weeks ago. The deceased hardly could be called a member of the place, having been in our midst only a few weeks. The only sickness that seems to be at all common is a kind of fever that sometimes is intermittent and at others continuous. But if care and the exercise of hygienic rules were practiced, there is no reason why the best of health should not be enjoyed.

There have been so many reports circulated by disaffected parties about

our beautiful and productive valley, that justice demands that the golden side of the shield be exposed to view. Those who give it a bad name are like those who cry "mad dog," and others take up the cry without knowing why, when really there is no one mad except those who started the cry. There is really no reason why people without homes of their own be frightened away, when there is such a fine opening to secure them. Land is cheap and plentiful, and as there has been and is a money famine there will, in all probability, be a bread famine to those who have neglected to be wise in season in securing land on which to produce it.

This valley contains the elements to produce a prosperous and flourishing community, the salt of the earth. Capital and labor, and the brains to utilize all if properly united, would furnish employment to a roller mill, a factory and a tannery, and also to all who were not otherwise employed. Are we to acknowledge that others are in possession of abler brains, more clever hands and greater industry and ability than our people, who profess so much and who have been taught the principle of home industry so thoroughly? Yet others are doing what we should do, and they'll get the honor, too, if we do not awake to a sense of our position and advantages.

The Savior said "The poor ye have always with you;" so we have. But we also have those who possess capital, and their names are honored and their memory cherished by the use they make of it. They can be benefactors to their race, and why not? Is not happiness the aim of all, both rich and poor? The mere possession of wealth does not constitute happiness, neither the abuse, but the use, that is evidence that the capitalist is in possession of other qualities equally as potent as wealth. We all, sooner or later, have presented to us opportunities for present or future greatness, but they seem so far off and insignificant, and the "money in it" so hid; that the golden moment is nearly always lost.

If our people understood the principles of economy, as do some who profess less than we, there would be no hides going to waste, but they would be converted into boots and shoes. The natural facilities for a tannery, for instance, would be utilized. Here the caneigre root flourishes under the most discouraging circumstances. It is destroyed at nearly all seasons of the year, according to the spare time the farmer has to devote to its destruction. But "th'ugh vanquished" it can flourish still—and maintains a vigorous existence. If it should be encouraged merely by being allowed to grow, the yield would be very great. There also is a probability that a sugar factory could be in time in successful operation.

What we sorely need is an increase of population of the right sort. Indeed the wealth of any country is in the virtue of her citizens. A country is rich according to the number of industrious, prosperous, energetic and law-abiding citizen who are true to themselves and to their advantages. If there are any of this class who wish to know more of this country, there lives here T. J. Jones, whose industry and ability to build and increase the prosperity of the Saints is well known, and

whose labors in southern Utah are equally valuable; also Brigham Whitmore, the chief land-owner and capitalist in the valley, and David Cox, whose broad acres are redeemed from the desert by persistent exertions, untiring and determined industry. I am sure these gentlemen will be pleased to give to all inquirers accurate information concerning our fertile valley. C.

### THROWING STONES.

McMINNVILLE, Warren County, Tenn., May 30, 1894.

We have just passed through a little unpleasant experience in our labor as missionaries in this part of the vineyard, and presume it might be of interest to the readers of the NEWS to know what occurred. I have been here about four months, constantly engaged in this county; my former partner was released to return home and I was therefore given a new partner just from the vales of Utah. We started out in the northwestern part of the county, and found all agreeable to us holding meetings in Columbia College. We left an appointment on Wednesday for Friday night, and circulated the word about the neighborhood, remaining in Evanston, that being the name of the postoffice where the college is situated. We held our meeting with a good turnout. Everything seemed friendly and quiet, we were asked after the close to speak on Sunday night following, which we gladly agreed to do.

We were kindly invited home by a Campbellite minister who lived two miles from the church. We started on our way, all three on foot, and got near a mile along, on a thick wooded road, when we were assailed with stones from the roadside. A great volley came, then the throwing stopped. We moved on untouched while the minister called, "Don't do that! Don't!" etc. We were quiet, and all walked steadily on, when another greeting of the same nature came, with increased quantity and vigor. We decided to increase our speed, and just as we got started a thud came heavy to my ear, and an exclamation of pain came from our friend who was escorting us home. He received a heavy blow on the left cheek, but we were untouched. My companion, in the bustle and excitement, stumbled into a mud puddle bespattering his clothes with mud, which drew forth a smile in spite of the danger. Soon we were safely lodged in the house of the minister. As we went back the next morning we found stones lying all along our path that had been flung there the night before. We deeply sympathized with our friend, as he received an ugly bruise.

We held meeting in the forenoon of the Sabbath in a schoolhouse near the college and had a good turn out. We were asked home, and well cared for. The neighbors came and we were invited to talk. After dinner I talked until my lungs were sore, then went to the college to fill the other appointment, as we had been required. The house being full I took up the time in advancing the first principles of the Gospel and the subject of new revelation. At the close the minister talked some, but could present no evidence of the doing away of these things, and

said the best reason he could give that revelation was done away with was because we did not have any in this day. There were two bitterly prejudiced persons, who, seeing the discomfort of the minister, got up and railed on us with the threadbare stories so often hurled at the Elders. There was blood in the eyes of some of the more viciously inclined after hearing the falsehoods. I said a few words, and at the close we went into the woods for safety. We had many friends who would gladly have cared for us, but to avoid bringing trouble on them we took the course stated. The woods were searched for us by some on horseback and others on foot. We remained quiet until 2 o'clock a. m., when they withdrew, and at 3 a. m. came from our place of concealment. The ground being damp and us very warm in coming out of church I caught a cold on my lungs, having talked so much during the day; but it is nothing serious.

On coming out of the woods we walked toward town and came upon a house soon after daybreak. The breakfast bell rang as we entered, and we received breakfast, rested and felt much better. We came on to McMinnville, got letters and went back and continued our labors in the neighborhood, meeting up with many from Evanston who declared we had many friends and that they were multiplied by ten when this adventure reached the ears of the people. We are earnestly invited to come again. Citizens said they would die in our protection if required; but this will not be necessary. The Lord has turned the whole affair to good effect in our behalf, and we thank and praise Him. We are still near the scene of trouble, but all is peaceful. One of the instigators of the trouble, we learn, has expressed regret for his part of the affair. We met him the other day and he passed the time of day. We harbor no ill will toward those who took part, but think it a pity that they will take the side of error and resort to unlawful measures. We are happy to labor diligently to further the work of truth and salvation in the earth. O. S., and E. L.

#### IN OKLAHOMA.

CHADDICK, Oklahoma,  
May 29, 1894.

My brother Joseph and I, who are laboring in this part, visited a family of Saints who reside six miles east of the City of Norman. During our visit there we attended a Campbellite meeting. After the minister spoke he gave us the privilege of talking to the congregation, who listened with great interest to what we had to say. The parson listened very attentively, and after we had got through he opposed us very much. The congregation, however, desired to hear more of our doctrine, which made their preacher rather excited. Meetings were announced for us to explain our doctrine, and at one of these, on Monday, May 18th, the preacher abused us some. Many questions were asked in regard to the doctrine we taught and some were convinced of the truth of the Gospel which we advocated.

On the following evening we had another meeting and were undisturbed.

Five made application for baptism, and on the following Sunday over two hundred people assembled on the banks of Little river. After prayer and singing "Lo, on the watery brink we stand," we baptized P. H. Rowland and wife, John Rowland and wife and Emma Graham, after which we assembled and addressed the congregation for a short time on baptism and the bestowal of the Holy Ghost by the laying on of hands.

We appointed another meeting and there the Saints bore a faithful and humble testimony to the truth of the Gospel. One of the Saints had a sick baby. Faith was exercised and we were requested to administer to the child. It received immediate relief, proving to the Saints that the promises of God were good. We left the Saints rejoicing and praising the Lord for His goodness toward them. Many people here are interested in the Gospel and likely will embrace the Gospel.

Our labors the eighteen months which we have labored in Indian and Oklahoma territories have been greatly enjoyed by us. We have baptized thirty-six and have assisted in organizing one branch of the Church. Oklahoma is a new field of labor, but a good one. There are hundreds who have never seen or heard a Mormon preach. There are six Elders laboring here now, and plenty of room for more. The Elders cannot do much traveling from the latter end of June until October, owing to the warm weather. This portion of the vineyard is in a prosperous condition. We make our headquarters with our kind brother and sister, P. T. and Alice Goings, who assist all they can to help the work along.

JOHN A. LOWE.

#### AN OPENING IN MICHIGAN.

WOODVILLE, Mich.,  
May 18, 1894.

Perhaps a few lines from this part of our great country may be of interest to some of your readers, and more particularly to the many Latter-day Saint Elders traveling, as I am, preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ restored to earth in this the dispensation of the fulness of times through the Prophet Joseph Smith.

I have been laboring in the Indiana conference for fourteen months. The first five months I labored in Ohio; then I was called into northern Indiana where there seemed to be a better opening for the spread of the Gospel where I labored till March 20th, when I was assigned to go to Newaygo county, Michigan, and labor to open up a new field. After some short stops on the way, for the purpose of visiting Saints and friends, I arrived here on the 1st of May, scarcely three weeks ago.

We called at the postoffice for mail, after which we made inquiries concerning a Mr. John M. Backus. We were soon informed where we would find his son, and upon finding him just a casual how-d'ye do was all that was required. "Yes, gentlemen, we have been looking for you for some time;" and by the way people began moving around we were impressed that there were others looking for us as well, for the word had gone out that the Mormons were coming to Woodville.

Upon the invitation of our friend we went out to the farm, two and a half miles south; having our valises, and there not being very much room in the conveyance, we decided to walk out. We have become so used to walking that it is almost an insult to ask us to ride.

After an introduction to the family we sat down to a dinner such as you get only on the farm, and after dinner a pleasant conversation upon different subjects. Of course it was understood that we were to have somewhat of an entertainment and we prepared to make ourselves at home. We are now settled down and ready to do what we can to enlighten the people upon the subjects of the Gospel. We have held five meetings and have a good prospect of holding more, and have given out quite a number of tracts. We held two meetings last Sunday, May 13, at a little town by the name of Hungerford. The country here has been covered with heavy pine timber, but during the last twelve years large mills have been cutting away the trees till now there isn't a great deal left, and a few years more will see all the timber cut into lumber and shipped out. It is a curious sight to see hundreds of acres covered with blackened stumps, and after night when one is walking alone among these silent watchers he is inclined to think of all the horrid ghost stories he ever heard.

Today has been raging one of the worst snow storms I have ever witnessed at this time of the year. The weather has been quite cool here up to the present, with plenty of spring rains.

We hope to be able to bring a few people to the knowledge of God and the restoration of the Gospel. The trials of the Elders are many and but for the testimony of Jesus they could not stand what they do. But they know that God has given them a testimony and at some future day He will require it at their hands.

HY. BRIMHALL.

#### FRANCIS A. BROWN DEAD.

The following telegram was received Saturday, May 9 by the NEWS:

OGDEN, Utah, June 9.—Francis A. Brown died at 8:15 a. m. Further particulars will be sent later.

M. POULTER.

Elder Brown was born in Milford, Otsego county, N. Y., November 14, 1822; joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints February 11, 1844, being baptized by John Lane. In October following he emigrated to Nauvoo, where he taught school, and afterwards labored on the Temple until the exodus in 1846. When the body of the Church moved west, he made a visit to the State of New York, where he married and soon afterwards removed to Kanesville, Iowa. There he again taught school and was employed in a store until the spring of 1851, when he was called on a mission to Nova Scotia. While on this mission, he visited the island of Cape Breton, where he baptized nine persons and organized a branch of the Church. Together with David Candland, his companion, he also baptized a number in Halifax and organized them into a branch. Having returned to Council

Bluffs in the spring of 1853, he once more engaged in school teaching.

In the meantime his wife died, and having married again, he emigrated to Utah in 1856, locating in Ogden, where he has resided ever since. In 1860 he made a visit to California, where he had a sister residing, and in 1865-68 he performed a good mission to Europe, spending two years in Holland, where he acquired a pretty thorough knowledge of the Dutch language, and afterwards presided one year over the Nottingham Conference, England. While in Holland some sixty persons were baptized and the Voice of Warning was translated into the Dutch language. In 1889 and 1890 he again performed a good mission in Holland, being president of the Netherlands Mission.

At home he has filled many positions of trust and responsibility. For two years he served as probate judge of Weber county, for ten years as alderman of the city council of Ogden, and also as justice of the peace for several years. Previous to his departure on his first mission to Europe, he taught school for nine years, and after his return was engaged a number of years in the Ogden branch of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. As president of the Central Canal company, he took an active part in getting the water from the Weber river upon the dry bench between Ogden and Kayville. Since 1880 he has been engaged principally in farming pursuits. When the prosecutions for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation commenced, he was one of the first victims selected from Weber county. Having been arrested May 15, 1885, on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, we was arraigned in the First District Court in Ogden on June 30th, when he furnished all the evidence himself for his conviction and read an able plea in court, in which he asserted that he would rather have his head severed from his body than prove recreant to his wives and children and betray his trust. His remarks were characteristic of the man—noble, courageous and conscientious. He was true to what he conceived to be his post of duty, regardless of the consequences to himself. Up to the close of his life he was active in his labors for the welfare of his fellow beings and the establishment of righteousness on the earth. He held the respect and esteem, not only of his co-religionists, but of those who differed widely from him in religious belief, and he will be mourned by all classes of citizens. The world is better through the lives of such men as Francis A. Brown. Would there were more of them.

#### RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder G. M. Thomson, of Richmond, Cache county, arrived in this city on the Union Pacific train which reached here at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, June 7, the trip from Southampton to Salt Lake having been made in less than 12 days. Elder Thomson left his home May 1, 1892, and six days thereafter departed from this city with a party of missionaries for Great Britain. He was assigned to labor in the Liverpool conference, remaining in that field the whole time

except a couple of months spent among relatives in Scotland and brief visits to other conferences. He enjoyed his missionary labors, which were attended with good success. Especially in the past few months there has been marked improvement in the sentiment toward the Latter-day Saints. There is now shown a marked spirit of inquiry, and where a couple of years ago the people were careful to shun a Mormon Elder the missionaries now are invited to many homes where the people are desirous to know what the Latter-day Saints believe. Elder Thomson thinks that altogether the prospect is much brighter the present season than for many years past.

Elder Wm. D. Callister, of this city, also returned Thursday, June 7. He left home May 7, 1892, and on his arrival in England was assigned to the Leeds conference, where he labored some five months. He was then called to the Liverpool office for the winter months, and in the spring took up his labors in the Birmingham conference, where he remained till released to come home. His missionary labors were attended with success, and in general he found the feeling of inquiry regarding the Gospel to be extending. He visited relatives on the Isle of Man, and was well received. His experience as a missionary has been of an enjoyable character in the opportunities he has had of presenting the Gospel before the people and the blessings of the Lord that have been with him.

Elders H. M. McCune, of Nephi, who labored in the Sheffield and Liverpool conferences; Hyrum Kirkham, of Lehi, whose field was the Sheffield conference; Frank S. Baugh, of Logan, who operated in the Scottish and Birmingham conferences, and Alonzo Lewis, of Logan, who labored in the Welsh and Irish conferences, also were among the returning missionaries. Elder Lewis stopped over a few days in New York; Elder Baugh went north to Logan from Ogden; and Elders McCune and Kirkham remained in Ogden yesterday afternoon, coming to Salt Lake on a later train. All are well, and have generally similar reports to make of their labors. They all left this city May 7, 1892, for Great Britain.

The return journey was made from Southampton, as the Alaska, which was to sail from Liverpool May 28, did not leave, the company deciding to retire. The passengers therefore took the American line, and made the voyage on the Paris, which left the quay at Southampton May 28 at 2:18 p.m., and reached Sandy Hook lightship at 8:46 p.m. the following Friday, making the trip over the long course in six days, eleven hours and thirty-three minutes. This was two hours behind the quickest passage on record, which was made by the Paris, from Southampton, but as it was over the long course and took 68 knots more to travel, it really was the quickest trip ever made by the Paris, and consequently the fastest on record from Southampton. On the full days the runs were 504, 500, 500, 510 and 504 knots. The average speed for the voyage was 20.01 knots, or 25 miles per hour. On Decoration Day an iceberg was passed in midocean, latitude 42

deg., longitude 40 deg. It was fifteen miles north of the vessel's course.

On the trip westward, from New York to Chicago the railway accommodations were anything but satisfactory, and showed a marked contrast to the courtesy of officials and efficiency of service on the roads west of Chicago. In respect to these features the West has railway service superior to the East. On the trip, the passengers report excellent treatment on board the Paris, and also on the Chicago & Alton and the Union Pacific trains, everything that was consistent being done for their comfort and safety.

#### KANAB STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Kanab Stake conference was held in Orderville, June 2nd and 3rd, 1894. There were present, of the authorities, on the occasion, Elders Edwin D. Woolley and Daniel Seegmiller, of the Kanab Stake presidency, some of the members of the High Council and Bishops of the various wards. Conference was well attended by the female portion of the Stake, but on account of so many of the brethren being away out of the Stake and otherwise hindered, they were not so plentifully represented.

Saturday morning after the usual opening exercises, Pres. E. D. Woolley addressed the Saints a short time on the subject of round-dancing and card-playing. He felt desirous that the Saints in this Stake should be willing to endeavor to carry out the wishes of the First Presidency in this matter, and cease the practice of these things, as he considered it to be the mind and will of the Lord unto us. Resolutions having been adopted by the High Council and Bishops that they would refrain from the practice of these evil habits in the future, an expression from the Saints assembled was had, in which the action of the High Council was sustained, without a dissenting vote.

Elder Heber J. Meeks, a lately returned missionary from the Southern States, occupied most of the remainder of the forenoon to the instruction and edification of the Saints. He was followed by Bishop Macdonald of Graham Ward a short time.

Elders James Leithead, Daniel Seegmiller, of the Stake Presidency, Richard S. Robinson, Bishops Haskel S. Jolley, Henry W. Esplin, Joel H. Johnson and Royal R. Cutler, and Elder Charles S. Craah were also speakers during conference. The subjects treated upon were the signs of the times, keeping out of debt, home industries, obedience to the council of the Priesthood, Sabbath day observance, Word of Wisdom, and many other points of interest. The general and local authorities were unanimously sustained and we had very interesting and instructive programs carried out in the conferences of the different associations and Sabbath school.

In regard to our prosperity it does not look as flattering as we would like to see it. There has been but very little rainfall during the last winter and spring in our vicinity, and in consequence there is but little grass growing on the range, and cattle have been dying off to quite an extent so I am told by stockmen.

F. L. PORTER, Stake Clerk.

## THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

### THE LABORERS' MISTAKE.

A Denver paper in an attempt to explain and, as far as possible, defend the Coxe movement and Colorado strikers makes the point that in times of business depression the myriads thrown out of employment universally move towards the national capitals. Why, they cannot tell, but they are convinced that the source of the evil is to be found at the seats of government, and they naturally go to the supposed source to find a remedy. "In Great Britain," the paper argues, "the unemployed move on London; in France, on Paris; in Germany, on Berlin. The area of these countries combined is not equal to that of some American states, and therefore the drive of humanity to their capitals is not so remarkable. This may now be regarded as one of the laws of a great business depression; and the movement to Washington is in accordance with it."

This plea for the anomalous movement on Washington by the "armies" may be ingenious, but it is based on a misstatement of facts and can serve no good purpose. It is true enough that in times of depression unemployed naturally congregate in the great centers of population, where the chances of employment are supposed to be greater than elsewhere, but it is not true, as the argument evidently implies, that it is a natural law that drives unemployed to combine in a movement upon the seats of government in order to force legislation their way. The scheme would be utterly impracticable in any of the countries mentioned, and were it attempted, it would be speedily put down as insurrection. Just fancy a handful of hoodlums from Hamburg, Lubeck and other cities starting out for Berlin. How far would they be allowed to proceed before they were all securely locked up? And in England, a similar crowd marching on London from the slums of Hull or Liverpool would fare no better. Some years ago the laborers in the timber yards near Sundswall, Sweden, suddenly struck, assumed a threatening attitude toward the local government and destroyed some property. But before they knew what had happened the whole crowd, several thousand strong, were surrounded by the troops commanded by the governor of the province, and a man-of-war was on its way from the capital to back the governor up if necessary. The rioters had to surrender unconditionally and the leaders were promptly sent to jail. That is how they do things over in Europe. A Coxe movement would not be tolerated in any of those countries, not even in republican Switzerland. It is a possibility only in a country like this, where the greatest liberty is enjoyed and where men may abuse their rights to a certain extent without molestation.

No right minded person can fail to feel the greatest sympathy for the worthy laborers who are suffering the consequences of a depressed trade. But it would be false friendship indeed to encourage in any way

these sufferers to adopt a course destructive to their best interests; and certainly laborers commit grave errors when they rise in arms against capital. The plain reason why so many now are unemployed is that capitalists are timid and capital is idle. Is the remedy for this to create a condition of still greater insecurity and timidity? It cannot be denied that in the degree that strikers and Coxeyites menace and destroy property and inflict losses on capital, in that same degree the chances of employment and a return of prosperity will be lessened. The laborers of this country are intelligent enough to understand that without capital millions of their own class are doomed to idleness because the factories are closed, the fields untilled. Good will and good feelings between men is what is needed, and any movement with a view of promoting these is commendable while the opposite is as destructive to the laborers' interest as to the prosperity of the country.

### "PETITIONS WITH BOOTS ON."

Referring to the claim of the Coxe "army" and other similar marching organizations headed for Washington, that they merely intend to present to Congress a "petition in boots," the *Springfield Republican* recalls a vivid incident of the war of the Revolution, not by way of parallel or justification for the recent demonstration, but as showing the superior kind of claims that in times long past was deemed to warrant this extraordinary means of demanding a hearing. No one who has read early American history can fail to remember the sufferings of the American soldiers at Valley Forge in 1778, when for days at a time they were without provisions, clothes, medicines or other lodgings than the rude and uncomfortable huts which barely sheltered them. Many of the men were so deficient in clothes that they could not lie down lest they should freeze to death, but were forced to sit round the camp fires. These soldiers were mainly the intelligent yeomanry of the land, plain farmers and mechanics, of whom Lafayette wrote to his wife, "No European army would suffer the tenth part of what the American troops suffer. It takes citizens to support hunger, nakedness, toil and the total want of pay which constitute the condition of our soldiers, the hardest and most patient that are to be found in the world."

Coming to the incident, three years later, of the threatened march on the national capital, the *Republican* says:

In January, 1781, when the patriot army was encamped at Morristown, N. J.—when Glover wrote to Massachusetts: "It is now four days since your line of the army has eaten one mouthful of bread"—a part of the Pennsylvania line, composed in a large degree of Irish immigrants, revolted and, under the lead of their non-commissioned officers, marched to Princeton en route to Philadelphia, where Congress was assembled. What they deemed indifference to their wants on the part of Congress roused their

indignation, and led them in an orderly manner to demand redress in person. They were under the impression that Congress wasted much precious time in wrangling over questions of minor importance, and that some of the states had grown indifferent and failed to furnish supplies in food and clothing, of both of which their commander, Gen. Wayne, said they were sadly deficient, there being but one blanket between three men in that rigorous winter. The state of Pennsylvania, from which these revolvers had been recruited, had been especially backward in providing for the necessities of the army, though it was probably the richest of all the states, and through its President Reed it had but to come forward and arrange matters in the best way it could, by payment of arrears and promises for the future, to allay the dissatisfaction. Troops of New Jersey, whose ranks, next to the Pennsylvania line, included the largest proportion of foreigners, showed signs of being influenced by the bad example, but Washington interposed and suppressed the revolt with a strong hand.

The troops of New England, which had twenty regiments in the continental service, had equal reason, says the historian, for discontent; but they were almost every one of them native Americans, free-holders or sons of free-holders. The passions of the army were quieted by their patriotism, and order and discipline returned. It should also be said on behalf of the mutineers that many of them were compelled to remain in the service after their time of enlistment had expired, and were true to their country and gave up two of Sir Henry Clinton's emissaries, whom he sent to them with tempting offers, and who, after trial, were hanged as spies. There were no Arnolds among these soldiers.

Finally, adds the *Republican*, "It may also be said, in excuse of Congress, that it could do nothing but resolve and that the states alone could execute and furnish men, money, food and clothing. If it had not been at this period for the aid of Robert Morris and France, the worst, as Washington said in his circular letter to the New England states, that could befall the nascent states might have happened."

### THE PLAGUE IN CHINA.

The dispatches bring information that in China a terrible plague which seems akin to the Black Death has made its appearance and is creating frightful havoc. The details at hand are very meager, but are sufficient to show that an alarming situation prevails. The disease first broke out in Canton, and at its appearance was characterized as a strange and remarkably fatal malady. At first it was not recognized as being similar to the awful plague which five centuries ago devastated the eastern hemisphere, but it spread so rapidly and increased in malignancy until there was no doubt in the minds of the Chinese officials that the Black Death was again in the country. Although information regarding the symptoms and course of the terrible malady is far from perfect, yet from available data physicians have concluded that the similarity of the effects of the present visitation and that of former times is so marked as to justify the claim that both are identical in character.

The symptoms of the disease as now described are as follows: A sudden attack of fever, headache, thirst



and stupor. In from twelve to twenty-four hours a glandular swelling occurs in the neck, armpit or groin, hard and acutely tender. Coma supervenes, and death occurs in forty-eight hours from the onset, or sooner. Cases which linger for six days are regarded hopeful for recovery, although relapses are liable to occur. In a few cases vomiting of blood is noted; in others black spots on the body, but no characteristic eruption. These spots are indicative of the last stages. It seems allied to the "bubonic plague" which visited China in 1882, but has more features in common with the Black Death than has that disease. It claims as victims at least two out of three persons attacked.

There had been some hope that it would be kept out of Hongkong by quarantine arrangements, but the dispatches bring disappointing news on this point, as the work of death is rapidly going on there. The people had propitiated their deities in vain, and the street parades, the exploding of firecrackers, burning of sandalwood, joss-sticks, etc., being ineffectual in checking the pestilence, have but added to the excitement of the populace. Up to the present exact figures of the mortality occasioned are not obtainable, but in the city of Canton alone there were several thousand deaths before the disease had been communicated to other towns.

There may be no probability of the disease spreading to Europe on this occasion, but it is interesting at least to note the similarity of many of the conditions which exist today with those of the last great historic visitation. On the former occasion the disease began in China. For some years previous to its commencement, from 1838 to 1848, that country suffered from drouths, famines, floods, fires, storms, earthquakes which swallowed mountains, and swarms of innumerable locusts. Those who have sought to explain the origin and remarkable spread of the disease present the theory that this great tellurian activity, accompanied by the decomposition of vast organic masses and many bodies of men and brutes, produced a change in the atmosphere unfavorable to life. It is said the impure air was actually visible, appearing like a fog in the heavens as it approached with its burden of death. This latter was a feature of the more advanced condition of the plague, and was not noted in its early history.

While the atmospheric poison did much to spread the disease, it is reasonably certain that the chief cause of its extension was infection and contagion. From China it made its way to the west, reaching the Black Sea and Constantinople. From there, by contagion, it reached the seaports of Italy, and from these to the various countries of Europe. The history and lines of its advance are such that there is no question but that rigid rules of quarantine might have excluded it from many places.

The mortality from this visitation is estimated to have been in China 18,000,000 people, and in the rest of the East nearly 24,000,000. In Europe the exactness of details was obtainable. London alone lost over 100,000 souls; fifteen other European cities gave an aggregate of 800,000; Germany lost

1,244,844; Italy one-half its population; and in Europe there were about 25,000,000 people who succumbed to the disease, while Africa suffered with equal severity. The mortality growing out of the effects of the plague on society also was frightful. Many died of fear, others slew themselves, and still others directed their attention to sacrificing unpopular peoples in a vain hope of averting the calamity. In this latter procedure there were 12,000 Jews cruelly murdered in Mayence alone, while many thousands shared a similar fate at the hands of the maddened populace elsewhere.

At the present time China is in much the same situation as in the fourteenth century. There have been drouths, famines, floods, fires, storms and terrible earthquakes reaching over a period of years, culminating as before, even if not producing, a great pestilence among the people. The same disturbing elements have given the rest of the world a measure of attention, as they did just prior to the great plague. But quarantine regulations have been wonderfully advanced since that time, and the nations of the West have in their possession a weapon for defense not formerly held. It would appear to be a wise move to use this advantage in time, lest there be a repetition of "the great plague" whose record causes a thrill of horror. Above all, people should attend to proper hygienic regulations, in being cleanly and temperate, that not only general epidemics but those of a local character may be in great measure guarded against.

#### AS SEEN BY A KENTUCKIAN.

A reverend gentleman by the name of John L. Robinson, a preacher of the Cumberland Presbyterian faith, has succeeded in having a number of his letters, descriptive of the overland journey from Kentucky to Portland, Oregon, published in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. Elder A. Bevan, writing from Henderson City, Ky., calls our attention particularly to the letter which Mr. Robinson wrote from Salt Lake City. It is in almost every paragraph a confession that he would not have been able to complain of anything he saw or heard had it not been for bigotry. For instance, the prayer that he heard at the Sunday services in the Tabernacle "was well-worded, earnest and spiritual;" and "if the man had been in a Methodist church, and you did not know he was a Mormon, there would have been any number of reverent 'amens.'" Further, "the sermon [delivered by President Joseph F. Smith] was a fairly good sermon on the principles of Christianity. In the main it was good, and it was only the student of theology that could detect its absurd and hurtful conclusions in some of the parts. This is all the worse, for error with some little truth is more hurtful than bold immorality." For the organ and the choir Mr. Robinson has words of praise, but the excellence of the acoustic properties of the building he plumply declares to be "a myth." Of course he has to fire his little pop-gun at polygamy, and he rolls his eyes in pious disgust at the "debauch-

ery consequent upon Mormon teaching." He dabbled in the cold clear water that came from melting snow, and congratulated himself on escaping the mistake made by a fellow-minister who on one occasion while traveling in Palestine "reverently bathed his face in what he thought was water from the melting snow of Lebanon but what was really lemonade." Finally, he found unqualified pleasure in Beck's Hot Springs, "of which delightful place" he says it is "impossible to say too much in praise."

Elder Bevan reports that all the advertising Utah gets seems to have the effect of helping on the cause and that that particular conference in which he is now laboring is in a flourishing condition.

#### THE SILK INDUSTRY.

The Utah silk exhibit at the Woman's Building at the World's Fair, Chicago, was one of the features that attracted the greatest attention from visitors, and the ladies interested in that industry very much appreciate the wise judgment of Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the board of lady managers, to whose encouraging suggestions this feature of the exhibition was due. It was no easy task to make a creditable showing of an industry now but little attended to, if at all, but at last a number of Utah made silk dresses, shawls, scarfs, fringes, sewing silk and twists, as well as reeled silk and cocoons, were collected. A Utah woman was also engaged to reel and another to weave, using the primitive machinery of the early days of the Territory, and the whole presented an interesting picture. In the last catalogue issued it was mentioned as one of the most interesting features in the Woman's Building and experts were unanimous in their praise of Utah's silk as being of a superior quality. It was awarded a medal and a diploma by a committee of Japanese under the department of manufacture and received similar recognition by American experts under the department of agriculture. A copy of the latter has just been received and will be read with much interest. It is as follows:

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON AWARDS.

John Boyd Thacher, Chairman, Albany, N. Y.

W. J. Small, New Jersey, A. T. Britton, D. C.

A. B. Andrews, North Carolina.

B. B. Smalley, ex-officio member, Burlington, Vt.

BUREAU—Pacific Building, 622 F street, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1894.

Dear Madame—I herewith enclose you an official copy of your award which in due time will be inscribed in the diploma and forwarded to your present address, unless otherwise indicated by you.

Yours,

JOHN BOYD THACHER,  
Chairman Executive Committee on Awards.

MRS. MARGARET BLAINE SALISBURY,  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

UTAH.

Department A.—Agriculture.

Exhibitor, Mrs. Margaret Blaine Salisbury. Address: Salt Lake City.

Group 9, Class 61.—Exhibits Cocoons and Raw Silk.

## AWARD.

The cocoons are of the races raised to the greatest advantage in the United States, of good quality and show advancement. As the raw silk and the threads are the result of the work of persons not skilled artisans, the quality is commendable, and gives promise of higher excellence when the industry shall have been sufficiently established to warrant continued occupation at the work. Great progress is shown.

[Signed.] PHILIP WALKER,  
Individual Judge.

Approved:  
CHAS. RICHARDS DODGE,  
President Department Committee.

Approved:  
JOHN BOYD THACHER,  
Chairman Executive Committee on Awards.

Copyist, B. A.  
Date, May 15, 1894.

The history of the silk industry of Utah dates back to the year 1856 or 1855. Brigham Young, when Governor of Utah, procured mulberry seed from France, and caused several acres in Salt Lake and Utah counties to be devoted to the cultivation of the trees. Sericulturists from France and Italy were employed to instruct the people in raising worms and handling the cocoons and such interest was manifested that the results were highly gratifying. In 1876 a territorial organization was effected—The Deseret Silk association, Mrs. Zina D. H. Young, president — and auxiliaries were formed in several counties. The late Alex. C. Pyper was ever an enthusiastic laborer in the cause. During one year the association paid to operators \$1,600; but owing to lack of means, no permanent manufactories were established, and during the last four years no appreciable efforts have been made to raise silk in Utah.

The unanimous acknowledgement of the merit of the Territory's product should be a stimulus to renewed efforts to contribute to the markets of the world this valuable article. Some idea of the importance of the silk industry may be obtained from the fact that for about four thousand years that industry in China ranked next to the production of rice, which, as is well known, is one of the main supports of the millions of that vast empire. During the reign of James I it gave employment to 40,000 persons in England. During the religious persecution in France by which many industrious laborers had to take refuge in other countries, silk weavers found their way to England and established several new branches of their art, and such proportions did the enterprise assume that in the early years of this century 40,000 looms were in operation and \$50,000,000 were paid to those engaged in the business.

Notwithstanding the repeated efforts made to encourage sericulture in the United States, notably in Virginia, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine, the importation of silk to this country still amounts to \$35,000,000 a year. This sum goes principally to England, France, Germany and China, not because the products of these countries are superior to those of the United States, but simply because home establishments are not able to supply the demand. It will be seen then that the silk market is one that cannot easily be over-

stocked. There is money in it. A Frenchman importing silk to this country, after having examined the Utah exhibit at the Fair gave his opinion somewhat as follows: "If you can raise silk of that quality, you have an unknown source of wealth, which, if properly managed, is worth more to you than any amount of gold." And the gentleman is correct. It would be of incalculable benefit to the Territory if the industry could be revived. It would give employment to thousands and turn currents of gold into the hands of the people of these valleys.

## WAR, OR NO WAR?

Last Sabbath, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, who is now making a preaching tour of the world, addressed a large audience of Californians on the subject of wars among nations. He took the ground that owing to the great development in destructiveness made in modern weapons of warfare, nations would be fearful of engaging in armed conflicts, and this fear practically would insure permanent peace. Whatever hostilities there were between people he thought would not partake of a very serious nature, but in consequence of a desire to avoid ruinously disastrous results of settling difficulties by a contest at arms, nations would fix up affairs by means of arbitration. "The day of war is past," said he; "there never will be another great war." In the same line are the more recent utterances of Henry Claws, who regards the wars of the future as likely to be more of a financial character than of tests on the ordinary battlefield.

With this practical unanimity of conclusion on the part of a great sectarian and a greater financier, it may not be unprofitable to consider the situation with a view of ascertaining whether there really is fair promise that the sleuth-hounds of bloody warfare are banished from the earth. Take the first idea, that the destructiveness of modern weapons will act as a deterrent. It is interesting to note the progress in the effectiveness of these weapons, down to the latest productions of the Lebel, the Mannlicher, and the Craig-Jorgensen rifles, for the purpose designed. The modern rifles have reduced greatly the size of the projectiles, from the ball which forty years ago was three-quarters of an inch in diameter to the rifle cartridge which now scarcely exceeds that of a small sized revolver and resembles more than anything else a short segment of steel wire finished at the ends. Statistics show that in the battles in the period immediately prior to 1860 it required 148 discharges to encompass the death of one combatant. In the succeeding 20 years the proportion was brought to 66 discharges for the death of each combatant, and it is now estimated that 49 discharges will do the work.

Under these figures the destructiveness of the weapons of today is three times as great as were those of forty years ago. The precise quality of the most modern weapons has not been definitely determined, as there has been no great war of late. The recent Chilean conflict, however, showed

the great effectiveness of the modern rifle, as also have more recent experiments. These experiments, of course, could not be made on living men, so lead bodies have been used, and the Germans have made some extensive tests in this ghastly work. The report of the surgeon general of the German army gives the results of these experiments. The Germans not only succeeded in placing an entire company of corpses in line, but in order to give the tissues all the natural resistance and to give the forms the appearance of real soldiers, colored fluids were injected, the bodies armed and equipped, and exposed to fire accompanied by living horses. There were employed in the experiments 480 dead bodies, 18 living horses and 18 dead horses. These were fired on at distances varying from 150 yards to about two miles, there being an expenditure of 1,000 rifle balls. The report of the results shows that wounds made by modern weapons and projectiles are incomparably more serious than those made by the weapons formerly employed. At moderate distances up to half a mile the clothing is not forced into the wound, but the effects are frightful. All the drops of liquid contained in this part of the body, taking the force and swiftness of the projectile, and trying to escape in every direction, strike the sides of the cavity with terrible force. The bones, instead of being pierced, are crushed in mass, as by an explosion of dynamite, and the fragments are sent off in every direction through the body. The liver and heart are pulverized, the intestines torn into small pieces and lacerated in the most singular manner. The hole made by the ball in entering is scarcely perceptible; that which it makes in leaving the body is sometimes six or eight inches in diameter. It is to be borne in mind that the ball always passes entirely through the body, and through a second and third if they are placed one behind another, only stopping in the fourth. A ball striking the arm or leg destroys the member entirely. If it strikes the head, neck or abdomen, it kills infallibly. The envelope of the cartridge, which is composed of sheet steel, loses its shape when it enters the body, and often divides into minute fragments each of which takes a different direction, lacerating all it comes in contact with.

With such a showing as this it would be no wonder that conservative leaders of nations would think carefully before taking any risks on the outcome by such terribly destructive means. But history shows conclusively that the most terrific of all wars have not been those upon which nations have entered deliberately. They have been the result either of the inflamed passions of the people or of unforeseen circumstances which have forced the leaders into the conflict. And that is the situation which faces the world today. There is little or no prospect of any nation entering deliberately upon a conflict at arms. But throughout all the nations the passions of the people are being inflamed by one cause and another, and as the masses are not affected by the fear of being destroyed but when angry are bent only upon exercising their ability to

destroy, the possession of improved weapons is rather an incentive than otherwise to their use in conflicts of an extensive nature.

As to the financial war the statements made are true to a certain extent. But when a man is sorely pressed financially and is being robbed and feels that by a resort to force he can regain what he regards as his own, he is very likely to take that course. So with nations; and while money is necessary to carry on war successfully, if a government has ability to secure it by force, and the emergency arises, the ability will be called into action. A financial conflict between nations is an invitation for the one most sorely pressed to resort to violence to maintain its rights.

Instead, therefore, of the fear of destructive weapons and financial manipulations being a barrier to red-handed war, the possession of such weapons and the pressure of such manipulations are more likely to produce it. The passions and ambitions of men are not restrained, neither have the nations arrived at a point where they will "hang the trumpet in the hall, and study war no more."

#### THE TEMPLE LOT SUIT.

A dispatch from Kansas City, Mo. states that the appeal from the decision of Judge Phillips in the so-called Temple lot suit, by which the title to a certain piece of ground in Independence, Jackson county, Mo., was awarded to the religious denomination commonly known as Josephites, has been perfected, and the case will now be passed upon by the United States court of appeals. The dispatch contains the misleading statement, that "the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints held possession of the lot for years until recently when the title was wrested from it by a decision of Judge Phillips;" which is a huge error in that the possession referred to has been held by the present appellants, the so-called Hedrickites, who, the dispatch again assumes to state, are supported by the Mormons of Salt Lake City, "who hope the higher court will reverse the decision of Judge Phillips."

The News has formerly had occasion to state that the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, beyond a desire to see the laws of the country administered with impartiality and justice, have no particular interest in the suit referred to. The Church is no party thereto in any sense whatever and its status can in no way be affected by the court's decision.

The lot in controversy was in 1832 acquired by Bishop Edward Partridge for funds furnished by members of the Church, to be held as the property of the Church. When the persecutions thickened and the Saints were threatened with expulsion, Edward Partridge deeded the property, it is claimed, to three children of Oliver Cowdery. This was in 1839. The "Josephites" base their claim on a deed of quit claim executed in 1887 by one Charles Johnson and his wife, a sister of the Cowdery children, while the "Hedrickites" claim title first through a deed of conveyance

from three of the heirs of Edward Partridge and second, by adverse possession. By a process of logic which does not appear to be distinguished for clearness, Judge Phillips arrived at the conclusion that the "Hedrickites" could not claim possession of the ground, while the "Josephites" were entitled thereto both by virtue of the alleged Partridge deed to the Cowdery children and as the real "successors" of the exiled Church and consequently the true beneficiaries of the trust.

It is the first question, we suppose, which the superior court will be asked to decide, the question of the merits of the legal documents on which the litigants base their claim. The second is a side issue, not in the suit and certainly not depending on the decision of a Missouri court. The question of true "succession" is mainly one of history, not of law, but to speak of succession to a church that never was dissolved is unreasonable. True, the Church was in early days harassed on all sides by enemies on the outside and traitors within, all of whom longed for an opportunity to crush the young organization out of existence. But it weathered the storms, growing stronger and stronger as the adversaries multiplied. The Church itself by almost unanimous voice settled the matter of a successor to the martyred Prophet long before the "Josephite" movement was ever agitated. This came too late by many years to solve the problem of a successor to Joseph the Prophet, and as to the idea of succeeding the Church, the necessity has not yet arisen, and never can. The Church has had an uninterrupted historical existence since the day of its foundation in 1830 and up to the present time and will so exist until its glorious mission is fulfilled.

#### ELDERS ARRESTED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The *Daily Register* and the *State*, both published in Columbia, South Carolina, contain in their issue of the 5th inst. an account of the arrest, the day before, of two Utah Elders laboring in that vicinity, G. L. Braley and Alvin Smith. The charge against them was vagrancy, the warrant being sworn out by one W. D. Caughman, and the arrest was made at the house of Wm. Sloan, who is understood to belong to the Church, and who lives seventeen miles below Columbia. He wanted to resist the arrest, but was advised to yield to the officer's mandate; and the two Elders were forthwith haled before Justice Taylor, who found them guilty of the charge and sentenced them each to pay a fine of \$10 or to imprisonment for twenty days. They were taken the same day to Columbia by Constable J. T. Neely and lodged in jail. The foregoing particulars are gleaned from the accounts of the incident given by both the papers named, which supply also the usual reportorial remarks on the "pernicious doctrines" taught by the Elders, etc., etc., and which add the information that an excited crowd surrounded the officer and his prisoners after the trial and

made dire threats of whippings or even of "worse fare" if they ever returned to the county again. The *State* asserts that the original arrest included a third Elder; this was Elder W. G. Patrick, president of the conference, who was there on a visit to his fellow-laborers; but he was discharged on the ground that he had only been in the neighborhood five days.

Editorially the *Register* makes no allusion to the incident. The *State*, however, speaks up bravely for American freedom. In the same issue with the local account referred to, appears the following editorial paragraph:

Mormon missionaries may be, and evidently are very unwelcome visitors in South Carolina; they may teach false and repulsive doctrines; but the glory of this country is its religious freedom, and men who drive out even Mormon preachers with threats violate law and constitution and the spirit of liberty, as well as the teachings of Christianity.

And in its issue of the 8th, the same paper, editorially referring to a lengthy communication from the Elders themselves, which it publishes in full on another page, comments as follows:

We commend the letter of the Mormon missionaries to the people of Richland. It is a pity that South Carolinians should have put themselves in a position to receive instructions in Christianity and American liberty from Utah itinerants. But that it is needed the persecution of these men demonstrates.

The communication thus referred to makes three-fourths of a column, is signed by Elders W. G. Patrick, G. L. Braley and Alvin Smith, and appears under the heading, "The Mormons Speak—What They Say in Defense of Themselves and Their Religion." We make a few extracts:

All reasonable and fair-minded people will agree with us that there are two sides to every question, and in order to judge a matter intelligently, it is necessary to hear both sides of the question. \* \* \* We have been and are preaching the Gospel in Richland county, as well as in a great many more counties of the state. But we most emphatically deny the charge of preaching a pernicious doctrine and we venture to say that those who make such statements are entirely ignorant in regard to our teachings. We teach a doctrine that is infallible and that no Bible believer can deny. We were arrested on Monday last, as stated in your columns, on the charge of vagrancy. But we fail to see on what grounds Trial Justice Taylor convicted two of us. If we understand the term vagrancy correctly, it is one who has no visible means of support. When we were arrested we had over \$25, and we also proved this before his honor. We also proved that we were licensed ministers of the Gospel. Our accuser and the witnesses, with one exception, were men we had never seen before and were just as foreign to us as some men in China. Elder Braley had stayed with one of the witnesses two nights, but he never went to his house without an invitation. If they call this vagrancy it is something new to us. In the face of all this evidence, two of us were convicted. We were not brought to Columbia because we could not pay the fine, but because we took an appeal to the higher court. \* \* \* If we commence persecuting any religious sect, however despised or however unpopular, on account of opinion's sake, we know not how soon the fires of Smithfield may be rekindled or the gallows of New England for witches be again erected. It is a shame that free-born

American citizens are deprived of their religious liberty in this our boasted land of freedom and equal rights to all men. Our persecutors seem to forget, or else they never knew, that it was for their religious liberty that our forefathers left the intolerance of the old world and crossed the mighty deep to come to this free land, where they might worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience. We claim the same privilege today, and we also believe in allowing all men the same privilege—let them worship how, where or what they may.

Moreover, while the Gospel of salvation is free to all mankind there is neither injunction nor inclination to force it upon any who do not want it.

By way of remarks on the episode, the NEWS feels only to say, briefly, that there is little doubt that Complaining Witness Caughman and Trial Justice Taylor will see and regret the error of their course, if they have not already done so; that our brethren will be blessed and have strong friends multiplied unto them because of the unjust and contumely heaped upon them; that the incident will be sanctified and made beneficial in every respect; and that in proportion to the humility, faith and wisdom of the Elders the labor of warning the people will be prospered, and the great work and glorious purposes of the Lord will be hastened to their consummation.

#### CORRUPTION IN CITY POLITICS.

Inhabitants of large cities, especially cities where machine rule has held sway for any length of time, ought to find mighty interesting reading in the developments which a legislative committee has recently been bringing to light in New York. It has long been a marvel how the police captains, justices, inspectors and whatnot of the national metropolis managed to accumulate wealth with such extraordinary rapidity. From the most moderate circumstances, these officials, or many of them, have bounded in one short term into affluence. They have made no secret of their prosperity, but have moved ostentatiously into their new and costly homes, and their families at once have begun to put on all the style of a bonanza king. Costly furniture, carriages and horses, trips to Europe, boxes at the opera, and all the other evidences of easy if not extravagant expenditure, have been before the public eye for years, and only lately has the exhibit seemed to excite particular attention.

But a change in the political complexion of the legislature at last gave opportunity for an investigation into the *morale* of the municipal service; and the abundance of the evidence that was immediately forthcoming shows how brazenly and defiantly the scandal has been carried on. The crusade inaugurated and bravely maintained by Rev. Dr. Parkhurst has also contributed its portion to the present disclosures. The better element of the population finally woke up to the gravity and the disgrace of the situation, so that there now seems no reason to doubt that the investigation will be searching and the outcome salutary equal to all expectations.

Certainly the results thus far are most sensational. Gross corruption in high places has been established

beyond doubt. An outrageous system of blackmail, the victims being the unfortunates whose vocation is under the ban of the law, has been widespread and lucrative. Immunity from raids and prosecutions has been purchased by monthly payments, which were collected regularly by ward detectives or officers, and turned over to the superior officer, who permitted the roundsmen a small percentage for his services and shamelessly put the balance in his own pocket. Testimony of the most positive and straightforward character has established these and similar charges, and lo, there is great quaking in Tammanydom, for the end is not yet, and the beginning has scarcely been made. A scandal whose proportions threaten to exceed even those of the Tweed infamy, is an event that in all probability will have to be chronicled before the year 1894 is ended.

#### IRRIGATION SCHEMES.

The dispatch which appeared in the NEWS a few days ago, announcing that a contract had been let at Minneapolis for the construction of an extensive reservoir and canal system in Arizona, refers to the greatest individual scheme yet inaugurated in the United States for the reclamation of desert land. The amount of work to be done under the contract is valued at \$2,000,000, and it is to be completed by January 1, 1896. It includes a storage dam 150 feet high at Horseshoe Bend, on the Verde river, a diversion dam on the stream near Mount McDowell, and 110 miles of canal work. The purpose is to reclaim 400,000 acres of land which is expected to be classed among the choicest grain and fruit raising soil in Arizona. The scheme has been under way for about three years, being operated by some of the residents of Phoenix, and by heavy capitalists of Minneapolis, Minn. The preliminary surveys have cost already a hundred thousand dollars. It is understood that actual work on the canal system will be commenced by July 1st, and it is anticipated that in eighteen months there will be flowing through the canals a stream of 5,000 feet of water per second, made constant by the Verde river and the storage of water in reservoirs during the spring freshets.

Such enterprises as these, when carried into practical operation, are a far more prolific source of wealth and development to a territory situated as Arizona is than are a good many of her mines. The investment of two millions in a canal system is the smallest item to be considered. The report on the feasibility of the scheme shows that for the extent of the ground to be covered the expense of canal and reservoir construction is comparatively small. The further investment necessary to bring the tracts of land within the canal range under cultivation is largely the ordinary labor of farm and garden work which will produce its own reward each season. In addition to this it is estimated that after 1896 the additional profit to Arizona from the cultivation of the 400,000 acres will be not less than \$10 per acre, or \$4,000,000 per year.

While Utah has no opportunity for a

single irrigation scheme of such magnitude as the one referred to, there is ample field for many smaller ones which in the aggregate will go far beyond the figures given. The system of storage reservoirs has received little attention as yet in this Territory, reliance for water supply being placed mainly on the mountain streams, which are not so uncertain in their quantity as in many places in Arizona. But the additional acreage that could be brought into cultivation and be made to add to the wealth and welfare of Utah is yet very large. Recent efforts in Sanpete, Millard and other counties to increase the water supply for the summer months by the reservoir system are meeting with excellent success, and in the greater part of the Territory the small reservoir system could be made available with profit. Large reservoirs elsewhere have been a source of danger to their localities, and the topography of the country here is scarcely suitable for them. But there is hardly a canyon in which a system of small storage reservoirs could not be placed along the mountain stream and be made to supply, in many instances, a tenfold greater quantity of water for the summer months than is available at present, as the water now runs to waste at a season when it cannot be utilized. With the steady increase of population in the Territory and the necessity of increasing the agricultural production, the time seems close at hand when the system of small storage reservoirs in the canyons of Utah will receive close study and practical demonstration.

#### SILVER THE STANDARD.

Referring historically to the matter of English coinage, and how the silver pound was originally the unit of value, although the effect of recent legislation and the narrow interpretation thereof has made of gold the standard by which the other metal has to be valued and used, the *Cleveland Plaindealer* makes a few terse and telling points. It was in the reign of Charles II that the coin called the guinea came into existence, the name being taken from the fact that the gold from which the coin was made came from the Guinea coast in Africa, whence a large amount had been brought. This coin was to contain 20 shillings and be the same as the pound sterling. In 1717 gold was made the unit of value and the pound was declared to contain £3 17s 10½d, and gold and silver were declared to be legal tender for debts to any amount. This continued to 1816, when gold was declared to be the only legal tender and the sovereign was coined to represent 20 shillings to the pound, or 240 pence.

It is accordingly evident that while it was divided into 240 coins called pence and denarii, the pound weight of silver was the original measure of value in England and all western Europe. Twelve of these pence were called a shilling or solidus, and 20 shillings weighed a pound of silver bullion. Hence the letter S stood for shilling and the character £ meant the same as lb. Thus the silver pound in England, as the silver dollar in America, was the unit of value; and the

pound of silver even today marks the English coinage and virtually gives the measure to gold in English monetary language.

### GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

One of the prominent features of the proposed Hawaiian constitution is the formal acknowledgment of God as the Supreme Ruler of the nation. The fact may be worth while noting, because an effort to incorporate a similar clause in the Constitution of the United States was, only a few months ago, gently killed by the Congressional committee to which the proposition had been referred.

The idea of regarding the Almighty as the highest ruler of the nations is undoubtedly theoretically correct and it expresses a fact which ultimately will be consummated, no matter what human rulers may do or neglect to do. Still, to assume that the human family has already arrived at a point where the various branches of government rest in His hands and the nations obey His inspirations is to assume too much. The view is contradicted by facts. Man was by the Creator given a free agency. To some extent He relinquished the government of the earth to His children, to be used in conformity to His will as expressed from time to time. It cannot successfully be denied that the privilege thus granted has, during the ages past, been woefully abused, and as long as this condition remains, the mere "recognition" of the Creator in a legal document is out of place. It is worse than that. It is hypocrisy. As long as the Spirit of the Almighty is not allowed to animate the laws and their execution as well as all the manipulations that are thought necessary to regulate the affairs of a nation, the mere framing of a sentence concerning God in the constitution is a falsehood.

The evil influences of this idea are plainly visible on the pages of history. It led to the assumption by the popes—who claimed to be the viceregents of God—of all power, both ecclesiastical and political, until crowns were given away as rewards for personal favors, kings were humiliated and nations trembled for the word of one man. It led to bloodshed in the most cruel and bitter wars the world ever saw. When the revolt came and man rose against the tyranny, the fatal falsehood, however, was still retained and the ecclesiastical power conferred upon kings and emperors, who assumed to rule in the name of God, though not in any way obedient to His laws. Nations were still hurled against nations in bloody combat, each one praying to God for victory, while the monarchical heads of established churches led their armies on the battlefields. Is God responsible for all such things, and shall He be held accountable for the misrule under which many nations have been made the breeding grounds of anarchy, of crimes and revolutions? Holy writ has it that the rule of God on earth will be characterized by peace, prosperity, righteousness.

When the Constitution of the United States was framed, the fact was recognized that purely religious matters were not the subject of legislation. It

was clearly seen that the evil of ecclesiastical establishments such as existed in Europe had to be avoided and therefore they wisely left out references to God as the nation's ruler. The idea is a correct one, for it means that each individual is left free to make his religious arrangements, and that citizenship in the state is not affected by religious views. It means that when God rules the hearts of His children the state will necessarily grow in accordance with His purposes, and also that the mere formal "recognition" is not worth the ink with which it is printed. The young republic in the western sea might, we think, profitably have copied the example of the United States and omitted from its constitution a phrase which means nothing if not mischief.

### MORE OF FRUIT.

Senator Shoup's speech on the fruit interests of Idaho, made in the Senate, contains a suggestion that should cause reflection among the horticulturists of Utah. His talk was on the tariff bill, aside from the direct issues of which he cited the great strides made in recent years by Idaho in the fruit industry, particularly in the raising of prunes. He pointed out that Idahoans had gone into the business in earnest, and by careful attention were making of fruit cultivation a marked success. The purpose of Mr. Shoup's speech was to make a point for the commercial success of the industry in his state. The item that is of interest to Utah, however, is the fact that the Idaho fruit growers are raising, by intelligent and earnest effort, a desirable product both as to quality and quantity, and are not only in the condition of supplying their local demand, but of placing their fruits in the various markets of the country in competition with that produced elsewhere.

Fruit cultivation in the valleys to the north of us has been of very recent date, so far as any extensive efforts are concerned, but already it covers a broad field. In the two counties of Ada and Canyon, for instance, returns published by the Producers' association show the increase in acreage of orchards made during the past seven years. Of apples there have been set out in that time 694.5 acres in new orchards; peaches (for which Idaho generally is too cold) 86 acres; cherries 82.1 acres; pears 120.2 acres; and prunes 2,888.8 acres—a total orchard acreage of 3,821.1 acres. Of this 481.6 acres was planted in 1887 and 1,411 acres in 1893, in two counties. These figures are proof of Senator Shoup's assertion regarding the earnestness of those engaged in the business.

In Utah the advantages for fruit raising are vastly greater than in Idaho, yet in proportion to our opportunities the figures given show that we are being outstripped by our less favored neighbor, and with the way things have been it would be no surprise to see at an early date Idaho fruits supplying part of the local demand, when in fact Utah should not only have an all-sufficient amount for home consumption but should receive hundreds of thousands of dollars annually for exportations. It is commendable work that is

being done by Idaho, and surely there are none who do not wish her enterprising horticulturists unbounded success; the example should spur Utah to greater activity and a more thorough appreciation of her natural advantages.

The fruit interests in this nation are steadily increasing; and statistics show that as an article of food fruit is gaining ground at the expense of meat. The tendency is a healthy one, not only so far as the physical structure of the people is concerned, but for the financial outlook in the West, which is destined to be the great fruit producing section of the country. Enormous strides have been made in horticulture the past twenty years, largely owing to western development. In 1873, for instance, almost the whole orange supply of the country was from foreign nations. Florida enterprise cut seriously into the Mediterranean trade in this article; lately California came to the front, and last year sold two and a half million boxes of oranges in the eastern markets. Now less than one-twentieth of this kind of fruit consumed in the United States is brought from foreign shores. The same general progress has been made in other fruits. Utah should do her share of production and secure a fair proportion of the trade. Already the present season shows an improvement in the local fruit market over previous years, probably through the business depression leading people to pay closer attention to sources of revenue. Yet there is good opportunity in the industry named for the investment of individual capital, or for a well conducted system of co-operative fruit farms. Earnest work here would surely be quite as prolific of satisfactory reward as is the earnest work in Idaho, referred to by Senator Shoup.

PREMIER ROSEBERRY'S filly won the Derby handsomely at Epsom Downs yesterday, and thereby vindicated the confident hopes of his owner and his backers. —*Boston Herald*.

The Athens of America may be all right in the classics, advanced mathematics, and art, music, culture and baseball; and yet how hideously deficient in horse-gender! Ladas, Lord Rosebery's Derby winner, is not a filly at all; but if he was, he would not be a *he*.

RECENT STATISTICS from the colleges furnish the gratifying information that of the 200 members of the graduating class at Yale no less than fifty have worked their way through the entire course and paid all their expenses. It is safe to say that at least 50 Yalensians know what an education is worth and will know how to appreciate it.

THE MIDWINTER Fair at San Francisco is to close with a big display on July Fourth. It had been the intention to keep the exhibition going till September 30, but this has been found to be impracticable.

CREAM-COLORED milk is the latest fashion in London. It is not charged that the cows have anything to do with it.

THE MONTH of red roses is this time a month of blue noses.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

Written for this Paper.  
IN MEXICO.

CAVE VALLEY, on the Rio Peadres Verdes, Chihuahua, Mexico, April 9, '94.

I arrived at this romantic spot in the mountains day before yesterday, accompanied by Elder Joseph C. Bentley and wife. The Cave Valley branch of the Pacheco Ward consists of ten families, or eighty-two souls, all members of the Church, and all residing in a little village which stands near the left bank of the the Rio Peadres Verdes, at a point where a small, living stream (rising in a number of springs about a mile westward) puts into the river named. This little stream waters the townsite, but most of the farms are watered from the river, along which in narrow strips nearly all the farming lands are situated. The land is good and productive. Most of the inhabitants live together in a local united order, all sharing alike of everything produced according to the number of souls in each family. This place is supposed to be on a tract of land owned by Apostle Moses Thatcher. The facilities here are too limited for a large settlement; but there are room for more than those who are now here; and here as well as in all the other Mormon settlements in Mexico, a hearty invitation is extended to other Latter-day Saints to come and settle. Cave Valley is 7 miles north of the Pacheco townsite, and 35 miles by round-about road southwest of Colonia Juarez; but a new road over the mountains is now being made which will shorten the distance to Juarez about six miles.

Cave Valley has for centuries been a great Apache Indian stronghold; and from here they used to make periodical raids upon the Mexican settlements situated in the lower valley lying eastward. Numerous attempts were made by the Mexican soldiers to drive them out; but they were always unsuccessful; the mountain crags, caves and canyons afforded the Apaches such natural shelter that they never could be dislodged; but from their positions behind the rocks they were always able to deal out death and destruction to their enemies. Even to this day the Mexicans are said to be afraid to penetrate these rugged mountains, and they were very much astonished that our people dared go in here a few years ago; as there are still a few renegade Apaches roaming throughout the country, among whom one known as the "Kid" is very much feared by the Mexicans, as he has committed a great many depredations during the past few years.

Adjacent to the Cave Valley settlement are the celebrated caves which were used by the ancient inhabitants as places of refuge; there are quite a number of these caves in the canyons through which the Rio Peadres Verdes passes and also in the side canyons. In most of these are found remnants of the old cliff dwellers' habitations. In most instances the mouths of the caves show signs of having been walled up and fortified very strongly; in fact a number of these walls or palisades are still standing; behind them and extending into the interior of the caves were the habitations of the cliff dwellers, consisting of rooms of different sizes, but sel-

dom of greater dimensions than 14 feet square; on the walls of the caves proper as well as upon the partition walls made by hand are numerous Indian hieroglyphics; in one instance I noticed some that resembled to a certain extent the characters and cuts represented in the Book of Abraham.

Perhaps the most attractive of all the peculiar rock formations in the neighborhood is the so-called Olla Cave, situated about half way up (between base and top) of a magnificent cliff, or about 100 feet above the creek bed below. The mouth of this cave, which is reached by climbing over the face of an extended sloping ledge, is about 50 feet wide and 18 feet high; it is about 200 feet deep and contains a number of ancient dwellings, some of them two stories high; there is also an altar, with three steps to it, standing in front of what may have been a room or house erected for public worship. In the mouth of this is the so-called grand olla which somewhat resembles a huge jug terminating in a small top. This olla is 12 feet high and measures 35 feet in circumference in its widest parts; the walls are made of matted straw or weeds covered with clay. It is an undecided question what this and the other smaller ollas in neighboring caves were used for; but the supposition is that they were grain magazines; perhaps others were made to hold a supply of water in case of a siege.

Adjacent to the Olla Cave, at the head a rocky gulch, is the so-called Dark Cave, the mouth of which is about 40 feet wide and 20 feet high; in the interior of this cave, which is about 100 feet deep, there is a regular system of ancient habitations, a number of broken ollas and fragments of Indian pottery. Near by is another cave with a small mouth which is entirely walled up, with the exception of an opening large enough to admit a human body. A short distance back from the mouth this cave opens into a very large room over 100 feet long and perhaps 25 feet wide in the main, with several side chambers. The height of the large room varies from 4 to 12 feet. Human skeletons and many varieties of Indian pottery, tools, etc., have been found and carried off by former visitors to these strange chambers on the rocks, leaving only less interesting relics for my friends and myself to carry away.

Across the creek or river from the Olla cave and in the mouth of a canyon is a fine grove containing 15 or more different varieties of timber and bushes. Among them we notice the cedar, uniper, black oak, white oak, cottonwood, ash, cherry, pine, grape vine, willow, balsom, sycamore, maple and ivy. No one is allowed to cut down any timber in this grove, which would make a most beautiful and attractive pleasure resort, were it situated near a more thickly populated district of country. Should a railroad be built through this country at some future day, tens of thousands of tourists would certainly visit this romantic valley to see the caves and others of nature's great wonders which abound here.

The Cave valley settlement has a little saw mill, to which is attached a miniature grist mill. If it don't pro-

duce the very finest brand of flour, it chops the grain sufficiently small to enable the people to have bread, which is healthy and strengthening, and is relished by the residents fully as well as by their more delicate visitors.

The people of Cave Valley are satisfied with their location and can point out quite a number of natural advantages which they think their neighbors do not possess, and they have the satisfaction also of knowing that they are the only community of Latter-day Saints at the present time who are living in the "United Order."

Cave Valley was first settled by our people in 1887, since which an ecclesiastical organization have been kept up; at present they have a Sunday School in good running order, a Relief Society, a Y. M. M. I. A., a Y. L. M. I. A., and a Primary Association. Elder Christopher B. Heaton, first counselor in the Pacheco Ward Bishopric, and who is a resident of Cave Valley, presides over the general meetings. I am now bound for Sonora.

ANDREW JENSON.

## TRIP IN OLD MEXICO.

OAXACA, Sonora, Mexico,

April 12, 1894.

In company with Elder Robert E. Vance (who was called on a special mission by Bishop Smith, of the Pacheco ward, to pilot me over the Sierra Madre mountains into Sonora) and young Martin Mortensen, I left Cave Valley on horseback early on the morning of the 9th ult., bound for Sonora. After traveling two miles we arrived at Williams's ranch, situated in a snug little valley through which a small tributary finds its way to the Rio Peadres Verdes. Another two miles' ride brought us to the Cliff ranch, where Elders Heleman Pratt, Miles P. Romney and others settled several years ago, and made some improvements, which are still standing. One or more families resided here till September 19, 1892, when the Indians made a raid upon the only family (Thomsen) who then resided there, and killed Sister Karen Thomsen and a little boy and severely wounded another boy, both sons of the Thomsens. A little girl who hid in the chicken coop escaped unhurt. Sister Thomsen was first shot and afterwards beaten to death with rocks, the boy was killed about a hundred yards from the house while engaged in feeding the pigs.

From the Cliff ranch we continued our ride eight miles via Dry Valley to the Rio San Pedro, a tributary of the Casas Grandes. This is not the same San Pedro river which is famous for the Mormon Battalion bull fight that took place on its banks in 1846. On the headwaters of this stream lives a genuine British lord—Lord Berensford—who owns a large ranch, keeps a black mistress, several large dogs, and employs a number of men to take care of his stock. He is said to be well liked by his neighbor ranchmen, and dresses, talks and acts the same as other frontiersmen. Frequently he is visited by friends from across the waters. A story is told of one of these visitors, who, on his return to England, tried to portray to his countrymen his hairbreadth escapes and extraordinary adventures in the wilds of Mexico. "Why," says he, "on one occasion I traveled on a hot summer day twenty-

five miles up the San Peadras river, crossing that stream some thirty odd times, and came so near famishing for a drink of water, that my life was nearly despaired off."

"But," said one of the company who had also traveled in America, "why didn't you drink out of the river which you say you crossed so often?"

"How in the world could I do that without a tin?" was the prompt reply.

Up to Lord Beresford's ranch we had followed a rough wagon road, but at the crossing of the Rio San Pedro we left this and struck out for the top of the mountain on a trail. Winding our way up through narrow canyons, crossing a number of very steep hills, and groping our way through the heavy timbers we at length reached the top of the Sierra Madres, which is the boundary line between the states of Chihuahua and Sonora, and which at this point is perhaps 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. If the ascent on the east side of the grand old mountains was steep the descent on the west side was still more so. For the first mile or so we could not think of riding our animals, and it was even with considerable difficulty that we succeeded in leading our horses down the awful steep mountain side. At length we reached a small spring in which one of the tributaries of the Bavispe river rises, and after watering our animals we continued our descent, crossing several mountain ridges and going down canyons so narrow that we had to ride along the steep mountain slope to keep out of the water. We soon reached the celebrated Dos Cabezas (Two heads) mines, from which the precious ore is shipped over the mountains on the backs of burros, a mode of freighting which costs the owners \$30 per ton. And this is only for a distance of about twenty-five miles from the mines to Carretas, a ranch situated near the foot of the mountains on the Chihuahua side. From there to Deming, the nearest railway station, a distance of 150 miles, another \$20 per ton is paid to have the ore taken in wagons. And then is added the expenses of freighting by rail to Denver, Colo., or other points where the ore receives the proper treatment. Of course the mine is a very rich one, or it would never pay to ship the ore at such an enormous expense. The possession of such a valuable mine has cost the loss of several lives. As we crossed the last hill before arriving at the mine we noticed a grave on the mountain slope which was apparently only a few days old, and going a short distance we saw still another new grave. This was enough to arouse our interest, and particularly that of Elder Vance our guide, who had been through here on former occasions, when no such graves were seen. On making inquiries after reaching the mine, we soon learned that a few days before our arrival a Mr. Harper, one of two brothers who own the Dos Cabezas mine, and Jackson Redding, the owner of an adjoining claim, quarreled, and that after indulging in the use of foul and abusive language both men drew their pistols and fired almost simultaneously with fatal effect. Both fell to the ground, and in this helpless condition continued to lie upon each

other with deathly effect until they were dead. One Mexican laborer was also severely wounded in the affair. Some of the Mexicans, in telling the story of the shooting, asserted emphatically that the men continued to shoot after they were dead, so desperate and maddened were they. Some years ago a partner of the Harper brothers was killed while having considerable money about his person. The crime was laid to the Mexicans; but suspicion rested upon the two Harpers, who by that death became the sole owners of the mine. There is now only one of the original partners or owners of this extraordinarily rich Dos Cabezas mine left, and he is at present absent on a visit to Europe.

We encamped for the night in the canyon about three miles below the mines, having traveled during the day about forty miles. In crossing the Sierra Madres I had occasion to admire some of the finest and tallest forest trees that I ever saw. Pines one hundred feet high, and as pretty and straight as anything in the shape of a tree could possibly be, were seen on every hand; and down in the canyon, on the Sonora side of the mountain, beautiful cedars varying in height from 75 to 100 feet abounded; they were nearly as straight and perfect as the pines.

Continuing our journey on the 18th we soon reached a lower latitude, where the vegetation and natural features of the country were altogether different to that which we had witnessed at the higher altitude. All the plants and grasses characteristic of a semi-tropical zone flourished here. The cactus, Joshua, mesquite, the prickly pear and nearly all other species of thorny plants in all their different hues and varieties covered the grand mountain slopes. At length we descended an unusually steep hill and found ourselves on a river of which Brother Vance had forgotten the name; but it is one of the main tributaries of the Bavispe river. Following this stream through a canyon which cuts through a chain of mountains we beheld the upper valley of the Bavispe, where there are three quite important Mexican towns. The principal one of these (Bavispe) was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake a few years ago. When the shocks commenced, nearly the entire population sought refuge in the Catholic church, thinking they would be safe inside the edifice, which they considered sacred. But while hundreds of people were massed in the building and others were striving hard to gain an admittance (an officer on the outside pleading with the people not to enter), the church fell and crushed under its colossal adobe walls the inmates, killing nearly all of them. This catastrophe happened early in May, 1887, soon after our people had settled in Mexico. Bavispe is one of those isolated Mexican towns whose inhabitants get solace in the civilization of the 16th century. Until quite recently no vehicle of any description had been seen in the old town; and I was told that when our brethren first brought wagons through their country, men, women and children would turn out in large numbers to see the "curious sight before them." They would gaze upon the revolution of an ordinary wagon wheel

with as much interest as some of us perhaps would witness a circus parade, or anything of that kind. Until quite recently all the freighting has been done on the backs of burros and the farming; carried on in the old middle-age style. Plowing with a forked stick is still very common among the Mexicans, though some of them, even in this secluded valley, have adopted the use of the American plow and other modern farming implements.

Twenty-five miles below the Mexican town of Bavispe is the infant Mormon colony known as Oaxaca, which was founded two years ago by George C. Williams, familiarly known as "Parson Williams," and others. We reached our friends in this colony late in the evening, having followed the canyon of the Bavispe the last fifteen miles, and crossed the river twenty-six times. Since leaving Cave Valley we had traveled about eighty miles; the distance by wagon road is about thirty miles further.

Oaxaca is named after Oaxca, a Mexican town in the Mexican state of that name; it is the birthplace of Porfirio Diaz, the president of the Mexican republic. The place was formerly known as the Horcones Purchase, being a concession to C. Emelio Katerlitsky, a colonel in the Mexican army, who sold the claim to George C. Williams and others in 1892. The grant contains about 200 square miles of land, extending north and south about twenty miles, and is about ten miles wide. The Bavispe, which is one of the main tributaries of the Yaquis river, passes through it from southeast to northwest. Most of the grant consists of a mountain country, possessing only grazing facilities; and only narrow strips of land or a succession of river bottoms in triangle shapes along the stream are adapted for farming purposes. This valley, in which our people are locating, is about nine miles long, with an average width of half a mile; but the river, in its meandering course through the valley or canyon, cuts up the 1,800 acres of farming land into thirteen fragments, none of which contains more than 300 acres in one body. A townsite has been surveyed on a flat on the northeast side of the river, immediately above the point where the so-called "Pulpit wash" puts into the river from the northeast. The altitude of the river lands is about 3,500 feet above the sea level, and the neighboring mountains rise perhaps to an altitude of 7,000 feet or more, though in the immediate vicinity of the river they are much lower. Many strange and curious formations are found, and there is some pretty natural scenery along the river, along which the soil is very rich and productive. Mesquite, chino, cottonwood, sycamore, ash, walnut, etc., abound in the low lands, and the heavy timber has to be removed in order to make farms.

The Bavispe river rises in the Sierra Madres, about 150 miles southeast of Oaxaca, and takes a northeasterly course, thence west, and thence south and southwest until it falls into the Yaquis river. In its meanderings and general course through different mountain chains it resembles the Bear river in Utah very much. The course of the stream as marked on most of the maps of Mexico, as published in the

United States, is absolutely wrong and misleading.

The easiest way to reach Oaxaca from the United States is by way of Bisbe, a mining town situated in a mountain about seven miles north of the boundary line between Uncle Sam's domain and Mexico. Bisbe is the terminus of a local railway, of which the other end is at Fairbanks, about 25 miles distant. Another railway connect Fairbanks with Benson, on the Southern Pacific railroad. From Bisby, by way of La Morita (the Mexican custom house town which is 15 miles from Bisby) to Oaxaca there is a good wagon road about eighty miles long. Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora, is about 800 miles from Oaxaca.

The future of our new Sonora settlement will depend upon the success the people may have in controlling the waters of the Bavispe river, which in dry season is simply an ordinary brook, but which in times of flood carries water over twenty feet deep toward the ocean. At such times the people who have settled at the different points of the river are nearly cut off from all communication with each other, as it would even be dangerous to attempt to cross the river in a boat.

In a former communication I noted that Elders Brigham Young, John Henry Smith and George Teasdale visited Oaxaca in March last, and that on the 11th of that month they organized the Saints on the Bavispe river into a ward, with Franklin Scott as Bishop and Geo. C. Williams and James H. Lang as his counselors. Since that time the Saints have taken fresh courage and they are now busily at work extending and improving their water ditches and canals, clearing lands and otherwise preparing to put in crops. They are very hopeful as to the future, but need more strength. Most of them are quite satisfied with their location and think that their little colony is the commencement of something greater to come. It will be remembered that Sonora was the land first thought of, when it was decided a few years ago to plant a colony of Saints in Mexico. There are at present 21 families of Saints, or 141 souls, on the Bavispe river. Geo. C. Williams is building the first house on the new townsite. ANDREW JENEON.

### THE INDIANA CONFERENCE.

WOODVILLE, Mich.,  
June 8th, 1894.

In a recent issue of the NEWS I noticed an article recommending to the Saints having relatives and friends in localities where the Elders are laboring—and who would like the Elders to visit them—to send names and address, giving town and county. That none may miss an opportunity of having the Elders make these visits, I herewith give you the names of all the Elders laboring in the Indiana conference and their postoffice address, and hope the Saints will not neglect any privileges they may have in this direction. Our first duty, after we have placed ourselves right in the sight of God, is to save as many of our relatives and friends as we can, and then reach out to all and offer them all we have, which is the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Names and addresses as follows:

Truman H. Barlow and David R.

Roberts; Bloomfield, Greene Co., Indiana.

William A. Garrett and Ira E. Bradshaw, Taswell, Crawford Co., Indiana.  
William O. Bentley and Ira R. Allen, Pullies Mills, Williamson Co., Illinois.

Benjamin F. Peel and Nephi N. Rogers, Columbus Grove, Putnam Co., Ohio.

Brigham H. Telford and Hyrum Brimhall, Woodville, Newaygo Co., Michigan.

The Elders would be pleased to make all visits that they can conveniently, and by this means many more might be brought to see and know as we know.

Yours respectfully,

HYRUM BRIMHALL,  
Clerk of Conference.

### GOD BLESS THEM BOTH.

FAIRVIEW, Utah,  
June 12, 1894.

Mrs. Annie D. Stevens, who with her husband, Brother R. M. Stevens, labored as missionaries on Samoa for the past two years, arrived in safety at her home last evening at about 8 p. m. and was met at the depot by numerous friends anxious to greet her and express their sympathy for her in the bereavement of her equally beloved and esteemed husband. The greetings were necessarily brief, for Sister Stevens was feeling ill, and had to retire to bed early; and at 11 p. m. she gave birth to a nice boy. Both mother and child seem to be comfortable up to this hour of writing (1 o'clock p. m.) and by the grace and blessing of God it is hoped that both may live and prove a blessing and comfort to each other.

The body of the late Brother R. M. Stevens must necessarily remain in its present place of deposit, but will in due time be removed to the cemetery here and be placed among those of his kinsfolk who have passed beyond this life.

Respectfully,  
FREDERICK CHRISTENSON.

### THE WELLINGTON CAVES.

These, almost the oldest discovered of Australian caves, are situated near Wellington, about 248 miles to the west of Sydney, and possess considerable scientific interest. They were discovered by Sir Thomas Mitchell in 1832. "They have always, we are told, "had a large amount of interest attached to them, not only on account of their natural beauty and peculiarity, but because of the strange remains of a bygone time that every exploration of their depth brings to light. Remains of men have been found there, and strange tools and weapons; grotesque drawings, indicating a poetic conception and stirring times, tell of a people who have passed away as entirely as has the time in which they lived. Save the deeply-graven lines on the face of the rock, the strange and petrified forms of tools and utensils for household use, the footprints of ages ago firmly fixed in a clay that has long since turned into rock, no record remains of the people or the period when the Wellington caves were places of common resort either for purposes of security or comfort." The interior of the caves has a most striking appearance, the numerous stalagmite

and stalactite columns of massive proportions glittering under an artificial light like innumerable diamonds. Among the fossils discovered were the toe-bones of a large specimen of eohidna, the tooth of a diprotodon, and the pelvis. At the beginning of 1887, remains of the long extinct Australian lion were found, consisting of several complete jawbones, with the teeth in an excellent state of preservation. Professor Owen, of the British Museum, London, expressed his opinion that the animal was a marsupial lion, fully equal in size to that now found in Africa. Some of the fossils show in the clearest manner that a very close affinity exists between the fauna of the past and that which has now a place in Australia.

### SOON DIE IN PRISON.

It is a remarkable fact though one easily accounted for that imprisonment at Yuma for any term not less than five years of an Apache or any mountain Indian is equivalent to imprisonment for life and the cause of death is invariably consumption.

This is a disease almost unknown among the Apaches under normal conditions of climate and habit. The change, however, from the high altitudes of the mountains and the bracing mountain air to the lower level of Yuma with its more than semi-tropical heat, wears away what mountain storms and exposure cannot even indent.

On March 29th of this year Say-es, a Tonto Apache, died at Yuma. He was a member of the Kid's band, and was one of the murderers of Sheriff Reynolds and his deputy, who were guarding them on a journey to Yuma. The murderer, along with the Kid, escaped. Say-es alone was afterward recaptured, and all the rest of the band except the Kid have since been killed. Say-es was sentenced for life from Pinal county.

Two months before the death of Say-es Dr. Cotter pronounced his case hopeless and recommended his pardon on account of the danger of infection.

The governor decided to grant the pardon, but vigorous protests came up from Pinal, Graham and Gila counties. The pardon was not granted, and Say-es died two months later.—*Phoenix Republican*.

Where is Frank Melbourne, the famous rainmaker? asks the Cheyenne (Wyo.) *Leader*. Nobody has ever heard anything of him since he left. It was supposed that he had gone east to secure some necessary materials to carry on his rainmaking scheme. He had partially completed a contract and it was believed could have consummated it upon terms which would have been quite advantageous to himself. As time passed the rumor got out that he had returned to Australia. Letters were expected from him but none ever came. Instead there came a letter from his wife who lives in Australia and who evidently still believes he was in Cheyenne. There is some speculation over Melbourne's disappearance and hints that he may have been summarily dealt with to get away from him a secret which nobody had been able to secure, but this is likewise simply a theory and the case remains a profound mystery.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

On Monday afternoon Wm. Steele, a respected resident of Smithfield, 88 years of age, died of general debility.

Peter Hokansen, a Hyrum carpenter, fell from the roof of a house he was working on at that place and was badly bruised and shaken.

A little son of Orson and Mary Neeley, of Franklin, was drowned one day last week by falling into a large ditch or canal that flowed near the family residence.

Logan Temple will close for renovation and repair on Friday, July 18, and open again on Tuesday, the 21st of August, 1894.

M. W. MERRILL, President.

On Saturday night Deputy Smith arrested John Johnson, of Rexburg, at the residence of his alleged plural wife, Catharina Mortensen. They appeared before Commissioner Fletcher on Monday and gave bonds for their appearance before the grand jury.

MR. PLEASANT, June 5th.—Henry Olsten, aged nineteen, was drowned in the reservoir here last evening at 6 o'clock. Olsten was under the water 15 minutes. Drs. Davidson and Winters worked for two hours to resuscitate him without avail.

The returns made by the assessor to the county court places the assessed valuation of property in Cache county, exclusive of railroad, telegraph, telephone and palace car companies, at \$4,909,536. The county tax for this year will be five mills. The salary of the assessor is fixed at \$1,300, and that of the collector at \$2,000.

During the thunderstorm between four and five o'clock Thursday afternoon a Rapid Transit car on its journey to Murray was struck by lightning when on the south side of Fourteenth South street. Some of the copper wires were melted, and the traffic was interrupted for nearly an hour. The disabled car was eventually drawn back into the city and another car took its place.

A petition addressed to the postmaster general at Washington, asking for the establishment of a postoffice at Brighton, Silver Lake, was being circulated for signatures among the prominent business and professional men of the city June 12. The request is also made that the new postoffice be named Granite Cliff, and that an appropriation be made to the amount of \$1,000 to construct a mail route to the mountain resort. The petition will be forwarded to Delegate Rawlins for presentation.

Sister R. M. Stevens, wife of the late president of the Samoan mission, whose death was recorded in Saturday's News, reached Ogden from San Francisco Sunday, and was met at the depot by President Joseph F. Smith and Elder F. D. Richards. She remained at the residence of Elder George E. Browning until next morning, when she came on to this city, and had an interview with the First Presidency. Elder Stevens's body was interred in Samoa. Sister Stevens

continued her journey south Monday afternoon to her home in Fairview, Sanpete county.

Saturday morning the body of John Destlissey, an Italian miner, was brought to this city and taken to Skewes's undertaking establishment, where Coroner Taylor held an inquest in the afternoon.

Destlissey perished in the snow in the Cottonwoods last November. His body lay buried during the entire winter, and was only found a few days ago when the warm summer sun melted the great bank of snow that enveloped it.

BEAVER, Utah, June 9.—A smashup on the Union Pacific railway between Black Rock and Milford, Thursday afternoon, was sufficient to keep the Salt Lake papers and mail there for the night. The stage came in here at noon today with two days mail from Salt Lake and the East, but it is understood the mails from Beaver city and Southern Utah will be delayed in getting to Salt Lake accordingly. Whether cattle or sheep on the track caused the smashup, or the lack of the section hands to keep the road in repair cannot be ascertained, nor the extent of the damage.

Word came from Tooele June 9 to the effect that the condition of Judge Lysander Gee is gradually growing worse. That morning he appeared very near the end of his long and patiently borne affliction which, as NEWS readers will remember, is in the shape of a cancerous growth of the throat similar to that which caused the death of President Grant.

When the trouble first developed it was not thought to be very serious. But later stages of the disease proved that the contrary was true. All that surgical and medical skill could do has been done the past year, but without avail. It is now a question of a short time only until the veteran patient must obey the summons that will call his spirit into the unseen world.

Now that the war in Colorado seems to be begun in earnest, and the state troops are likely to be called into action, it may be interesting to know who will command them. While the nominal head will be General Tarsney, the commander in case of actual field service will be General Ed Brooke, who has seen much service. An old army officer here says Brooks was adjutant of the Seventh U. S. infantry when it came to Utah with Johnston's army in 1857. At the breaking out of the civil war he espoused the cause of the Confederacy, and did some hard fighting. At the time of the Baxter-Brooke embroglio in Arkansas, after the Rebellion, the Brooks troops were commanded by Gen. Ed. Brooke, though he was not the man who claimed the gubernatorial office. Later the general became clerk in the surveyor general's office in Denver.

A fire broke out in some unaccountable manner at 2.30 Monday morning in the row of tenement and business apartments owned by Midgely & Sons company at 507 and 518 east Third

South street. An alarm was sent in from box 25 and the main fire brigade responded to the call.

On arriving at the scene of conflagration they found the building almost enveloped but set to work quickly and effectually and soon had the flames extinguished. The greater part of the building was unoccupied and a fire broke out in a portion of it about a month ago. The latest blaze is supposed to have been the work of a fire bug who probably slept in the premises.

The loss is variously estimated at from \$1,000 to \$3,000. The building was insured for \$1,000, Fuller & Young having issued the policy.

Adjutant General Ottinger left for Moroni on Saturday evening's train to muster in a company of militia at that place on Monday. He has just returned from Tooele where he went a few days ago on a similar mission. The new company there, he says, will be a first class one. It is officered as follows: Captain, William Stephens; first lieutenant, R. Shields; second lieutenant, Charles Fritzsche. The non-commissioned officers are yet to be named.

General Ottinger also went over to Grantsville while in Tooele county, and says the martial spirit has taken hold of the young men of that town, and they are talking of forming a company of infantry.

On Saturday next the general will organize a company at Morgan and he contemplates paying a visit to Cannonville, Garfield county, where a good company has already been formed and is now waiting to be mustered in.

Under the military code of the Territory, thirty-six companies of infantry, (three regiments) may be organized. Only eight have thus far been formed. They are divided as follows: Salt Lake, three; Ogden, one; Brigham City, one; Mount Pleasant, one; Tooele, one; Cannonville, (not mustered in) one. The full quota of cavalry troops and artillery companies have been organized.

TOOELE, June 6.—It is so seldom we see anything in your paper from our thriving little town, while other cities of the same population are constantly being heard from, that I thought perhaps a few lines would not be amiss.

Decoration Day was duly observed here. At 1 p. m. the citizens assembled in the meeting house and marched in a body to the cemetery headed by the Tooele brass band. Arriving there, half an hour was devoted to the decoration of graves, after which speeches were made, hymns and songs sang until 5 p. m., when most of the people dispersed to their homes. In the evening a ball was given in the social hall. It was well attended and all seemed to enjoy themselves.

Jerome Smith was before Judge Marshall on Saturday, May 2, charged with burglarizing the saloon of Moses Bruneau. He plead not guilty but could not convince Judge Marshall that he was innocent and was bound over to await the action of the grand jury.

It is with sorrow I report the deaths of two of our oldest citizens. Brother S. F. Lee passed peacefully away on Thursday morning, May 31st, after a long painful illness.

On Tuesday Sister Smith, another of Tooele's pioneers, was laid away; both

were respected citizens and their departure is deeply regretted.

On Tuesday the Republicans held a rousing rally, the chief speaker being ex-Governor A. L. Thomas. The hall was packed to its utmost and there were many who could not find standing room.

Gen. Ottinger is in Tooele today for the purpose of mustering in a company of militia. W. H. V.

Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells has returned from Sanpete county for which place she left on Thursday last to attend a series of women's meetings.

On Friday the Relief Society conference took place, two sessions being held in the Manti meeting house. Sister Mary Ann Hyde, president of the Stake organization presided. There were present as visitors, H. M. McCune and wife of Nephi, Elders Peterson and Malben of the Sanpete Stake presidency, Elder J. D. T. McAllister, president of the Manti Temple, Bishops and others. The exercises were of a most instructive and interesting character, and were greatly enjoyed by the large number who attended. The good singing of the choir was an especial feature.

In the evening a strawberry festival and musicale was given by the young ladies, at which a delightful time was had, and everybody was satisfied and pleased.

On Saturday the Young Ladies' associations had their conference, presided over by Sister Willardson, of Ephraim. There were two sessions in the Manti meeting house, both of which were well attended. The program was of a high order, all of the exercises indicating that the fair daughters of Sanpete are in the front ranks of the Young Ladies' associations. Timely and valuable instructions were given, for which a spirit of appreciation was manifest.

In the evening a Woman's Suffrage meeting in the Council House at Manti, and presided over by Mrs. Cox, was largely attended. Great interest was shown in the subject of woman's work in connection with the association, remarks thereon being made by men and women. All were entertaining, and the audience dispersed feeling that they had spent a happy time.

On Thursday night the Sanpete valley was visited by a sharp frost which did some damage to tender vegetables.

There is a probability in some parts of considerable loss in the potato crop, though the full extent cannot be definitely determined as yet.

The trustees of the Latter-day Saints' College association are out with their announcement for the school year of 1894-5. In it the dates of school terms are thus stated:

The first semester will open on Monday, September 3rd, 1894, and will close on Friday, January 25th, 1895. The second semester will begin on Monday, January 28th, 1895, and will end on Friday, June 7th, 1895. Commencement.—Wednesday, June 5th. Field Day.—Thursday, June 6th. Recesses will be as follows: Thanksgiving Day, November 29th and 30th; Winter Holidays, from December 21st to January 7th; Washington's Birthday, February 22nd; Decoration Day, May 30th; the sessions of the college will be suspended during General Conferences of the Church and of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion.

The faculty comprises the following efficient educators:

Regular instructors: Willard Done, D. B., principal; theology, history, English, Latin, phonography. Joseph Nelson, assistant treasurer; mathematics and business courses. W. H. Chamberlin, secretary; general science. John T. Woodbury, librarian; physiology, U. S. history, political science. Philip S. Maycock, registrar; mental science. Donnette Smith, lady superintendent; physical culture.

Special instructors and lecturers: Richard T. Haag, German, drawing; Thomas McIntyre, vocal music; Dr. Romania B. Pratt, advisory physician; J. M. Sjolahl, Arabic; David McKensie, Bible Evidences; John Nicholson, Reason in Theology; George Reynolds, Book of Mormon; B. H. Roberts, Ecclesiastical History; C. F. Wilcox, M. D., Sanitary Science; John M. Cannon, Esq., Commercial Law.

The courses of instruction are, preparatory, literary, business and normal. There are three departments—the intermediate, the academic and the normal. The studies include theology, English, language, history, political science, physical science, natural science, mathematics, mental science, philosophy, etc. In addition to the regular college organization there are special societies, as the ladies' class, theological classes, field club and students' society.

### "INDUSTRIALISTS" IN UTAH.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY JUNE 6

Now that "General" (Dr.) Smith and the commonwealers under his command have departed from the city and have gone beyond recall, Selectman Bamberger, who was appointed last Monday by the County Court to relieve the immediate wants of that hungry crowd, is desirous that the public should know exactly how much money he has expended out of the county treasury in that direction.

As announced in yesterday's News, arrangements had been made for turning the allowance of provisions, etc., over to the leaders of the army upon arrival at Murray. This morning Selectman Bamberger received the following letter, showing that this had been done:

June 5, 1894.

Mr. Herman Bamberger, Selectman.

Sir—The California contingent of the Industrial army reached here at 7:30 p.m. Almost 200 men in line. Your officer was satisfied from actual count that the requisite number are here, and goods were delivered to the camp at Germania and accepted by quartermaster.

Yours Respectfully,

HARRY HAYNES.

And here is the "guarantee" which "General" Smith gave that he and his men will not return to us:

SALT LAKE CITY, June 5, 1894.

To whom it may concern:

In consideration of the provisions furnished me for the use of the men under my command by Selectman Bamberger in behalf of Salt Lake county, I as commander of said men do hereby agree and promise that neither myself nor any of the men under my control will solicit aid or assistance either in money or provisions from any of the residents of the Territory of Utah during our journey through said Territory.

DR. F. DENNING SMITH.

Lieutenant General Commanding Third

Reg. Industrial Army, California division.

Witness:

JOHN WITBECK,  
FRANK MEYER.

Following is a complete list of what Selectman Bamberger purchased for the California band, all the articles having been obtained from various stores in this city:

100 pounds of crackers, \$8; 200 pounds of bacon, \$17; 500 pounds of flour, \$10.50; baking powder, \$2.50; 250 pounds of White Navy beans, \$12; 25 pounds of coffee, \$8.50; 25 pounds of tea, \$8.75; 1 sack of sugar, \$5.50; 100 pounds of oatmeal, \$3; 100 pounds of cornmeal, \$2.50; pepper, \$1; salt, \$1; 10 bushels of potatoes, \$5; vaseline, \$3; hauling, \$6; 100 loaves, \$4; 120 pounds of meat, \$7.20; 10 pounds of coffee (additional), \$2.50. Total, \$105.95.

Mr. Bamberger says he bought all these articles at bed rock prices and is of the opinion that Smith & Co. have been got rid of at the least possible cost. At any rate, the selectman devoted a good deal of time and trouble to the matter and thoroughly investigated the real condition of things himself before making the expenditure.

PROVO, June 12.

A contingent of twenty-five industrialists boarded a Rio Grande Western freight train at Springville yesterday afternoon, and when ordered off, expressed an unwillingness to leave. The train was accordingly pulled back to Provo, where it was met by Sheriff Brown. When commanded by the sheriff to leave the train, the men did so, grumbling a little, but offering no resistance. The men belonged to Smith's army, but deserted, they claim, on account of the slowness with which "that bull headed Englishman" moved. They state they have no leader; each man is for himself. They are not particular about getting to Washington, but want to find work.

There is another gang of sixty industrialists just north of the city.

### A STREET SCENE IN BOMBAY.

A man clad only in a yellow scarf and turban opens a mouth stained with the vivid vermilion of betel juice to show that the mango seed just swallowed has already become a small tree with green leaves pushing toward the light.

A woman next appears upon the scene bringing a crying baby in a closed hamper of bamboo. A dozen swords are instantly thrust through the interstices amid the ear-piercing wails of the supposed victim, but as soon as the formidable blades are withdrawn the nine-lived infant tumbles out of the basket, and salams to the assembled audience, holding out her tiny brown hand for the well-deserved "back-sheesh."

As the fun waxes fast and furious sundry quarrels and recriminations between the rival magicians attract the intervention of the native police, who, "dressed in a little brief authority," symbolized by red turban and blue tunic, soon disperse the performers, bag and baggage, hastening the enforced departure with unlimited kicks and thumps submissively received.—*All the Year Round*.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Written for this Paper.*

## THE GRAND CANAL.

(Copyrighted by Frank G. Carpenter, 1894.)

CHINKIANG, China, May 9, 1894.



WRITE this letter at Chinkiang, a walled city on the banks of the Yangtse river. It is just about 150 miles from the seacoast and is at the point where the Grand canal crosses the Yangtse.

This canal is one of the great wonders of the world. It is now in bad repair and a large part of it is going to ruin. But it has been one of the greatest waterways of the world, and it extends from Peking south to Hang Chow, some 200 odd miles below this point, running through the great plain from north to middle China, a distance about as great as that between New York and Chicago. It cuts its way through a territory containing 170,000,000 people, or nearly three times as many as the whole of the United States, and it taps some of the biggest cities in the world. Peking, where it finishes its course, not far from the American legation palace, is a city of more than a million people. Tientsin, below this about eighty miles, is still larger, and as it runs further south the canal is dotted with walled cities and great towns all along its course to the Yangtse river. Chinkiang is about as big as Minneapolis. Yangchow, the next big city on the canal south of here, contains, I am told, a half a million people, and Suchau and Hangchow each have something like three-quarters of a million souls. At every thirty miles along its course it is safe to say there is a walled city, containing many times ten thousand people, and the country back of it is a garden spotted with clumps of trees, each clump shading a Chinese village. The canal at Chinkiang cuts right around the city, forming the island upon which the main part of it is located. It runs from here northward for 380 miles without a lock, but above this, I am told, there are numerous sluices and locks, and in some places the water is carried through the country on great stone embankments, twenty and more feet high, and the stream at some of these places is fully 200 feet wide. It has stone flood gates managed by soldiers, and it is here and there fed by creeks and rivers. At one point a river was conducted into it in times past, and the Chinese say that 300,000 men were employed for seven months in turning the waters of this single stream. It cuts the Yellow river, and it is below this that the stone embankments above spoken of are located. The parts which I have seen are those which run near here, through the Yangtse valley, and those about Tientsin and

Peking. Here the canal is more like a great ditch than anything else, and there is now a little army of men employed in keeping it in repair. It was in existence more than a thousand years ago, and Kublai Kahn laid out the line upon which it now runs.

The chief use for the canal in times past has been that of a trade artery from the north to south. It taps by its connecting canals and rivers every part of the great plain, and it is used for the transportation of the tribute rice to Peking.

The government taxes of China are to a large extent collected in kind, and every year the farmers send about 133,000,000 pounds of rice from here to Peking for the emperor and his officials. At Nanking I saw acres of great barns which were filled with this rice awaiting shipment, and every town along the canal has its government barns. Just now the rice is being taken to the north. Of late much of it goes by sea, but a vast deal is still sent by the Grand canal, and at every town there are hundreds of craft of every kind, and these government junks sometimes block the canal for days. Hundreds of men are employed in towing and pulling the boats, and at places they are dragged along by means of capstans. The canal winds about like a river in places, and navigation through it is so slow that some of these rice boats have started in April during the past few years and have arrived in Peking until September. Parts of the canal are closed to traffic except during the carrying of the tribute rice, and the condition of it today is such that it will hardly be used again as the great waterway which it has been in the past. Li Hung Chang has asked the emperor to allow him to build a railroad along it from Tientsin to Chinkiang, and this will eventually be done.

The boats along the canal are much like those I have described as lying at the mouths of the creeks of the Yangtse. In passing up it you are followed everywhere by crowds, who look with wonder on the foreign devils, and every here and there you meet boats containing begging Buddhist priests, who stick out long poles at you. These poles have bags fastened to their ends, and into these the Chinese drop cash or rice. This part of China is full of priests. There is in the Yangtse river, just opposite where I am now writing, an island which is just covered with Buddhist temples, and which has no inhabitants but priests. Massive granite terraces, decorated with stone lions, lead up from the water, and the temples shine out of green trees and flowery gardens. In Nanking I visited a temple which contained 10,000 images and golden statues of Buddha, and I have photographed a dozen or so of the priests. In the Nanking temple I got a priest to kneel and put his hands in the attitude of prayer while I took a time exposure of his devotions, and I am inclined to think there is much hypocrisy about the profession. The priests are fat fellows, in long gowns of gray or yellow linen, and they often have on three-cornered, box-shaped hats of black. They shave their

heads and faces and are but little respected by the people. They are, I am told by the best of authorities here, ignorant, low and immoral. The most of them are opium smokers, and they are the contempt and ridicule of the better classes of the Chinese. Buddhism in China is, in fact, a religion gone to seed. It had its run in times past, and about a thousand odd years ago the greater portion of the Chinese were Buddhists. It was then the center of culture and learning, and now there are few so poor to do it reverence. The Chinese are full of superstitions, but their religion is more a system of morals than one of theology, and they have as many pure infidels and agnostics as any people in the world.

Speaking of Chinese morality, I believe there is as little crime here to the population as there is anywhere. I find the people, as a rule, well behaved, and I am surprised every day at the common decency with which they treat each other. These Chinese cities have many streets not over four feet wide. In those of Canton you can stand in the center and touch both walls with your two hands. There are no more thronged places in the world than these streets, and the crowd which moves through them is of all grades and of all occupations. There are mandarins in chairs, who are preceded by their servants, who carry boards in front of them bearing the titles of their masters. There are coolies wheeling great barrows, which almost fill the street from side to side. There are donkeys by the dozen, and men loaded with all sorts of heavy burdens, some of which they carry upon their backs and others which they have hung to the ends of poles. There must be necessarily much pushing and crowding, and such a scene in America would include a fight on every block. Here there is nothing of the kind. The scholar and the gentleman give way, as a rule, to the heavily loaded laborer, and the workingman's rights are generally respected. If they are not the trades unions are such that they bring the officials and people to time. A striking instance of this recently happened at Nanking. The Chinese, you know, have no such things as sewers, and all of the slops of each household are collected every day by men and carried out into the country to be stored in vats and afterward used as liquid manure. Not a drop nor a atom of anything of a fertilizing nature is allowed to go to waste, and slops have their fixed price in the market and are bought and sold. The collectors of these slops are the most offensive characters of a Chinese city. They go about with two four-gallon buckets fastened to the ends of a long bamboo pole, which rests upon their shoulders. Carrying with them a smell worse than that of a bonedust factory, they belong to the lowest classes of the people. The other day one of these men was rapidly walking through Nanking when he happened on turning a corner to run into a high mandarin and spattered him with the contents of his buckets. The mandarin ordered him to be arrested, and he was taken to prison. The head of the slop union objected and demanded that the man be freed. It was not done, and the slop carriers struck in a body. The five hundred thousand people of Nanking had no way to get rid of their slops, and the

danger of an epidemic disease was imminent. Suppose you should, for instance, for a week stop up the sewers of your city you could then appreciate something of the state of Nanking at this time. Nanking, however, was far worse off, for it has no sewers at all. The result was that the mandarin was so besieged that he let his prisoner go free and remitted his fine. I find that the Chinese have a fair idea of justice. They will fight against wrong, and there is as much of a democracy here in this respect as there is in America. There is no place where debts are so punctually paid and where credit is so easily gotten by all classes of people. Honesty and integrity are above par in China, and foreigners tell me they would rather deal with the Chinese merchant than with any other business man in the world. He never goes back on his spoken or written word, and Mr. Ewen Cameron, one of the leading directors of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, an establishment which does the biggest banking business on the western Pacific and whose capital amounts to millions, on leaving China not long ago said that in the dealings of the bank with Chinese merchants for a period of more than twenty-years and in sums aggregating hundreds of millions of dollars he had never met with a defaulting Chinaman.

Since this statement was made the bank has been defrauded by a Chinese cashier. In general, however, the statement is correct.

The penalties of the law are often very severe and the Chinese frequently take the punishment into their own hands. All along the Grand canal and the Yangtse you may see at the villages here and there boats cut in half and placed upon ends. I asked what these were, and was told that they were the boats of thieves or pirates who had been caught stealing. The criminals had had their heads cut off, and their boats were thus set up as a warning to others. In Shanghai I saw a dozen men with great boards four feet square and weighing as much as forty pounds each fastened about their necks so that they could not move their hands to their faces, nor brush off the flies. They were thieves. In Wuhu there is a beggar who goes about on the stump of his legs, which have been cut off just below the knees. He was caught several times stealing, and this was the penalty of his crime. In some parts of the empire a man is punished with death at his third conviction of theft, and pirates are always beheaded. Law and order are, however, well preserved, and, I believe that human life and property are as safe here as they are in America.

A large part of the farming of this region is done by irrigation, and the water rights of the Chinese are as full of complications as are those of Colorado. Still there are few troubles among the farmers, and with no fences to mark the lines of their property they work away in peace and quiet generation after generation. It is wonderful how well they work and how much they get off the land. Three crops a year is by no means uncommon, and if any sign of a failure of crop is seen, the seed for another crop is straightway sown. It is wonderful how small the farms are. There are thousands of holdings in China which are less than

an acre. It is estimated that an acre of land will in the better parts of the empire support a family of six, and a volume could be written on Chinese agriculture. The use of fertilizers is universal, and, though there are practically no horses and few cattle, there is no land which is so well fed. Everything is saved. Thousands of men do nothing else but gather up bits of fertilizing matter and sell them. The refuse of a rich family will bring more than that of a poor one, and the slops of the foreign part of Shanghai are farmed out annually for a sum which gives the city the most of its educational fund. Potato peelings, the parings of finger nails, the shavings of the head and ruined houses form parts of the fertilizing material, and this is usually put together in such liquid form that not a bit of it is wasted. The manure is kept in great vats, and the farm is watered like a garden. Each plat gets its daily food and drink. A dipper full from the vat is put into each bucket of water, and the mixture is poured in at the roots of the plants. All throughout this part of China such fertilization goes on, and from twenty to thirty dollars a year is sometimes spent upon an acre of ground.

The tools used are crude in the extreme. I seen men working in the fields near here with long-handled hoes. These have four teeth of the same length as those of a pitchfork and each tooth or tine is about an inch in width. They also use grubbing hoes or mattocks and they have a sort of a spade with a cross piece of wood two inches above where the iron plate of the spade begins.

They push the spade down into the ground by pressing the bare foot against this cross bar instead of on the iron itself, as we do. Their plows scratch the earth and are not much better than those used in Egypt. These are pulled by water buffalos, the ugliest cattle known to man. The buffalos grind the rice, tramp the mud and straw for making the sun-dried bricks of which their houses are made, and do all sorts of farm work. When grazing and when not at work they are minded by the little children, who sit upon their backs and who have a wonderful control over them. They crawl upon the back of the buffalo, getting first upon the horns of the animal, who bends down its head for them. As soon as they are astride of the neck the buffalo will gently raise its head and the boy will slide down its neck till he has a firm seat just behind its shoulders. Here he will stay all day and I have seen little fellows of five and six years sound asleep upon the backs of these animals, who are often dangerous and ugly in their actions toward strangers. A good buffalo is worth about \$20, and farmers often enter a sort of farmers' loan association for the use of a common fund of money from year to year by which they stock their farms.

I have seen some cows, but their milk is not used as food. The Chinaman does not think milk fit to drink, and he only uses it as medicine. When he does that he prefers the human variety and gets a wet nurse. This is by no means an uncommon thing, and the empress Dowager when she was sick not long ago put herself upon a diet of this kind. I venture the old lady did the milking herself. The mutton of this part of China is very fine and its flavor

is said to be much improved by feeding the sheep on mulberry leaves. The hogs are of the lubbery black Chinese variety, the dirtiest and filthiest animals of their kind. They are always minded by a girl or boy while in the fields, and I saw today a little girl of ten whose feet were bandaged so that she seemed to be walking on red hot irons as she tottered about whipping the hogs. The pigs often live in the houses, and you find them grunting around in the busiest of the Chinese cities. There are lots of chickens, ducks and geese everywhere, and the scientific raising of poultry by the Chinese would make a letter in itself. They are sold by the pound by peddlers, who carry them in great baskets of bamboo open work, and are shipped by the boat load from the country to the cities. Eggs are used by all classes, and the favorite egg is from twenty to thirty years old. It is cooked before it is put away, and when brought forth it is as black as your hat, and tastes like chalk. Ducks are pressed and dried, and the cooked ones I see in the market are oiled so that their picked skins shine as if covered with varnish. They are not at all bad to eat, however, and those which I have had in the native restaurants are fully as good as any you get in America.

Frank G. Carpenter

#### THE "ARMY" ELSEWHERE.

BOISE, Idaho, June 5.—Judge Beatty today sentenced 180 Coxeyites, who stole a U. P. train, thirty to sixty days. General Scheffler was given six months and the other leaders from thirty days to four months in various county jails. The rank and file will be imprisoned in the stockade near Huntington.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 5.—Fry's army was refused aid by citizens last night and was obliged to sleep in the open air during a drenching rain. This morning the army split into three sections. Part, under command of Colonel Boundell, started over the pike for Washington; another division marched in the same direction over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad tracks, while the third division, fifty-two in number, remained in Parkersburg. This afternoon the fifty-two who remained behind went to the Baltimore & Ohio yards and took possession of a freight train that was being made up. They defied the sheriff, who telegraphed for troops, and with an increased force of deputies succeeded in arresting the army.

It is reported tonight that the party which started up the railroad tracks tried to capture a train, but failed. Two of the commonwealers are said to have been hurt, one fatally.

BRIGHTON, Colo., June 7.—Seven boats of the Coxey fleet which left Denver were upset today and several lives were lost. One body has been recovered.

Twenty-five of the Coxeyites who set sail from Denver are missing, as a result of their boats upsetting. It is thought that about twenty are drowned. Dead bodies can be seen on sand bars and lodged in the trees, but can't be recovered. One of the men known to be dead came from Utah.

CAIRO, Ill., June 7.—Kelly this

morning broke up his boats. The man on whose farm he is camped has ordered him to vacate at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning. He compromised by giving him the lumber from his boats for permission to stay a day longer. His time will be out tomorrow evening, and speculation is rife as to what his next move will be. His army is in need of rations, and many are reported sick. He has no tents and no transportation, and each hour makes the situation more critical.

LOS ANGELES, June 7.—Barker's army of Industrials, numbering about 400, captured a passenger train at Mojave today and started south. When they arrived at Barstow, the yard master of the Santa Fe uncoupled the locomotive and ran it out of reach. The men went into camp. Officers have left Los Angeles to arrest the men.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Three hundred commonwealers, composing Poles, Bohemians, and Austrians, started from here today for Washington. The aggregation is commanded by Joseph Rybakowski, who claims to be a Polish nobleman.

CAIRO, Ill., June 8.—The camp of the commonwealers yesterday was the scene of a wedding under singular and romantic circumstances. It was the marriage of Thos. T. Sutcliffe, of San Francisco, aged 38, to Miss Annie Hooten, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, aged 27. Squire Joseph Steagala secured the license, charging no fee for tying the nuptial knot. Squire Steagala drove to Camp Kelly. Arriving there he was escorted to a log heap ten feet in height, shaded by trees. The bridal party was assisted to mount the pile, and General Kelly sounded his bugle, when about 1,150 men surrounded them with bare heads. After the couple had been pronounced man and wife, the bride, overcome by emotion, fainted, but was restored to consciousness in a few minutes.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 8.—United States Marshal Covarrubias, with four deputies, arrived today on a special train with the Industrials who seized the train at Mojave, and who rode yesterday to Barstow. The crowd numbers about 170. They are in jail.

CAIRO, Ill., June 8.—The shotgun quarantine which has been maintained by this city for the past ten days against Kelly's Industrial army has resulted favorably to the city. Reduced to destitution and his men deserting him in large numbers, Kelly accepted a proposition from a committee of citizens to march out at 8 p. m. He received two days' provisions and transportation for his luggage to the county line. It is supposed the crowd will try to reach a point on the Ohio river near Paducah, Ky.

DENVER, June 9.—The number or names of Coxeyites drowned trying to navigate the Platte river will never be known. Five bodies are found. Two are identified as Charles Duplessis, of Denver, and John P. McQuown, of Utah. Coroner Martin, from the stories he has heard, thinks that possibly sixteen are drowned.

DENVER, June 9.—About 800 Coxeyites got away today in small equads on trains. The remaining 500 will go in boats. General Carter, of Utah, got a pass and will go to Omaha ahead of his forces.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Coxey, Browne and Jones were this morning released from jail. The four proceeded to the Nation Hotel. After spending a quarter of an hour in the hotel, they started for the Coxey camp in Blendenburg.

PADUCAH, Ky., June 11.—Kelly's commonwealers, who were yesterday brought from Cairo by boat, expect to go up the Tennessee river to Johnsonville by boat, thence overland to Washington.

### TREMENDOUS FLOODS.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 5.—Slowly and surely the water of the Willametta river at this point continues to rise, and the indications are that it will continue for several days to come. This afternoon the river stood 22.2 feet above the low water mark. At Umatilla the Columbia river stood 34.5 feet above, and at Pasco 34 feet above.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 6.—News from the upper Columbia region indicates that the worst of the flood is over. Snake river is falling and the Columbia is stationary. In this city the water reached the 38-foot mark at noon. On Front street the water is deep enough for navigation by large sized river craft. Thirty blocks are under water, and a rise of a few feet will inundate the entire town under the bluff.

Memaloose Island, the burial place of the Indians, is under water and hundreds of skeletons are being washed away.

TACOMA, Wash., June 7.—Railroad men and others are beginning to estimate the damage done by the floods throughout the northwest. A number of conservative men have placed the amount in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000. It is estimated that the floods and washouts of tracks and loss of business will cause a loss of at least \$500,000 to each of the Great Northern and Pacific roads and nearly as much to the Northern Pacific. Railroad men here think it will take the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific a month to fully repair their tracks and the Northern Pacific nearly as long.

NORTHPORT, Wash., June 7.—A messenger arrived here today from Nelson with the report that Kaslo, B. C., was swept almost entirely out of existence Sunday by a flood and wind. It is said the wharf and stores were carried into the lake and that several persons are missing. No particulars are obtainable.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 7.—The Fraser river is still rising at Westminster. The worst has undoubtedly been experienced, however, for reports from upper river points state that the flood is steadily receding. News has been received here of an appalling landslide which occurred in the vicinity of Ashcroft on Saturday last. A track of 100 acres of land was carried into the river. A cloudburst is said to have been the immediate cause of the disaster. It is now claimed by many that the destruction of farms in the Fraser valley has not been as complete as first reported and that nearly all of the suffering ranchers will be able to raise crops this season.

All the Canadian Pacific passengers who left for the east Sunday returned to this city last night, having

found it impossible to get through the mountains. There are half a dozen blockades of a serious character along the road and it cannot be opened for a week. The more serious interruption than any previously reported is due to the cloud-burst in the vicinity of Lytton.

The burst swept the railroad for nine miles from the saw mills to Lytton, where the approaches to the government suspension bridge on the old Cariboo road were carried away. The water also swept away the iron bridge at Ashcroft and the Canadian Pacific railroad's big bridge near Spences station. The water tore down the mountain gorges with incredible velocity and sent the river leaping over its banks in a boiling, seething current.

This great volume of water is yet to be felt in the lower Fraser valley, which it will not reach for another day. As further details of the cloudburst are received, the earlier reports of receding waters at Lytton and other points of the river are discredited. However, it is not believed the lower river will rise much higher.

Men who returned last night from upper river points bring sad stories of death, devastation and desolation. Settlers may be seen at every station in the journey, floating on huge rafts made out of wrecks of the farm buildings on which they have their families and their cattle. The government steamers are rescuing these as rapidly as possible. One of these rafts were relieved of its burden by the steamer Gladys today. On the raft were man and wife and two children, one of them an infant, two years old, two horses and three cows. The horses and cows constantly threatened to upset the raft, for they were moving from side to side constantly in search for food.

The child may die of exposure.

Some idea of the horrors of the disaster may be judged when it is stated that there are thousands of families similarly situated.

A newspaper correspondent, who returned this morning from a trip above Port Haney, on a rescue steamer, reports a terrible state of affairs in the upper river. Herds of half starved cattle tied on rafts with no one to guide the journey of the insecure craft, were seen. Just above Haney some desperate rancher had been playing cards with fate and had bet his all to win or lose on the last card by sending his little stock adrift at the mercy of the tide. Two houses tied to the awaying rafts glided by. Families were at the doors with excited faces but apparently safe.

A red handkerchief was furiously waved a short distance off and the steamer hands were soon lifting out of the boat an exhausted, starving farmer and his wife. The woman had fainted for want of food. A moment later the steamer was again hailed. A man from shore called out that he had seen a raft with two bodies on it. But little news has reached the city yet and the details of many tragedies will never reach here.

At Hatzio two horses and a store floated out toward the steamer but the people of the town never spoke, never moved; they were too wretched, too desperately indifferent to ask for assistance.

At Mission City the steamer bumped into a barn covered with chickens in all stages of starvation.

At Sumas the greatest suffering was reported. Many requests for help were made. As the steamer swung out of Sumas a band of Indians was seen holding a barbecue. An ox had been dragged dead from the river and the half starved red men were devouring it.

At present no stop can be put to such revolting spectacles which are said to be common all along the river. The Indian ranches have been swept away for hundreds of miles and with nothing to cover them but blankets, and they are bivouacking on the mountain sides.

At Dhilliwack city nothing can be seen but the tops of houses. The entire population met the steamer at the foot of the principal street.

DENVER, June 7.—Owing to a cloud burst in the Platte canyon, the Platte river is six inches higher at that point than during the flood of last week. Fears for property are expressed. People on the low lands about Denver are moving. The flood is due here this afternoon.

PORTLAND, June 8.—The Willamette river has fallen two inches since yesterday. To rebuild the Oregon Railway & Navigation companies road it will cost nearly \$2,000,000. The loss to docks, shops, warehouses, etc., amounts to another million. Woodland town, with 500 people, is submerged and deserted.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 9.—Reports received here from the interior state that the Fraser river is still slowly rising. The rises reported range from one inch on the lower river to twelve inches at Lytton. The steamship Queen, bound for Alaska, called here yesterday to take on board the Raymond excursion party from Boston, who were erroneously reported to have been wrecked. The excursionists are still flood-bound, and as there was no chance for their getting through from Banff for a week at least, the Queen sailed for Alaska without them.

Burglars and thieves have begun to ravage the flooded districts. Yesterday a safe was stolen from the offices of the Moodyville Mill company. The burglars evidently intended to carry the safe to the woods and blow it open. Their boat capsized, however, and the safe and boat were found on the flooded flats.

The Dominion government is having a careful estimate made of the losses and losers. In the afflicted municipalities, corresponding to American counties, it is found that fully 15,000 people are homeless.

### STRIKES AND RIOTS.

CRIPPLE CREEK, June 5.—State Organizer McIntosh, of the Western Federation of Miners, says the miners accept the settlement made by Governor Waite and Hagerman and Moffat at Denver last night in good faith and are ready for peace. The articles of agreement provide that the miners shall work eight hours each day, with twenty minutes for lunch, that they be paid at the rate of \$3 per day, and that the mine owners employing men shall not discriminate against either union or non-union miners.

SCOTSDALE, Pa., June 5.—One thousand strikers camped near Painter's works last night. At daybreak the deputies fired upon them for the purpose of frightening them off. The fire was returned and one man was slightly wounded. The strikers succeeded in keeping the new men away and no coke will be drawn today. The strikers are elated over their success and claim that by the end of the week they will have all the works shut down.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The Pullman strikers are in sore straits for food. The supplies have not been coming in rapidly of late and many have been turned away from relief headquarters because there was nothing to give them.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—Sheriff Williams wired the governor today: "Miners fired on a regular train at Carterville. I make a demand for state militia for protection." Three companies of militia have been ordered ready to move any moment.

DENVER, Colo., June 5.—Unless the trouble with the Colorado coal miners is speedily settled, this city will experience a serious coal famine. The tramway and city cable companies have but seven day's supply of fuel on hand and no way of securing more. The Consolidated Electric Light company is said to be in an even worse condition, with the gas company not much better situated.

DIVIDE, Colo., June 6.—Twelve hundred deputies left here at 2 a. m. for Cripple Creek under command of a young military man, whose name is not known. The newspaper correspondents were locked up to prevent news from getting out. Gen. Charles Adams is in command of 200 cavalry men. It is the intention to camp at Beaver Park and send a committee to Bull Hill to demand the surrender of certain strikers. If refused an attack will be made on the strikers' stronghold. It is expected the strikers will capitulate or a battle will be fought before the troops can reach Cripple Creek, owing to the washouts on all railroads. Soon after the departure of the deputies a heavy firing was heard. It is supposed a fight took place with skirmishers.

CRIPPLE CREEK, June 6.—The strikers agreed to surrender to the militia tomorrow but will fight if attacked by the deputies. If the sheriff accepts their terms a fight will be avoided. One hundred mounted men on both sides are facing each other in battle array near Gillette.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 6.—The miners' strike in Alabama is believed to be practically broken. The output of coal yesterday was 10,000 tons, about one-third of the normal output at this season. Negro and convict labor has prevented a coal famine and thus the strike has been ineffective. The strikers' committee has issued an appeal for aid for their suffering wives and children. President Furnier of the Alabama miners has been called to Columbus, Ohio, by a telegram from McBride and many believe the strike will soon be ordered off.

MCKEESPORT, Pa., June 5.—Never has this city witnessed such scenes of defiance of law and the inability of the authorities to cope with the law breakers as have been enacted here today and were in progress during the night.

The trouble grows out of the strike at the Tube Works, and the strikers after nightfall outwitted the police, broke into the mill yard and made systematic tours of the works and their surroundings.

The plant resumed in two departments today and about twenty-five men went to work. The news quickly spread and by noon a mob of nearly 10,000 had assembled about the gates awaiting the appearance of the workmen. Most of the men remained inside, but a few attempted to go to their homes and were caught by the mob and terribly beaten.

The mob then dispersed in part, but toward evening reassembled and by 6 o'clock probably 5,000 men were massed in front of the entrance to the works, on Fourth avenue, and it was seen fully three-fourths of the men were foreigners. They captured a Slav workman and beat him terribly.

About 11 o'clock some one was, among the strikers and announced that men were working at the slack piles across the river. A mad rush was made by 700 or 800 men. The tippie of John D. Wit came down before the onslaught. From there the crowd made a break for a new tippie being erected by John McIntyre a mile above, which met the same fate. These slack piles had not been made use of for years.

The city was half deserted this afternoon by the departure of 2,000 strikers to Camden, three miles south, to destroy the coal tipples, the object being to enlist the striking miners for their cause. Captain McIntyre narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the mob which destroyed the Port View tippie. General Manager Converse stated that no deputy sheriffs had been asked for and no men will be imported to start the works.

At 2:30 o'clock 6000 strikers carrying pit lamps left for Duquesne to burn the tipples. They threaten to cut all barges loose on the river as they march down. Mayor Andre issued another proclamation at 3 o'clock commanding all unemployed to stop congregating on the streets under penalty of arrest, and ordering all saloons and wholesale liquor houses to close until further orders. The situation is most critical. The strikers' cannon commands the bridges and the railroads and will fire upon any deputies brought in.

PUNXAUTAWNEY, Pa., June 6.—One hundred and forty members of the coal and iron police have taken possession of mines No. 1 and 6, near Horatio. Rumors are rife that a large force of operatives will be imported today. Trouble is feared.

PEKIN, Ill., June 6.—There was a bloody battle at Little's coal mine, five miles down the Illinois river, today. Word was received here that 500 miners from the west of the river were about to attack the mine. Sheriff Frederick swore in a posse and set out for the scene. The strikers had assembled at Bentonville and crossed the Illinois on the ferry. There were about 400 men and some women.

The sheriff remonstrated with the men in vain. The leader of the strikers, with a revolver in each hand, cried out, "Follow me!" and the crowd cheered.

The Littles and their sons and a colored man retreated to the lower shaft and opened fire on the attacking party.

The fire was returned, and several shots were fired into the shaft. Little hoisted a white flag, but the firing did not cease. The shaft was set on fire and it was feared that the powder house would be fired, so the crowd retreated.

The fire spread to the powder house, a short distance from the other buildings, and it exploded with a frightful roar. After this the mob retired to its boats, crossed the river and scattered among the ravines and hills.

**CRIPPLE CREEK, June 8.**—A thumb of one miner was the extent of the injuries inflicted in the skirmish between deputies and miners yesterday. The conflict was caused by the advance of 200 deputies toward Bull Hill to recover horses that had strayed.

C. W. Wright, and W. A. McClelland, of Colorado Springs, were accidentally shot today by a deputy who handled a gun carelessly. Wright was wounded in the groin and is not expected to recover. McClelland was wounded in the knee.

Gen. Brooks at the head of the state troops intercepted the deputies and ordered Sheriff Bowers to send them back to camp. After some parleying Bowers complied. The militia now hold the key to the situation. General Brooks rode in front of the deputies' lines and shook hands with the men. Three cheers were given for the militia. The militia will take possession of the mines as soon as order is received from Governor Waite and a greater part of the deputies will be sent home probably tomorrow. General Adams was training the guns on Bull Hill, only three quarters of a mile away when the troops headed off the deputies. The miners' leaders are fleeing in all directions.

**MACON, Mo., June 8.**—General Manager Cronald and Superintendent W. E. Murlin, of the Kansas & Texas Coal company, with Deputy Sheriff Rock, report that another attack was made last night on a mine where negro miners were at work. About 500 shots were fired into the tenement houses, the coal shaft house, sheds, etc., which are full of holes today, but no one was wounded. The pump house was burned.

**MARTIN'S FERRY, O., June 9.**—Early this morning a bridge on the Cleveland, Lorraine & Wheeling road was destroyed with dynamite by the strikers near the camp of the militia. Running coal trains today will cause more trouble.

**COLUMBUS, June 9.**—A report has been received here that the miners at Salineville on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania road had captured a coal train and wrecked a fast freight today.

**PITTSBURG, June 9.**—There has been no disorder at any point for forty-eight hours. The report that the strikers were firing on the deputies at Manown at 2 o'clock is entirely without foundation. At McKeesport order prevails. The deputies have possession of the plants. In the coke region there has been no serious outbreak for several days.

**CRIPPLE CREEK, June 9.**—Peace prevails today. The militia are encamped on Bull Hill. The deputies broke camp and came to Cripple Creek. Sheriff Bowers says he will keep them here until the insurrection is broken.

He has warrants for 200 miners on charges of murder, assault to murder, grand larceny, inciting riot. The military leaders of the miners are missing but the officers of the union are still here. The mines will reopen next week.

**SOMERSET, Pa., June 9.**—Last night the Tipples, Brubaker and Coleman mines, near Berlin, Pa., were destroyed by dynamite. Last night was the first time in several weeks the force has not been working. It is supposed the outrage was committed by strikers.

**ST. LOUIS, June 9.**—A conference of miners and operators of southern Illinois began at East St. Louis with a fair representation of both sides. The Consolidated Coal company, controlling a large number of mines, ignored the meeting.

After a discussion it was decided that the miners' delegates, representing 13,475 miners, should caucus and prepare a proposition regarding wages, etc. At the same time the operators would discuss their course.

**COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 9.**—A committee of coal operators is conferring here with representatives of the miners, regarding the settlement of the strike.

**MERCER, Pa., June 9.**—A conference of coal operators and miners was held here this afternoon. A conciliatory feeling prevails.

**CENTRAL CITY, Ky., June 9.**—A large crowd of miners is here to meet the operators in joint caucus. It is believed that the strike will be ended today, as far as Kentucky miners are concerned.

**WHEELING, W. Va., June 9.**—Five companies of West Virginia militia arrived today and moved on Boggs Run yards. The rioters retreated but placed obstructions at dozens of places along the road and the troops were several hours in moving the trains. The Baltimore and Ohio lines are now completely under guard from Moundville to Cambridge, nearly fifty miles. At Ohio county line the militia were met by several hundred men, women and boys, and a volley of stones and bricks hurled at them. One militia man was badly hurt. At Elm Grove, on the Wheeling and Pittsburg division, the strikers seized a coal train and blockaded the tracks.

**LATROBE, Pa., June 9.**—Up to noon the conference between miners and operators of this district failed to materialize. Only one operator came. Several works are running full, and it is thought that the strike is practically ended.

**FROSTBURG, June 9.**—Everything is peaceful in the Frostburg region today, the strikers evidently waiting until the militia leave, which will be a week from today. The output of Echert yesterday was 407 tons, against 1,400, the usual output.

**ALTOONA, Pa., June 9.**—The conference between the operators and miners of the central Pennsylvania region today struck a deadlock at the outset. The operators expressed a willingness to confer with the miners as individuals but not as an organization. District President Bradley told the operators that the result of the conference would have to be referred to the National President McBride. The operators said this was not

the understanding and exhibited telegrams from McBride and Bradley assuring the operators that the miners of the district were authorized to act for themselves. The miners went to the hall which had been engaged for the conference and at noon were waiting for the operators to put in an appearance.

Six leaders of the striking miners, three of them officers of the Miners' union, today surrendered to the military authorities and were held in \$5,000 bail each. They were arrested on warrants charging assault and murder. Three mines resumed today and many more will resume on Monday.

**CLEVELAND, June 11.**—The striking miners set fire to a Cleveland, Lorraine and Wheeling railroad bridge at Midvale, last night. The structure was saturated with coal oil. The flames were finally subdued. Massillon miners decided last night that coal trains will be held up and everything possible done to prevent fuel from being sent to Cleveland. A spy discovered at the meeting received rough handling. The railroad people anticipate trouble in the vicinity of Ulrichsville and Midvale today. Troops are being concentrated at these points.

**WHEELING CREEK, Ohio, June 11.**—Efforts today were made to burn bridges on the Cleveland, Lorraine & Wheeling railroad at Midvale and the canal at Dover. At the latter place the flames were extinguished by a watchman. The miners tried to drive him away by shooting. The sheriff put deputies on guard. The Second, Fourteenth and Sixteenth regiments are here. Coal trains are running.

**BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 11.**—The big iron bridge on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham at Carbon Hill was blown up with dynamite this morning. The bridges at Patton, Mabel mines and other points have been burned. The strikers are determined to prevent the transportation of coal.

**COLUMBUS, June 11.**—The joint committee on a scale of wages, composed of operators and miners, is in executive session today. Each side expressed the feeling that circumstances elsewhere placed an agreement here in jeopardy. John McBride said the miners were not contending for the recognition of the miners' union, but for a uniform scale.

The statement wired from here that the strike had been settled except in Illinois, is not correct, but the conference will not adjourn until it is settled. The probable basis of settlement is the proposition of Colonel Rend to pay a scale of 69 cents in Pennsylvania, 68 cents in Ohio, and other territory in fair proportion until September 4th, when the rate will be increased to 70 in western Pennsylvania, and in other districts in proportion.

**PANA, Ill., June 11.**—The mob is growing larger here. The Springfield miners declare they will stay six months if necessary, to close Pana mines. More troops arrived today. An attempt was made to enter shaft No. 2 by a miner who ran away when detected. It is believed he was struck by shots fired by the guards. At 2 a. m. there was rapid firing near Center city. The militia marched to the scene but found nothing.

**UNIONTOWN, Pa., June 11.**—The



four American workmen taken prisoners by a mob of foreigners at New Haven on Saturday, were overtaken at Fairhance and rescued at noon today by the deputies. They were still bearing the placards and were chalk-marked from head to foot. They were handed from one crowd to another yesterday until landed in the strikers' camp at Kyle. The deputies are collecting all evidence available and many arrests will be made. It is estimated that not less than 500 strikers handled the workmen from the time of their capture at New Haven until they were rescued today. The workmen were able to identify their captors and will not fear to appear against them.

Last night the strikers visited the banks on George Creek, where part of the coal shipped out over the state line road is mined, broke up the tools and wheelbarrows, tore out the support at the entrance to the banks and caved in about twenty feet of the banks.

A jury has been impaneled to hold an inquest over the body of John Montafi, a Slav, killed in yesterday's battle. Resposneck and Cornak will die. The others were not seriously injured.

CRIPPLE CREEK, June 11.—The deputies left here today for Colorado Springs in accordance with the agreement between General Brooks and Sheriff Bowers. The militia will remain in the vicinity of the mines to preserve the peace.

DENVER, June 11.—The agreement made at Cripple Creek between General Brooks and Sheriff Bowers is not approved in all respects by Governor Waite. He wired Adjutant General Taraney today that the troops cannot be used as guards. The miners' arms must be restored to them and not over twenty-five miners arrested.

CLEVELAND, June 11.—Early today a short trestle bridge on the Wheeling and Lake Erie road, located at East Greenville, five miles northwest of Massillon, was blown up with giant powder and the ruins burned. The road cannot be opened for many days.

MIDVALE, Ohio, June 11.—Shortly before noon today 400 striking miners held up a northbound coal train on the Cleveland, Lorraine and Wheeling road. The conductor, engineer and brakeman were given five minutes to side track the coal and leave. They complied.

DENVER, Colo., June 10.—Governor Waite early this morning, in response to a telegram from General Brooks, commanding the militia at Cripple Creek, informing him that the deputies were advancing on Bull Hill, ordered the following telegram sent:

"General Brooks:

"If, as you say, Sheriff Bowers admits that the deputies refuse to obey his orders and are acting in defiance thereof, they are not a lawful body; are only armed marauders, and you must treat them as such.

"Order them to lay down their arms and disperse. If they refuse to obey and you have not force enough to suppress this new insurrection, notify me and I will call out enough unorganized militia to enforce the order."

Commissioner Boynton, in command of the deputies, was shown the order from the governor and immediately wired his attorney, Hon. C. S. Thomas

of this city, for advice. Mr. Thomas sent the following reply:

Mr. Boynton—The sheriff of the county, engaged in enforcing order, subduing or attempting to subdue armed resistance to the law, or the authorities, or in overcoming those who defy the service of process, is discharging the obligations of his office and maintaining civil government. In doing this he may call to his aid and deputize as many citizens as may be necessary, and no power, not even the federal government, has lawful authority to interfere with or disarm him.

Boynton denies that Sheriff Bowers has lost control of his men or that they are a disorderly body.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., June 10.—The truce is ended and again the armed deputies in the coke regions have made a killing. One striker killed in his boots, two others dying and another shot through the body is the result of the battle this morning at Lemont. There were six deputies on one side and a mob of strikers on the other.

The circumstances that led up to this were developing since yesterday noon. Four American workmen have been working at the Frick Coke company's valley works for some time. They came to New Haven yesterday afternoon, to take Leisenring electric line road for home. As soon as they alighted from the train at New Haven, they were surrounded by a mob of several hundred strikers. The strikers first beat the few workmen and then put tags on them bearing the inscription "Blacklegs," also covering them with chalk marks. They then marched their prisoners to all of the works on the line from New Havensouth, holding them up as decorated samples of "scabs."

The Frick company was informed of the perilous position its workmen were in. Field Deputy Allen and seven men were sent to New Haven on the evening train. They were misled by false information.

It was daybreak when the squad of tired deputies reached Lemont. Not long after daylight the men began to assemble on the commons by the hundreds. They engaged in the wildest demonstration.

At this juncture Deputy Allen and three other deputies came up. Allen was mounted. Riding up to the advancing crowd of miners he told them to go back. They began to yell, and one striker covered him with his pistol and fired. The shot was a close shave for the top of Allen's head. Allen turned in his saddle and called to his five men to fire. Each of the men afoot had a Winchester. Allen had two revolvers. They opened fire together and the strikers stood to it and fought gamely. The deputies gave ground, but kept up their fire. They were driven to the extreme end of the company's ground, where they made a stand. By that time three of the strikers were down, and when the deputies stopped and prepared to fight it out there the mob fell back.

The instant the strikers stopped firing the officers stopped also, glad enough to get away.

At 7 o'clock tonight six strikers were arrested at Lemont and sent here

to jail. Two hundred more arrests will be made.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—A special to the *Commercial Gazette* from Massillon, O., says: Today the miners' relief committee of Massillon returned to Governor McKinley the \$10 he contributed to their subscription for the relief of unemployed miners. The letter from the relief committee says:

William McKinley, Governor of Ohio:—Sir,—Enclosed you will find \$10, your donation to miners of Massillon. They unanimously refuse to accept a mite from the hand that assisted in smiting them. Your donation was solicited because the miners believed you were at least as much in sympathy with them as the ordinary every-day citizens, but since you have divested yourself of your true character, standing out in glowing colors, they abhor the contamination of your charity. Your ambition in a political way, so far as the miners are concerned, is sure to be gratified henceforth. Yours, etc.

JOHN WILHELM, President.

E. MILLER, Treasurer.

E. BROWN, Secretary.

#### GENERAL TELEGRAPH.

HILLSBORO, Ill., June 5.—John Wiekoff, who was found dead on the Big Four railroad tracks near Butler, this county, about twenty-three years ago, was supposed to have been killed accidentally by the cars. Within the last few days some facts have come to light which indicate that he was murdered, and that George Cooper, a wagon maker of Butler, was the guilty party. The chief witness against Cooper is his own daughter. She says that she was then 14 years old, that her father murdered Wiekoff, robbed him of \$100 and threw his body on the railroad track, and that she washed her father's bloody clothing.

LONDON, June 5.—The secretary of the society for the relief of persecuted Jews sends to the *Times* a letter describing the work of the society's missionary in Jerusalem. Mr. Montef, the missionary, found Jews in cellars and caves suffering from hopeless diseases, some being blind, others fever-stricken and consumptive, and all glad of half a penny charity per week. Most of the 40,000 Jews there are intensely poor.

COLLOWAY, Neb., June 5.—About 7 o'clock last evening a gale swept with terrible fury over this town. The Grand Army hall is a total wreck. The Episcopal and Methodist churches were blown off their foundations, and a two-story brick school house is a total wreck. The damage amounts to many thousand dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The claim for \$15,000,000 filed against the Stanford estate by Attorney General Olney as a preliminary step to force the government claim against the original holders of the Central Pacific grant has caused the greatest interest here. It is now learned that the government's claim was filed May 6, but that an attempt was made to keep the proceeding secret in order that the financial operations of the estate need not be embarrassed. The late Senator Stanford's estate was recently appraised at \$17,000,000. Since the appraisalment heavy obligations have been

met and it is stated now that the enforcement of the government claim would practically wipe out the estate, not only leaving the widow penniless, but cutting off all the beneficiaries under the late senator's will, including the endowment of \$2,500,000 to the Stanford university. It is even said that the estate on the liquidation of its acknowledged debts may not equal the amount claimed by the government. In this event Senator Stanford's deed of trust under which Stanford University was founded would not stand in case the decision of the courts would be in favor of the government and the Stanford University would necessarily be sacrificed to save the judgment. Mrs. Stanford in an interview has stated that the government claim will be resisted to the fullest extent of her ability. She regards the proceedings in the nature of a test case and was not surprised at the filing of the claim. Further than these statements she would not talk.

TARRYTOWN, N. J., June 5.—Five boys whose ages ranged from five to twelve years, inmates of the Catholic Sisters of Mercy Home, have died from poisoning as a result of eating herbs picked on the play ground yesterday. Seven more are critically ill. The dead are James Forrestal, John Callahan, Thomas Casmore, Augustus Powers, John Donnelly. Seven others are dying. The boys were playing when one discovered a pungent root which he declared to be flag root. Within an hour all who had eaten the vegetable were sick.

HELENA, Mont., June 6.—Richards has issued a proclamation forbidding the sun dance of the Creek Indians at Great Falls.

ST. PAUL, June 6.—The verdict in the Maney case was learned positively by a dispatch today. Lieutenant Maney was cleared on the first specification but found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer. Sentence was suspension for one year with forfeiture of half of the pay. A recommendation to executive clemency accompanied the sentence.

LONDON, June 6.—Ladas won the Derby; Matchbox, second; Reminder, third.

After the race Ladas was surrounded by a multitude half mad with enthusiasm, when Lord Rosebery appeared on the course to lead Ladas back to the paddock, a strong force of police was sent to protect the premier from the crush of the crowds. There was a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm as Lord Rosebery and Ladas entered the paddock together. For today at least the most popular man in England is the proud owner of Ladas, the owner of the Derby.

LOGANSPOUT, Ind., June 6.—Royal Center has a censure in an attempt to white-cap Dr. John K. Burton, editor of the *Royal Center Record*. Burton narrowly escaped the mob and has filed an affidavit charging George Conn, the town marshal, with being the ring-leader in the affair. Conn has been arrested. The feeling is intense and further trouble is feared.

SYCAMORE, Ill., June 6.—Mrs. Chas. Decker, of South Grove township, a few miles west of this city, has given birth to a child having a double body, joined together as were the Siamese twins. The child had four legs, three

arms and one head. It died very soon after its birth.

CHICAGO, June 7.—What few good apples there are in Chicago, are held at \$50 a barrel, a price high beyond all precedent. As there are 400 apples in a barrel this makes the price 12½ cents each.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The United States revenue cutter Bear is almost a total wreck, and possibly by this time battered to pieces.

That information was received in San Francisco last night in a despatch from one of the officers of the well-known vessel, which says she is fast on the rocks at the entrance to the harbor at Sitka.

VIENNA, June 7.—The worst hail-storm that ever visited this city commenced at 7 o'clock this morning. Dense copper-colored clouds rose with alarming rapidity. The wind drove the dust in columns to the height of four-story houses. Then the hail began to fall, and covered the city in a short time to the depth of from six to eight inches.

In less than fifteen minutes the city looked as if it had been bombarded. It is estimated that 100,000 windows were broken. Five hundred panes of glass were broken in the ministry of commerce building alone, and 600 in the palace. In the upper floors of the emperor's wing of the palace hardly a pane remains unbroken.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 7.—The ministers of the interior and of husbandry have advanced a scheme to organize a Jewish colony in South Africa.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The steamer China, which arrived yesterday from the orient, brings a peculiar story of those employed by the Japanese to smuggle girls into this country for immoral purposes.

While the vessel was at the wharf at Yokohama receiving her cargo, a Japanese passenger came on board and asked leave to have four large boxes taken to his stateroom, but was refused as the boxes were too large.

The boxes were left on the wharf to be placed in the hold with the other cargo. Just as they were being hoisted up a peculiar noise issuing from one of the cases attracted the attention of the stevedores who rolled the boxes aside and called the police, and upon examination the boxes were found to contain the almost lifeless bodies of four Japanese girls who were overcome with suffocation. The boxes were only two feet, three inches in length, and one and one-half broad and deep.

There was a small air-hole at one end but the boxes were laid on the wharf end up and the holes closed.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—In the debate in the House on the Indian appropriation bill today, Linton (Mich.) alleged that the Roman Catholic schools received three-fifths of all the appropriations for Indian schools. He deprecated government aid for sectarian education.

PHOENIX, Arizona, June 8.—Telegrams from Minneapolis announce that a contract has been let to R. B. Langdon to construct 110 miles of canal work at Storage dam, 150 feet high, at Horse Shoe bend on the Verde river, also a diversion dam on the same stream, twelve miles from Mount McDowell.

The amount to be paid for the work is \$2,000,000. Work is to be completed within eighteen months from present date. This will reclaim four hundred thousand acres of the choicest fruit and grain land in Arizona. For three years the enterprise has been under way and nearly \$100,000 has already been spent in surveys and preliminary work. The promoters are principally residents of Phoenix and Minneapolis.

DETROIT, Mich., June 8.—Mayor Pingree has advanced a scheme to supply the thousands of idle men of Detroit with vegetables for the winter. He has called on every lot and acreage owner in the city who has a foot of idle land to turn it in for the use of the poor until the crop season closes. He estimates that there is not less than 15,000 acres of such land near the city, and already hundreds of acres have been offered for his scheme.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 8.—Pat Cox, the noted outlaw, of southwest Virginia, was killed last night near Wise court house, while resisting arrest. A few weeks ago he killed one of his own cousins and fatally wounded another. Yesterday Deputy Sheriff Crear, with a posse, surrounded him. The outlaw at once opened fire on his pursuers and seriously wounded two of them before being shot.

CAPE CHARLES, Va., June 8.—Isaac Kemp, the negro who murdered Deputy Sheriff Ned Carver, at Westover, Md., was today taken from jail by 400 men and shot to death.

MUNCIE, Ind., June 8.—It has been announced that the Fleming family of the United States will hold their reunion in Muncie, commencing August 12th. At the last reunion held at Flemingsburg, W. Va., in 1892, 10,000 Flemings were present, and that number are expected in Muncie this year. Ex-Governor Fleming of West Virginia, who is president of the Fleming family association, will be present, and so will be ex-Governor Fleming of Florida.

ARDMORE, I. T., June 8.—By the death of Will Dalton at the hands of Deputy United States Marshal Hart today, it is believed that the long-hunted and searched-for train robber has been laid low.

The identification is complete. His widow is here under arrest, and for her attorney your correspondent has sent two telegrams. The first went to C. H. Blivens, 1407 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, and reads:

"My husband, Bill Dalton, is dead. Come at once. I want his remains sent home."

The other one was addressed to Mrs. A. L. Dalton, Kingfisher, and reads:

"Bill Dalton is here dead; come at once if you wish to see him."

(Signed) JENNIE DALTON."

PHOENIX, Arizona, June 9.—Mrs. Alice Ramsay died today of acute pneumonia. She was the niece of Andrew Jackson, being the eldest daughter of Moses Jackson. She was born in Algiers, Louisiana, 58 years ago.

OMAHA, June 9.—The drouth in Nebraska has been broken. Last night great quantities of rain fell. Today it continues to rain. The down-pour will save about 60 per cent of the wheat and 40 per cent of the oats, and assures a good crop of corn.

OAKLAND, Cal., June 9.—Louis

Matheny, accused of the murder of Policeman Cashin, was acquitted by the jury today after a protracted trial. The case was a remarkable one. Matheny and a companion named Tonhill were surprised in the act of burglarizing a store in Oakland over a year ago by Cashin and a fellow policeman. A pitched battle ensued, in which Cashin and Tonhill were killed. It seemed to be settled that Cashin had been killed by Matheny, but a short time since the dead policeman's body was exhumed, the bullet extracted, and it was clearly shown the ball could not have come from the burglar's revolver. He was accordingly acquitted of murder, but is held for burglary.

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 9.—It is reported here that the business portion of Globe, Ariz., is in ashes from a fire which started in the Old Dominion store. The total loss will not be less than \$20,000.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 9.—The most destructive fire that ever visited Dubuque was started about 5 o'clock by an engine spark in the Lesur lumber yards. The fire burned from Sixth street to Eleventh street, a width of three square miles. Immense piles of lumber went down and mills, factories, warehouses and barns were reduced to ashes, leaving fully twelve acres of ruins.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The bronze statue, "Signal of Peace," the gift of Judge Lambert Tree to Lincoln Park, was unveiled this afternoon with simple ceremonies. The statue is the work of Cyrus Erwin Dallin, and represents an Indian seated on a pony, holding aloft upon a spear the emblem of peace.

WAGONER, I. T., June 9.—This afternoon there was a robbery and sensational tragedy enacted on the road between Fort Gibson and Tahlequah, where the big Cherokee payment is in progress. A steplod of passengers was some miles out from Tahlequah en route to Fort Gibson, the railway station, when Levi Sanders, a desperate Cherokee character who was on the front seat with the driver, shot him in the side with his pistol, and ordered him to hold up. He then made the passengers get out and relieved them of \$70 and some jewelry.

One man, who declined to give his name, was shot through the breast by the Indian.

The robber then left, walking through the woods in the direction of Tahlequah. He found a man and an Indian boy herding some cattle and began shooting at the boy and killed him. He then mounted the horse the boy was riding and again emerged into the road, where he came upon two wagons containing some men and women. He shot into one of them and killed Mrs. Duncan, a lady connected with one of the best families of the Cherokee nation. Her son, Levi Duncan, was with her. He began shooting at Sanders, as did the man in the other wagon, but he was getting away on his horse when young Duncan got a Winchester and shot the horse.

Sanders was then afoot and could not escape. He was literally shot to pieces.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 11.—The steamer Arawa, from Australian ports, brought a number of notable passen-

gers in the persons of the delegates from the south sea colonies to the inter-colonial trade conference to be held in Ottawa the latter part of this month. They are all anxious for closer relationship with Canada, and the conference will be one of the most notable in Colonial history. The British cable from Canada to Australia and the annexation of Samoa or the future of that country at least, besides the commercial feature of inter-colonial trade development and legislation necessary in that direction will form the conference program. The Samoan trouble is still very much unsettled and a source of grave anxiety to the nations interested in the south seas.

The Arawa left Honolulu on the second of June, when the new constitution of Hawaii was the all-absorbing topic of conversation and debate. It had just been promulgated and published. It contains many features peculiar to itself. Its first section, dealing with the rights of persons and property, recognizes God as the Supreme ruler and declares for universal equity and liberty of the press and Hawaiian subjects. Any newspaper, however, which advocates restoration of the monarchical government, or any speaker taking the platform in the queen's cause, or suggesting force to accomplish a change of government, shall be considered a traitor and treated accordingly.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Prof. R. L. Garner, who recently returned from Africa in pursuit of his investigation of the habits of the Gorillas and Chimpanzees is in Chicago. Speaking of his investigations, he said:

From childhood I have believed that the lower animals were able to converse together to the extent of making known to each other their needs and conditions. In pursuit of knowledge in confirmation of this belief, I went to Africa, after a number of years' study of the monkeys in captivity. I firmly believe as I have written since my return, that the monkey tribe is able to communicate one with the other to a remarkable degree of intelligence. I am now at work on the development and finishing of an alphabet which I have invented, as a result of my years of study and elaborate by my African experiences. I propose to return to Africa next spring and resume my investigation in the Gamboon country.

TANGIER, June 11.—News from the interior confirms the report of the death of Sultan Muley Hassan, while traveling between the capital and Rabat. It is rumored that the Sultan's son, Mula Abdah Asiz, has been proclaimed sultan.

LONDON, June 11.—A prominent banker has received a dispatch from Tangier this afternoon, saying the belief prevails that the late sultan was foully murdered.

CHICAGO, June 11.—An additional complication may arise in the case of Assaeln Prendergast. Judge Chetlain is not sitting in the criminal court and the case came up today before Judge Payne. When the continuance agreed on was submitted to him, he refused to enter the order, saying he knew no reason why the continuance should be granted. The matter went over temporarily.

Prendergast insisted on making a speech. "I am the defendant here,"

he said, "and I want no continuance. The question to be determined is my guilt or innocence, not insanity. Murder is the malicious taking of human life. That crime I have not committed." The prisoner was thrust into a chair by the bailiffs.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—A question has arisen as to the effect of the Pacific roads bill on the individual liability of Stanford and other stockholders for the government debt. Some lawyers in Congress, including Maguire, Rep., of San Francisco, say the new funding act will be in the nature of a settlement of the account between the government and the roads, and this settlement will be absolute and final and discharge all the stockholders from individual liability. The present move of the attorney general against the Stanford estate is based on the fact that the Pacific railroad debt is about to mature.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., June 11.—Forest fires are raging in the vicinity. Across the river in Wisconsin the flames are doing great damage. At Sagola, Mich., McCormack's hotel, saloon, boarding house, several dwellings and the warehouses of the Samola Lumber company are burned.

MADRID, June 11.—Don Frederico Madrago, the distinguished Spanish painter, is dead.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—The conference of national officers of the labor organizations assembled here today with a view of bringing about unity of work among the labor organizations. The conference organized with Garnd Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, as chairman; P. J. McGuire, head of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, secretary.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 11.—Assured of the success of the big tunnel on the American side, the same interests which control it have made arrangements for the construction of a similar plant on the opposite side of the river. A meeting held at the falls where all the necessary papers were signed by which the Cataract Construction company, under the name of the Canadian Niagara Falls Powder company, secures the right to construct hydraulic canals for a great powder grading plant. The papers were signed by the trustees of Queen Victoria Park and the officials of the powder company and the plans were described by the company and accepted by the commissioners.

In many details the plans are similar to those put in operation on the American side. The powder house and the pits will be of the same dimensions. Three mammoth tribunes will be put in and the arrangements will be so the pit can be extended 1,200 feet when necessary.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., June 11.—The City of Topeka has arrived from Alaska. The rumor from San Francisco that the revenue cutter Bear was wrecked near Sitka is false.

Settlers along the Alaska coast north of Prince William's sound, have reported to the government authorities that there is imminent danger of an Indian uprising. Near Shakan harbor last month the Indians killed an unknown white man while coming down the coast and mutilated the corpse horribly. Another murder is reported in that vicinity, the particulars of which are unknown.

Written for this Paper.

## "AS MEN SOW, SO SHALL THEY REAP"

That amid the apparent confusion and uncertainty of things in life, there is an undercurrent of law and order, of cause and effect, the thinker will everywhere admit. Even when the connection is not visible, backward reasoning might discover unexpectedly the hidden secret of a present.

We have heard reasons given for the surroundings and conditions of this life. Some hold that they are as the inevitable of a past probation, and that the future will be as a projection of the present, or the results thereof, so far as mind can reach. When the former is admitted it is comparatively easy to reach the latter. If the one is true and based on sound philosophy, surely both can be alike assumed! If this is a Divine order it is an eternal one, and always operative. Although it is said that "the mills of the gods grind slowly," they are unceasingly at work and there is no evasion of penalty or blessing so far as is revealed at present. It might be concluded that there is something which appears to be arbitrary and of a fatalistic character in this. Certainly it assumes to belong to the inevitable. But some conclusions in regard to the pre-existent condition modify this view, for agency must have been as active and potent there as here at least, and an understanding of law and its penalties, of obedience and its rewards, was probably clearer and more comprehensive than than now. The lesson is learned on earth, painfully and gradually; contact with material things, with life's temptations, with the taint of heredity, with the accumulated virus of ages, are, when heavy, so many obstacles in the path of progress, or when light, as an incentive to effort, and assurance that all things may be overcome! One thing is assured to the understanding that divinity—unlike man—does not "expect to gather where it hath not strewed." The highest economy says that "where much is given much will be required," while "where little is given, little only is required!"

There is a disposition to admit in the moral world at large this overruling, far-reaching force of law. Men believe that it can be applied to eras of history—to nations, to great communities, but that individual life is too insignificant on the one hand, or too numerous on the other, to guarantee the potency or efficacy of this law in detail; and this is no new feature or phenomenon of humanity, for "the preacher" in Ecclesiastes said from observation, "Because judgment is not speedily executed against an evil work, therefore the hearts of men are set upon to do that which is evil;" but from the beginning even until now all the exponents of the Divine will have been emphatic as to the intimacy between violation of law and its penalty, or, on the contrary, obedience and consequent blessing!

"Say ye to the righteous that it shall be well with him, for he shall eat of the fruit of his doings," is no more permanent in the nature of things than is its opposite, "Woe unto the wicked, it shall be ill with him, for the reward of his hands shall be given him." And the argu-

ment of the great Teacher, "Ye cannot gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles," was incontrovertible by His bitterest foes. The individual application or the bringing home of an admittedly ever-present truth in other directions, was the difficulty then as it is today. Hosea had charged his people that "if they sowed to the wind they would reap the whirlwind;" and Paul, echoing the same great truth in his matchless way, declared to the early Christians that to "sow to the flesh would be to reap corruption," whereas if they "sowed to the spirit, they should of the Spirit reap everlasting life!"

It might be concluded, from all the above quotations being scripture, that this belongs mainly to the domain of religion, and to the relation between man and Deity. This is an error, for God's philosophy is eternal, and everywhere present; and while morality may not be religion, religion certainly includes morality, and all the intricacies of human relationship must be based upon right-doing, or righteousness, as it is called in the vernacular of religion.

There was a wonderful cogency and compactness in the Savior's epitome of human duty, when He urged, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and thy neighbor as thyself;" thus condensing as He claimed into a brief sentence the essential spirit of "all the law and all the Prophets!"

Has it ever occurred to any large number of persons what a change the acceptance of this fundamental idea would effect; how pregnant for good; how subversive and revolutionary in action; how human weakness and human selfishness would be circumscribed in effort; how much that is now ostentatiously deplored would vanish away; how the need of government would be lessened; how prisons would need converting into industrial centers; how crime, drunkenness and insanity would be restrained; how poverty would flee away and suicides be unknown; how the millennium would really then have dawned, and "men around the wide world then, would brothers be and a' that"? What a reign of industry would be inaugurated! What a difference in distribution; what a world of plenty; what a sense of enjoyment; what a power of life! All wrought by the realization of the fact that "all things produce after their kind;" that the law is universal and that "as men sow so shall they reap," and that divine order must and shall prevail!

Apply this rule to business, and every man would be honest; would pay for all he had with promptitude. Shuffling, evasion, fraud, failure, compromise, bankruptcy, would be known no more; confidence would be supreme; a man's word would be his bond and calamity as we now see it would find no place in trade!

Apply it to industry, and strikes would be no more; there would be right and justice between the employer and his aids; eye service would be abolished; oppression would cease; inordinate wealth and subservient poverty would have neither jealousy nor contention; the cry of the hiring be-  
reft of his wages—"withheld by fraud"—would not "ascend as now into the

ears of the Lord God of Sabaoth." Industrial armies, strikers, destructionists and anarchists would find no excuse for rebellion or existence. The essential spirit of intercourse and practice would be one of brotherhood and peace.

Apply this to politics, and place-hunters and speculation would be set aside for working patriotism and the conservation of society with its interests, as one man for his friend. This would insure a greater change in national, state and municipal affairs and finance than can ever come from Democrats, Republicans, Populists or partisans "of any race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Every department of human thought and action would feel this impetus of obedience to authoritative commandment, and has life swelled to this emotion recognized of the heavens, all the prophecies would culminate into fulfillment as effluent as certain, though many defer this in their thoughts, or deem that consummation as impossible at best.

It is surely evident that some change is needed, that the present drift is downward, that continuance in the prevailing course will set "every man's hand against his neighbor," and "after that the deluge." An insignificant minority believe in, are looking for, special interference of the Divine Hand. These claim that the present condition has been foreseen, that provision was once made to meet it, that the preliminary steps have been taken, and that a reassertion of Divine rule has been made and partially accepted and enforced; that the rebellious will be silenced or destroyed; that the supremacy of law will be vindicated by the results, and that all the world will know—good or bad, interested or indifferent, religious or skeptical—that there is yet "One who doeth His will amid the armies of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth."

It is said that "the signs of the times" indicate "the coming of the King." To "those who look for His appearance, He will come (the second time) without sin unto salvation." To those who deny and reject His message, rule or claim he will come "with vengeance," as hath been predicted. There will then be unanimity in one thing at least, for "every knee shall bow, and every tongue confess, that He is Christ, to the glory of God the Father."

"When ye see these things coming to pass, then lift up your heads and rejoice, for the day of your redemption draweth nigh!"

## BOX ELDER SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

On Friday, June 1st, Elder Geo. Reynolds and myself left Salt Lake City for the purpose of holding a two days' Sunday school conference at Brigham City, Box Elder county, this being the tenth annual conference held since they were first inaugurated, on the 3rd of November, 1893. It was very gratifying to our feelings to find such a widespread interest towards the Sunday school cause, as was manifested here, both by the presidency of the Stake, the Bishops, parents, teachers and children. In all our previous conferences the same universal devotion to the cause exists; hence wher-

ever we go, the very title of the conference brings together large and spirited congregations.

Besides a preliminary meeting of the presidency and Stake superintendency, we held four meetings in Brigham City, after which one for Sunday school workers and other authorities. A number of class exercises were given by the primary and intermediate classes; also a brief lecture on the divinity of our Savior's mission, by a member of one of the theological classes. The Articles of our Faith were beautifully rendered by five young ladies from the Three Mile Creek Sunday school; and a motion song was very prettily sung by a portion of one of the primary classes. These exercises were interspersed with short reports from Stake and local superintendents during the various meetings, not only from Brigham City but Willard, Three Mile Creek, Mantua, etc. Some excellent remarks were also made by Rudgar Clawson, ex-Stake Superintendent Wixom, etc.

It was deemed wisdom, after the two crowded meetings held in Brigham City on Sunday, that an evening meeting should be held in Willard, seven miles south of Brigham, as a finale to the two days' conference. Notice of this meeting was given out by the Bishop in the afternoon, and a good sized congregation greeted us at 8 o'clock p.m. This visit brought us in pleasant contact with two old timers of between thirty and forty years—Brothers Hubbard and Dalton, whose early reminiscences afforded a rich treat.

On Saturday between four and eight o'clock our devoted Stake superintendent, Elder O. W. Snow, favored us with a drive to the elevated bench upon which their waterworks are erected, and from which Brigham city is abundantly supplied with spring water for domestic and lawn purposes. From this mountain summit the commanding view of the adjacent country is very extensive—the city of Corinne is plainly visible.

Our next drive was through the canyon, which presents a variety of mountain scenery and always affords a pleasing change to those of city life. Emerging from the canyon an open plateau presents itself, with cultivated farms, fields and orchards, and a good-sized settlement known as Mantua. We noticed a comfortable meeting house and quite a variety of commodious dwelling houses and shade trees of many years' growth.

It reminded me of thirty-one years ago, when I noticed the first house that was built there, while traveling to and from Cache valley, and thought what a lonely and exposed location for a family to risk a residence upon. Now there is a thriving settlement of between 400 and 500 inhabitants, and the once rugged and barren land yields fruitful and productive food for man and beast. What a change can be produced on the face of nature after the skill and industry of man have been manifested upon it!

Our visit to Brigham and Willard cities has been an enjoyable and, I sincerely hope, a profitable one, for that is the motive that prompts us in our labors of love towards the moral and religious training of the youth of Zion.

GEORGE GODDARD.

## ELDER R. M. STEVENS DEAD.

FAGALII UPOLU, Samoa, May 23, 1894.—Since you last heard from the far-off land, the hand of death has again been among us; this time it has taken from our midst, our honored and beloved president, Elder Ransom M. Stevens. He had been complaining of not feeling well for some time, and had been confined to his bed for ten days, when on the morning of Saturday, April 28th, 1894, his noble spirit was called hence, and we were left to mourn his loss, and try to comfort and console his grief-stricken wife.

Brother Stevens had been president of the the Samoan mission for some time previous to his demise, and as president and co-laborer he won the love and esteem of the brethren and sisters who were associated with him, and his death has cast a gloom over our mission home which time and the Spirit of God only can efface.

His many, many virtues, and his deeds of love and kindness made him a great favorite among the servants of the Lord in this land, and we feel that in his death we have indeed lost a brother and wise counselor. His love and charity towards this erring people was such as only a true servant of God can bestow. He was ever ready and anxious to speak a word in defense of truth, and show fallen man the path whereby he might regain his Maker's presence.

Although we sadly feel our loss, and long, with aching hearts, to comfort his bereaved wife, yet we realize that "He doeth all things well," and we feel to say, "Thy will be done." We invoke the blessings of God upon his parents and dear ones in their hour of great trial, and we crave His special blessings upon the devoted wife, who will leave for Zion on this steamer, with a sad, heavy heart. We have learned to love Sister Stevens as a sister during her two years' stay in this land; and her noble deeds and womanly actions shall long be remembered by us. She has every reason to feel comforted in regard to her departed husband, for his life was full of good deeds, and worthy of emulation, and we trust we may be enabled to pattern after his worthy example.

Ever praying for the welfare of Utah and her people, and for the advancement of truth,

I am your brother in the Gospel,

THOS. H. HILTON,

Clerk of Samoan Mission.

Mrs. Annie T. Stevens, wife of the deceased, telegraphed from San Francisco yesterday to Elder George E. Browning, of Ogden, the former president of the Samoan Mission, as follows:

"My husband is dead. Leave here tomorrow morning. Please inform authorities and ask them to telegraph F. Christenson, Fairview, at once."

Elder Browning did as requested, and the President's office, in this city, sent the message to Fairview, where the deceased Elder resided, and where his parents are still living. Brother Christenson is the father of the widow.

According to the foregoing dispatch Sister Stevens left San Francisco this morning and is expected to arrive in Ogden tomorrow (Sunday) evening. There she will remain the guest of

Elder Browning until Monday morning. A few hours will probably be spent in Salt Lake City, and she will take the train Monday afternoon for her home.

Inquiries from Fairview today were received by the President's office as to whether or not Elder Stevens's body was being brought home. There is nothing in either the foregoing letter from Elder Hilton or in the dispatches that have been received to indicate the such is the case.

## PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

Following is the report of Principal Dune, of the Latter-day Saints' College, for the school year 1893-4:

SALT LAKE CITY, June 7, 1894.

To the President and Board of Trustees, Latter-day Saints' College Association:

Dear Brethren—I present to you the principal's report of the Latter-day Saints' College for the eighth academic year:

Days of Semesters—First, September 11th, 1893, to January 26th, 1894; second, January 29th, 1894, to June 8th, 1894.

Total, Males, 164; Females, 160.....	324
During the entire year.....	150
For 1½ semesters.....	54
For 1 semester.....	56
For ¼ semester.....	64

Total..... 324

In Department—(First Semester)—Intermediate, males, 89; females, 70; total, 159. Academic, males, 45; females, 27; total, 72. Normal, males, 19; females, 12; total, 31. Males, 153; females, 109; total, 262. Second Semester—Intermediate, males, 84; females, 57; total, 141. Academic, males, 47; females, 25; total, 72. Normal, males, 16; females, 12; total, 28. Young Ladies' Course, females, 42; total, 42. Males, 147; females, 136; total, 283.

Distribution of students according to Church standards: Seventies, 5; Elders, 9; Priests, 5; Teachers, 21; Deacons, 63; Members, 215; Non-members, 6. Total, 324.

According to home address: Salt Lake City and County—First ward, 3; Second ward, 6; Third ward, 7; Fourth ward, 14; Fifth ward, 2; Sixth ward, 3; Seventh ward, 14; Eighth ward, 8; Ninth ward, 8; Tenth ward, 12; Eleventh ward, 2; Twelfth ward, 4; Thirteenth ward, 6; Fourteenth ward, 9; Fifteenth ward, 15; Sixteenth ward, 20; Seventeenth ward, 28; Eighteenth ward, 7; Nineteenth ward, 18; Twentieth ward, 16; Twenty-first ward, 3; Twenty-second ward, 16; Twenty-third ward, 2; Center, 4; Mt. Dell, 1; Farmers, 11; Pleasant Green, 1; Mill Creek, 8; East Mill Creek, 1; Riverton, 1; Taylorsville, 8; Granite, 3; South Jordan, 1; West Jordan, 1; Sugar House, 2; Granger, 8; Draper, 2; Herriman, 2.—Salt Lake county, 275. Other Stakes in Utah: Box Elder, 1; Davis, 20; Iron, 2; Kane, 1; Morgan, 5; Rich, 5; Summit, 3; Sanpete, 1; Sevier, 4; Tooele, 3; Utah, 2; Juab, 1; Oneida Co., Idaho, 1. Total other Stakes of Utah and Idaho, 49. Total attendance, 324.

The intermediate, academic and normal departments have been retained this year. The work of the



school has been arranged in courses leading to graduation.

Following is a summary of the class work:

	First Semester		Second Semester	
	No. of Classes	Students	No. of Classes	Students
Theology.....	6	245	6	220
Rhetoric.....	2	73	1	46
Grammar.....	3	188	3	153
Elocution.....	1	1	1	62
Reading.....	2	85	1	76
Orthography.....	2	82	1	30
Arithmetic.....	3	320	3	191
Algebra.....	2	23	8	30
Geometry.....	1	5	1	10
Book-keeping.....	1	1	1	54
Psychology.....	2	15	1	9
Logic.....	1	1	1	17
Physical Geography.....	1	34		
Geography.....	1	115	1	103
Domestic Science.....	1	20		
Physiology.....	1	19	1	26
Hygiene.....	1	1	1	24
Botany.....				
Civil Government.....	1	28		
Political Economy.....			1	20
General History.....	1	14	1	14
U. S. History.....	1	26		
Latin.....	1	10	1	5
Spanish.....	2	9	1	4
German.....	2	21	2	21
Vocal Music.....	1	50	1	45
Instrumental Music.....	1	2	1	1
Fine Arts.....	1	8	1	6
Drawing.....	2	40	2	40
Penmanship.....	3	150	3	131
Calligraphy.....	1	50		
Object Lessons.....	1	30	1	25
Theory and Practice.....	2	31	2	48
Commercial Law.....	1	42	1	8
Phonography.....	1	17	2	12
Educational Systems.....	1	4		
Philosophy of Education.....			1	4

Of the students attending the College 3 have completed the preparatory course, 4 the normal, 7 the second year of the normal, 9 the first year of the normal, 10 the business course, and 2 the second year of the literary course.

In addition to the courses here named, one in science and one in mathematics were provided for, for neither of which there have been applicants. The establishment of these courses has been merely a temporary arrangement, and a slight change has been made for the next year, which will not, however, interfere with the progress of those who have been pursuing the courses of this year.

In response to the earnest solicitation of the Stake Presidency of the Y. L. M. I. A. a five weeks' course of instruction in the work of the Guide was instituted. The class was organized as an association, and regular work was conducted under the direction of the undersigned. To this was added a series of lectures on topics of interest to the ladies. A great deal of interest was created by this course, and the benefits derived therefrom will be shared equally by the Young Ladies' association and the college.

A number of valuable works have been added to the library through the courtesy of Hon. Joseph L. Rawlins, delegate to Congress. The following periodicals have been furnished the reading room:

DESERET EVENING NEWS, Salt Lake Herald, Ogden Standard, Provo Dispatch, Wasatch Wave, Richfield Advocate, Woman's Exponent, Contributor, Juvenile Instructor, Young Woman's Journal, Inter-Mountain Educator, and B. Y. A. Business Journal, donated by publishers; Poet donated by Margette Bros.; Judge by Utah Book and Stationery Co.; Public Opinion, Literary Digest, and North American Review, purchased.

In addition to the regular and special instructors of the institution the following have favored us during the year with lectures: Elder George Reynolds, Book of Mormon; Elder David McKenzie, Bible Evidences; Lieut. R. W. Young, Commercial Law; Elder James H. Anderson, Manxland. Most of these lectures were delivered before the regular classes, but some were given in the sessions of the Students' Society, which were held weekly until the close of the first semester, when they were temporarily suspended, on account of the course of light science lectures in the Church University.

While serious discouragements have attended our work in some directions, we feel to acknowledge our gratitude to the people of the Territory, and especially of the Salt Lake Stake for their rallying to the assistance of the college in the matter of attendance. Our record of 282 regular students, in addition to the forty-two who took the young ladies' course, exceeds our annual attendance for several years past. Notwithstanding the raising of the standard of courses, we are able to announce with much pleasure the graduation of four students in our full normal course, the first in the history of the institution; while excellent progress has been made by some students along the other courses. Despite the darkness of the times, a ray of light has been shed upon the institution, illuminating its course to the successful issue of the year. To God we are indebted for the light, and to Him we trust for its continuance and increase.

WILLARD DONE.

## WEATHER AND CROPS.

George N. Salisbury, U. S. Weather Bureau director, issued the following bulletin last night:

One farmer called the past week "An ideal week of growing weather," and the general tenor of reports was to the same effect. It was, throughout, quite warm for the season; and the warmth, combined with scattering showers on May 29th, 30th and June 1st, gave to vegetation a decided impulse. At this time of year Utah farmers depend upon an artificial supply of water almost wholly, but it is a great saving of water and help to crops if occasional showers occur.

In the earlier localities winter wheat and rye are headed out. Barley will be headed in another week. Alfalfa is nearly everywhere quite tall and heavy. It is blossoming now, and on the drier lands the cutting of it has begun.

Corn and potatoes have come up well, and are big enough to be plowed. In Utah county farmers have finished thinning out their sugar beets. Strawberries are ripening, and some were shipped last week.

Although water has become scarce in some places, yet, on the whole, it has held out better than was expected.

Box Elder—Maximum temperature, 90; minimum temperature, 58; 1.5 inch rain on 29th. Unirrigated spring wheat and lucern are suffering. Other grain and lucern doing well. Winter wheat heading out. Some grasshoppers hatching.

Cache—Meadows and pastures doing finely. Prospects of good hay crop. Irrigation only begun in gardens, although it will soon be a necessity with grain. In the gardens a kind of fly is eating the plants.

Rich—Severe hail storm on the 26th, but it did no damage. Prospects good for hay and grain. Potatoes just coming up. Maximum temperature, 86; minimum temperature, 38.

Morgan—Shower on the 29th. Very warm. Crops where irrigated are growing fast; where not they are dying out. Lucerne 20 to 24 inches, blooming.

Summit—Max. 92; min. 28. A few light rain showers. Warm days and nights with heavy dew. Heavy shower June 1st. Crops growing fast. Dandelions are becoming so numerous as to be a pest.

Wasatch—Max. 86; min. 36. Rain and hail on 30th, .20 inch. Showers and sunshine since have fairly made the vegetation boom. It has been an ideal week of growing weather.

Uintah—Max. 86; min. 42. Rain of 0.41 at Vernal on 30th. Grain and lucern doing well. Planting is finished. Strawberries are ripening.

Weber—Max. 92; min. 60. Average sunshine 94 per cent. On 29th over half an inch of rain. Crops have not looked better for years. Lucern on high, unirrigated land is being cut. Fall grain on same kind of land is short, but well headed. Strawberries are being picked.

Davis—Spring grain is being irrigated. Alfalfa is beginning to blossom. Strawberries will soon be in the market.

Salt Lake—Max. 89; min. 52, rain 25. Lucern is nearly ready to cut. Spring grain is being watered, and grows very fast. Shower on the 1st.

Tooele—Grain looks well. Strawberries are ripe. First crop of lucern is being cut. Wire worm and grasshoppers are doing considerable damage.

Utah—Thunderstorm on the 29th. Crops look well, and growing fast. Some corn and potatoes are big enough to be plowed. Thinning of beets is now finished. Strawberries are ripe. Some were shipped last week.

Juab—Warm and sunny. Grain doing finely. Corn two inches high, and potatoes peeping up. First grain watered on the 2nd.

Sanpete—Maximum, 34; minimum, 48. All crops look above the average, except apples. Frost killed early blooms. Heavy shower on 30th. Water is getting scarce.

Millard—Maximum, 86; minimum, 56. Rain 0.56. Cereals and vegetables are both looking splendid. The earlier crops look best. Lucern in bloom; rye heading out.

Sevier—Grain does not look as well as it would have looked if there had been more water and less wind. Fall rye is two feet high, and starting to head. Barley will head in another week. Lucern is very heavy.

Grand—Soil wet down six inches by rains of 29th and 30th. All crops are looking well, including fruit. New potatoes are on hand. Strawberries prime.

Garfield—Past week favorable; showers helped all crops. Too dry before.

## WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

Considerable hay in Fresno county, Cal., has been damaged by rain.

Large numbers of trout are being distributed in all the Wyoming streams.

The Wyoming state Sunday school convention will be held at Cheyenne, June 19 and 20.

The Nevada State Board of Agriculture has decided that no state fair will be held this year owing to dull times.

Eastern Colorado farmers are greatly rejoicing over last week's rain. The ground is in excellent condition for corn planting.

The California Associated Cycling clubs will hold their annual celebration and parade on September 9, at San Jose.

The city water supply of Laramie, Wyo., is causing no little trouble to the people of that city. It is maintained that the quantity at present is insufficient.

Says the Cheyenne *Leader*: The firemen's tournament committee have now raised \$1,000, and expect to increase the amount to \$1,500 before they get through.

Five adventurous Californians left San Francisco on Sunday to seek their fortunes in the rich gold deposits along the banks of the Yukon river in Alaska. They will brave the rigors of the Arctic circle in search of wealth.

Elmore Patzer, a six-year-old child, was accidentally killed on Sunday. The boy was swinging in a hammock, one end of which was fastened to the framework of an old press. The frame fell and crushed the life out of him.

J. B. Henderson, who was burned in the Troy laundry fire at Portland, Oregon, on Tuesday, has died. Mr. Henderson, who was one of the proprietors of the laundry, went there from Oakland, Cal., about ten years ago.

The receipts of milk at the Fort Morgan creamery for the last half of the month of May exceeded 45,000 pounds, or a daily average of more than 8,000 pounds, most of which has been manufactured into cheese.

The Dillon (Mont.) *Examiner* writes: Flockmasters say that the increase in lambs this year will be greater than in many seasons past. So far reports show the lambs to be much stronger than usual, and the weather is all that can be desired.

The Maricopa and Phoenix railroad company have determined to build a steam motor line from Tempe to Mesa and to run local trains to and from Mesa and Phoenix mornings and afternoons going four times daily each way.

Holdings of homes on the Mora grant in New Mexico will not be disturbed. Persons who have occupied homes on the grant for ten years will be given titles to their homesteads. They will simply be required to designate the land they have actually occupied.

Chico (Cal.) women have formed a society called the Ladies' Anti-Chinese League, and ceased to patronize Chinese for any purpose. Already fully 500 families who formerly purchased

vegetables and fruit of Mongolian peddlers are trading with white men.

Says the Los Angeles *Times*: E. M. Marshal picked from 3,000 plants 510 boxes of strawberries last week. From the same plants he sold last year \$206 worth of berries. There is certainly money in other fruits than oranges here.

Jose Maria Sortillon, convicted at Phoenix, Arizona, last week of murder, by burying alive his infant child, has been sentenced to be hanged July 27th. The crime was committed upon the Mohave Indian reservation in November, 1892. The mother of the babe is a Mohave Indian woman.

Judge Morrow of the United States District Court at San Francisco, has sentenced George Wichman, Louis Greenwald and George N. Thomas, the convicted members of the Emerald ring, to six years imprisonment in the penitentiary at San Quentin, and to pay a fine of \$8,000 each.

Says the Idaho City *World*: For the first time in its history this town now hears the music of the stamps of a quartz mill. At night the heavy tread of the stamps of the South Africa mill are plainly heard, when the wind blows down the creek, and sound as if not more than 100 yards away.

It is stated that Sheridan (Wyo.) coal is retailing in Omaha at \$5.50 per ton. The *Bee* says: "Omaha need not fear a coal famine as long as the Burlington is able to bring in the output of the Sheridan mines, which will shortly be running to their full capacity, the first big shipment of fifty cars arriving yesterday."

Cherries are leaving San Jose, Cal. for the East with a rush, eighteen car loads, amounting to 421,700 pounds having gone east last week. The total fruit shipments were 1,220,000 pounds. Canners, it is stated, are not packing cherries this year, and the bulk will go East, where good prices are secured.

C. A. Loud, says the Pomona, Cal., *Times*, has just finished harvesting and marketing the product from a forty-acre field of alfalfa hay, first cutting. From forty acres he cut forty-nine tons of hay. Half of this he pays for the use of the land, leaving him a balance of twenty-nine and a half tons. He sold the hay on the ground for \$8 per ton, or \$232.

William Arno, a young seaman on the British ship *Fannie Kerr*, which arrived in San Francisco from London a few days ago, fell from the jigger-mast to the deck of the vessel—fully seventy-five feet—Tuesday morning and was fatally injured. The unfortunate man was taken to the receiving hospital, where it was found that his skull was badly fractured and his left leg broken.

The report that the fruit crop of Lassen was entirely ruined by frost was somewhat exaggerated, says the Reno (Nevada) *Gazette*, and it is claimed by the papers, as well as from other sources, that while the crop will not be of wonderful magnitude, still

there will be enough to supply the home market and some to spare.

Word comes from Loveland and Berthoud, says the Longmont (Colo.) *Times*, confirming the report that the home supply dam has been washed out. This will leave the farmers dependent upon this ditch for water for irrigation in very bad shape. If this dam could not be repaired in fifteen days their entire crop would be lost, unless there should be a large amount of rain.

It is reported that the calf crop promises to be good this season throughout most of the state of Montana. Cattle, as a rule, have wintered well and where this is the case a good increase in calves almost invariably follows. This is due to the fact that cows that are in fair flesh are less liable to lose their calves during the winter and the loss is less of calves that come at the proper time.

Montana cattlemen, remarks the *Rocky Mountain Husbandman*, can reckon on a good beef crop this season and on the early maturity of steers also. There are two reasons for Montana beef maturing early this season. One is that the cattle generally wintered well and the majority of the steers are in good fix to start in with, and the other is that the grass crop promises to be very fine.

It has been discovered that petroleum emulsion sprayed upon grasshoppers will destroy them. A meeting was held at Meridian Tuesday evening, says the Boise (Idaho) *Daily Statesman*, to start an organized campaign. The ditch company contributed 50 gallons of oil for the work. The grasshoppers are young now. They are easily driven until they come to a ditch where they congregate, the oil then being sprayed upon them.

A special to the Omaha *Bee* says the people of the Big Horn basin are looking for a period of prosperity this year, as their valleys are all being settled up by a good class of farmers from Utah, Minnesota and Nebraska. Large stockmen are slowly yielding to the small settlers who want a home. The settlers are working now for a county, to be called Big Horn, and as soon as they get that the population will increase rapidly.

George Ellis, the negro, who broke jail at Boise (Idaho) Sunday night was caught at Caldwell on Wednesday by Deputy Marshal Brown. He had been there during the day exhibiting a roll of bills, claiming he wished to purchase a team and wagon. When caught Ellis was riding a black mare which he claimed to have purchased from a ranchman near Boise. No money was found on his person, and it is thought he gave it to some one for safe keeping.

The trial of Dixon, the murderer of Harvey at Miners' Delight, Wyoming, will come up in the district court at Lander, on June 11. The defense has succeeded in getting hold of a diary taken from the body of Harvey which they regard as a confession that the murdered man seduced Dixon's wife. There are a large number of entries which relate to Mrs. Dixon. These are all in the handwriting of Harvey and the production of this diary is said to have staggered the prosecution.

Michael Harrison is in the Pueblo, Colo., county jail for the murder of his brother, Daniel, on their ranch on the Muddy near Graneros, Monday afternoon. Mike came to town and surrendered himself to the sheriff, saying that he had shot his brother. He is not over bright and the officers were inclined to believe that he had become insane and that his story of the shooting was an hallucination. Under Sheriff Moses went to the ranch and found that his statement was true.

Manuel Souza, a Portuguese residing on the Moss ranch in the Jack Hayes canyon, Cal., was murdered by an unknown man while returning home on Wednesday night. The assassin did his work well and left no trace behind him. The murder was evidently a cold-blooded one, and was not perpetrated for the purpose of robbery; at least, that is the theory of the officers. Some \$5.50 in money and a gold watch and chain were found on the person of the deceased.

There have been filed with the secretary of state for Wyoming articles of incorporation of the W. F. Cody transportation company and the W. F. Cody hotel company. The transportation company is capitalized at \$12,000 and is organized to run a stage line between Sheridan and the national park. The hotel company will build a \$12,000 hotel at Sheridan. Associated with Bill in the enterprises are H. S. Boal, George Canfield and Sherman Canfield.—*Laramie Boomerang*.

Says the Helena (Mont.) *Independent*: Mr. Louis Stadler, who was at Beaver Creek on Sunday, tells a very sad incident in connection with the high water. The water is higher than ever known before in that section of the country. Living on an island was an old fisherman, with his wife. Last Saturday he died, and his place is so surrounded by water that it is impossible for any one to get to the house, or for those at the house to get the body to the mainland.

International complications are threatened at Tucson, Arizona, over a supposed case of counterfeit. A stranger named Prof. Campelan, a musician, a few days ago offered a suspicious-looking \$5 piece. The coin would not ring. He was arrested and appeared before the United States commissioner several times. On Wednesday he was discharged. The coin had been sent to San Francisco and was pronounced genuine. Campelan is a citizen of Mexico and as such will lay his troubles before the consul, with the demand that reparation be made for the wrongs done.

A ship will sail for Capetown from San Francisco soon, says the Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise*, carrying miners and all others who will pay \$100 for the privilege of going to Africa and starving to death. However, any man who thinks that this country is thoroughly prospected will do as well in Africa as he will here. There has been nothing discovered in Africa nor anywhere else in the world that would make a feeder to the mother lode of Nevada, which, though it has yielded scores of millions, has hardly been touched.

"The Grand Junction (Colorado) *Star-Times*" made the statement in a recent issue that it would cost thousands of dollars for the Grand Valley orchard-

ists to properly thin their trees of superfluous fruit. The same paper now says that this statement is fully borne out by the facts. As an example, in the Rose Brothers' orchard in the lower valley, which has sixty acres of bearing trees, ten men will be continuously employed for the next thirty days in thinning. The owners expect to put on the market not less than 260 tons of the finest flavored peaches ever grown in any country.

The coal supply of Montana is beginning to be appreciated by the country, remarks the Helena *Independent*. While the East and South are suffering from fuel famine, owing to the protracted strike of the miners of those states, and the railroads centering in Chicago are greatly inconvenienced, this state is supplying the great transcontinental lines from its inexhaustible mines, which employ the highest priced labor. The Northern Pacific is abundantly supplied from its Montana mines, and the Great Northern now uses our coal as far east as Devil's Lake, N. D.

An explosion of gasoline occurred on Wednesday at the Troy steam laundry, Portland, Ore. Five Chinamen were burned to death and four others were seriously injured, one probably fatal. J. B. Henderson, one of the proprietors of the laundry, was badly burned about the face and body and is seriously injured. The building occupied by the laundry, together with all its contents, was burned, entailing a property loss of about \$10,000. Since the high water compelled the gas works to close down the laundry has been using gasoline to run its irons. About twenty-five Chinese were employed in the laundry.

A negro named George Ellis, believed to be a professional burglar, made his escape from the county jail at Boise City, Idaho, some time between 12 o'clock Sunday night and daylight Monday morning by cutting his way with a case knife. Ellis went through the Coxeyites before leaving. From "General" Schaeffer's clothes the enterprising coon took \$65 and a pocket knife. He also wore off the wearer's hat. He stripped Colehan of clothing, leaving him nothing but an old pair of pants, which Colehan was using as a pillow. The prisoner is still at large, notwithstanding the officers have made strenuous efforts to apprehend him.

Early Sunday morning two armed men entered the day coach of the train laid up at Thompson's Falls, west of Missoula, Mont., on account of the water, and commanded the passengers to hold up their hands. One of them covered the car with his revolver and the other searched the passengers, taking everything of value. The largest amount taken from any one was \$78. In all the robbers secured about \$200 and several watches. As soon as the work was completed they jumped from the car and fled, and before the alarm was given were well out of the way. No trace of them has been found. No attempt was made to rob the Pullman car, it being locked, and probably the men feared to create a disturbance, as the train was in the yard near the depot.

T. B. Rickey, who recently came up from San Francisco to Reno, Nevada,

informed the Reno *Gazette* reporter that the beef market was in bad shape. He said there were thousands of poor cattle being slaughtered now which took the place of good beef, and that the "slippery" California cattle now being driven to the shambles bring 3 to 4½ cents per pound, while prime beef is from 1 to 1½ cents higher. It is also stated that the wheat fields that the drought has killed so that they will not make either hay or grain, are being bought up for pasture, and that the indications are that the market will be overstocked with black "slippery" cattle for at least three months. Rickey says unless California stockmen dispose of their beef in that way they will all die when the rainy season sets in next fall.

Postoffice inspectors have been on the trail of a thief for some time, says the Reno (Nev.) *Gazette*, and he was finally run to earth this week at Mineral Creek, Nev. On March 29th last a letter was mailed at Station K, San Francisco, for a miner at El Dorado canyon, Nevada. It was \$800 in currency, but when the letter reached its destination the money had gone, and a piece of newspaper had taken its place. May 1st last another letter with \$200 in it was mailed to the same person at Station G; and the contents met with a similar fate. Deputy Inspector Thrall was put on the case and worked steadily on it for nearly a month. He traced the letters until they reached Mineral Creek, where the contents of the bags are sorted and sent by a stage to their destination. Suspicion then rested on the postmaster, James W. Haas, and when enough evidence to convict had been secured Thrall took him in custody.

The good people living in the vicinity of Star were startled and shocked Saturday morning, says the Boise (Idaho) *Statesman*, by the appearance of a man, who, divested of all clothing, was running about muttering incoherently to himself. After some difficulty the man was captured and bound. It was found he was T. C. Webster and that his family lived at Horse Shoe Bend. Mrs. Webster was at once sent for. When she arrived she said her husband had been insane for some time. Hoping he would soon recover, the family took turns guarding him. Last Wednesday he made his escape and was not heard of until he was stopped at Star. Webster was brought to this city and committed to the asylum for the insane by Probate Judge Ryals. The unfortunate man is possessed of the hallucination that he is Christ. When captured he shouted defiantly: "The Son of Man has come; beware!"

#### THE L. D. S. COLLEGE.

The annual commencement exercises of the eighth academic year of the Latter-day Saints' college in this city took place in the Deseret Museum building on First North street, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. After the opening exercises, a piano selection was rendered by Miss Gwendolyn Lewis. Brigham A. Perkins delivered the salutatory, which being completed, a vocal solo by John Robinson followed in order. An essay upon the subject, "Greek and Roman Games," by Miss

Gladys Woodmansee, was next on the program and the valedictory was given by Miss Rose Jenkins.

The college choir favored the audience with a chorus, when the certificates were presented by Principal Willard Done, who in his address said in substance: To the graduate, commencement-day is a most interesting occasion. It is to him what the ceremony of knighting was to the medieval squire, the first entrusting of a command to the successful military cadet. By the process of step by step graduation, he has come up at least to the door of the great temple of learning where its flight of stairs is endless. Although the mind is infinite in its capacity for development, its limit of growth never having been reached, yet, so far as this life is concerned, conditions render the fullest possible development but meager indeed. The great Newton, discoverer of the law of gravitation, of prismatic refraction of light, and author of the Principia, professed just before his death that his work had been but child's play along the shore of the yet unexplored ocean of knowledge. Truly, then, you have scarcely made a commencement; indeed I hope your true, independent, manly and womanly endeavor will commence from this time. The term "commencement" then is, therefore, beautifully suggestive in theory—may it be equally so in your practice. When you take the certified result of your year's labor, remember that from that moment you stand in a double sense as an exponent of your alma mater. Upon you rests the responsibility of proving the advantage of such a course of training as is given here. Remember the composite love for self, for man, and for God, each tempered by the other must be the touch-stone to try your lives. Those who now leave this institution for the broad field of human endeavor will carry a torch with them to illumine not only their own feet but the feet of all who come in the way with them. The sphere of a school like this would be narrow indeed were its benefits restricted to those who have immediately partaken of them. "I trust," said Prof. Done in conclusion, "that you will consciously and unconsciously, but without unselfishly, bestow the benefits of your unwearied labors upon all who tread the highway of your lives. With this wish, and my sincere congratulations, I present you your certificates."

A piano selection followed the principal's address, after which Elder B. H. Roberts made a brief address to the students. He spoke principally upon the training of those who are now entering upon the duties of active life. Men and women are needed who are prepared to cope with the problems arising today. Every person should be actuated by a motive to reach the highest round of the ladder. God-fearing men and women are such as are needed in every walk in life. He exhorted the students to be true to the principles and truths that they had learned, that they might be the guiding stars of their youthful careers.

Certificates of graduation were granted to Brigham A. Perkins and Sarah A. F. Price, of Salt Lake, and to Frank K. Seegmiller, of Richfield, and Joseph A. Sill, of Layton. The

exercises were brought to a close by a chorus by the college choir.

### COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The commencement exercises in connection with the Weber Stake Academy were brought off with *ecstasy* Friday. Never in the history of that institution has a season been attended with so much success in every department as the last; and never has such a successful termination been brought to a season's labors.

The lecture room of the Academy was profusely decorated with flowers and bunting for the occasion, and the exercises were largely attended by visitors and the parents of the students. The whole proceedings were carried out under the able direction of the principal, Dr. Geo. F. Phillips.

The exercises were of a very ambitious nature, and were executed in a manner that reflects the highest credit on the principal and faculty. The theological exercises, under the direction of Bishop G. J. Stevens, and the report on this department by the Bishop, showed it to be in a very satisfactory condition. The essays and recitations and musical numbers given by the students were of an unusually high standard; and the solos rendered by Mr. Chas. Kent and Mr. Joseph Ballantyne, and the musical selections given by Mrs. Squire Coop were exceptionally successful.

In the course of the afternoon Elder Franklin D. Richards addressed the assembly. He spoke at considerable length on the need of the brethren taking an increased interest in the Academy, for it was to that institution that they looked for recruiting the Church with Bishops and Elders. He counselled the people on a proper observance of the Sabbath, and urged them to see that the children attended Sunday school and church. Much could be done at home to place and encourage the children in the path of righteousness, and he impressed upon his hearers to inculcate into the children a spirit of respect for their elders and self-respect for themselves. He vigorously denounced the words of those who spoke of closing the academy, and congratulated the board on their obtaining the services of such a gifted scholar as principal of that noble institution. His address throughout was characterized with earnestness and fervency, and the good counsel he gave greatly impressed the assembly.

The following is a copy of the report read by the principal, which shows the flourishing condition of the institution from an educational point of view.

To President Shurtliff and the Board of Education:

Brethren—It affords me much pleasure to submit to you the following report: The academy opened on September 4th with 148 students, which had increased to 182 at the close of the first term. This number was gradually augmented and finally reached the total of 287, being 30 more than the year previous. The school was divided into five departments, primary, preparatory, intermediate, academic and normal. The usual studies were pursued in the primary, preparatory and intermediate, whilst in the academic and normal the following studies were offered and held:

Grammar, arithmetic, rhetoric, elocution, English literature, logic, philology, bookkeeping, phys. geo., physics, algebra, geometry, Latin, French, psychology, theory and practice of teaching, phonography, type writing, general history and physiology.

In the academic department Prof. Wm. H. Jones was the instructor. In his work Mr. Jones was uniformly assiduous and attentive and the able instructions he gave are amply evidenced in the commendable degree of excellence to which his pupils have attained, as manifested in the examinations recently held. Mr. Jones is a gentleman of experience and of a high degree of culture and is an acquisition to any school room.

In the intermediate department you were exceptionally fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Marian Burton. The department over which this lady presided was the largest in the academy and taxed the capacity and ability of Mrs. Burton to the utmost. The work done has been of a most satisfactory and thorough nature and Mrs. Burton is to be congratulated upon the efficiency and good discipline to which her department has been brought and which are the best evidences to be adduced of her ability as a good instructress.

In the preparatory department, at the outset the services of Miss West were secured and her work whilst she remained was exceptionally good. Unfortunately the condition of her health did not admit of her remaining in the school room and the services of Prof. A. F. O. Neilson were secured. Mr. Neilson brought with him an experience and culture that have been a source of great satisfaction to the faculty. Under his tuition the preparatory department has progressed rapidly and is one of the best features of the Academy. In addition to his work in the preparatory, Mr. Neilson has rendered valuable assistance in the academic department, teaching the subjects of phonography and general history. I desire to make special mention of Mr. Neilson's work in phonography, which has been exceptionally good. All of the students in his advanced class have acquired a speed ranging from 100 to 128 words per minute. Owing to the division of Mr. Neilson's labor it was necessary to secure the services of an assistant, and a happy selection was made in the person of Miss Mercy R. Burton. Miss Burton is a lady of experience and conducted her classes with great ability.

In the primary department Miss Clara Chambers was in charge. I cannot speak in terms too highly commendatory of the work of this lady and I am well satisfied that I am safe in venturing the statement that no teacher in primary work has excelled Miss Chambers, and very few have attained the same degree. Miss Chambers is a natural teacher and her methods are marked by profound study and originality.

I would strongly urge the board if it is their intention to open school next year to lose no time in re-engaging all of the above-mentioned teachers. The report of the excellent theological work done you have already heard from Bishop Stevens, and the exhibition of the students of

the bishop must have been very gratifying to you. Before the advent of the bishop, Hon. Jos. Stanford had charge of the theological department as well as in physical geography, general history and orthography. Mr. Stanford also organized a special class in the art of public speaking which was very successful indeed and productive of much good. Mr. Stanford was compelled to leave us in January owing to his duties in the legislature. In the normal department the work has been well done by those students who took the course. I regret that owing to my other duties and the smallness of the faculty I was not able to give that attention to my classes that they ought to have had; nevertheless the work done was exceedingly good, all things considered. Special classes were convened in Latin, French, geometry, philology and logic, all of which were satisfactorily attended.

While we have no musical department organized as such, yet we were fortunate in securing the attendance of our gifted young brother, Mr. Squire Coop. It is not necessary for me to state anything as to the fitness and aptitude of Mr. Coop. That is well known to you all. I would strongly urge that some steps be taken to secure his services for the ensuing year.

A pleasing feature of our school this year and one which has undoubtedly been of great interest to the public was our Athenaeum meetings. To Mr. Stanford and Mr. Jones special thanks are due for their labors in this connection.

Of course you are well aware of the financial disabilities we were under during the past year and of the very discouraging circumstances surrounding the faculty. I desire to record my testimony to the faithfulness and courage of my assistants. They demonstrated themselves to be noble men and noble women and are deserving of much praise. I would like to state in this connection that it was a matter of regret to the teachers that the visits of members of your board were so very infrequent. A kind word of encouragement is a splendid inducement to work and is as good an incentive to teachers as it is to students, especially under the circumstances of last year; indeed the most assiduous student of all is the teacher.

My associations during the term of my principalship have been of the most pleasant nature and it is with regret that I sever my connection with the academy. Ogden is entitled to and will undoubtedly yet possess one of the best schools in the Territory. I trust that circumstances will soon arise that will relieve the board of the great load they are now carrying.

I would strongly recommend the board to lose no time in deciding upon the re-opening of the academy. A school is in a sense a business and ought to be conducted on a business basis. I visited most of the settlements in the interest of the Academy during the past winter and found that but a very small percentage of the people were cognizant of the full significance of the Church school system. I am well satisfied that if a good faculty were engaged now and the summer spent in advertising the

school, that the board would soon realize that treated as a business it would pay. This course was pursued at Provo and the result was an attendance the year before last of over 1,200. These suggestions are prompted by a sincere desire to see the Academy prosper and occupy the leading position which the Weber Stake has a right to expect it shall.

I trust that the spirit of peace and prosperity may attend you, and I beg to subscribe myself,

Yours sincerely,  
GEORGE F. PHILLIPS, M.A.,  
Principal.

### SANPETE STAKE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

The Sunday school conference of the Sanpete Stake was held in Ephraim on Saturday and Sunday, June 2nd and 3rd, and was attended by Elders T. C. Griggs and J. W. Summerhays of the Deseret Sunday School Union board, who left this city on Friday afternoon, arriving at their destination at 7:30 p.m., and were soon made at home by the president of the Stake, Elder Canute Peterson, and "Grandma" Peterson, his untiring helpmeet. Elder Peterson claims that Ephraim cultivates the largest amount of land, for its supply of water, of any settlement in Utah.

The opening meeting of conference on Saturday at 10 a.m. convened in the cleanly kept and neatly furnished Tabernacle, and was most excellently attended. Stake Superintendent Geo. Christensen very gracefully made the introductory remarks, and some twelve superintendents made interesting reports of certain features of their schools.

In the afternoon a class each from Spring City, Manti North and Manti South wards, and Ephraim, under their respective teachers, gave examples of their class instructions and training, and so touching were some of the answers that tears came to many eyes. The exercises of the day were interspersed by brief remarks and questions by various brethren.

An evening session was held and a lecture on the S. S. teachers' work was given by Assistant Stake Superintendent Noyes, with a recitation by Sister Witbeck. Vocal music instruction in the Sunday School was treated upon by Elders Tolstrup and Griggs.

The two sessions on Sunday morning and afternoon were attended by large audiences, representatives from nearly every one of the 25 schools of the Stake being present. Spirited and instructive remarks were made by Assistant Stake Superintendent Nelson, Elders J. B. Maiben, T. C. Griggs, J. M. Tanner, Superintendent Christensen, J. W. Summerhays, President C. Peterson and Elder H. Beale. The administration of the Sacrament, presentation of S. S. authorities, reports and notices of jubilees, a violin duet, congregational singing, etc., varied the remarks of the brethren. The veteran S. S. worker, Elder John B. Maiben, identified with the pioneer work and organization of the Deseret Sunday School Union, gave appreciative countenance to the proceedings of the conference. Elder J. D. T. McAllister, president of the Manti Tem-

ple, with members of the High Council, Bishops and leading men of the Priesthood were in attendance, and their supporting presence and influence aided much in the proceedings of the first annual Sunday school of Sanpete Stake. The genial outpouring of the Holy Spirit was generally enjoyed. The musical exercises of the Ephraim choir were of a most acceptable order; and that quite large body of singers contains a number of very superior voices.

This conference emphasized the fact that Stake Superintendent George Christensen and his assistants are not only energetic and intelligent Sunday school workers themselves, but are supported by a large body of officers and teachers who spare themselves no labor in carrying out their suggestions in endeavoring to make their schools places of most profitable and holy instruction to the youth of that Stake.

Elder Canute Peterson with his social, honest, cheerful disposition, born of his Norseman origin, is a man who blesses and is blessed; who loves and is loved; who respects and is respected, and therefore in his position as presiding officer of the Stake is a power in the Sunday school interest.

### EXCITEMENT IN SEVIER.

[Richfield Advocate, June 6.]

Many of the people of Monroe are excited over the discovery of rich gold bearing quartz in the canyon about a mile and a half above town. Several prospects have been located in the Main canyon; a specimen from one assayed \$7.55 gold and \$10 of silver; from another \$11.80 gold, \$15 of silver, 35 per cent copper, and 2 per cent manganese. It is now quite certain that the red ore discovered is cinnabar, as it carries so much quicksilver. There appears to be an immense amount of it and mining men say that it is far more valuable than a gold mine. Several men are at work sinking on the gold leads and the cinnabar ledge, and new developments are expected daily. The whole country is being staked off and many farmers have suddenly become miners.

Those who are interested in the Butcher mine in the Clear Creek country are awfully excited over the developments. A great amount of money has been spent in running drifts and tunnels, sinking and running cross cuts, and their joy may be imagined when on Saturday they cut the lead and took out several hundred pounds of what they think is extremely rich gold quartz. One piece weighing 103 pounds is on exhibition at H. P. Hanson's store. August Nielson of Richfield, and McVicker, of Salt Lake, are both making tests and the exact result will soon be known.

On returning from Marysvale last week J. S. Weaver called at our office and showed us a specimen of gold quartz taken from the Horse Heaven Blind lead, which carried gold to the enormous amount of \$98,000. The property is bonded by Mr. Lyons, of Marysvale.

There is still an abundance of water in the Monroe canyon. Should the water supply from this canyon increase during the next twenty years in the same proportion as it has in the last twenty, Monroe will have water to



spare. When the town was first settled there was scarcely water enough for eleven families; now there is sufficient to satisfy nearly 1,200 people and irrigate 1,000 acres of farming land.

Mr. M. H. Mathews, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, a special government agent, was in the county last week investigating the amount of timber that is being taken by the sawmill men from land on which they have no grant. E. P. Bean and W. L. Parks came under the range of his vigilance and were forced to pay the government the value of the timber they had used.

When the Vermillion people placed a tight dam in the river last week a quantity of fish were left imprisoned in the drizzling stream and pools below, where the river runs through the land belonging to Annie C. Larson. Fish Commissioner B. Carter, City Marshal Peter Hanson, and a dozen other leading citizens went down and had a great time bagging the fish. Mrs. Larson claims that their action was a flagrant violation of the criminal law, but the justices of the peace have refused to entertain her complaint. She has employed an attorney to institute an action for trespass and damage, and a kettle full of fun is in store for those who love the laughable side of legal proceedings.

#### COLORADO SHEEP NOW.

The following dispatch from Grand Junction, Colorado, shows that a new phase of a complicated question has arisen in the sheep war near the border of that state and this Territory:

It is reported here that about forty cattlemen and cowboys are rendezvousing on Pinon Mesa, west of this city, to take care of the 10,000 head of sheep that were driven on to this range last Saturday. They will begin active work at once and are all thoroughly wrought up over this invasion, and what they call a breach of faith on the part of the owners of the sheep who massed their herds in this city Friday last, giving it out that they would ship to Tennessee Pass, and suddenly rushed them from the cattle yards across the two bridges that span the Grand and Gunnison rivers and on to this range that has been held for twelve years by cattle-growers exclusively. Word was received here last night that the cattlemen occupying the Dolores river in Utah are organizing to keep this bunch of sheep out of that territory, and that it is their intention to shove them right back on to this county, where they have been for some years and where their owners live. The Utah men express a determination to keep these flocks out of that territory and the Colorado men say they cannot remain here.

#### MEXICAN MISSION CONFERENCE.

The Mexican mission conference convened in the Juarez school house on the 28th of May, 1894, at 10 a. m. Elders Geo. Teasdale and Henry Eyring, of the mission presidency, high counselors and most of the Bishops were present.

The speakers were as follows: Elders Geo. Teasdale, Henry Eyring, Bishops

W. D. Johnson Jr., Geo. W. Sevey, Winslow Farr, J. N. Smith Jr. and Elders Miles P. Romney, Helaman Pratt, A. B. Call, Philip Hurst, Henry Lunt and Wm. R. R. Stowell.

The subjects dwelt upon were home industries, raising our bread, paying our debts, proper training of our children, paying of tithing and the necessity of enjoying the spirit of the Lord in all our labors. The spirit of the Lord was poured out abundantly upon the speakers and hearers, who all feel the necessity of living nearer to the Lord, and becoming as far as possible self-sustaining.

The Y. M. M. I. A., the Y. L. M. I. A., the Primary and the Relief society meetings were held as usual, all of which were attended by Elder Teasdale, who always takes a lively interest in these associations as well as in our Sunday schools. He also highly complimented Bro. J. J. Wolser and the members of the choir on their beautiful singing and general improvement during the last three months.

Elder Brigham Young, of the Council of the Apostles, and Counselor A. F. Macdonald were away on a visit to some of the distant valleys in the Sierra Madre mountains, and several other brethren from here were with them.

There have been several cases of severe sickness, most of which have recovered. Father Edison Whipple and Bro. Prouse have recently died.

MILES P. ROMNEY,  
Clerk of Mission.

The first discovery of natural of springs in Wyoming dates back at least twenty-five years, observes the Cheyenne Sun. In 1868 oil was collected from a spring near Poison Spider creek and sold along the Mormon trail for axle grease, and a few years later it was collected from springs near Hilliard in southern Uinta county and sold as a lubricant to the newly opened Wyoming coal mines. But it has only been during the past decade that the oil fields have attracted any considerable attention, and during the past five years that any borings have been made for oil. It is only during the past five years that they have deservedly excited the interest of eastern capital and that wells have been drilled in various places.

The Natrona (Wyo.) Tribune says: Shearing time in this section has about come to a close. At the various shearing pens in this county there have been sheared this spring nearly 800,000 sheep, and there has been shipped from this point over 2,500,000 pounds of wool. About 750,000 pounds of this wool has been sold outright by the producers at prices ranging from 6½ cents to 7½ cents per pound, net.

#### OBITUARY NOTES.

CHRISTIAN PETER SORENSON.

Died May 21, 1894, at Scipio, Millard county, Utah, Christian Peter Sorenson, after a short illness of five days.

Brother Sorenson was born in Denmark on May 4, 1837; baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, June 4, 1861; emigrated to Utah in 1862; ordained a Seventy, February 23, 1884. He was a faithful and consistent member of the Church, and as a ward Teacher and Sabbath school teacher he was always diligent and faithful, literally

dying in the harness. He leaves a wife and nine children to mourn his loss. T.

WILLIAM CRITCHLOW.

Died at Ogden, at 4:30 p.m., June 7, 1894, Patriarch William Critchlow, of bronchitis.

He was born July 8, 1809, in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, and was aged 84 years and 11 months. He joined the Church in the year 1839, shared in the exodus from Nauvoo in 1846, and arrived in Salt Lake valley in 1851. He has continuously resided in Ogden since that time.

SAMUEL F. LEE.

A correspondent of the NEWS sends the following from Tooele, under date of the 6th inst:

"Samuel F. Lee, one of the best and most favorably known men of this county, departed this life at his home in this city after a lingering and painful illness of three years, on the 31st day of May, 1894. The immediate cause of his demise was a complication of ailments arising out of heart disease and dropsy. His sufferings at times were intense, but through his protracted affliction he exhibited a patience, a hope that was entirely characteristic of the man. His life was a busy and useful one, and his friends were many and his enemies—if he had any—very few. The most of his days were spent in Tooele where he was known for his progressive spirit and peaceful citizenship. He was a native of Missouri, and was born in Clay county of that state July 25th, 1834, and was the fifth child of Alfred and Elizabeth Lee. He came to Utah with his parents in 1849. From that time until 1851 he resided in Salt Lake City, when he removed to Tooele and began laying the foundation of his future home. In 1853 he led to the marriage altar, Miss Ann White, who was his help meet and counselor until the end of his life. During the early Indian troubles he proved himself a valuable man to the settlers in the adjudication of difficulties with the red man. He cultivated their friendship, enlisted their sympathies and secured their confidence, which he always retained. As an Indian agent he did a splendid work and made an effort in that direction that will be long remembered. He possessed considerable inventive genius and was a first class mechanic. He assisted in laying out and organizing the city of Tooele, and with the exception of a few years was a constant resident of that place up to the time of his death. In 1860 he removed to the southern part of the Territory with his family, where he filled a faithful five years' mission, struggling through poverty and privation such as was the lot of the early settlers of that region. His mission over he returned to Tooele and spent the remainder of his days. In 1883 he was elected to the office of alderman of Tooele City and a year later was chosen county selectman. In 1891 he was made mayor of Tooele and filled that office as well as all other positions of honor and trust with benefit to the community and credit to himself. He leaves a wife and eight children to mourn his death. He was the father of eleven children in all but three of them preceded him to the spirit world. He also had twenty-nine grandchildren, twenty-one of whom are living. He was a good citizen, a kind husband and indulgent parent, and his demise has caused sincere sorrow.

#### THE DEAD.

Peaceful be their Rest.

FRITTS—Died in this city, Susan C., beloved wife of Joseph A. Fritts, a native of New Jersey; aged 59 years, 1 month and 22 days.



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